THUGS:
A History of the U.S. Empire.

Racists are Stupid.
They think they’re better than you.

- March against their Wars.
- March Against their War on Iraq, on Palestine, on Afghanistan, on Haiti.
- March on your student government and demand divestment from the U.S.’s most violently racist ally: the State of Israel.
THUGS:

You can let them devour you...

...Or you can march in their face.
Don’t Expect Thugs to Bring you Democracy.

* They just killed 100,000 Iraqis.

* U.S. Presidents have killed millions:
in Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, the Congo, Chile, Brazil, Nicaragua,
El Salvador, Guatemala, Angola, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, & Palestine.

* U.S.-funded armies have used torture, occupation, dictatorship, and assassination to devastate the planet.

* U.S. Presidents violently overthrow elected governments worldwide…

...Why would they bring you democracy?

With huge U.S. military aid, Israel kills peaceful protesters in Palestine.

At right: Will Brown, after thousands of whites murdered him, in full view of U.S. police and news photographers.

The white mob beat him unconscious. They tore his clothes off. They hung him by his neck, with a rope. Pieces of that rope were sold for 10 cents each.

Will Brown, in 1919.

Brown was hoisted in the air, his body spinning. The mob shot him full of bullets. Then they tied him behind a car and dragged him to another major city intersection. Then they burned him, and dragged his charred body through the streets. No one was ever punished for his murder.

White mobs publicly murdered thousands of other Black Americans, almost always with police help.

Often, news photographers were present, and the photos were sold as souvenir postcards.
Who Will Ask the U.N. to put the U.S. on Trial for Genocide?
Who Will Publicly Condemn all Investment in Israel—
— the most Aggressively Racist of all U.S. Allies?

If the facts in this book shock you, then please research 5 things:

- How true are those facts?
- Has the U.S. really been committing genocide?
- Have its closest allies, including Israel, been committing genocide with massive U.S. help?
- If so, then will your student government approve a resolution urging your university to divest (to stop investing in Israel)?
- If you are outside the U.S., will your student government approve a resolution to stop investing in both the U.S. and Israel?

U.N. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide:

"...Article II: In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:
(a) Killing members of the group;
(b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
(c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part..."

“COPS OF THE WORLD”  —Song by Phil Ochs, 1966:

...You'd better watch what you say, boys,
Better watch what you say,
We've rammed in your harbor and tied to your port,
And our pistols are hungry and our tempers are short,
So bring your daughters around to the port,
'Cause we're the Cops of the World, boys,
We're the Cops of the World.

...Our boots are needing a shine, boys,
Boots are needing a shine,
But our Coca-Cola is fine, boys,
Coca-Cola is fine.

...You'd better wipe off that smile, boys,
Better wipe off that smile,
We'll spit through the streets of the cities we wreck,
And we'll find you a leader that you can elect;
Those treaties we signed were a pain in the neck,
'Cause we're the Cops of the World, boys,
We're the Cops of the World.

...And clean the johns with a rag, boys,
Clean the johns with a rag,
If you like you can use your flag, boys,
If you like you can use your flag;
We've got too much money, we're looking for toys,
And guns will be guns and boys will be boys,
But we'll gladly pay for all we destroy...

...And when we've butchered your sons, boys,
When we've butchered your sons,
Have a stick of our gum, boys,
Have a stick of our bubble gum...”
White Mass-Murder of Native Americans, for 400 Years (1492–1890’s)

This man was the last remnant of the Yahi people, north of San Francisco. His family, and his entire community, was dead. They had been hunted, for sport, by white settlers.

He was found in 1911, frightened, and near starvation. He died in 1916. No one ever knew his real name. So he was called “Ishi”.

During those 4-and-a-half years, he was taken to the University of California at Berkeley. He made sound recordings of the Yahi language, Yahi songs, and other aspects of Yahi history and civilization. The most qualified linguists on Earth had a hard time understanding what he was saying.

He became a living museum piece of the Native American civilizations which had been physically destroyed to create the “United States”. Millions of Native Americans had been murdered.
White settlers invade America. They call the Indians terrorists (1492- )

Two examples of common white propaganda:

These prints (from 1707 & 1778) accuse the Indians of invading innocent white settlers’ homes and lands.

In fact the whites were the invaders, the scalpers, and the killers.

It was the Indians who were constantly fleeing from genocidal white settlers.
Kidnapping of Free Black Americans (1780-1865)

In early February 1788, three free Black Bostonians were lured aboard a ship by a captain promising work. Instead, the men were kidnapped, shipped to the Caribbean, and sold as slaves.

In a February 27 petition attacking the slave trade, Prince Hall and 21 others stated their outrage at the seizure of their fellow citizens.

The year before, Hall’s petition to provide education for black children had been rejected by the Massachusetts legislature, and he was also unable to win local support for Black education.

But the Massachusetts legislature did listen to Hall on this one issue: they outlawed slave-trading inside Massachusetts’ borders.

Sufficient pressure was applied by Governor John Hancock and the French consul in Boston to obtain the release of the men from the French island of St. Bartholomew.

This was an extremely exceptional occurrence. The great majority of slaves had no governor willing to help them, North or South.

Later, in 1793, the federal “Fugitive Slave Act” made escaped slaves liable to recapture by slaveholders or their agents, anywhere in the United States. By 1850, an even more severe federal law was passed, depriving fugitive slaves of any rights, even in Massachusetts.

From publicity for the book “Freedom at Risk”:

“Kidnapping was perhaps the greatest fear of free blacks in pre-Civil War America. Though they may have descended from generations of free-born people or worked to purchase their freedom, free blacks were not able to enjoy the privileges and opportunities of white Americans.

“They lived with the constant threat of kidnapping and enslavement against which they had little recourse.”
U.S. Congress refuses any protection, to Free Black Northerners, from kidnappers and slave-catchers (1800)

* Congressman Brown, of Rhode Island, declares that slaves who moved North had come only “to reside as vagabonds and thieves”.

Never, until 1865, could any Black person feel safe, or feel that their families were safe, from white kidnappers and slave-catchers. No matter where a free Black person lived, North or South, even sometimes in Canada, they were always in danger of being kidnapped and sold into slavery.

In 1793, the U.S. Congress made it a crime to help any fugitive slave, anywhere in the United States. This law was made even more harsh in 1850.

In December 1799, over seventy free Black Philadelphians, led by two prominent Black ministers, Richard Allen and Absalom Jones, submitted a petition to the U.S. House of Representatives, asking for some legal protection against kidnappers and slave-catchers. Congress bluntly refused to give free Black people even the slightest protection from these kidnappers.

Congressman John Brown, of Rhode Island, said that he supported slavery. Brown said that slaves who moved North had come only “to reside as vagabonds and thieves”.

(U.S. Congressman John Brown, a Northern slave trader. He accused Black people of moving North to become “vagabonds and thieves”.

Congress ended up refusing to protect free Black people from kidnappers, as the majority concluded that the subject had a tendency to create disquiet and jealousy in Congress.

In 1808, the Rev. Richard Allen himself was found by a slave-catcher, in Philadelphia, who tried to take him back into slavery. Because the Rev. Allen was famous, was well-known by the judges, and could afford to hire lawyers, he was saved.

Absalom Jones, the first Black Episcopal priest in the U.S.

---Congress refused his petition for protection from slave-catchers and kidnappers.

(The same Congressman Brown persisted in slave trading for many years, even after it was outlawed by both Rhode Island and Congress. Brown University was named for his nephew, and Brown’s “University Hall” was built at least partly with slave labor.)
Toussaint—He broke France’s grip on Haiti, and forced Napoleon to sell his American empire (1803)

In 1797, General Toussaint L’Ouverture wrote to France, with a warning for the old slaveholders: “Blind as they are!...Do you think that men who have been able to enjoy the blessing of liberty will calmly see it snatched away?...If they had a thousand lives they would sacrifice them all rather than be forced back into slavery again. But no, the same hand which has broken our chains will not enslave us anew.” (—France later went broke fighting Haiti. That’s why France sold the “Louisiana Purchase” to the USA.)
The Native American nations tried to unite, to save their land from the U.S. Army. (1811)

Tecumseh led this effort:

Before the U.S. Army killed him in 1813, Tecumseh said all the Native American nations should “unite in claiming a common and equal right in the land, as it was at first and should be yet; for it was never divided, but belongs to all for the use of each.”

He said nobody “has a right to sell, even to each other, much less to strangers—those who want all and will not do with less.”

TECUMSEH (1768-1813)
Muslim slaves in the U.S. (1831)

* Some were still asking for a Qur’an, 40 years after being kidnapped from Africa.

According to Professor John Blassingame, writing in *The Slave Community*, there were a few Muslim slaves in the U.S. South. They could read and write Arabic.

Some of them were still pleading with their masters for a Qur’an 40 years after their enslavement.

Some slave owners read English-language Qur’ans to those slaves, until the slaves learned English. Then the masters replaced the Qur’an with the Bible.

Nat Turner’s army of slaves, approximately 70 people, killed 55 slave owners and their family members.

Turner’s army ran out of ammunition; many were executed. The Virginia legislature panicked. They debated whether slavery should end.

Over 100,000 white males were pulled into militias. Virginia’s total population was only 1,211,405.
Cinque’s Mutiny (1839)

Cinque was a nobleman from West Africa who was kidnapped and sold into slavery.

He led a mutiny on the ship carrying him and 54 other Africans into slavery. The whole ship landed in New York, where he went on trial for murder.

He was freed.

As soon as European invaders got a foothold on Africa’s coast, massive destruction was done to African society, to the intricate fabric of African justice, religion, medicine, agriculture, communal landholding, family bonds, economy, currency, and trade.

The Europeans encouraged frequent raids and wars, to obtain big profits from slave trading. Wars became endemic. Through these wars, African chiefs obtained slaves to sell to Europeans.

Thus Europe devastated many African civilizations, waged many wars, gave wealth and power to chiefs who helped them enslave Africans, and killed millions of Africans over the centuries. The slave period then gave way to outright European ownership of practically every African country, until the 1960’s.
No argument would make slaveowners free their slaves (1845)

“Moderate” abolitionists of the time claimed that slave revolts were harmful to the cause of emancipation. They believed in making arguments that would charm the slaveholders into freeing their slaves.

Of course, slaveowners will not be convinced to hand over their property, not for any reason:

“But if your course was wholly different—if you distilled nectar from your lips and discoursed sweetest music… do you imagine you could prevail on us to give up a thousand millions of dollars in the value of our slaves, and a thousand millions of dollars more in the depreciation of our lands…?”

—James Hammond, speaking for the continuation of slavery, in 1845.
What the USA looked like before seizing half of Mexico (Before 1845)

The U.S. Army invaded Mexico and seized half of it.

This gave U.S. slaveholders a huge new territory to move into with their slaves. Since Mexico had outlawed slavery, the slaveholders ran their own war in Texas in the 1830’s. By 1848, the U.S. government had seized all of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, a big chunk of Colorado, and other land from Mexico. Now, Mexicans are told they can’t move there. Mexican-Americans are told English is the only “American” language.
Don Pio Pico, the last Mexican governor of California. (1846)

He said—
- “We find ourselves suddenly threatened by hordes of Yankee emigrants...whose progress we cannot arrest.”
  — Speaking in 1846.
"The story of our inferiority is an old dodge, as I have said; for wherever men oppress their fellows, wherever they enslave them, they will endeavor to find the needed apology for such enslavement and oppression in the character of the people oppressed and enslaved.

“When we wanted, a few years ago, a slice of old Mexico, it was hinted that the Mexicans were an inferior race, that the old Castilian blood had become so weak that it would scarcely run down hill, and that Mexico needed the long, strong and beneficent arm of the Anglo-Saxon care extended over it.

“...So, too, when England wants to set the heel of her power more firmly in the quivering heart of old Ireland, the Celts are an ‘inferior race’....”

—Frederick Douglass, speaking in Boston
The USA, right after seizing half of Mexico (1848)
Slaves Who Protected Each Other:
“They were as true as steel...”

“For much of the happiness--or absence of misery--with which I passed this year with Mr. Freeland, I am indebted to the genial temper and ardent friendship of my brother slaves. They were, every one of them, manly, generous and brave, yes; I say they were brave, and I will add, fine looking. It is seldom the lot of mortals to have truer and better friends than were the slaves on this farm. It is not uncommon to charge slaves with great treachery toward each other, and to believe them incapable of confiding in each other; but I must say, that I never loved, esteemed, or confided in men, more than I did in these.

“They were as true as steel, and no band of brothers could have been more loving. There were no mean advantages taken of each other, as is sometimes the case where slaves are situated as we were; no tattling; no giving each other bad names to Mr. Freeland; and no elevating one at the expense of the other.

“We never undertook to do any thing, of any importance, which was likely to affect each other, without mutual consultation. We were generally a unit, and moved together. Thoughts and sentiments were exchanged between us, which might well be called very incendiary, by oppressors and tyrants; and perhaps the time has not even now come, when it is safe to unfold all the flying suggestions which arise in the minds of intelligent slaves.

“No safety for a Black man, even in New York:

Upon his escape from slavery, Douglass went to New York.
But even in New York, slave catchers were roaming the city looking for fugitive slaves in boarding houses.

He found that no one could be trusted; that anyone could get him kidnapped and sent back to slavery.

When he finally found some degree of safety, under an assumed name, in Massachusetts, he became a speaker against slavery.

For this he was beaten, repeatedly, in the North, by racists who viewed slavery as a property right.

Slaveholders Claiming to Hate Oppression:

“The slaveholder, kind or cruel, is a slaveholder still--the every hour violator of the just and inalienable rights of man; and he is, therefore, every hour silently whetting the knife of vengeance for his own throat. He never lisps a syllable in commendation of the fathers of this republic, nor denounces any attempted oppression of himself, without inviting the knife to his own throat, and asserting the rights of rebellion for his own slaves.”
Juan Cortina fought to save Mexican land from U.S. domination (1859-75)

Cortina said Mexico’s land had been stolen by “flocks of vampires, in guise of men”.

U.S. troops—led by Robert E. Lee—were unable to catch him.
At first, Lincoln was afraid to arm Black soldiers (1861)

“If we were to arm [the Negroes], I fear that in a few weeks the arms would be in the hands of the Rebels”

These were President Lincoln’s words in 1861.

Later, escaped slaves became soldiers, and won the war. By 1864, Lincoln admitted that without Black soldiers, the Civil War would be lost.
The U.S. Army refuses to accept runaway slaves. The Army returns them to slavery. (1861-62)

Horace Greeley, in the *New York Tribune*, August 19, 1862: “Every hour of deference to slavery is an hour of added and deepened peril to the Union...”

President Lincoln replies: “My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and it is not either to save or destroy slavery.”
Robert Smalls, who captured a Confederate war ship in 1862, during the Civil War, and was later elected a U.S. Congressman.

* In 1868, he drafted a resolution for South Carolina's first free educational system.
British workers rallied against slavery. So the British government was prevented from aiding U.S. slaveholders. (1862-63)

A British cartoon showing the United States as ruled by slaveholders, by military killers invading Mexico, and generally by lynch law.

Abolitionists, led by Frederick Douglass and William Lloyd Garrison, toured England to fight pro-slaveholder sentiment.

These tours led to large British workers’ gatherings against slavery. These mobilizations helped prevent European rulers from saving the slaveholding states.
U.S. gives away more of the Native Americans' land (1862 advertisement)

FREE LANDS
FOR
HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES
MINNESOTA,
NORTH DAKOTA,
500,000 slaves escape. They go straight to the U.S. Army camps.

The U.S. Army becomes a largely Black army, and wins the Civil War. (1863-65)

At left, a picture of a Union soldier.

Eventually, the U.S. government was forced to declare slavery illegal in the Confederacy, to deprive the slaveowners of their labor power, to inspire more slaves to escape, to use the anti-slavery British working class to halt the British government’s inclination to aid the Confederacy, and to fire the U.S. public with an idealistic reason to fight against the Confederacy.

The Emancipation Proclamation was issued September 22, 1862, and it did all those things.

Soon, escaping slaves formed a huge proportion of the U.S. Army, and they won the war.
Hundreds of thousands of white soldiers desert the Union Army. (1863)

* Whites riot, murdering hundreds of Black New Yorkers

This picture shows racist mobs burning a Black orphanage during the New York draft riots of 1863. Fanned by the Democratic Party press, New York’s commercial interests, and an anti-draft governor,

“the white workers of New York declared in effect that the Negroes were the cause of the war, and that they were tired of the discrimination that made workers fighters for the rich. They, therefore, killed all the Negroes that they could lay their hands on.” —W.E.B. DuBois, in his book *Black Reconstruction in America* (1935)

Similar riots broke out in Boston, Albany, Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit.
Soldiers massacre 200 Native Americans at Sand Creek (Nov. 1864)

Colonel John Chivington said:

“The Cheyennes will have to be soundly whipped before they will be quiet.
“If any of them are caught in your vicinity, kill them, as that is the only way.”

Chivington’s soldiers killed about 200 of the Cheyenne people in the Sand Creek Massacre, without warning.

Black Kettle.

A small band of Cheyenne people, led by Black Kettle, were massacred by the Colorado Cavalry on November 29, 1864.

This was one of many such massacres against the Native American nations.
Governor John Evans authorizes the mass murder and robbery of Native Americans (1864)

- This resulted in the Sand Creek, Colorado massacre.
- 200 Native Americans, of the Cheyenne people, were killed without warning by the Colorado Cavalry.

Governor John Evans, in an official proclamation, had called on everyone, "either individually or in such parties as they may organize," "to kill and destroy as enemies of the country, wherever they may be found, all such hostile Indians."

Evens even offered his murderous helpers free loot:

He authorized all Indian-killers the right to "hold to their own private use and benefit all the property of said hostile Indians that they may capture."
Lincoln admits the Union is dead without its 150,000 Black soldiers. (August 1864)

MAJOR MARTIN R. DELANY (1812-1885).

Delany had studied at Harvard Medical School, then co-founded *The North Star* newspaper with Frederick Douglass in the 1840’s.

He met with President Lincoln and urged him to create a Black-led army to eliminate slavery.

Lincoln: “Abandon all posts now garrisoned by black men, take 150,000 men from our side and put them in the battle-field or corn-field against us, and we would be compelled to abandon the war in three weeks....

“Freedom has given us 150,000 men, raised on Southern soil. It will give us more yet. Just so much it has subtracted from the enemy.”

—Lincoln’s reply to Wisconsin Gov. Randall, around August 15, 1864.
U.S. recruitment poster, promising “Indian Fighters” everything they can loot from dead Native Americans (August 1864)

* The poster promises that fighters for the U.S. Volunteer Cavalry can keep “all horses and other plunder taken from the Indians.”

**ATTENTION!**

**INDIAN FIGHTERS**

**Having been authorized by the Governor to raise a Company of 100 day U. S. VOL CAVALRY!**

For immediate service against hostile Indians, I call upon all who wish to engage in such service to call at my office and enroll their names immediately.

Pay and Rations the same as other U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.

Parties furnishing their own horses will receive $5.00 per day, and rations for the same, while in the service. The Company will also be entitled to all horses and other plunder taken from the Indians.

Office first door East of Recorder’s Office. H. L. Sather.

Central City, Aug. 18, '64.
All Black people, free or not, could be kidnapped into slavery at any time, even in Canada (Until 1865)

In 1808, the Reverend Richard Allen was one of the most famous Black people in the United States. He was the founder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia.

Yet a slave catcher even attempted to kidnap Allen from his own church, with a constable, to drag him into slavery.

In 1850, passage of the second Fugitive Slave Act made escape from bondage harder than ever. Under the provisions of the act, slaves who escaped to free states or federal territories could be forcibly returned to their masters.

No matter how far north they fled, the law required federal marshals to get them returned into slavery.

Slave catchers even kidnapped Black residents of Canada, dragging them into slavery in the Southern United States.

Even in Delaware, the state legislature enacted increasingly harsh legislation against free Black people.

There was never any security for Black people in the United States, even those who were born free.

Even free Black Americans were at constant risk of being kidnapped by slave catchers, or arrested, because, although they were free, they were thought to be slaves. The presence of slave-catching gangs meant that free Black people lived in a constant state of fear that they, or members of their families, would be sold into slavery.

Even in freedom, even as far North as Delaware—the Delaware legislature decided that free Black people, although they paid taxes, could neither vote nor testify in a courtroom against whites. In 1826, a law was passed requiring free Black people to carry identity papers at all times signed by an authorized white person. As of 1839, free Black people could be sold if convicted of a crime. In 1845, they were banned from buying or selling alcohol.

The Delaware legislature also passed laws that restricted the size of gatherings of free Black people, as well as their movement in and out of state. As of 1832, it was illegal for more than 12 free blacks to hold a meeting past 10 p.m. in winter without three respectable whites present. By 1849, it was illegal to be unemployed while poor, and the state held the power to sell anyone judged such into servitude.
Federal troops and money allow 250,000 Black students, and poor whites, to attend school. Until then, no public schools for anyone existed in the South. (1865-1870)

Until 1865, it was a crime to teach slaves to read, in many states.

But as soon as the slaves had freed themselves, in 1865, about 4,000 schools were created with federal aid, as well as a number of universities.

Black schools operated in the face of white terror. The freed slaves rushed to educate themselves, which is why Black schools were sometimes burned down by ex-Confederates.

In spite of all obstacles, ex-slaves achieved a 21% literacy rate by 1870.
Douglass demands land for ex-slaves. (1866)

“The Negro must have a right to the land”, said Frederick Douglass following the Civil War. Without land, freed Black citizens would be forced to depend on the ex-slaveowners, who would never sell their land “on any fair terms” to Black farmers. “These men”, said Douglass, “don’t want them to have land. They want to keep them poor and dependent.”

The Radical Republicans temporarily crushed Ku Klux Klan terror in the South, using U.S. troops to protect Black voters and to give Black and poor white children their first chance to attend school. But they never allowed the ex-slaves any right of ownership in the land they had worked during slavery. This crippled any real chance at economic and political rights for Black citizens. This enabled anti-Black dictatorships to forcibly overthrow elected governments across the South, destroy social services and education, and keep racism a powerful force inside the USA and worldwide.
Julia Hayden, a Black teacher murdered by the White League. (1866)

She was 17 years old. She had been in charge of a school for freed slaves in Tennessee in the late 1860’s.

- Up to 1865, slavery killed millions of Black people.
- But Black people freed themselves, during the Civil War.
- Between 1865 and 1882, thousands of Black people were lynched.
- Between 1882 and 1968, an estimated 4,742 more Black people were murdered by white lynch mobs in the United States.
- But in the 1960’s, Black human rights marchers defeated the whole system of openly racist state violence.
- These fighters became an example which human rights and anti-war movements have followed, worldwide, ever since then.
Another school for ex-slaves is burned down, in Memphis (1866)

President Andrew Johnson was enraged that the Radical Republican Congress kept passing laws to protect the newly freed Black citizens in the South. So he went on speaking tours asking white voters to send him the kind of Congressmen he could live with. These speeches encouraged white rioters in Memphis and New Orleans to kill and seriously injure hundreds of Black citizens.

Voters reacted by electing a heavily Radical Republican Congress in 1866, which declared virtually all the Ku Klux Klan-type governments of the South illegal. The military registered Black voters, who flocked to the polls and created State constitutions that recognized the civil liberties of Black citizens.

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Old, deeply imbedded racist stereotype of Black America (1866):

This racist cartoon has been re-circulated in countless forms, from slavery days until the present day. It imagines that Black America is living in the lap of luxury, is refusing to work, and is somehow able to persuade Congress to shower all Black people with generous “appropriations”.

Thus, even the barest protection for Black civil rights has been interpreted by politicians, for two centuries, as an undeserved “privilege” for Black people, and as an unfair imposition on whites.

This racism enabled politicians to attack all social infrastructure and public welfare programs, such as Aid to Dependent Children, such as public transportation, as if they were free handouts to supposedly undeserving Black people who supposedly refuse to work. This racism destroyed any potential for human solidarity.
Deeply imbedded racist stereotype of hardworking whites being forced to support non-working Blacks (1866)

Typical racist attack, from 1866, on any government benefit or protection which includes Black people. Politicians portray it as a burden on white taxpayers. This theme continues to saturate U.S. politics today.

Thus child day care, national health care, upgrading of public education, and civil rights protections are all defeated as if somehow white taxpayers will benefit from an impoverished infrastructure, in which civil and occupational rights protections are under-funded and under-enforced.
The Rev. B.F. Randolph, a South Carolina state Senator, assassinated while on a lecture tour (1868)

The Rev. Randolph was a Methodist minister and a graduate of Oberlin College.

It took thousands of political murders by white supremacists before they could take away Black citizens’ rights.

The majority of South Carolina was Black, and by the late 1860’s, the state had many Black legislators.

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Georgia House of Representatives expels all its Black members (1868)

“Mr. Speaker... I wish the members of this House to understand the position that I take. I hold that I am a member of this body. Therefore, sir, I shall neither fawn nor cringe before any party, nor stoop to beg them for my rights... I am here to demand my rights, and to hurl thunderbolts at the men who would dare to cross the threshold of my manhood....

“...[W]e are told that if black men want to speak, they must speak through white trumpets; if black men want their sentiments expressed, they must be adulterated and sent through white messengers, who will quibble, and equivocate, and evade, as rapidly as the pendulum of a clock....

“The great question, sir, is this: Am I a man? If I am such, I claim the rights of a man....

“Why, sir, though we are not white, we have accomplished much. We have pioneered civilization here; we have built up your country; we have worked in your fields, and garnered your harvests, for two hundred and fifty years! And what do we ask of you in return? Do we ask you for compensation for the sweat our fathers bore for you—for the tears you have caused, and the hearts you have broken, and the lives you have curtailed, and the blood you have spilled? Do we ask retaliation? We ask it not. We are willing to let the dead past bury its dead; but we ask you now for our RIGHTS....”


Representative HENRY MacNEAL TURNER (1834-1915) was one of those members. He had studied law and medicine, and had been the first Black chaplain in the U.S. Army. To the right are excerpts from his address to the Georgia House of Representatives, the day they voted for mass expulsion of all Black members.
An Indian War campaign was launched in November of 1868.

Led by Lieutenant-Colonel George Armstrong Custer, the military militia moved toward the Washita River, located in Oklahoma. The Cheyenne people’s camp there was peaceful, and it was on government Indian land.

On the morning of November 27, 1868, almost four years to the day after the Sand Creek Massacre, Custer ordered his men to open fire on the sleepy Cheyenne village. This slaughter of innocents was completed by 10 a.m..

Custer later reported killing over a hundred Native Americans, and capturing women and children.

Among those killed were Black Kettle, his wife Maiyuna, and many others who had fled the 1864 Sand Creek Massacre.

Again, Black Kettle witnessed the slaughter of his people before finally fleeing by horseback with his wife. They were shot dead and fell on the bank of the river.
Elected Black legislators and their allies: overthrown by force and violence throughout the South (1875-77)

* The federal government turned its back, and withdrew its troops.

Above, white racists seize the Speaker’s chair in the Louisiana House of Representatives, on January 4, 1875.
W.E.B. Du Bois, on the 1876 seizure of power by white U.S. racism, and how it enslaved the world. (Part 1)

DuBois, writing in 1935, as the USA, Hitler, Mussolini, England, France, Belgium, Portugal, and Japan are gobbling up all of Africa, Asia, and Latin America:

“...[W]hatever the South gained through its victory in the Revolution of 1876 has been paid for at a price which literally staggers humanity. Imperialism, the exploitation of colored labor throughout the world, thrives upon the approval of the United States, and the United States gives that approval because of the South. World war waits on and supports imperial aggression and international jealousy....”

“A clear vision of a world without inordinate individual wealth, of capital without profit and of income based on work alone, is the path out, not only for America but for all men. Across this path stands the South with flaming sword.”
W.E.B. Du Bois, on the 1876 seizure of power by white U.S. racism, and how it enslaved the world. (Part 2)

By the time DuBois wrote his masterful history of Black Reconstruction, in 1935, its gains had been destroyed by white supremacist politicians and by the mass murder of Black people—thousands killed for pure intimidation purposes.

Dr. DuBois’s own ability to research his book was restricted, due to heavy limitations against Black use of Southern academic libraries.

W.E.B. Du Bois wrote about the use of white violence to steal elections, and about how it led to a white racist seizure of national political power in the United States in 1876.

This happened just nine years after the slaves had freed and armed themselves during the Civil War.

Freed, armed slaves, fighting in the Union Army, had won the Civil War, and had ended slavery forever in the United States.

But 1876 ended any national protection for Black voting rights. This ended the era of Black Congressmen, Black Senators, local Black legislators, and a Black Governor as well.

The American South is where white U.S. racism was most brutally expressed, and the U.S. government stopped doing anything to stop it, from 1876 until the 1960’s.

The U.S. South became ruled by white dictatorship, white lynch mobs, and white plantation owners, whose representatives came to dominate the U.S. Congress and to block almost all civil rights legislation for the next 80 years.

Here are Du Bois’s words:

“...whatever the South gained through its victory in the revolution of 1876 has been paid for at a price which literally staggers humanity.

“Imperialism, the exploitation of colored labor throughout the world, thrives upon the approval of the United States, and the United States gives that approval because of the South.”
Armed white supremacists overthrow the last pro-Civil Rights governments in the South (1870’s)

The picture shows an example of this—the White League (together with the Democratic Party) tried shooting its way into power in Louisiana, in 1874.

By 1877, President Hayes had recognized the White League-backed Governor and withdrawn the last federal troops from the South. The Republican Reconstruction governors had been afraid to use or effectively arm the Black militias, and Northern big business had filled the U.S. Supreme Court with Justices who had no desire to protect Black voters. Black political power was forcibly overthrown throughout the South.

The Democrats, often together with the Ku Klux Klan, kept Black (and poor white) voters excluded from political, employment, and educational rights for almost the next 100 years.
Thousands of Mexican-Americans were lynched. (1877)

The U.S. armed forces seized half of Mexico in 1848.

The U.S. then spent decades robbing, impoverishing, and expelling the Mexican population, ignoring its treaty obligations to protect the peoples’ rights.

For example— Forty vigilantes lynched these Chicano men in Santa Cruz, California.

No one, in the whole lynch mob, seems to fear the police. Where is the government? This picture was taken on May 3, 1877.
Marines land in Philadelphia to crush a strike wave.

U.S. President threatens nationwide martial law. (1877)

This is Pittsburgh in 1877. Strikes spread across the USA, as workers’ wages were cut. Troops killed 20 men, women, and children in Pittsburgh. In Baltimore, 12. In Buffalo, 8.

Saint Louis totally shut down—everyone went on strike, and they elected the most radical available leadership to run it. The “New York Times” called the strikers “loafers” and “gangs”.

President Hayes threatened to declare martial law across the United States.

A lot of armories were built after that, to deal with strikers in the future.
Chinese pay huge taxes, and are blamed for low wages. (1877)

This 1877 cartoon presents a “solution” for low wages—brutalize your coworkers from China.

Chinese miners were forced to pay HALF of California’s entire budget with extra taxes. Yet they were barred from any legal protection.
Albert Parsons and others are hung for being labor leaders in Chicago (1887)

- Labor leaders were ordered to go on trial, based on no evidence, except for their campaigning for an 8-hour work day, and for strikes and marches to win a better life for working people.
- Parsons and 3 others were hung on November 11, 1887.
- The 8-hour-day movement took many years to recover from this.

Albert Parsons was forced by the Ku Klux Klan to leave the South and move to Chicago. There he became a labor activist and a founding member of the International Working People's Association.

On May 1, 1886 labor strife in Chicago culminated in a massive strike in support of the eight hour day. Over the next few days 340,000 laborers joined the strike. Parsons addressed a rally at Haymarket Square on May 4th. At the end of the event, after Parsons left and as the audience was already drifting away, police requested the crowd to disperse. At that point a bomb thrown into the square exploded, killing four policemen. Seven men were arrested. Parsons turned himself in to stand in solidarity with his comrades. There were witnesses to testify that none of the eight threw the bomb. However, all were found guilty and sentenced to death. Louis Lingg killed himself in his cell with a cigar bomb, but Parsons, August Spies, Adolph Fischer, and George Engel were hanged on November 11, 1887.

August Spies, Executed on Nov. 11, 1887
Adolph Fischer, Executed on Nov. 11, 1887
George Engel, Executed on Nov. 11, 1887
Louis Lingg, sentenced to die Nov. 11, 1887 (he killed himself the night before).
Lucy Gonzales Parsons: banned from making speeches in Chicago, after her husband was executed. (1889)

“Will you deny that your jails are filled with the children of the poor, not the children of the rich?”

—LUCY PARSONS, March 1889, Chicago, questioning Judge John Altgeld.
Her husband and fellow labor leader, Albert Parsons, had been executed in 1887, for his labor advocacy.
Lucy Parsons, 40 years after Chicago labor leaders were executed.

* In 1887, Chicago labor leaders were executed for demanding shorter working hours, for urging workers to go on strike to improve their lives.

Lucy Parsons, widow of Albert Parsons, at the International Labor Defense convention, 1927.

Her husband, Albert Parsons, was one of the labor leaders who had been executed in 1887, in Chicago. He and 3 others were convicted and executed based on their thoughts, not on any evidence of any crime.

As early as 1877, Chicago police had told Albert Parsons to leave town or else he would be hung to “a lamp-post”.

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The Wounded Knee Massacre (1890)

- For helping massacre 300 of the Sioux people, with advanced weaponry, Corporal Paul Weinert received the U.S. Congressional Medal of Honor.

"... every redskin must be killed from off the face of the plains before we can be free from their molestations.

“They are of no earthly good and the sooner they are swept from the land the better for civilization”

—Major John Vance Lauderdale, U.S. Army, who was the attending surgeon at the Wounded Knee Massacre of 1890.
The Wounded Knee Massacre (1890)

- MILLIONS OF NATIVE AMERICANS WERE KILLED BY THE U.S.
- The Wounded Knee Massacre was one of many massacres.
- 300 of the Sioux people were massacred at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, at the hands of the U.S. Army—
  — First, the Sioux leader Sitting Bull was murdered, on Dec. 15, 1890.
  — Then Big Foot and 300 of his people were murdered, on Dec. 29, 1890.

![Big Foot, after the U.S. army killed him, 1890.](image1)

![300 defenseless Sioux people, who were already prisoners of the U.S. Army, were murdered on December 29, 1890.](image2)
Ida B. Wells—White mobs shut down her newspaper (1892)

“...Nearly 10,000 American citizens have been lynched in the past 20 years. To our appeals for justice the stereotyped reply has been that the government could not interfere in a state matter...”

—IDA B. WELLS-BARNETT (1862-1931)
U.S. investors abolish communal land tradition in Hawaii, overthrow Queen Liliuokalani, and try her for "treason" (1890’s)

This opened up Hawaii for sale to pineapple barons, like the Dole family.

Queen Liliuokalani was sentenced to 25 years of hard labor. The U.S. annexed Hawaii and, in 1959, declared it a state.
Eugene V. Debs —he led a national railroad strike in 1894.

President Cleveland sent in troops to crush the strike. 25 workers were killed and Debs was jailed.
Eugene Debs in 1920—in jail for opposing World War I and the draft.

* This jail time broke his health. He died six years later.
The USA occupied Cuba for this, said the *Detroit Journal* (1907)

This cartoon says “Cuba’s Freedom is Not Far Off”.

That was in 1907.

In 1996, the U.S. President and Congress agreed to tighten an extremely tight economic embargo against Cuba even further, and still refused to remove the U.S. military base which operates on Cuba’s land.

Cuba has repeatedly demanded that the U.S. government remove this base.
USA seizes the Philippines; 200,000 are killed. (1898-1902)

At Balangiga, on October 23, 1901, Brigadier General Jacob Smith ordered a battalion of 300 U.S. Marines, under the command of then Major Littleton W. Waller, to make Samar "a howling wilderness." "I want no prisoners. I wish you to kill and burn, and the more you kill and burn the better you will please me. I want all persons killed who are capable of bearing arms in actual hostilities against the United States," declared Smith.

He set the minimum age limit, for killing Filipinos, at ten.
Filipino victims of U.S. bombardment (1899)
U.S. conquests were for this, according to the *Detroit Journal*, in 1899:

*THE WHITE MAN’S BURDEN.—The Journal, Detroit.*
U.S. runs a Vietnam-style war in the Philippines (1899-1903)

Filipino prisoners of U.S. invasion forces.
U.S. Mayor accuses Chinese-Americans of being “slaves to the opium habit”. He says they “breed disease”. (1901)

- The Mayor proudly featured his picture with his article in the nationally-circulated *Saturday Evening Post, dated* Dec. 21, 1901.
- He said that “The Chinese...yield no nourishment, derange the system, produce disease, and unless encysted...will ultimately imperil the life....”
- He said the Chinese “come along after the country has been discovered, wrested from despotism, made free, opened up, settled by the pioneer...”

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The Case Against the Chinaman
By James D. Phelan, Mayor of San Francisco

*The Chinese cannot, therefore, be moulded, as are other nationalities, into the American stock, the composite of many assimilative peoples. The Chinese have been and are a permanently foreign element, and, like every foreign substance in the body or the body politic, yield no nourishment, derange the system, produce disease, and unless encysted, as in the case of the San Francisco Chinatown, will ultimately imperil the life. We are therefore presented with a single question, whether we shall admit the Chinese coequals in unlimited numbers, first to overwhelm California, the most exposed and accessible State, and then to inundate the rest of the country. The Chinese and American, when once a equals, no more than two dollars a month for farm work, and there they are paid thirty dollars, but they cannot be induced to remain after they have accumulated $1000, which they consider a fair competency. So, far from seeking an asylum, offering allegiance and understanding our institutions, necessary prerequisites to citizenship, they are not even bona fide settlers; they are automats wound up for work. They make no contribution to the country's enduring interests. In the contemplation of the Constitution they are mere machines. This is a republic of men. They come along after the country has been discovered, wrested from despotism, made free, opened up, settled by the pioneer, and accorded by his successor, to become in the
The U.S. media claims that Cuba was conquered to clean it up. (1901)

* See this editorial cartoon in the “Minneapolis Tribune”:

Caption: “If General Wood is Unpopular with Cuba, We Can Guess the Reason.”
“Kill and burn... The more you kill and burn the better you will please me.” —Gen. Jacob Smith, while seizing the Philippines. (1901)

U.S. soldiers with their prisoners in the Philippines, 1899.

While roughly 200,000 Filipinos were killed in the war, U.S. deaths numbered only 2,000.
The media celebrated the U.S. seizure of the Philippines, Cuba, Hawaii, etc.
How the media celebrated the U.S. conquest of the Philippines (1903)

Punch magazine’s cartoon claims that the U.S. had to seize the Philippines to save it from the “dictatorship” of its leader, Aguinaldo.
Military dictatorship in Colorado—to crush the miners’ strike for an 8-hour working day (1904)

It took the miners five years to get the 8-hour day required by law. That law passed the Colorado legislature in 1899.

The mine owners got the Supreme Court to declare the law unconstitutional in 1901. So the miners got a statewide referendum passed to make the law “Constitutional”. And the voters elected a governor who claimed to support the 8-hour day.

The mine owners got the same legislature to make sure the 8-hour law would never be “Constitutional”. So then, in 1903, the miners went on strike for an 8-hour day. The same governor then declared martial law. His troops arrested strikers, journalists, and local officials.
“It is the individual negro that must be
taught to work, to be honest, to be
Christian... not to read or to vote...”
—Saturday Evening Post (July 2, 1904)

Has the Free Negro Failed?

This article, shown above, was published in a major U.S.
national magazine in 1904.
Its spirit was echoed in the 1995-96 debates over eliminat-
ing Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

The article calls Black people “idle”. It identifies Black
people with “hungry rats”.
It openly justifies the lynching of Black people.
It asks, about Black people:

“But how first to make these men human and intelligent?”
Arizona Rangers help to gun down Mexican strikers, at the Cananea copper mines. (1906)

Above: Striking miners listening to a speaker at Cananea, in Mexico (1906).

In 1906, the mine's U.S. owners paid a lower salary to Mexican miners than they paid to white supervisors brought down from the north. Cananea miners went on strike, demanding 5 pesos for an 8-hour day, and an end to the lower Mexican wage. After they were attacked by Arizona Rangers, workers took up arms and were bloodily put down by then-dictator Porfirio Diaz.

Mexican children learn of Cananea as the opening gun of what later became the Mexican Revolution. The 1906 battle was also first strike organized on both sides of the border, by the first real cross-border activists. The strike's organizers, the Flores Magon brothers, planned the Cananea uprising in the communities of Mexican railroad workers in East Los Angeles and St. Louis. The Flores Magon brothers were supporters of early U.S. industrial unionization, especially of southwestern miners and farmworkers. They also edited "Regeneracion" and other papers. After the strike, the brothers spent years on the run, from U.S. and Mexican authorities. Ricardo was jailed in the U.S. in 1905, 1907, 1912, and in 1918. The brothers were sent to Leavenworth Prison, in Kansas, in 1918. Ricardo Flores Magon was found dead in his cell, under suspicious circumstances, in November 1922.

In Mexico City, 10,000 working people escorted Ricardo’s body to its grave.
U.S. clothing workers only got a union after going on strike 133 days. The police and militia arrested 874 strikers. 7 were killed. (1909)

The strikers’ sign says “In Unity is Our Strength”, in Italian, Yiddish, and English. 41,000 workers went on strike to get a union.

Otherwise, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers would never have survived.
Despite being blind and deaf, Helen Keller wrote against the impoverishment and oppression of U.S. working people, and was especially against child labor.

The "Brooklyn Eagle" newspaper insulted her, and never published her reply. Her reply included this statement:

“Oh, ridiculous Brooklyn Eagle! What an un gallant bird it is! Socially blind and deaf, it defends an intolerable system, a system that is the cause of much of the physical blindness and deafness which we are trying to prevent.... It is not fair fighting or good argument to remind me and others that I cannot see or hear. I can read...."
U.S. Department of the Interior sells off more Native American land, after killing its owners (1911)

* A U.S. government advertisement, featuring more Native American land for sale.
The Industrial Workers of the World rejected racism. They tried to organize every worker of every nationality. (1912)

Major union “leaders” blamed Chinese workers for low wages, and often refused to allow Black workers to join.

But the IWW believed in “One Big Union”, for everyone who worked. The IWW refused to recognize any racial or national differences between working people, anywhere in the U.S. or in the world.

This picture shows some of the languages IWW literature was printed in. Physical attacks, mass imprisonment, and deportations finally destroyed the IWW.
U.S. union organizing poster (1912)

* Notice the emphasis on opposing child labor.
Soldiers face Lawrence, Mass. textile strikers. 23,000 struck against starvation wages. (1912)

Up to 20,000 strikers would march at one time, often singing. The 14 most numerous ethnic groups elected members to the strike committee.

The police shot striker Anna LoPezzi, and the militia bayonetted John Rami. Martial law ruled the city and strike leaders were jailed. The Industrial Workers of the World sent in new union organizing leaders. The strike was won.

Strikers won a 54-hour work week, and a raise of up to 9.5 cents an hour.
U.S. artillery bombed Nicaragua, and had 300 rebels killed, including their leader, Dr. Zeledon. (1912)

* U.S. Marines stayed in Nicaragua for 21 more years.

This 1912 picture shows some of Zeledon’s rebels.

In 1933, rebels led by Sandino forced the U.S. Marines to leave Nicaragua. As a boy, Sandino had seen Zeledon being taken to the cemetary.
The *Seattle Times* urged mobs to destroy left-wing offices. The mobs did so (1913)

A picture of the charred remains of a piano from a ransacked and burned pro-labor meeting hall in Seattle, in 1913.

Vigilante mobs, with police assistance or acquiescence, destroyed meeting halls belonging to the Industrial Workers of the World (the “IWW”) and other pro-labor groups. The IWW tried to build One Big Union for everybody, Black and white, regardless of what job they worked. Their idea was for the workers to manage the facility by themselves.

Until the 1930’s, white-only craft unions formed the bulk of the U.S. labor movement: unions for plumbers only, plasterers only, etc., which were difficult and often expensive to join.

The idea of one labor union, for everyone in a steel mill, or for everyone in an automobile factory, seemed revolutionary in 1913.
Rockefeller evicted 12,000 strikers. Then his rented police, with the National Guard, killed 26 people in their tent camp. (1914)

The picture shows strikers’ tent camp kitchen, before the massacre at Ludlow, Colorado.

The slaughter was directed by a veteran of the Wounded Knee Massacre of 1890 (U.S. troops massacred over 300 Sioux people then, half being women and children.)

The Ludlow dead included: Elvira Valdez (3 months old), Mary Valdez (age 7), Eulala Valdez (age 8), Rudolph Valdez (age 9), Gloria Pedregon (age 4), Roderlo Pedregon (age 6), Lucy Costa (age 4), and Onafaio Costa (age 6).
Rockefeller, his guards, and the militia went free after massacring 26 in Ludlow. (1914)

5,000 demonstrated in Denver, in the rain, demanding that the National Guard officers who directed the Ludlow Massacre be tried for murder. No Guardsman was ever even indicted. Only after striking miners armed themselves did the New York Times get upset:

“With the deadliest weapons of civilization in the hands of savage-minded men, there can be no telling what lengths the war in Colorado will go unless it is quelled by force.... The President should turn his attention from Mexico long enough to take stern measures in Colorado.”

A minister protested in front of a church where Rockefeller gave sermons, and was clubbed by the police.
Trotter confronts President Wilson at the White House (1914)

The President refused to answer Trotter’s criticisms. Wilson had been elected promising “justice done to colored people in every matter”.

Within months, Wilson totally segregated federal workers by race, and in 1915 extravagantly praised “The Birth of a Nation”, a hugely successful movie showing a racist death squad, the Ku Klux Klan, as the saviors of Southern womanhood.
When the USA conquered half of Mexico, in the 1840’s, it bombarded Vera Cruz every minute of every hour, even refusing to let women and children escape.

After the Mexican Revolution of 1910, one-quarter of the U.S. Army was sent to the Mexican border. The 1914 massacre at Vera Cruz was carried out to “protect U.S. interests.” By 1916, U.S. General Pershing was killing hundreds of Mexicans and hunting through Mexico for Pancho Villa.

Pershing had been trained killing Indians in the USA.
Why did the U.S. Marines invade Haiti, Cuba, Mexico, and Nicaragua? (1915)

GENERAL SMEDLEY D. BUTLER EXPLAINS:

“I helped make Mexico and especially Tampico safe for American oil interests in 1914. I helped make Haiti and Cuba a decent place for the National City Bank boys to collect revenues in. I helped in the raping of half a dozen Central American republics for the benefit of Wall Street. The record of racketeering is long.

“I helped purify Nicaragua for the international banking house of Brown Brothers in 1909-12. I brought light to the Dominican Republic for American sugar interests in 1916. I helped make Honduras "right" for American fruit companies in 1903. In China in 1927 I helped see to it that Standard Oil went its way unmolested.... Looking back on it, I feel I might have given Al Capone a few hints. The best he could do was to operate his racket in three city districts. We Marines operated on three continents.”

How the *Chicago Tribune* explained the U.S. invasions of Haiti & Mexico (1915):
Margaret Sanger, maternity nurse, is arrested for educating women about birth control (1915)
President Wilson massacres up to 15,000 in Haiti, and hands over Haiti’s treasury to U.S. banks (1915-1919)

This picture shows a wounded Haitian prisoner held by U.S. Marines. President Wilson invaded Haiti and imposed martial law there.

The death toll: up to 15,000 dead Haitians, 16 dead Marines.

The Marines occupied Haiti until 1934.
U.S. Marines trained a military goon squad to rule the Dominican Republic after they left (1916-1924)

Here, the U.S. Marines drill recruits of the military they created in the Dominican Republic.

This military kept Rafael Trujillo’s dictatorship in power for 30 years. Trujillo had been court-martialed in 1920 for kidnapping and rape, but this never weakened U.S. support for him. (In fact, the U.S. government waited over 30 years to reveal that court-martial.)

Haiti became the cheap labor pool for the sugar plantations which the U.S. would set up in Cuba and the Dominican Republic.

In 1937, the Dominican dictator blamed low sugar prices on the Haitian slave labor he used. Then he massacred 40,000 Haitians. Workers who demanded wage increases were shot. Trujillo ended up controlling 80% of the country’s sugar plantations.

The plantation system was hit hard in 1959. The Cuban revolution put an end to the slave trade. Trujillo was assassinated in 1961. Dominicans had a quick breath of freedom, then, President Johnson sent in 35,000 troops from the 86th Airborne to "save lives" and reinstate the corrupt Dominican ruling class.
The USA invades the Dominican Republic, censors the media, and installs a brutal military. (1916-1924)

This poet, Fabio Fiallo, was imprisoned for violating the censorship regulations.

The U.S. military occupied the country until 1924.
1,200 striking miners are deported into the desert without food or water. (1917)

The deported miners, members of the Industrial Workers of the World, were marched to Bisbee, Arizona by vigilantes, forced onto cattle cars, and deported to the desert. Then they were jailed in an army stockade for two months. Bisbee’s sheriff, Harry Wheeler, said:

“I would repeat the operation any time I find my own people endangered by a mob composed of 80 per cent aliens and enemies of my government.”
President Wilson arrests thousands and closes the anti-war press. 330,000 refuse to fight in World War I. (1917)

"...[I]f every person who represented law and order and the nation beat you up, railroaded you to jail...how in hell do you expect a man to be patriotic? This war is a business man’s war and we don’t see why we should go out and get shot in order to save the lovely state of affairs that we now enjoy."

—A man on trial for opposing World War I. He was one of 101 members of the Industrial Workers of the World who got prison terms in 1918, in a mass trial that destroyed the IWW. 48 IWW leaders got sentences ranging from ten to twenty years.
A protest against lynching, which the U.S. Congress refuses to outlaw. But it drafts 3 million to fight for “democracy” in Europe (1917)

Thousands march in New York City to demand that the government outlaw lynching.

Their banners said things like, “Mr. President, Why Not Make America Safe For Democracy?”
Women demonstrate at White House, demanding the right to vote (1917-18)

They did this during World War I. Many were jailed and tortured.
Eugene Debs, age 62, jailed for opposing World War I and the military draft. (1918)

Eugene Debs, in the speech that got him jailed:
“Do not worry over the charge of treason to your masters, but be concerned about the treason that involves yourselves. [Applause.] Be true to yourself and you cannot be a traitor to any good cause on earth...
“...We are going to destroy all enslaving and degrading capitalist institutions and re-create them as free and humanizing institutions... In due time the hour will strike and this great cause triumphant—the greatest in history—will proclaim the emancipation of the working class and the brotherhood of all mankind.” [Thunderous and prolonged applause.]

— From Debs’s June 16, 1918 speech to the Ohio Socialists, most of whose leadership was already in jail for speaking against World War I. Debs was given a ten-year prison sentence. President Harding freed Debs at the end of 1921, after his health was broken. Debs died five years later.
A. Philip Randolph—arrested for opposing World War I and the military draft (1918)

Randolph’s magazine, *The Messenger*, on sale where he was speaking (and being arrested), said:

“...[T]o carry democracy to Germany...we are conscripting the Negro into the military and industrial establishment... while the Negro at home, though bearing the burden in every way, is denied economic, political, educational and civil democracy...”
15,000 march on Federal Building to protest Debs’ prison term for opposing World War I and the draft. (1919)
350,000 steel workers strike. (1919)

* Massive arrests and a total ban on free speech finally ends the strike.

The police ended all political speech and assembly in Western Pennsylvania and Allegheny County.

This finally crushed the steel workers’ strike.

In February 1919, a speaker on Abraham Lincoln was arrested and held for three days in Duquesne, Pennsylvania.
6,000 Black citizens are burned and lynched out of East St. Louis (1919)

Yet Congress and the President do nothing to stop lynch law from ruling the United States. The year before, they had the Army, Navy, bombers, and the taxpayers’ money fighting World War I, supposedly “to make the world safe for Democracy.”
Charlemagne Peralte, who led Haiti’s revolt against U.S. occupation (1919)

This picture shows Peralte with bodyguards and other rebel leaders in Haiti. Peralte is circled, in the middle of the picture.

He was later assassinated by a U.S. Marine officer who was hiding in the dark, and who had reached Peralte’s camp by way of bribery and deception.
78 Black citizens are lynched.
Race riots hit 25 U.S. cities. (1919)

This picture shows Black Chicagoans moving their possessions to a safety zone during the riots of 1919. The New York Times blamed the riots on Communism (“bolshevist agitation has been extended among the Negroes.”) U.S. Attorney General Palmer blamed Black leaders for “identification of the Negro with such radical organizations as the IWW and an outspoken advocacy of the Bolshevik or Soviet doctrines”.

The government did nothing to outlaw lynching. Instead, the Attorney General complained of Black citizens’ “more openly expressed demand for social equality, in which [according to him] the sex problem is not infrequently included.”
Marines assassinate the leader of Haiti’s independence movement, Charlemagne Peralte (1919)

CHARLEMAGNE PERALTE, assassinated November 1, 1919, pictured at left.

“Charlemagne Peralte was a Haitian of education and culture and of great influence in his district.... [H]e put himself at the head of several hundred followers in a valiant though hopeless attempt to free Haiti.

...While standing over his camp fire, he was shot in cold blood by an American Marine officer who stood concealed by the darkness, and who had reached the camp through bribery and trickery.”

Haiti’s new President, installed and flanked by the U.S. Marines. He’s seated in the middle, with his cabinet (1919)
IWW rallies to try freeing its jailed leaders (1919)
The IWW demands that everyone organize (Around 1919)
Seattle General Strike  (1919)

The local and U.S. authorities were panicked by a city full of working people going on strike and running the city themselves. The police hurried to recruit volunteer cops. Federal troops were sent to Seattle.
Seattle strikers take over their city.
They also stop shipments of arms to
attack Russia (1919)

STOP BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE

This is plain talk to the common-sea union men of Seattle.

You are being rushed pell-mell into a general strike. You are being urged
to use a dangerous weapon—the general strike, which you have never used
before—which, in fact, has never been used anywhere in the United States.

It isn’t too late to avert the tragic results that are sure to come from its use.

You men know better than any one else that public sentiment in Seattle—
that is, the sentiment of the ninety-nine per cent of the people who are not
directly involved in the wage dispute of the shipworkers—is against a general
strike. You know that the general public doesn’t think the situation demands
the use of that drastic, disaster-breeding move. You know, too, that you cannot clab
public sentiment into line, and you know, too, that no strike has ever been won without the
moral support of the public.

The people know that there is a decent solution of the issue at stake. And the issue
at stake is merely a better wage to the average unskilled worker in the shipyards. To
a large extent public opinion is with these unskilled workers now, but public opinion
will turn against them if their wage issue brings chaos and disaster upon the whole
community unnecessarily. Seattle today is awake to the fact that she is on the brink of a disaster, and Seattle is
getting fighting mad. The people are beginning to visualize the horrors that a general tie-up will bring. They see
the suffering that is bound to come and they don’t propose to be silent sufferers.

Today Seattle resents this whole miserable mess. Seattle resents the insolent attitude of the shipyard owners:
Seattle resents the verbosity of Director General Piez, whose explanation does not explain, and just as emphatic-
ally resents the high-handed “rule or ruin” tactics of the labor leaders who propose to lay the whole city
prostrate in a vain attempt to show their power. Let us not mance words. A general strike cannot win unless
one of two things happens. Either the ship owners and Piez must yield or else the workers must be able to
control the situation by force. The latter method no doubt would be welcomed by the agitators and the babblers
of Bolshevism. But the latter method is bound to be squelched without much ado, and you decent union men
of Seattle will be the sufferers then. A revolt—and some of your leaders are talking of a revolution—to
be successful must have a country-wide application. There isn’t a chance to spread it east of the mountains.
There isn’t a chance to spread it south of Tacoma and today fifty per cent of the unions of Tacoma have
turned down the proposition for a general strike.

Confined to Seattle or even confined to the whole Pacific coast, the use of force by Bolshevists would be,
and should be, quickly dealt with by the army of the United States. These false Bolshevists leaders haven’t a
chance on earth to win anything for you in this country, because this country is America—not Russia.
USA, Britain, France, Japan, and others invade Russia (1918-1919)

World War I ended.

Now the U.S., accompanied by the other major military powers of the world, invaded Russia, a country with which they were supposedly not at war.

The invading armies occupied chunks of Russia, encircled Russia’s soldiers, and cut them off from the sea.

9,000 U.S. troops occupied Russia—without an invitation—from September 1918 to August 1919.

Russia was reduced to mass starvation, even cannibalism.
U.S. troops shooting Haitians (1919 and now)

Above: U.S. Marines in Haiti in 1919, shooting and killing thousands of Haitians who wanted their country back.

U.S. troops were in Haiti until the 1930’s, again in the 1990’s, and again in 2004.
The U.S. military government in the Dominican Republic tortured this man, Cayo Baez. (1920)

The magazine that published this photo was closed by the same government, which also deported its editor.
U.S. Senator runs for re-election on violent anti-Asian racism (1920)

“There was a pervasive racism, most notably in the alien land laws and the immigration laws passed by Congress, backed by Californians, most notably U.S. Senator James D. Phelan, a former San Francisco mayor.

“The laws said a class of people called "aliens ineligible for citizenship" -- foreign-born Asians -- could not own land in the land of opportunity.

“Other laws forbade marriage between the races. And if a white woman married one of this class of aliens, she lost her U.S. citizenship.

“The Hearst papers in particular warned of a ‘Yellow Peril.’ In Hollywood, someone put up a sign: ‘JAPS KEEP MOVING. THIS IS A WHITE MAN’S NEIGHBORHOOD.’

“There were no riots to speak of in these times, but there were rules. Chinese could not cross Broadway in San Francisco into North Beach. Japanese could not join labor unions. There were restrictive covenants in deeds to housing in all the best areas. . . .”

Three Black men lynched in Duluth, Minnesota (June 15, 1920)

A white mob estimated at between 1,000 and 10,000 people gathered outside the Duluth police station. The police had already been ordered not to use their guns, so the white mob used bricks, rails, and heavy timbers to force its way into the jail, tearing down doors and breaking windows.

The mob pulled the men from their cells. After a quick mock trial, Isaac McGhie, then Elmer Jackson, and Elias Clayton were declared guilty and taken one block to a light pole on the corner of First Street and Second Avenue East. A few tried convincing the mob to stop, but their pleas were in vain. The three men were beaten and then lynched. Black residents stayed inside and locked their doors.

In Superior, Wisconsin, just across the bay, the Acting Chief of Police declared, “We are going to run all idle negroes out of Superior and they’re going to stay out.” How many were forced out is not certain, but all Black people working for a carnival in Superior were fired and told to leave the city.

The *Ely Miner*, of nearby Ely, Minnesota, said that “while the thing was wrong in principle, it was most effective and those who were put out of their criminal existence by the mob will not assault any more young girls.”

The *Mankato Daily Free Press*, referring to the three Black men as “beasts in human shape,” said the triple lynching was better than a fair trial: “Mad dogs are shot dead without ceremony. Beasts in human shape are entitled to but scant consideration. The law gives them by far too much of an advantage.”
Congress still refuses to outlaw lynching (1921).

From the time of the introduction of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill in April, 1921, to the end of the year, there were twenty-eight lynchings in the United States.

As late as 1948, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson campaigned on his opposition to any federal ban on lynching.

As late as the mid-1950’s, a 14-year-old from Chicago could be lynched in Mississippi and his killers, despite the glare of national media publicity, were rapidly found “innocent” and freed.

It took ten more years, and nationwide civil rights marches, before the U.S. Congress approved any protection for the safety of Black people in the United States.

- Up to 1865, slavery killed millions of Black people.
- But Black people freed themselves, during the Civil War.
- Between 1865 and 1882, thousands of Black people were lynched.
- Between 1882 and 1968, an estimated 4,742 more Black people were murdered by white lynch mobs in the United States.
- But in the 1960’s, Black human rights marchers defeated the whole system of openly racist state violence.
- These fighters became an example which human rights and anti-war movements have followed, worldwide, ever since then.
Marcus Garvey organized 25,000 people to attend a Black nationalist convention in 1921.

Starting in 1914, Garvey had his mind set on “uniting all the Negro peoples of the world into one great body to establish a country and Government absolutely their own.” Garvey was arrested in 1923 and deported by President Calvin Coolidge in 1927.

Malcolm X’s father was a member of Garvey’s movement in the 1920’s, before he himself was killed.
U.S. refuses to outlaw lynching

Child labor is promoted by manufacturers as good for the “family” (1924)

* U.S. businesses declare that any attempt to outlaw child labor would be “a calamity to our nation”.

The U.S. Supreme Court had already declared attempts to outlaw child labor to be un-Constitutional.
William Monroe Trotter confronts President Coolidge (1925)

“...[The] President said, ‘Mr. Trotter, will you tell us what’s on your mind?’ And Trotter got up and started a tremendous oration against white America in general. Negroes, he said, were living in the worst form of tyranny, slavery, and brutalization. If Coolidge did not do something about it, he said, we were going to have trouble in this country.

“President Coolidge looked on stolidly, as if there was no sensation at all going through his mind. ‘Have you finished?’, he asked Trotter. Trotter said yes. ‘Well, Mr. Trotter, I’m glad to see you, Coolidge said. I’m glad to meet your delegation, and I wish you all success. And now I must say good day, gentlemen.’ Trotter got up and walked out, and we all trooped behind him. It was hilarious.”
U.S. bombs Nicaragua—300 die. President Coolidge decorates and entertains the pilots. (1927)

The mass media of 1927 tries to build up some sympathy for the U.S. troops and their mission to destroy Sandino’s Nicaraguan independence movement.
Ku Klux Klan, white mass murderers, parade in Washington DC (1928)

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Haitians demand an end to U.S. military occupation (1930)

U.S. soldiers practically re-instituted slavery, in the form of chain gangs of innocent Haitians.

General Smedley Butler had even yanked Haiti’s President out of the Haitian Presidential car—by his COLLAR—to let a young Navy Secretary (Franklin Roosevelt) climb in the car first.
Teenagers, lynched by 10,000 whites, in Marion, Indiana. (1930)

A mob of 10,000 whites took sledgehammers to the county jailhouse doors to get at these two teenagers accused of raping a white girl; the girl’s uncle saved the life of a third by proclaiming the man’s innocence.

The two murdered youths were named Thomas Shipp and Abram Smith.
U.S.-backed General massacres 30,000 farmworkers in El Salvador (1932)

Farabundo Marti, pictured above, led farmworkers who rose up against El Salvador’s military dictatorship in 1932. The U.S. and Canadian armed forces stationed themselves nearby to protect the dictatorship, which was mass-murdering 30,000 farmworkers. This massacre convinced the U.S. Chief of Naval Operations that “the Salvadoran government had the situation in hand.” Surviving farmworkers stopped wearing their traditional Indian clothing.
Gen. Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez, the U.S.-backed dictator who killed 30,000 farmworkers in El Salvador (1932)

The General and his family in 1944. Twelve years earlier, he had ordered the massacre of 30,000 peasants in El Salvador. He had full U.S. and Canadian backing for that.
Angelo Herndon, 24 years old, leads 1,000 in an Atlanta demonstration for welfare (1932)

* He is jailed for years, for breaking a slavery-era law against “insurrection”.

The Atlanta police then arrested Herndon for a crime bearing the death penalty: “insurrection”, based on an 1833 law passed in panic over Nat Turner’s slave revolt. Herndon was sentenced to 20 years on the chain gang. After four more years, the U.S. Supreme Court threw out his conviction—by a margin of one vote.
Gen. Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez, who massacred 30,000 peasants—the U.S. quickly recognized his government. (1932)

In the 1980’s, the U.S. government was still backing Nazi-like dictators in El Salvador, who killed approximately 10,000 people per year for real or imagined political dissent.

These U.S.-backed dictators enforced near-slavery on the country’s plantations.

One of the government-backed death squads, as late as the 1980’s, called itself the “Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Brigade”.
U.S. Marines, while occupying Nicaragua, with a captured Sandinista flag (1932)
Sandino (at left) and Farabundo Marti (at right) fought to end slavery and hunger in Nicaragua and El Salvador. (1932)

* U.S.-backed generals killed them both, in the early 1930’s.
U.S. corporations destroy mass transportation (1930’s-1940’s)

* For this criminal conspiracy, a U.S. court fines them only $5,000 in 1949.

Even in Detroit, where making automobiles was a huge business, before World War II electric trolley service was so good that passengers on the Jefferson Avenue line waited just minutes between trains. As late as the 1940s, people who lived in Detroit — or for that matter in Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, or Battle Creek — did not need automobiles. Trolley lines, owned and managed by private companies, provided remarkably efficient, nonpolluting, and low-cost transportation within cities and from city to city.

Cause of Death
In 1945, according to the Detroit Free Press, the city's transit system carried 492 million riders, most of them on electric trolleys. In contrast, some 70 million riders use Detroit's public transportation system today, and they have only one choice: Buses with scattered service.

Why did trolleys vanish in Detroit and every other city that had them? State and federal policies encouraged massive taxpayer investments in new roads and discouraged public support for private urban transit companies.

The result was a flood of people that flowed from city neighborhoods, where they had walked to street corners to catch trolleys, out to far-flung suburbs where empty roads encouraged driving.

Sales Trick
But new technology and government subsidies did not alone kill off the public transit systems that once served Michigan. There was a big business conspiracy launched during the Great Depression that finished off the nation's public transit systems and which continues today to have costly and damaging implications.

In 1932, General Motors formed the first of two private companies, United Cities Motor Transit, to buy urban streetcar lines, tear them up, and substitute buses the company manufactured. When the American Transit Association criticized United Cities for attempting to tear up Portland, Oregon's electric transit system, G.M. closed the company temporarily because of fears of a political backlash.


According to testimony from congressional hearings and a federal court case, between 1936 and 1956 National City Lines bought, dismantled, and replaced 100 electric rail systems in 45 cities with buses. Detroit, Kalamazoo, and Battle Creek were among the places that National City Lines targeted. G.M. also owned Omnibus Corporation, which in 1935 converted New York's extensive streetcar system to buses.

Guilty Verdict
In 1949 the United States found G.M., Standard Oil, Firestone, Mack Truck, and Phillips Petroleum guilty of anticompetitive behavior in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act. What the court called a "criminal conspiracy" proved ultimately to be very profitable for the perpetrators. G.M., Standard Oil, Firestone, Mack Truck, and Phillips Petroleum have profited enormously from this crime. They were fined only $5,000 each.
California: 15,000 cotton workers strike. Plantation owners kill 3. The police arrest strike leaders. (1933)
Plantation owners shot Delfino Davila, 55, and Dolores Hernandez, 52, as they left a cotton strike meeting (Oct. 10, 1933)

Their murders went unpunished. Instead, the police arrested the leaders of the cotton strike. Then the police called these killings “The Pixley Riots”. The Ku Klux Klan was encouraged to increase its activity in Kern County.

Also on October 10, 1933, another striker was killed— Pedro Subia, age 57, in Arvin, California— murdered by a prominent plantation owner.

(40 years later, police and plantation owners were still killing farm workers for going on strike, in the same county)

The picture above shows one of the strikers who fell victim to the plantation owners’ violence that day in 1933.
U.S. supports Batista dictatorship in Cuba in 1930’s and 1950’s.

This *Minneapolis Tribune* cartoon reflects the U.S. government’s position on both Cuba and the Philippines— that any independence they are allowed is a generous gift from the USA which they are incapable of grasping even if they got it.

Batista tortured and killed thousands of suspected opponents during the 1950’s.
Sandino, with his general staff. He drove the U.S. Marines out of Nicaragua in the early 1930’s.

* Then, a U.S.-backed General assassinated Sandino, and ruled Nicaragua for decades.
Anastasio Somoza. He and his sons were the heads of Nicaragua’s U.S.-created military & government, 1933-1979.

After assassinating Sandino, Somoza was able to rule Nicaragua, with U.S. assistance.

Somoza owned almost one-sixth of Nicaragua’s land by 1956.

His family fortune reached a half-billion dollars by 1979, when the average annual income for Nicaraguans was $700.
U.S. enforces racial ghettoization of the housing system: (1933-58)

1950’s in New Haven, Connecticut: 2,000 people lived above street level shops and markets in the Oak Street community. Half were Black.

Oak Street is bulldozed by Mayor, using federal funds. Half of Oak Street’s whites moved to the white suburbs. 90% of Black residents were forced out to racially-segregated neighborhoods.

The federal “HOLC” (Home Owners’ Loan Corporation) program, begun in 1933, imposed racial standards for home loans which spread throughout the real estate and banking industry for generations, including FHA and VA loans. Black areas, no matter what income their residents had, were routinely classified as “hazardous”, meaning they could never receive home loans. Thus Black homes became harder to sell, and Black home values shot downward.

These federal race standards, for loans, caused a huge expansion of white home loans. They vastly expanded all-white home construction, further and further away from the inner cities, and accelerated the isolation of Black housing into concentrated ghettos with no chance of receiving home loans, as the tax base also ran away.

The Federal Housing Administration - a mortgage insurance program that helped millions of American families to develop their own property, accumulate capital, and lift them into the middle-class - thus became an effective state-mandated ghettoization program. Likewise, housing deeds included 'restrictive covenants' that prohibited blacks from occupying homes in white neighborhoods, until a 1948 Supreme Court ruling was implemented, in 1950, that ruled such contracts unconstitutional. Similar policies excluded most black workers from Social Security coverage and agricultural assistance programs.

The gap between white and black home ownership jumped by 5.5% during the life of the program, dividing cities between underdeveloped inner-city black neighborhoods and highly developed white suburbs. The black home ownership rate doesn't reach the white rate of 1900 until 1970.

By the 1950’s, housing laws, and “urban renewal” laws were used in many cities to demolish Black neighborhoods in areas that white businesses and institutions wanted. The amount of Black housing declined, while a few high-rise, virtually all-Black high-rise apartments were built as public housing, in areas far isolated from white neighborhoods. Many Black people were forced out of their former neighborhoods, which were bulldozed. Then they were forced into already-overcrowded Black ghettos. Delays between the demolition of Black neighborhoods, and the construction of all-Black high-rises caused further instability and displacement for the Black population of U.S. cities.

—For details, see American Apartheid, by Massey and Denton.
Police shot 2 strikers dead. This set off the 3-day General Strike in San Francisco (1934)
25,000 union members protest police killings of 2 fellow members.

—The result is: The San Francisco General Strike of 1934.

After the police killed those two union members, the San Francisco union membership voted to shut down every business in town.

This was the San Francisco General Strike. It became a huge inspiration for the U.S. labor movement, which quickly started a massive industrial union organizing drive.

For three days, the union members totally controlled San Francisco. The police and National Guard were unable to do anything to frighten the unions into giving up.

Within a year, the unions controlled all hiring of waterfront workers.
Police seize strike leaders and strike headquarters, but fail to crush union. (1934)

In Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Police kill 2 strikers and wound 65 more in Minneapolis, Minnesota (July 20, 1934)

Two who were just shot are lying in a dump truck in the middle of the street. Notice the heavily-armed police.

A massive city-wide strike was then won, in Minneapolis, in spite of murderous police.

Soon, Minneapolis became a union town.
Minneapolis police kill two strikers, shooting & wounding 65 more (1934)

The flatbed truck on the upper right had been filled with unarmed union picketers. In the picture, two lie dying on its floor. The police shot 67 unarmed people that day, the big majority being shot in the back. One doctor took 160 pieces of lead out of 34 men. Henry Ness and John Belor died. A government commission later concluded that “Police took direct aim at the pickets and fired to kill.... At no time did pickets attack the police, and it was obvious that pickets came unprepared for such an attack.”

An angry waitress described Police Chief Johannes’s dinner after the massacre— “soup, steak, potatoes, spinach, beans, salad, pie, cheese, coffee and a big cigar!”

The strikers won despite everything, through mass organization, squads of picketers ready to go anywhere to stop scab trucks, and protest rallies of up to 40,000. Even martial law and the National Guard failed to break the strike.

The successful Minneapolis strike, together with the San Francisco General Strike of 1934, was a major inspiration for the national industrial unionization drive which began the same year.
Birmingham, Alabama flyer (1930’s)

- Notice the stark warning against “social equality”.
- Also notice the Ku Klux Klan’s easy ability to hold a post office box, even though murdering Black people was the only purpose of the Klan.

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**NEGROES BEWARE**

**DO NOT ATTEND COMMUNIST MEETINGS**

Paid organizers for the communists are only trying to get negroes in trouble. Alabama is a good place for good negroes to live in, but it is a bad place for negroes who believe in SOCIAL EQUALITY.

**The Ku Klux Klan Is Watching You.**

**TAKE HEED**

Tell the communist leaders to leave. Report all communist meetings to the

**Ku Klux Klan**

Post Office Box 651, Birmingham, Alabama.
Police tear-gas and charge into San Francisco waterfront strikers, July 1934
San Francisco police tear-gas strikers, before the General Strike shuts down the city (1934)
San Francisco strikers’ sidewalk memorial, marking where 2 of them were killed. They write “Murdered by Police” on that spot. (1934)
After almost 20 years, the U.S. Marines leave Haiti (1934)
Southern farmworkers’ union faces arrests and murder. (1935)

Photo: American children picking cotton.

Arkansas police jailed farmworkers’ union leaders. A young Methodist minister supporting the union, Ward H. Rodgers, was jailed on charge of “criminal anarchy“, “blasphemy“, and calling a Black union leader "Mister" at a farmworkers’ union meeting.

As in 1919, Arkansas farmworkers’ union members were shot during meetings. Some succeeded in running away; others were arrested.

In the Fall of 1935, the farmworkers’ union led a successful strike of cotton pickers, in which resulted in a substantial wage increase. The union was then able to operate openly in Arkansas. Farmworkers’ union organizing spread to other states. About 30,000 people, mostly Black sharecroppers, joined the union.

In the Spring of 1936, there was another strike of cotton field workers. Again Union meetings were forcibly broken up; union picket lines were attacked by mobs; union men were arrested and forced to work on plantations owned by their jailers. A woman social worker, and a minister, were flogged by a band of plantation owners. A mob attacked the president of the farmworkers’ union in a county court house and almost lynched him.
Lynching of Rubin Stacy, in Fort Lauderdale, Florida (1935)
Rio Piedras massacre, in Puerto Rico: Four Nationalists were killed (1935)

In 1935, four Nationalists are killed by police under the command of U.S. Colonel E. Francis Riggs. Riggs is never punished.

In 1936, Hiram Rosado and Elias Beauchamp killed Colonel Riggs. They are arrested, then executed without a trial at the police headquarters. These pictures show their families mourning.

1936: U.S. Federal Court orders the arrest of Pedro Albizu Campos and several other Nationalists for "seditious conspiracy to overthrow the U.S. Government in Puerto Rico."
A jury of seven Puerto Rican and five North Americans voted 7 to 5 “not guilty”.
Judge Cooper called for a new jury, this time ten North Americans and two Puerto Ricans. A “guilty” verdict was achieved.

1937: Pedro Albizu Campos is jailed for 10 years in Atlanta, Georgia.
A protest march is held in Ponce with a municipal permit on March 21st. The colonial police opened fire. Twenty-one unarmed marchers and bystanders were killed, and 200 others wounded (the Ponce Massacre).

1948: “The law of the muzzle” is enacted. All independence advocacy is criminalized.
1950: The Nationalist Insurrection (El Grito de Jayuya)— Four Nationalists are killed, the fifth wounded. Pedro Albizu Campos is re-arrested at his home, and sentenced to 80 years in prison. 3,000 more supporters of Puerto Rican independence are arrested, too.
U.S. Colonel E. Francis Riggs.

He committed the Rio Piedras massacre in Puerto Rico, in 1935, in which Nationalist demonstrators were killed by the colonial authorities.

In February 1936, Hiram Rosado and Elias Beauchamp killed Colonel Riggs.

They were arrested, then killed without a trial, at the police headquarters.

Elias Beauchamp’s widow and daughters are shown in this photo:
U.S. Colonial Police murder Puerto Rican nationalists. (1935)

October 1935- The Massacre of Rio Piedras: the police killed Nationalists outside the Rio Piedras campus of the University of Puerto Rico.

Four armed attacks were waged on the home of Nationalist leader Pedro Albizy Campos. All demonstrations were banned.

Photo above: 1937- The Massacre of Ponce: the authorities killed 20 Puerto Rican Nationalists.
A sit-down strike in Birmingham, Alabama (Christmas, 1936)

After a few days, the American Casting Company agreed to a 20% wage increase, and to time-and-a-half pay for overtime. Soon, Alabama’s steel industry was signing contracts with the steelworkers’ union. But racism remained a powerful company tools against the union.
Lynching of Lint Shaw in Royston, Georgia (1936)

Notice that no one appears concerned that they may be apprehended by the police. In fact, they are posing for pictures with their victim.

This was an extremely common practice in U.S. lynchings, in the North as well as the South.
Police kill 10, & injure 88, at striking steelworkers’ march. (1937)

Chicago, May 1, 1937—“The police closed in on the strikers. Billies and clubs were out already, prodding, striking, nightsticks edging into women's breasts and groins. But the cops were also somewhat afraid, and they began to jerk guns out of holsters….

“...tear gas settled like an ugly cloud. Children suddenly cried with panic, and the whole picket line gave back, men stumbling, cursing, gasping for breath. Here and there a cop tore out his pistol and began to fire; it was pop, pop, pop at first, like toy favors at some horrible party, and then, as the strikers broke under the gunfire and began to run, the contagion of killing ran like fire through the police.

“They began to shoot in volleys at these unarmed men and women and children who could not strike back or fight back. The cops squealed with excitement. They ran after fleeing pickets, pressed revolvers to their backs, shot them down, and then continued to shoot as the victims lay on their faces, retching blood. When a woman tripped and fell, four cops gathered above her, smashing her flesh and bones and face….”

—Howard Fast, “An Occurrence at Republic Steel”.
Ponce massacre, in Puerto Rico (1937)

21 Puerto Rican nationalists were murdered by the U.S.-backed authorities, and over 200 more were wounded.
Texas police jail Mexican-American pecan strikers, whose wages were 5 cents per day. (1938)

The speaker is Emma Tenayuca, a leader of the pecan workers’ strike. Workers went on strike at 130 pecan plants.

Over 1,000 picketers were tear-gassed, beaten, and jailed.

They still won the strike.
Police try to stop pecan workers' strike in Texas (1938)

Emma Tenayuca, an official of the Workers Alliance, at San Antonio City Jail, being "booked" in connection with the pecan shellers' strike, January 31, 1938.

After wages were slashed, the pecan workers went on strike.

María del Refugio Ozuna, age 13, and Mrs. San Juan Gonzales, age 77, shelling pecans, on January 17, 1938.

Police arrest a man during the pecan shellers' strike for blocking the sidewalk, February 11, 1938.

A "sit-down" strike at San Antonio City Hall, when City refuses to grant a parade permit, April 27, 1939.
Missouri farm workers are evicted; they try to camp on the highway. (1939)

January 10, 1939—

Over 1,000 farmworkers, evicted by the plantation owners, are homeless. They camped along the highways.

Three days later, the state health commissioner pronounced the roadside camps a menace to public health, and in many cases the camps were forcibly disbanded by state police.
President Roosevelt kept Jews out of the U.S. (1930’s & early ‘40’s)

50,000 people marched outside Madison Square Garden in New York, on February 20, 1939, demanding that Jews and other victims of Nazi dictatorship be allowed into the U.S.
—But the U.S. refused. For years after World War II ended, the U.S. government still barred surviving European Jews from the U.S.

This is proof that the enormous U.S. military, financial, and diplomatic support to Israel do NOT come from any humanitarian feelings toward Jews by the U.S. government.

Israel bombs and impoverishes anyone in the Arab world that seeks freedom from racism and colonial rule— which the U.S. would ordinarily be doing itself. This kind of destruction, the U.S. government has always been happy to support.

Note that, while Europe was a death camp for Jews during World War II, the Arab and Muslim world was generally a safe and prosperous home to hundreds of thousands of Jews.
Black “March on Washington” planned (1941)

- Huge marches is how Black human rights battles were won, in the 1960’s.
- This 1941 March would have speeded up the process.
- But President Roosevelt convinced its leadership to cancel the 1941 march, in return for a toothless commission which promised to monitor racist hiring practices in the military industry.

What Are Our Immediate Goals?

1. To mobilize five million Negros into one militant mass for pressure.
2. To assemble in Chicago the last week in May, 1943, for the celebration of

"WE ARE AMERICANS - TOO" WEEK

And to ponder the question of Non-Violent Civil Disobedience and Non-Cooperation, and a Mass March On Washington.

WHY SHOULD WE MARCH?

15,000 Negroes Assembled at St. Louis, Missouri
20,000 Negroes Assembled at Chicago, Illinois
23,500 Negroes Assembled at New York City
Millions of Negro Americans all Over This Great Land Claim the Right to be Free!

FREE FROM WANT!
FREE FROM FEAR!
FREE FROM JIM CROW!

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy!" — A. Philip Randolph
Black March on Washington
Planned.  (1941)

Photo: A. Philip Randolph, who organized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the first Black union in the American Federation of Labor.

In 1941, Randolph started organizing a massive march on Washington to protest the exclusion of Black workers from jobs in the defense industries.

Randolph agreed to call off the march only after President Franklin Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802, which appeared to ban racial discrimination in defense plants and established the nation's first Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC).

The FEPC achieved very little, as it was only allowed to investigate reports of discrimination after it had received a complaint. President Roosevelt was unwilling to push the FEPC into real action, since he was more concerned with winning the war and maintaining his coalition with racist Southern Democrats. Roosevelt said, “I don’t think, quite frankly, that we can bring about the millennium just yet.”
Eleanor Roosevelt warns Black people against the March on Washington. (1941)

Eleanor Roosevelt, the President’s wife, panicked. She wrote to the march’s leader, A. Philip Randolph, telling him:

• “...I feel very strongly that your group is making a very grave mistake at the present time to allow this march to take place. I am afraid it will set back the progress which is being made…. I feel that if any incident occurs as a result of this, it may engender so much bitterness that it will create in Congress even more solid opposition from certain groups than we have had in the past.”

The picture shows union leader A. Philip Randolph with Eleanor Roosevelt.

**Randolph led an effort to bring 100,000 Black marchers to Washington, “as an evidence to white America that black America is on the march for its rights and means business.”**

Randolph cancelled the march in return for President Franklin Roosevelt’s promise to ban racial discrimination in military industries. Roosevelt then created a weak, ineffectual commission (the “Fair Employment Practices Committee”) with no real enforcement powers.

It was not until 1963 that another Black March on Washington was planned. That kind of public mobilization is why, finally in 1964 and 1965, civil rights laws were approved by the U.S. Congress.
Racist stereotypes of Japanese people, in major U.S. media (1941)

HOW TO TELL JAPS FROM THE CHINESE
ANGRY CITIZENS VICTIMIZE ALLIES WITH EMOTIONAL OUTBURST AT ENEMY

In the first discharge of emotions touched off by the Japanese assaults on their nation, U.S. citizens have been demonstrating a distressing ignorance on the delicate question of how to tell a Chinese from a Jap. Innocent victims in cities all over the country are many of the 74,000 U.S. Chinese, whose homeland is our staunch ally. So serious were the consequences threatened, that the Chinese consulate last week prepared to tag their nationals with identification buttons. To dispel some of this confusion, LIFE here adds a rule-of-thumb from the anthropometric conformations that distinguish friendly Chinese from enemy alien Japs.

To physical anthropologists, devoted debunkers of race myths, the difference between Chinese and Japs is measureable in millimeters. Both are related to the Eskimo and North American Indian. The modern Jap is the descendant of Mongoloids who invaded the Japanese archipelago back in the mists of prehistory, and of the native aborigines who possessed the islands before them. Physical anthropology, in consequence, finds Japs and Chinese as closely related as Germans and English. It can, however, set apart the special types of each national group.

The typical Northern Chinese, represented by Ong Wenchao, Chungking's Minister of Economic Affairs (left, above), is relatively tall and slenderly built. His complexion is parchment yellow, his face long and definitely bunred, his nose more finely bodged. Representative of the Japanese people as a whole is Premier and General Hideki Tojo (left, below), who betrays subracial antecedents in a squint, long, angular build, a broader, more massively bunched head and face, flat, often pig, nose; yellow-ocher skin and heavier beard. From this average type, aristocratic Japs, who claim kinship to the Imperial Household, diverge sharply. They are proud to approximate the patrician lines of the Northern Chinese.
Black civil rights demonstration in New York City (1942)
No Black Sailors Allowed in U.S. Navy Until 1942

Above: Black sailors were compelled to load ammunition in 1942.

Black people were barred from the U.S. Navy after World War I.

No Black person was allowed to enlist again until 1932 and then only as kitchen help.

Only in 1942 did the Navy accept Black volunteers for general service but the Navy still prohibited them from going to sea.

Black sailors were still restricted to assignments on shore, or in small harbor or coastal craft. No more than 10% of each ship was allowed to be Black.
1942–
Racist plantation owners demand, and receive, the expulsion of Japanese-Americans from the U.S. West Coast:

We’re charged with wanting to get rid of the Japs for selfish reasons. We might as well be honest. We do. It’s a question of whether the white man lives on the Pacific Coast or the brown men. They came into this valley to work, and they stayed to take over.

Austin Anson, Managing Secretary, Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association of Central California, quoted in The Saturday Evening Post, May 9, 1942.
Racist plantation owners are enriched by expulsion of Japanese-Americans (1942)
February 19, 1942—

President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, imprisoning 125,000 Japanese Americans, two-thirds of them being American citizens, in “concentration camps“, as Roosevelt and others initially called them.

The distinction between citizens and aliens was of no concern ("a Jap's a Jap. . . the Japanese race is an enemy race" commented General John DeWitt, commander of West Coast defenses).
U.S. media continues celebrating round-up of Japanese Americans (May 1942)

100,000 Japs Now Cleared From Coast

Almost 100,000 Japanese have already been moved from their West Coast homes and farms, or are under orders to be moved, the Wartime Civil Control Administration reported here yesterday.

WCCA officials said 94,330 are now in assembly or relocation centers, 2342 are being moved, and 3035 have received orders to evacuate within the next 10 days.

San Francisco Chronicle, May 20, 1942.
U.S. newspapers celebrate expulsion of Japanese-Americans to concentration camps (February 1942)

February 22, 1942
San Francisco, California
Police & White Rioters Kill 25 Black Detroiter (1943)

A total of 34 lives were lost. 25 of those were Black people, and 17 of those Black men had been killed by policemen.

White Detroit police officers patrolling Paradise Valley declared that all blacks on a street were looters and should be dealt with the appropriate force. Bystanders were told to run from the scene and not look back. It was discovered that the police had shot some of the "looters" in the back as they ran away.

1,800 people were arrested. 82% of them were Black.

Black people were pulled from cars and beaten on the main streets of the city.
6 New Yorkers Dead in Harlem Riots (1943)

Several of the 100 Black women arrested during Harlem Riots of 1943. 400 Black men were also arrested. No whites were arrested.

6 people were killed. 185 were injured.

Harlem, New York, August 1943: Riot:
In August 1943, rioting broke out in the Harlem section of New York City after a Black soldier was shot and wounded by a white policeman. The soldier had objected to the language used by the white officer toward a Black woman he was arguing with. The soldier knocked the policeman down and the officer shot him.

Like other World War II riots, in Mobile, Alabama, in Beaumont, Texas, in Los Angeles, California, and elsewhere, the Harlem riot reflected the tensions of job discrimination, impoverished living conditions, and embittered police-community relations.
August 1943—Harlem riots:
Hundreds of white U.S. sailors and marines, with full support of police and media, brutalize Chicanos on the streets of Los Angeles. (June 1943)
White Sailors Brutalize Chicanos (June 1943)

On the night of June 3, 1943, 200 uniformed sailors chartered 20 cabs and charged into the heart of the Mexican American community in East Los Angeles. Mexican-Americans were beaten and stripped. Nine sailors were arrested during these disturbances, not one was charged with any crime. On the following nights of June 4th and 5th, the uniformed servicemen (by this time the sailors had been joined by soldiers) again invaded East Los Angeles, marching abreast down the streets, breaking into bars and theaters, and assaulting anyone in their way.

Not a single one of these white rioters was arrested by the police. In fact, the servicemen were portrayed in the local press as heroes stemming the tide of the "Mexican Crime Wave." During the nights of June 6th and 7th, these scenes were again repeated.

Time Magazine later reported that, "The police practice was to accompany the caravans of soldiers and sailors in police cars, watch the beatings and jail the victims." According to Rudolpho Acuña in Occupied America, "Seventeen-year-old Enrico Herrera, after he was beaten and arrested, spent three hours at a police station, where he was found by his mother, still naked and bleeding. A 12-year-old boy's jaw was broken. Police arrested over 600 Chicano youths without cause and labeled the arrests 'preventive' action. Angelenos cheered on the servicemen and their civilian allies."

Other than the charges filed against the Mexican American victims, no punishment was ever meted out.

Riots against Mexican-Americans spread to Detroit and other U.S. cities.
Hundreds of white U.S. sailors brutally beat and stripped Mexican-American men, pulling them out of movies and streetcars. (June 1943)

The sailors were joined by Marines and white civilians, beating and savagely injuring Chicano, Black and Filipino people on the streets.

The police stood and watched, for days. The news media encouraged whites to continue their rampage, which became known as the “Zoot Suit riots”.
June 20-22, 1943—
White police and civilians murder dozens of Black residents of Detroit.

Photo 1 of 3:
June 20-22, 1943—White police and civilians murder dozens of Black residents of Detroit.

Photo 2 of 3:

Two young men try to help a man who was beaten to a bloody pulp.
June 20-22, 1943–
White police and civilians murder dozens of Black residents of Detroit.

Photo 3 of 3:

Four Detroit policemen, two on horses, and two more on foot, do nothing to stop a Black man from being hit in the face by a white rioter.

25 Black people were murdered in this riot, and 20 of those were killed by police. The police did not kill any white people.
202 Black Servicemen blown up while loading bombs for the Navy. (1944)

* 50 are jailed as felons for refusing to load any more.

Due to a competition between their white officers, and a lack of training, 320 Navy men were killed by an explosion while loading bombs on a ship. 202 of the dead were Black enlisted men who were assigned the dangerous duty of loading the ships with explosive munitions.

Hundreds of surviving Black sailors were put to work cleaning away the human and material debris. They were then punished for refusing to load any more munitions. 50 of them faced a trial by seven white senior Navy officers. six as jury and one as judge. With only 80 minutes of deliberation, the felony charge of organized mutiny was handed down.

All 50 men were dishonorably discharged and sentenced from 8 to 15 years in jail.
President Roosevelt seizes Middle Eastern oil (1944)

A U.S. State Department memo had called Middle Eastern oil "a stupendous source of strategic power, and one of the greatest material prizes in world history."

During U.S.-British negotiations over the control of Middle Eastern oil, President Roosevelt sketches a map of the Middle East and tells the British Ambassador, "Persian oil is yours. We share the oil of Iraq and Kuwait. As for Saudi Arabian oil, it's ours."

On August 8, 1944, the Anglo-American Petroleum Agreement is signed, splitting Middle Eastern oil between the U.S. and Britain.

Between 1948 and 1960, Western capital earns $12.8 billion in profits from the production, refining and sale of Middle Eastern oil, after making only $1.3 billion in fixed investments.

President Roosevelt in Morocco, at a secret dinner party in honor of Sultan Mohammed V and his son Moulay Hassan, the future King Hassan II, who stands behind the couch.

This was the first time a sitting U.S. President had visited the African continent. It was in January 1943.

Photo 1 of 3:

Greeks held in prison, in Drama, for rebelling against right-wing dictatorship imposed by Britain and the U.S.

Photo 2 of 3:

Greek women held in prison, in Drama, for rebelling against right-wing dictatorship imposed by Britain and the U.S.

Photo 3 of 3:

Above: Wire cages for mass trials of rebels against the U.S.-backed regime.

In 1944, the British occupation forces installed fascist leftovers, from General Metaxas’s old regime, back into positions of power in Greece. Those fascists had actively collaborated with the Nazis.

By 1947, U.S. President Truman had taken control of Greece, as Britain was exhausted. Many thousands who publicly criticized the Greek government, the police, or the U.S. were imprisoned without charges or a trial. Tuberculosis and typhus outbreaks among prisoner populations were common.

The U.S. oversaw the creation of paramilitary and parastate organizations with memberships drawn from the criminal underworld. They performed the dirty work for Greek governments, for the next thirty years. Together with US and British intelligence agents, Greek security services accumulated files on 80-90% of the population. In the U.S., the FBI spied on Greek-American communities.

The civil war left at least 100,000 dead, three-quarters of a million people homeless, and 30,000 children living in forced exile outside of Greece in refugee camps. At least 25,000 Greeks were expelled from their country for the rest of their lives.
U.S. creates a “South Korea” and imposes dictatorship. (1945-48)

Approximately 14,000 political prisoners were held by South Korea by June 1950, before the war began.
Then over 100,000 civilians were executed during the war, by Rhee’s forces, in Southern Korea, according to U.S. diplomat Gregory Henderson.

The very first press censorship was put in place not by Syngman Rhee but by the US Military Government in Korea (USMGK) which ruled S Korea from 1945 to 1948. Some of the worst repression against the Korean student movement occurred during the reign of the USMGK. Then came Rhee and his 1948 press law: even worse.

Col. Nichols, who ran US Counter Intelligence in S Korea from 1946 to 1950, states in his memoir: "I had complete access to the Republic of Korea government from its highest echelons to the bottom line. I soon learned one of the most effective ways to control high level politicians is through a state of fear….

Nichols detailed methods of torture and extermination which were used by U.S. and South Korean agents under his command. He witnessed at least one massacre of civilians in South Korea - some 1,800 civilian prisoners were systematically shot to death by South Korean police at Suwon. Nichols writes: "I stood by helplessly, witnessing the entire affair. Two big bull-dozers worked constantly. One made the ditch-type grave. Trucks loaded with the condemned ("Communists") arrived. Their hands were already tied behind them. They were hastily pushed into a line along the edge of the newly opened grave. They were quickly shot in the head and pushed into the grave...."

A student under arrest by South Korean forces, in Japanese police uniforms, in 1946.
U.S. Kills 500,000 civilians with two bombs over Japan  (August 1945)

This is Hiroshima, 2 hours after the U.S. dropped a 15-kiloton atomic bomb on it. This picture was taken 2 miles from the center of the explosion. The photographer later died from his injuries.

- **August 6, 1945**— 80,000 people were killed instantly in the Hiroshima explosion.
- 90% of all doctors and nurses in Hiroshima were killed or injured
- By 1950, 200,000 people had died as a result of the bomb on Hiroshima.
- Between 1950 and 1980, a further 97,000 people died from cancers associated with the radiation caused by the Hiroshima bomb.
- On **August 9th 1945**, the U.S. dropped a 22-kiloton atomic bomb called "Fat Man" on Nagasaki. That bomb alone killed over 200,000 more people.
- Today, the average nuclear bomb is 300 kilotons. A hydrogen bomb of 58 megatons has been tested.
U.S. bombs the civilian population of Tokyo (100,000 dead), and 67 other Japanese cities (1945)

A young Robert McNamara worked closely with General Curtis LeMay to plan these mass murders of civilian populations. With McNamara's predictions and LeMay's aggressive attitude, the team bombed 67 Japanese cities. This included the Tokyo bombing that killed 100,000, and which nearly burned the entire wooden-structured city to the ground.

McNamara went on to plan the mass-murder of millions as Secretary of Defense for Presidents Kennedy and Johnson during the Vietnam War.

U.S. reconnaissance photo of Tokyo in March 1945, 3 days after massive U.S. bombing. Large parts of the city are still on fire, and smoke covers much of the picture.
U.S. installs governments, and destroys Philippines’ native land-reform movement. Plantation owners’ fortunes are saved. (1945-53)

Photo:
Luis Taruc, a son of poor peasants, led the Huk movement in the Philippines.

Almost fifty years of U.S. occupation, followed by a few years of Japanese occupation, had created massive poverty, illiteracy, and disease among the population.

Due to the severe need for land reform, the Huk movement won over five provinces of the Philippines by 1950.

The U.S. military fought against “Huk”, the native Philippines movement, even while the Huk insurgency was fighting against Japanese invaders during World War II. The Huk were also fighting for land reform and industrialization of the Philippines.

After the war, the U.S. installed collaborators with the old Japanese occupation into positions of power.

The U.S. began training and equipping the first force of 50,000 Filipino soldiers, “for the maintenance of internal order.” After popular Huk leaders won election to Congress, the U.S.-supported government refused to let them take their seats.

The U.S.-supported army, police, and landlords then killed hundreds of peasants, destroyed peasant villages, and drove the Huk movement to mount an insurgency.

By 1953, the insurgency was defeated and the U.S.-backed government had won. Massive U.S. interference in Filipino elections continued.
U.S. turns on the Vietnamese independence movement, helps France wage a war of conquest (1946)

This was despite the Vietnamese independence movement’s help in defeating Japan when it occupied Vietnam during World War II—

—the U.S. had then pretended to be an ally of Ho Chi Minh’s forces.

Ho Chi Minh, at center, was leader of the Vietnamese movement to win independence from France.
Not long after this picture was taken, the U.S. and France launched a genocidal war to re-conquer Vietnam.
They killed 3 million Vietnamese people.
U.S. forces through a U.N. resolution to hand Palestine over to European colonists (November 1947)

This resolution partitions Palestine into a Zionist state and an Arab state, giving Zionists control over 54% of the land.

At that time the vast majority of Palestine was still Palestinian, as was over 90% of the land.

Zionists massacred the inhabitants of Deir Yassin, and of other Palestinian villages, before the 1948 war even began.

On May 14, 1948, war breaks out and “Israel” forces up to 1 million Palestinians to flee into exile in Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, Gaza, and the West Bank.

“Israel” proclaims itself a state, quickly occupying 77 percent of historic Palestine. The U.S. hurries to recognize the “State of Israel”, which has suddenly been emptied of the great majority of its Palestinian inhabitants.

Less than 20 years later, “Israel” had seized 100% of historic Palestine.
April 1947–
U.S.-installed regime massacres dissidents and blocks demonstrations in South Korea.

1947: Female students under arrest by U.S. puppet regime in South Korea.

An American survey of South Korean political writing in 1945-46 found that almost all were “leftist”. The U.S.-installed dictator, Rhee, ended that.

Rhee’s 1948 press law outlawed all publications which were “contrary to policy” or “agitating” to the public mind.

Under U.S. rule, after 1945, the South Korean “police were completely officered by [Japanese imperial] collaborators, and the newly-formed army was not much better. ...Important bankers who had served the Japanese also continued in their positions.”

— Bruce Cumings, writing in The Origins of the Korean War, Volume II.


U.S. General McArthur, backing up the unelected dictator of “South” Korea with the mightiest colonial army on Earth.
Black children were excluded from state adoption services: No Black children were placed for adoption in all of Florida and Louisiana, for example (as late as the 1940’s).

For a good part of the twentieth century, Black birth parents and children were simply denied adoption services by agencies in large parts of the United States.

In some states with large Black populations, such as Florida and Louisiana, not a single Black child was placed for adoption, by any governmental agency, for many years, as late as the 1940s. Discriminated against and reluctant to establish racially-exclusive organizations when integration was synonymous with equality, Black people relied on informal adoptions.

By the 1950’s, estimates were that up to 50,000 Black children, in the United States, were in need of adoption, but would probably never find permanent homes.
On May 22, 1948, Congressman Lyndon B. Johnson made his first campaign speech in his race for the U.S. Senate. In that speech, LBJ voiced his fears of any federal outlawing of lynching. An excerpt from LBJ's speech follows:

"The civil rights program is a farce and a sham— an effort to set up a police state in the guise of liberty. I am opposed to that program. I have voted AGAINST the so-called poll tax repeal bill; the poll tax should be repealed by those states which enacted them.

“I have voted AGAINST the so-called antilynching bill; the state can, and DOES, enforce the law against murder.

“I have voted AGAINST the FEPC; if a man can tell you whom you must hire, he can tell you whom you can't hire."

The FEPC was the federal commission that was supposed to look into hiring discrimination against Black applicants for certain jobs.

15 years later, Johnson was President of the United States.
Mississippi governor tells Black citizens to leave the state, if they expect equality (1948)

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1948.

GOV. WRIGHT BIDS NEGROES BE QUIET

Any Wanting Social Equality Had Better Quit Mississippi, He Says on Radio to Race

By JOHN N. POPHAM
Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., May 9—In an action believed to be unprecedented in Southern history, Governor Fielding L. Wright "advised" the Negroes of this state today that if they contemplated eventual social equality and the sharing of school, hotel and restaurant facilities with white persons to "make your home in some state other than Mississippi."

Although racial
Robert Mallard murdered (1948)

He was killed, in front of his wife and child, for being a Black man with money. His wife collapsed in grief while testifying in court (see below).

Men laughed, in the courtroom, as Mallard’s wife gave her testimony of the murder. The jury took only 25 minutes to set his killers free.

No anti-lynching laws were approved, even after major national publicity of Mallard’s murder. (See “Life” magazine article, of Jan. 24, 1949, below:)

WIDOW OF LYNCH VICTIM SOBS OUT HER GRIEF

“... Last November 20, Robert Mallard was set upon by a mob in Toombs County, Ga., and shot to death in his automobile in the presence of his wife and child. It was said that Mallard was not the “right kind of Negro” and was “too prosperous.” No one has been punished for this crime.

“Nineteen days ago at Irwinton, Ga., Caleb Hill was shot to death while in the custody of a law officer and on June 14 two men suspected of his murder were freed by a grand jury on the ground of insufficient evidence....”

—STATEMENT IN 1949, in front of a U.S. House of Representatives subcommittee, by LESLIE PERRY, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, NEW YORK.

The NAACP pleaded for a law against lynching. No such law was approved.

[Note: The charges against Caleb Hill, the official reason he was in custody: “creating a disturbance.”]
U.S. subsidizes local gangsters, uses them as weapon against Japan’s labor movement (1940’s-1950’s)
U.S. spends millions to support Japanese right-wing government, and weaken the opposition (1950’s -’60’s)

The following article is based on reporting by Tim Weiner, Stephen Engelberg and James Sterngold and was written by Mr. Weiner.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 — In a major covert operation of the cold war, the Central Intelligence Agency spent millions of dollars to support the conservative party that dominated Japan’s politics for a generation.

The C.I.A. gave money to the Liberal Democratic Party and its members in the 1950’s and the 1960’s, to gather intelligence on Japan, make the country a bulwark against Communism in Asia and undermine the Japanese left, said retired intelligence officials and former diplomats. Since then, the C.I.A. has dropped its covert financial aid and focused instead on gathering inside information on Japan’s party politics and positions in trade and treaty talks, retired intelligence officers said.

Suspected by historians and journalists, the Liberal Democrats have always denied it existed, and the breadth and depth of the support has never been detailed publicly. Disclosure of the covert aid could open old wounds and harm the Liberal Democrats’ credibility as an independent voice for Japanese interests. The subject of spying between allies has always been sensitive.

The C.I.A. did not respond to an inquiry. In Tokyo, Katsuya Muraguchi, director of the Liberal Democratic Party’s management bureau,

Continued on Page 11, Column 1
U.S. installs government in Italy (1948)

- U.S. then creates permanent paramilitary armies all over Europe.
- Italy’s was called “Operation Gladio”. Its purpose:

  “You had to attack civilians, the people, women, children, innocent people, unknown people far removed from any political game. The reason was quite simple: to force ... the public to turn to the state to ask for greater security.” —Sworn testimony by Gladio agent Vincenzo Vinciguerra.

In 1947, the U.S. had forced Italy to dismiss all Cabinet ministers of which the U.S. disapproved.

In Italy’s 1948 election, The U.S. favored former fascist collaborators. The U.S. spent millions of dollars on propaganda and payoffs, and let it be known that U.S. food aid could be cut off, depending on the election results.

In 1990, it was discovered that the CIA had organized a secret paramilitary army in postwar Italy, with hidden stockpiles of weapons and explosives dotting the map. This paramilitary force was called Operation Gladio (“gladius” is Latin for sword). Operation Gladio’s 15,000 troops were trained to overthrow the Italian government should it move against U.S. interests. One of its tasks was to create a climate of fear and tension that would keep the pro-U.S. government in power, on “security” grounds.

Similar secret armies were formed in France, Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany- often directed by former Nazi SS officers. They assembled huge arms caches (many of which remain unaccounted for), compiled blacklists of potential opponents, and participated in plots to assassinate President DeGaulle in France.

Many members of Operation Gladio were also in an organization called “P-2”; it too was financed by the CIA. P-2 had connections with the Vatican and the Mafia, and eventually with an international fascist umbrella organization.

One of P-2's specialties was assassinations and bombings, a "strategy of tension" to convince Italian voters that the existing pro-U.S. government was their only hope for security and tranquility.
The C.I.A. backs a military coup in Syria, destroying Syria’s young parli-
amentary government (March 29, 1949)

Shukri al-Quwatli:

The elected President, and the first President, of independent Syria. He entered political life as a member of the National Bloc, who led opposition to French domination of Syria.

He became the leader of the National Bloc in 1940, and was elected President in 1943.

In April 1946, and after mounting international pressures, the last French troop left Syria after 26 years of occupation.

In 1949, he was overthrown by a military coup led by Husni al-Za’im.

More military coups followed.
“EVERYBODY IS QUIET BUT THE NATIONALIST PARTY”
by Pedro Albizu Campos. Speech delivered in Lares, Puerto Rico.
September 23, 1950.
Dr. Albizu Campos was jailed soon after this speech, until he was near death in 1964.

“Mr. President of the Lares Municipal Council, ladies and gentlemen. It is not easy to give a speech when we have our mother lying in bed and an assassin waiting to take her life. Such is the present situation of our country, of our Puerto Rico; the assassin is the power of the United States of North America. One cannot give a speech while the newborn of our country are dying of hunger, while the adolescents of our homeland are being poisoned with the worst virus, slavery. While the adults of our homeland must leave Lares (their hometown) in fear and don't even have exit to foreign countries different from the enemy power that binds us.

“They must go to the United States to be slaves of the economic powers, of the tyrants of our country, they are the slaves who go to Michigan out of need, to be scorned and outraged and kicked.

“One cannot give a speech easily while this tyrant has the power to tear the sons right out of the hearts of Puerto Rican mothers to send to Korea, into hell to be killed, to be the murderers of innocent Koreans, to die covering a front for the yanqui enemies of our country, to return insane to their own people ... it is not easy.

“Our blood boils and patience beats at our hearts and tells me that patience must end, must disappear, and that the day of Lares must be the day of Lares, that is, the day of the Puerto Rican Revolution.”
Racially-segregated water fountains were common throughout the Southern U.S. (1950)

North Carolina, 1950.
The U.S. bankrolls Franco’s fascist dictatorship in Spain (1950 onward)

The U.S. loaned over $126 million to General Franco’s dictatorship, in 1950-52.

Then in 1953, the U.S. gave Spain $1 billion, a huge amount for that time, in loans, grants, and gifts.
The U.S. also put military bases all over Spain.

President Eisenhower with Generalissimo Franco in Spain, 1959.
U.S. Governor Orders Mass Arrests of Dissidents in Puerto Rico (1950)

Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, head of Puerto Rico’s Nationalist Party, shortly before he was re-arrested in 1950.

Dr. Albizu spent virtually his whole life, from the mid-1930’s until the mid-1960’s, in prison for advocating independence from the United States.
Secretary of Black human rights group is murdered in Florida (1951)

Harry T. Moore, the Florida secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He and his wife were bombed to death in their home, on Christmas night, 1951.
U.S. & U.K. choke Iran (1951-1953)

Photo:
Iran's Prime Minister, Mohammed Mossadegh, leaves the United States with his daughter Zia Achraf Bayat, in November 1951.

In 1950, a British corporation, the “Anglo-Iranian Oil Consortium” (AIOC), earned approximately 200 million pounds of profits, but Iran received only about 8 percent of that total in royalties. Iran could not even pay its taxes to Britain with that small amount of royalties. The British corporation did not allow Iranian officials to examine their financial books, and it unilaterally determined the amounts of payments.

In 1951, the Iranian parliament nationalized the AIOC and elected Mossadegh Prime Minister. Britain and the U.S. then enforced a worldwide embargo on the purchase of Iranian oil, until they violently overthrew Iran’s elected government in 1953. A dictator, the Shah, was installed.

The U.S. created, and Israel trained, torturers who kept the Shah in power.
NELSON MANDELA, in a photo taken in 1952, in the law office he opened in South Africa with Oliver Tambo. He was a human rights advocate, and was certainly bothering no one in the United States.

Yet, in 1962, the CIA helped the South African dictatorship arrest Mandela. He was jailed until 1990.
“Operation Wetback” (1953-56)

- It was officially named “Operation Wetback”
- Its purpose was the mass deportation of Mexicans out of that half of Mexico which was seized by the U.S. military in 1848 (California, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, a large part of Colorado, etc.)
- Over 2 million people were deported to Mexico.

A mass U.S. detention center for Mexicans, in McAllen, Texas
Iran's elected government: Forcibly overthrown by the U.S. (1953)

1953—Iran’s Prime Minister Mossadegh is put on trial by the new U.S.-installed dictatorship. Prime Minister Mossadegh is shown at his “trial”, declaring, “This isn't Justice!”

The U.S. mass media presented such photos in a mocking tone, and attempted to humiliate Mossadegh.
Mossadegh is mocked by the U.S. media, after he is overthrown (1953)
U.S. media mocks Mossadegh, as U.S. puppets put him on trial. (1953)
U.S. media mocks Mossadegh, as Shah puts him on trial, clubs protesters (1953)

GREAT HAM ACT GOES TO WASTE

As a defendant, Mossadegh, the most uninhibited ham of contemporary politics, put on the finest performance of his career. Weeping and fainting, sipping heart stimulant from a rose-embossed cup, praying, pounding the table, he hypnotized his judges and effectively obfuscated the point first at issue—whether the court was competent to try him. Calling the shah a bulbul (nightingale), he protested his loyalty to the man who had fired him. But at the same time he loudly proclaimed he is still the "legal" premier. He blamed all his, and the country's, troubles on the British, threatened suicide, denounced his counsel as the "son of a burnt father" and fired him. Once, in a fit of rage, he snorted, "Well, I won't stay here. Goodbye!" and started out. The bamboozled court nearly let him go.

Beside Mossy's virtuosity the uprising of his supporters fizzled into a pale sideshow. The coup had been plotted for weeks by a coalition of dissident army officers, disgruntled Tehran merchants, Mossadegh's own nationalist followers and the Communist Tudeh party. It was planned to coincide with the trial, beginning as a general strike, then gathering the individual rebels into a gigantic army of revolt. But, forewarned by spies among the plotters, the Iranian army was ready for them. The would-be rebels never got a chance to assemble. The leaders were seized and the scattered bands of rioters were brutally clubbed into submission.

LOADED FOR TROUBLE, trucks full of cops being dispatched to riot duty. Although armed with rifles, troops did little actual shooting, depended on clubs and strong-arm methods to subdue the rioters.
U.S.-backed dictatorship rules Iran for over 25 years (1953-1979).

- The U.S. media published photos of former Prime Minister Mossadegh, after the U.S. arranged his violent overthrow (see photo below).
- Mossadegh is put on trial by the new U.S. puppet government.
- The U.S. media tries to mock him as a loser, and as an eccentric old man.
- Then...U.S. and Israeli-trained torturers rule Iran for the next 25 years, under the leadership of the Shah. Many thousands are jailed, tortured, and murdered.
CIA military coup ensures United Fruit Company's control over plantations of Guatemala (1954)

Sam ("The Banana Man") Zemurray, of United Fruit, at one of the company’s huge plantations in Guatemala.

Zemurray had a long history of urging and helping U.S. military coups in Latin America. United Fruit’s publicist promoted Colonel Castillo Armas from his Honduran exile, and the C.I.A. installed him as dictator of Guatemala.
Paul Robeson speaks against the U.S. War on Vietnam (1954)

Paul Robeson as a junior at Rutgers University. He graduated in June 1919, with high honors. His speech at the graduation ceremony was published in the campus newspaper.

Robeson was forbidden to leave the United States from 1950 to 1957.

Paul Robeson speaks on Vietnam, in 1954:

“Now, when France wants to call it quits, Eisenhower, Nixon, and Dulles are insisting that Vietnam must be re-conquered and held in colonial chains. ‘The Vietnamese lack the ability to govern themselves’, says Vice-President Nixon.

“Vast quantities of U.S. bombers, tanks and guns have been sent against Ho Chi Minh and his freedom-fighters; and now we are told that soon it may be ‘advisable’ to send American GI’s into Indo-China in order that the tin, rubber and tungsten of Southeast Asia be kept by the ‘free world’— meaning White Imperialism…”

“...I ask again: Shall Negro sharecroppers from Mississippi be sent to shoot down brown-skinned peasants in Vietnam—to serve the interests of those who oppose Negro liberation at home and colonial freedom abroad?”
The U.S. and Israel trained torturers for the Shah. (1954)

- The CIA ran “torture seminars” for SAVAK, the Shah’s secret police.
- The CIA trained SAVAK in Nazi torture techniques.
- The CIA paid for, and toured, the Shah’s torture rooms.
- This was admitted by former CIA official Jesse Leaf, and reported by Seymour Hersh in the January 7, 1979 “New York Times”.
- Israelis oversaw SAVAK torture techniques (see R.T. Sale’s “Washington Post” article: “SAVAK: a Feared and Pervasive Force”, May 9, 1977.)

“From 1954 on, SAVAK got guidance and training from the CIA and Turkey, as well as Israel…
“A permanent representative of the Israeli Defense Force was sent to Teheran in 1955, later becoming a military attaché.
“It is reported that ‘innumerable Iranians’, including many in a position to know, told me that the Israelis oversee SAVAK techniques’ (Sale, 1977, p. A7)”.
U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala John Peurifoy, who gave the military lists of people to eliminate (1954)

* Peurifoy played a central role in the military overthrow of Guatemala’s last elected government.

U.S. Ambassador Peurifoy, pointing to copies of Guatemalan newspapers he disapproves of.

The military dictatorship, which Peurifoy helped to install, jailed and murdered anyone who tried to keep such newspapers alive.
U.S. installs Diem as dictator of “South” Vietnam, to prevent elections throughout Vietnam (1954)

Diem and his family used concentration camps and secret police to keep “South” Vietnam in bondage. Over the next 20 years, the U.S. killed approximately 3 million people in Vietnam.

Photo at right:

“President” Ngo Dinh Diem is invited to visit U.S. President Eisenhower, in Washington, in 1956.

Photo at right-


But the U.S. was soon funding 80% of France's war to reconquer Vietnam, until 1954.

Then the U.S. installed a succession of dictators in South Vietnam, for the next 30 years.
U.S. Death Squads in Guatemala (1954-)

With heavy U.S. assistance, hundreds of thousands of farm workers, and political activists, were murdered in Guatemala, as described by prize-winning U.S. journalist Allan Nairn:

NAIRN: “...[In 1954, the] Eisenhower administration, using the CIA, overthrew what had been a ten-year series of democratic governments in Guatemala, and put the army in power. The army still rules to this day. The CIA sent down a team which culled the files of the government and popular groups, and they compiled a list of 70,000 names of union leaders, peasant organizers, student leaders, etc... This became the basis of the death lists for the Guatemalan military death squads. In the early 1960s it was part of a program that involved Guatemala, El Salvador, Somoza's Nicaragua, and Honduras. The U.S. set up the systematic death squad apparatus in Guatemala.

“And in Guatemala, the agency they set up was known at the time as La Regional; it was connected to G-2, Guatemalan military intelligence. It was linked to its counterpart in El Salvador and the other countries by a radio teletype system installed by technicians from the Agency for International Development Public Safety program, which was working with the CIA; also the Green Berets and the State Department had hands in this and played different roles in the program.

“In the late 1960s, Colonel John Webber, who was the U.S. military attache to Guatemala, boasted publicly in “Time” magazine and other places about how it had been his idea to set up the “White Hand,” the Mano Blanca, the military death-squad operation in the northeast. Webber said they were licensed to kill guerrillas and “potential guerrillas.” By a final count, they killed about 183 guerrillas and 10,000 “potential guerrillas,” meaning civilians who had the wrong ideas. This has continued year after year.

“Since the 1960s, there are actual CIA operatives who work inside the G-2, which coordinates the assassinations and disappearances. Virtually an entire top echelon of the Guatemalan military is carried on the CIA payroll, this according to Colonel John Hooker, who was the U.S. defense intelligence attache in Guatemala, and according to many others who spoke off the record. I was actually able to identify three recent G-2 commanders who had been on the CIA payroll: General Edgar Godoy Gaitan, General Francisco Ortego Menaldo, Colonel Otto Perez Molina. Also General Hector Gramajo Morales, the former defense minister, and General Roberto Matta Galvez, the former army chief of staff. But those are just a few names I happened to learn; it's far, far broader than that.

“So, you have this military death squad apparatus that's been responsible for more than 100,000 assassinations, massacres of civilians, since 1978, and many of them are U.S. government employees who work side by side with actual North American CIA operatives. And the whole thing is facilitated by the Pentagon and the State Department -- the Pentagon is doing things like training the Kaibils, the rural massacre force that bills itself as “the messengers of death,” bringing Guatemalan officers to Washington and elsewhere for training and consultation visits, and actually having U.S. troops in Guatemala.

“There are U.S. troops in Guatemala right now...
U.S. Death Squads in Guatemala (1954)

Interviewer: “You’ve described the ties between the U.S. government and the Guatemalan repressive forces as ‘systematic.’ Could you explain how these ties developed and how they have been maintained?

NAIRN:  “The tie dates back many years. If you go into the Politecnica, the Guatemalan military academy, in the lobby they have the portraits of the former directors of the academy, and from the 1920s and 1930s there are many U.S. army officers who are up there, who were the actual directors of the Guatemalan military academy. But the modern period of this relationship really dates from 1954, when the Eisenhower administration, using the CIA, overthrew what had been a ten-year series of democratic governments in Guatemala, and put the army in power. The army still rules to this day.

“The CIA sent down a team which culled the files of the government and popular groups, and they compiled a list of 70,000 names of union leaders, peasant organizers, student leaders, etc. They called it the “Black Book of Guatemalan Communism.” This became the basis of the death lists for the Guatemalan military death squads. In the early 1960s it was part of a program that involved Guatemala, El Salvador, Somoza’s Nicaragua, and Honduras. The U.S. set up the systematic death squad apparatus in Guatemala.

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“...as in El Salvador, as in Indonesia, and countless other places -- the U.S. has found killer regimes to be the easiest way of maintaining control. These are the regimes that open the door to U.S. corporations to exploit cheap, repressed labor and natural resources, that vote the way Washington wants in international forums, and are generally cooperative. I think they’ve found it’s just been the most uncomplicated way to support these killer regimes, as opposed to allowing a more open political process, where all sorts of unpredictable popular forces might take power and may be unfriendly to U.S. corporations, and may go against Washington in foreign decisions.”

—Interview with Allan Nairn in “Z Magazine”, June 1995
U.S.-installed dictator of Guatemala, the first in a long line of them (1954)

Photo: The U.S.’s hand-picked Guatemalan dictator, Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas, visiting Vice-President Richard Nixon in Washington.

As soon as the U.S. installed him, Castillo Armas took the vote away from the great majority of the country, and had his subordinates burn books, including works by Victor Hugo, by Dostoyevsky, and by Guatemalan writer Miguel Angel Asturias, a Nobel Prize winner who criticized United Fruit.

His new military regime agreed to C.I.A. demands and established secret lists of people to be arbitrarily arrested with no right of appeal: 72,000 Guatemalans were on that list by November 21, 1954, with a goal of listing 200,000.
United Fruit Company Fears Losing Guatemalan Land; U.S. Overthrows Guatemalan Government as it tries to implement land reform (1954)

From 1944 to 1954, Guatemala held democratic elections. Two Presidents, Arevalo and Arbenz, started to give the country’s Native American farm worker majority a role in national life.

President Arbenz’s small land reform program would have given some farm workers land which had long been unused by the United Fruit Company. Furthermore, Arbenz’s government allowed labor unions to function.

So the C.I.A. formed a mercenary army to overthrow Guatemala’s elected government.

200,000 Guatemalans were killed as a result, over the next 35 years—farm workers, labor unionists, students, intellectuals, and others were murdered by U.S. and Israeli-trained military governments.

Victor Manuel Guiterrez, a young labor leader loved by Guatemalans.

After U.S.-backed generals took over Guatemala, he was arrested and thrown to his death from a helicopter.

Guatemala’s last democratically elected President, Jacobo Arbenz, after overthrow by the U.S. government. He is shown being strip-searched at the airport, as he goes into exile.
The U.S. allows Emmett Till to be lynched, and allows his white killers to go free. (1955)

The news publicity caused international revulsion, and it planted seeds for the 1950’s and 1960’s Black civil rights movement.

Photo: Young Emmett Till in his casket. He was only 14 years old.

His white murderers were allowed to go free. With great difficulty, his mother had been able to beg the Mississippi authorities to allow her to bring Emmett’s body home to Chicago.

Then—she made sure that the whole world saw what the lynchers had done to her son. Emmett’s photo, above, was a major factor in getting the modern Black civil rights movement started. In a matter of months, the Montgomery bus boycott had begun, in Alabama.
Rosa Parks is arrested in Montgomery, Alabama, for sitting in the “white” part of a city bus (1956)

- This leads to a city-wide boycott of all buses for nearly a year.
- The result is the end for racial segregation in public transportation, in many city bus systems.
- It is the first nationally-publicized victory for the Black civil rights movement.
Paul Robeson is accused of ingratitude by U.S. Congressional leader (1956)

Robeson, the best-known Black man in the United States, was forced to testify by the U.S. House of Representatives’ “House Committee on Un-American Activities” (HUAC) on June 12, 1956:

Robeson: “Could I say that for the reason I am here today, you know, from the mouth of the State Department itself, is because I should not be allowed to travel because I have struggled for years for the independence of the colonial peoples of Africa…

“The other reason I am here today is…that when I am abroad I speak out against the injustices against the Negro people of this land….You want to shut up every Negro who has the courage to stand up and fight for the rights of his people…”

...HUAC Chairman Francis Walter: “Now what prejudice are you talking about? You were graduated from Rutgers and you were graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. I remember seeing you play football at Lehigh.”

Robeson: “We beat Lehigh.”

...Chairman Walter: “There was no prejudice against you. Why did you not send your son to Rutgers?”

Robeson: “Just a moment. It all depends a great deal. This is something that I challenge very deeply, and very sincerely, the fact that the success of a few Negroes, including myself or Jackie Robinson can make up — and here is a study from Columbia University — for $700 a year for thousands of Negro families in the South. My father was a slave, and I have cousins who are sharecroppers and I do not see my success in terms of myself…”

The U.S. House of Representatives refused to allow Robeson to read a statement, or to allow it into the record of the hearing.

The U.S. government refused to issue Robeson a passport, barring him from traveling from 1950 to 1957.

Starting in the late 1940’s, U.S. theaters and concert halls were closed to him, so it became nearly impossible for him to work. His books were removed from U.S. libraries, and his records were no longer played on radio stations.
U.S & Britain attempt another overthrow of Syrian government (1957)

In 2003, newly discovered documents showed how in 1957 Harold Macmillan and President Dwight Eisenhower approved a CIA-MI6 plan to stage fake border incidents as an excuse for an invasion by Syria's pro-western neighbors, and then to "eliminate" the most influential leaders in Damascus.

The plans were discovered in the private papers of Duncan Sandys, who was Macmillan's Defense Secretary, by Matthew Jones, a reader in international history.

Macmillan and Eisenhower’s 1957 "preferred plan" says the following:

"In order to facilitate the action of liberative forces, reduce the capabilities of the Syrian regime to organise and direct its military actions, to hold losses and destruction to a minimum, and to bring about desired results in the shortest possible time, a special effort should be made to eliminate certain key individuals. Their removal should be accomplished early in the course of the uprising and intervention and in the light of circumstances existing at the time."

The document named 3 leading figures in the Syrian government for “removal” and “elimination”: Abd al-Hamid Sarraj; Afif al-Bizri; and Khalid Bakdash.

The U.S. and Britain were horrified that Syria, in 1954, had thrown off the rule of a conservative military dictatorship, which had been headed by Colonel Adib Shishakli. And in 1956, Britain and France, in collusion with Israel, had invaded Egypt, trying to reverse Egypt’s nationalization of the Suez canal. This had caused Syria to become even more independent of the U.K. and U.S.

Driving the call for action was the CIA's Middle East chief Kermit Roosevelt, who had played a leading role in overthrowing the government of Iran four years earlier. Roosevelt identified Colonel Sarraj, General al-Bizri and Mr Bakdash as the real power behind a figurehead president. The U.S.-British "preferred plan" of overthrow adds:

"Once a political decision is reached to proceed with internal disturbances in Syria, CIA is prepared, and SIS [MI6] will attempt, to mount minor sabotage and coup de main incidents within Syria, working through contacts with individuals.

"The two services should consult, as appropriate, to avoid any overlapping or interference with each other's activities... Incidents should not be concentrated in Damascus; the operation should not be overdone; and to the extent possible care should be taken to avoid causing key leaders of the Syrian regime to take additional personal protection measures."

The U.S.-U.K. report said that once the necessary degree of fear within Syria had been created, frontier incidents and border clashes would be staged to provide a pretext for Iraqi and Jordanian military intervention.

Syria had to be "made to appear as the sponsor of plots, sabotage and violence directed against neighbouring governments," the report says. "CIA and SIS should use their capabilities in both the psychological and action fields to augment tension." That meant operations in Jordan, Iraq, and Lebanon, taking the form of "sabotage, national conspiracies and various strong-arm activities" to be blamed on Damascus.

The plan called for funding of a "Free Syria Committee", and the arming of "political factions with paramilitary or other activist capabilities" within Syria. The CIA and MI6 would instigate internal uprisings, for instance by the Druze in the south, free political prisoners in the Mezze prison, and stir up the Muslim Brotherhood in Damascus. The planners envisaged replacing the existing Syrian government with one that was firmly pro-Western, but they conceded that this would not be popular and "would probably need to rely first upon repressive measures and arbitrary exercise of power".

The plan was never used, chiefly because Syria's Arab neighbors could not be persuaded to take action and an attack from Turkey alone was thought to be unacceptable.

The following year, Syria went into a federation with Egypt, which lasted until 1963.
Elizabeth Eckford is pursued by a white mob, in Little Rock, Arkansas. (Sept. 4, 1957)

* One of her pursuers shouted for her to be lynched.

* She was just trying to go to school (it was a white school).
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is arrested after being refused entry to Montgomery, Alabama court house. (1958)
Nelson Mandela explains why the U.S. is unqualified to teach Africa how to govern itself. (1958)

- 3 years later, the U.S. had helped to murder Lumumba in the Congo.
- 4 years later, the U.S. helped South Africa imprison Mandela for 28 years.

Mandela in 1958:

“The peoples of resurgent Africa are perfectly capable of deciding upon their own future form of government and discovering and themselves dealing with any dangers which may arise. They do not require any schooling from the U.S.A., which— to judge from such events as the Little Rock outrage and the activities of the Un-American Witch-hunting Committee— should learn to put its own house in order before trying to teach everyone else.

“The people of Africa are astir. In conjunction with the people of Asia, and with freedom-loving people all over the world, they have declared a full-scale war against all forms of imperialism. The future of this continent lies not in the hands of the discredited regimes that have allied themselves with American imperialism. It is in the hands of the common people of Africa functioning in their mass movements.”
Heavy U.S. support for every Pakistani military dictator (1958-2005)

Soon after Pakistan's independence in 1947, the U.S. provided $411 million to establish its armed forces. Between 1954 and 1965, the United States provided Pakistan with $630 million in direct-grant assistance, plus over $670 million in concessional sales and defense-support assistance. The Pakistani military was substantially reorganized along United States lines, and hundreds of Pakistani officers were trained by U.S. officers.

When Pakistan’s first democratic elections, scheduled for 1958, threatened to reduce the army's power, General Mohammed Ayub Khan, the commander-in-chief, cancelled them and took over the government in a coup. This created a military dictatorship that continues to this day, having been punctuated by relatively few years of civilian rule.

Ayub was an actual employee of the U.S. State Department, which paid him an annual salary of U.S.$16,000. There is little doubt that the U.S. government was "fully aware" that the Pakistan army was planning a coup. A few years after the 1958 coup, Sardar Bahadur, Ayub's brother, alleged that the CIA had "been fully involved" in the coup. Pakistan became a U.S.-financed garrison state, spending 80% of its budget on the military.

Ayub declared Pakistan to be Washington's "most allied ally," and explained his takeover by claiming that "Democracy cannot work in a hot climate." John Foster Dulles, the U.S. Secretary of State (during the 1950's), called Pakistan "a bulwark of freedom in Asia." As Milton Bearden, a former CIA station chief in Pakistan, said, "[Pakistan is] the only country in South Asia that always did what we asked."

With U.S. arms, training, military aid, and encouragement, the Pakistan army butchered three million Bengalis in 1971 rather than allow their popularly elected leadership to take office. As one eyewitness described it, the army in East Pakistan was "like a pack of wild dogs," killing "on a scale not seen since the Third Reich." One thousand intellectuals were murdered in a single day at Dhaka University alone. U.S. officials reacted thanking General Yahya Khan, the Pakistani military dictator, for his "delicacy and tact."

A few years later, the U.S. then created a covert army, in Pakistan, to trick the USSR into invading Afghanistan:

Zbigniew Brzezinski, National Security Adviser in the Carter administration, knew that this policy would, as he said, "induce a Soviet intervention in Afghanistan." Brzezinski said: "That secret operation was an excellent idea. It had the effect of drawing the Russians into the Afghan trap." Once the Soviets took the bait, and invaded in December 1979, the U.S. poured $6 billion in military aid to their private Afghan army through Pakistan. The ensuing war destroyed Afghanistan, and killed over a million Afghans.

By 1993, Raoof Ali Khan, Pakistan's representative to the UN Commission on Narcotics, had to report that "there is no branch of government where drug corruption does not pervade." The CIA reported to the U.S. Congress in 1994 that heroin had become "the life-blood of the Pakistani economy and political system." Pakistan’s illiteracy rate now stands at 90%.
U.S. intervention against Arab world, 1958-1973:

1958: U.S. sends 70 naval vessels, hundreds of aircraft and 14,000 Marines to Lebanon, claiming it wants to preserve "stability." The U.S. threatens to use nuclear weapons if the Lebanese army resists, and draws up secret plans for a joint invasion of Iraq with Turkey. This comes right after the merger of Syria and Egypt into the "United Arab Republic," the overthrow of the pro-U.S. King Feisal II in Iraq by nationalist military officers, and the outbreak of anti-government/anti-U.S. rioting in Lebanon, where the CIA had helped install President Camille Caiman and kept him in power.

1957-58: Kermit Roosevelt, the CIA agent in charge of the 1953 coup in Iran, plots, without success, to overthrow Egypt's Nasser. "Between July 1957 and October 1958, the Egyptian and Syrian governments and media announced the uncovering of what appear to be at least eight separate conspiracies to overthrow one or the other government, to assassinate Nasser, and/or prevent the expected merger of the two countries."

1960: U.S. works to covertly undermine the new government of Iraq by supporting anti-government Kurdish rebels and by attempting, unsuccessfully, to assassinate Iraq's leader, Abdul Karim Qasim.

1963: U.S. supports a coup by the Ba'ath party (soon to be headed by Saddam Hussein) to overthrow the Qasim government, and the U.S. gives the Ba'ath party names of people to murder. Thousands were killed.

1966: U.S. delivers jet bombers to Israel.

June 1967: With U.S. weapons and support, Israeli military launches the so-called "Six Day War," seizing the remaining 23 percent of historic Palestine--the West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem--along with Egypt's Sinai Peninsula and Syria's Golan Heights.

September 17, 1970: With U.S. and Israeli backing, Jordanian troops attack Palestinian guerrilla camps, while Jordan's U.S.-supplied air force drops napalm from above. The U.S. deploys an aircraft carrier named "Independence," as well as six destroyers off the coast of Lebanon, to support this assault on Palestinian camps. The U.S. also readies troops in Turkey to support the assault. The U.S. threatens to use nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union if it intervenes. 5000 Palestinians are killed and 20,000 are wounded. This massacre comes to be known as "Black September."

1973: The U.S. rushes $2.2 billion in emergency military aid to Israel after Egypt and Syria attack to regain Golan Heights and Sinai. The U.S. puts its forces on alert, and moves them into the region. U.S. nuclear forces go to a DEFCON III nuclear alert to make sure nobody stops Israel from destroying Egypt's 3rd Army.
U.S. invades Lebanon. (1958)

U.S. M48 tank in Beirut, during 1958 invasion by President Eisenhower.

Cubans, in Havava, demonstrate against U.S.-backed air attacks. (Oct. 25, 1959)
Janie Lozano is beaten by a strike-breaker during the 2-year Tex-Son strike. (In San Antonio, Texas, 1959)

*In Mexico, people boycotted Tex-Son products to support the strike.*
Panama demonstration against U.S. domination. (1959)
Sign planted in the yards of those trying to end racial segregation of Florida cities (1959-1960)
Black man lynched in McDuffie County, Georgia (1960)

- Up to 1865, slavery killed millions of Black people.
- But Black people freed themselves, during the Civil War.
- Between 1865 and 1882, thousands of Black people were lynched.
- Between 1882 and 1968, an estimated 4,742 more Black people were murdered by white lynch mobs in the United States.
- But in the 1960’s, Black human rights marchers defeated the whole system of racist state violence.
- This became an example which human rights and anti-war movements have followed, worldwide, ever since then.
Black students demand service at Southern lunch counters (1960)

After many months of sit-ins, with thousands of people coming to watch and participate, the store owners surrendered, and allowed Black people to be served food at the lunch counter. This happened in many Southern cities.
After U.S. economic sanctions begin, Cuba responds by taking over all U.S. industry, plantations, banks, & commercial real estate in Cuba (1960)

* The newspaper headline is announcing that the Agrarian Reform law is going into effect. The big U.S.-owned plantations were taken over for the benefit of the population.
Cuba nationalizes U.S. plantations, hotels, oil refineries, & industry (1960)

For the first time, Cuba’s economy was put to work for the people of Cuba, instead of for its U.S. owners— and racial discrimination was abolished.

June 7, 1960-
U.S. oil refineries, in Cuba, refuse to refine oil for Cuba.

June 10, 1960-
Cuba nationalizes four U.S. hotels in Cuba.

June 29, 1960-
Cuba orders the nationalization of U.S. refineries in Cuba.

June 27, 1960– July 6, 1960-
U.S. Congress and President Eisenhower cut off the sugar trade with Cuba. Cuba depends on this trade to survive.

August 7, 1960-
Cuba nationalizes all large U.S.-owned industrial and agrarian enterprises.

September 26, 1960-
Fidel Castro, at the United Nations in New York, proclaims Cuba’s right to have a revolution if it wants.
Shell, Esso, & Texaco refineries in Cuba refuse to help Cuba refine oil, so Cuba takes them over (1960)

Almost immediately, President Eisenhower orders economic penalties to kill Cuba’s economy.

By 1961, Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy have cut off virtually all trade with Cuba. (Cuba had, until 1960, depended on U.S. trade for nearly all of its needs.)
Harlem welcomes Fidel Castro and the Cuban delegation to the United Nations (September 1960)
Patrice Lumumba, elected in 1960:

From Prime Minister Lumumba’s address to the Congo, on the day it becomes independent from Belgium— as the King of Belgium sits in the audience, June 30, 1960:

“Victorious fighters for independence, today victorious, I greet you in the name of the Congolese Government. All of you, my friends, who have fought tirelessly at our sides...

“For this independence of the Congo, even as it is celebrated today with Belgium, a friendly country with whom we deal as equal to equal, no Congolese worthy of the name will ever be able to forget that is was by fighting that it has been won [applause], a day-to-day fight, an ardent and idealistic fight, a fight in which we were spared neither privation nor suffering, and for which we gave our strength and our blood.

“We are proud of this struggle, of tears, of fire, and of blood, to the depths of our being, for it was a noble and just struggle, and indispensable to put an end to the humiliating slavery which was imposed upon us by force.

“This was our fate for eighty years of a colonial regime; our wounds are too fresh and too painful still for us to drive them from our memory. We have known harassing work, exacted in exchange for salaries which did not permit us to eat enough to drive away hunger, or to clothe ourselves, or to house ourselves decently, or to raise our children as creatures dear to us.

“We have known ironies, insults, blows that we endured morning, noon, and evening, because we are Negroes....

“...We have seen that in the towns there were magnificent houses for the whites and crumbling shanties for the Blacks, that a Black was not admitted in the motion-picture houses, in the restaurants, in the stores of the Europeans; that a Black traveled in the holds, at the feet of the whites in their luxury cabins.

“Who will ever forget the massacres where so many of our brothers perished, the cells into which those who refused to submit to a regime of oppression and exploitation were thrown? [Applause]

“All that, my brothers, we have endured.

“But we, whom the vote of your elected representatives have given the right to direct our dear country, we who have suffered in our body and in our heart from colonial oppression, we tell you very loud, all that is henceforth ended.

“The Republic of the Congo has been proclaimed, and our country is now in the hands of its own children.

“We are going to show the world what the Black man can do when he works in freedom, and we are going to make of the Congo the center of the sun's radiance for all of Africa....

“We are going to put an end to suppression of free thought and see to it that all our citizens enjoy to the full the fundamental liberties foreseen in the Declaration of the Rights of Man [applause]....

“I ask all of you to forget your tribal quarrels. They exhaust us. They risk making us despised abroad.

“I ask the parliamentary minority to help my Government through a constructive opposition and to limit themselves strictly to legal and democratic channels....

“...The Congo's independence marks a decisive step towards the liberation of the entire African continent [Applause]. Our government, strong, national, popular, will be the health of our country....

“...Long live the independent and sovereign Congo!”

[Applause, long and loud]
Lumumba is overthrown by U.S. and Belgium, then murdered (1960-61)

- He was the first and only elected Prime Minister the Congo had, after winning independence from Belgium in 1960.
- Here is how the U.S. government viewed him:

“Our dare not accept new elections in the Congo…
“We dare not accept the convocation of the Parliament…
“We dare not even see Lununba included in a coalition government for fear that he could come to dominate the cabinet. For a country that subscribes to the democratic creed, this is a remarkable predicament.”


Mobutu is kidnapped and beaten, with U.S. & Belgian assistance, 1960-61.
Patrice Lumumba—the only elected leader the Congo ever had (1960)

Lumumba built a nationwide, non-tribal political movement in the Congo, and won election in 1960. He told the departing Belgian owners of the Congo:

“Who will ever forget the massacres where so many of our brothers perished, the cells into which those who refused to submit to a regime of oppression and exploitation were thrown?”

He pushed for the elimination of poverty and dependence in the Congo, and prepared to unite the country with Ghana, also led by an anti-colonial fighter (Nkrumah).

The CIA tried to get Lumumba assassinated, and to put its own ally, Mobutu, into power. Declassified CIA cables show that they tried to poison and to shoot Lumumba, who they finally trapped and delivered to assassins.

For over thirty years afterward, the Mobutu dictatorship ruled the Congo, with massive U.S. government support. Mobutu became a multi-billionaire by practically starving the Congo to death.
Malcolm X meets Fidel Castro in Harlem (1960)

Malcolm X and Fidel Castro meet at the Hotel Theresa in Harlem, shortly after the Cuban delegation's arrival on the evening of September 19, 1960.

Castro stated thirty years later: "I will always recall my meeting with Malcolm X at the Hotel Theresa, because he was the one who made it possible and gave his support so that we could stay there. We had two alternatives [of places to stay]. One was the United Nations gardens. When I mentioned this to the secretary-general, he was horrified at the thought of a delegation in tents there. But then we received Malcolm X's offer - he had spoken with one of our compañeros. And I said, 'That is the place, the Hotel Theresa.' And there we went."

Commenting on the meeting, Malcolm X told the press, "Premier Castro has come out against lynching, which is more than President Eisenhower has done. Castro has also taken a more open stand for civil rights for Black Cubans."

Malcolm X was attacked by the U.S. media for welcoming the Cuban delegation and for taking responsibility for the organization of a defense guard at the Hotel Theresa to assure their safety. Malcolm belonged to a Welcoming Committee, set up in Harlem, to welcome delegations to the United Nations, especially African delegations. When prominent members of the Welcoming Committee refused to support Malcolm's stand, he publicly resigned from that body. "During the time Dr. Castro was in Harlem, thanks to the Nationalists and the Muslims, there was no rioting or lawlessness in Harlem," Malcolm X wrote. "The Muslims and the Black Nationalists in Harlem exerted every imaginable effort to see that Harlem remained 'calm and orderly.' "

Malcolm X and Fidel Castro meet at the Hotel Theresa in Harlem, shortly after the Cuban delegation's arrival on the evening of September 19, 1960.
U.S. Begins Installing Military Dictatorships Across Africa (1960)

"The U.S. role in bringing down Lumumba and installing the Mobutu military regime in Zaire at the very beginning of the decade was a sign of things to come…

"Some military intervened either at the promptings of the West or in response to what they genuinely saw and felt as moral decay. But they too did not know what else to do with the state except to run the status quo with the gun held at the ready—not against imperialism—but against the very people the army has ostensibly stepped in to save."

—From his 1985 address at Northwestern University, later published by the Black Scholar journal.
White Mob Attacks Black students who try to eat at Courthouse lunch room, in Montgomery, Alabama (1960)
C.I.A. Opens Recruiting Stations for a Private Army to Invade Cuba (1961)

Above is a picture of a Miami, Florida recruiting station opened by the C.I.A.

The 1961 invasion was defeated by the Cuban people, in Cuba, in a couple of days.
Che Guevara denounces Latin American governments' dependence on U.S. loans and arms. (1961)

- U.S. Treasury Secretary Dillon listens, at right. In Uruguay, at Foreign Ministers' conference.

- Six years later, U.S.-trained forces captured and killed Che Guevara in Bolivia.
Kennedy invades Cuba (April 1961)

The Cuban people mobilized to defeat the invaders in a couple of days. Then an army of volunteer students mobilized, to defeat illiteracy across Cuba, armed only with books and lanterns.

The U.S. Invasion:

April 14, 1961 — A squadron of U.S. B-26 bombers (camouflaged with Cuban insignia) bombards Cuban airports for 2 solid days. They destroy a large portion of the Cuban air force. Additional air strikes to completely wipe out the air capabilities of Cuba are denied by Kennedy, to ensure the U.S. connection to the attacks remain secret.

The world begins to swing strongly in favor of Cuban defense. On April 16, U.S. frogmen land on Cuba's beaches in the Bay of Pigs. The U.S. invaders set up landing lights to guide the coming mercenary invasion.

The invasion is spearheaded by Brigade 2506, a group of 1200 Cubans, trained under U.S. military direction, supplied with U.S. armament and support. The Brigade is commanded by CIA agent Grayston Lynch and CIA operative William Robertson.

In addition to having destroyed most of the Cuban Air Force days earlier, the invasion plan is for aerial attacks to destroy roads and bridges, ensuring that Cuba's defenders couldn't reach the Bay of Pigs before the counterrevolutionary soldiers got a foothold. These air raids would be extended by CIA operatives who had already penetrated Cuba, ready to blow up several key bridges and roadways throughout Cuba. The CIA figured this was sure to result in the creation of a new Cuban government under U.S. direction.

Two of these U.S.-equipped battalions landed at Playa Girón and one at Playa Larga. Coral reefs were their first enemy, delaying the landing several hours until the boats could navigate around the coral, lest it breach their ships' hulls. Two war vessels sank 80 yards from the Cuban shore as a result of poor navigational ability, the crews were rescued but artillery and heavy war munitions were lost.

Because all of Cuba was mobilized and ready, a civilian member of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution spotted the U.S. warships, just yards off the Cuban shores, at 3 AM Monday, and is able to alert the entire Cuban government within 20 minutes.

Cuba's civilian population is already armed and partially trained in self-defense, in case of invasion. The surviving pieces of the Cuban Air Force launched themselves — within hours the outnumbered but daring Cubans achieve air superiority over the U.S. aircraft. The Cuban Air Force sinks the invasion command vessel, and the supply ship. CIA operatives before they can blow up anything. Cuban civilians, and later military forces, ferociously battle the mercenary Brigade 2506. The U.S. feels compelled to keep denying that it's involved in the Bay of Pigs invasion.

The U.S.-supported invaders were unable to gain an inch on the beach. Four U.S. Air Force pilots are then shot down, trying to help the invasion force. The invasion is over. So Cuba was able to carry out its nationwide literacy campaign, after all. Illiteracy was wiped out in Cuba. Also wiped out: racial discrimination, hunger, lack of schools, and lack of medical care.

A year later, in Miami, Kennedy accepted his beaten invasion force’s flag, and promised them, “I can assure you that this flag will be returned to this brigade in a free Havana”.

That was on December 29, 1962.

Note that no U.S. government has been able to re-invade Cuba since then.
U.S. invasion couldn't stop Cuba's literacy campaign (1961)

- The 1961 U.S. invasion couldn't stop Cuba's literacy campaign.
- An army of 240,000 literacy volunteers taught 700,000 Cubans to read & write.
- 177,000 free pairs of eyeglasses were fitted on the students.
Cuba defeats U.S. invasion, continues massive literacy campaign (1961)

In April 1961 the United States launched an invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. Literacy work was beginning in that very region. Schools were destroyed and some volunteer literacy teachers were taken hostage. To the embarrassment of President Kennedy, the invasion was defeated in three days.

Cuba responded by expanding its plans to teach everyone how to read and write. In June 1961, Cuba’s Literacy Campaign sent more volunteer literacy teachers to launch a “Second Invasion at the Bay of Pigs,” this time with giant pencils and literacy manuals as their weapons.

Education in Cuba became free, massively expanded, and all racial segregation of education was abolished. Private education was also abolished.
Cuba’s massive drive to end illiteracy, immediately after defeating U.S. invasion at the Bay of Pigs (1961)

Above: December 22, 1961—
Hundreds of thousands of volunteer literacy teachers crowd into Havana’s Revolution Square to celebrate Cuba’s accomplishment. Declaring Cuba a “Territory Free of Illiteracy,” Fidel Castro announces an end to “four centuries of ignorance.”

Cuba had reduced its grave illiteracy rate to below 4% in one year alone.
Never had any country achieved such a rapid, massive improvement in the cultural level of their people.

Every day and night for a year, young people, peasants, teachers and organizers worked together in the Literacy Campaign. This also helped break down divisions between people from the city and the countryside.
Cuba announces literacy campaign, defeats U.S. invasion, and ends illiteracy in Cuba (1961)

First, the CIA sent pilots to bomb Cuban airports and the Cuban air force: 7 Cubans died, and 53 were wounded. Fidel Castro spoke, at their huge funeral rally, and warned of a coming U.S. invasion. The country was mobilized and on the lookout.

Then approximately 1,500 armed invaders were landed in Cuba by the CIA. Civilians, militia, and the armed forces of Cuba defeated the CIA forces, including CIA paratroopers, in just a few days.

Kennedy and Eisenhower admitted the U.S. had been planning the invasion since March of 1960.
Freedom Riders' bus destroyed by a bomb when it entered the State of Alabama—Kennedy tries to stop the Freedom Rides (1961)

The Freedom Riders were both Black and white. By riding the buses together, they were trying to embarrass the U.S. government into enforcing court rulings that had outlawed racial discrimination in public transportation. They won, but at a cost: they were brutally beaten by white racists, as the police did nothing. Some of the Freedom Riders were permanently crippled.

150 Freedom Riders were arrested and were put on trial in Jackson, Mississippi, in a single day.

U.S. President Kennedy told his White House aide, Harris Wofford, “Stop them! Get your friends off those buses!”
James Zwerg bloodied by white mob at Alabama bus station; white ambulances refuse to help him (1961)

Zwerg was one of the Freedom Riders. In 1961, the Freedom Riders, Black and white volunteers, rode on buses in the South together, and refused to obey rules which forced Black passengers into the back seats.

A number of Freedom Riders were beaten into unconsciousness by white mobs, and at least one was permanently paralyzed.

Zwerg was unable to get to a hospital for a long time, as white ambulances, and the white taxicab driver on the scene, all refused to take him.
President Kennedy drastically increases U.S. troops in Vietnam, to 16,000 (November 1961)

In October 1961, 700 U.S. military advisors were in Vietnam, which was an increase from 500 advisors in previous months. Kennedy decided to send 16,000 military advisors to Vietnam. Some U.S. officials disagreed with him and asked what were his reasons for doing this. Kennedy told them that he didn't want to be in the position of losing a war when our men were fighting there. He stated to one congressman that "I think that would be a mistake, to pull troops out, when we have the potential to increase the number and help them". On November 14, Kennedy, the leader of the military, and the leader of the Green Berets decided to send over 200 flying instructors to “South Vietnam”, as they called it. They also shipped Vietnam materials to make bombers, helicopters, plane fighters and a very large amount of equipment. Also, they shipped over cars, war trucks, extensive radar equipment, and also a large amount of ground troops to increase strength and to take control of nearby towns.
Military dictator Park Chung Hee seizes power over South Korea, wins U.S. support for 18 years (1961)

Under Presidents Park Chung-hee (until 1979) and then under Chun Doo-hwan (starting in 1980) thousands of people were arrested and imprisoned under the National Security Law and other security legislation for non-violent political activities, political prisoners were often held for weeks or months without access to lawyers or relatives and torture was used frequently as a means of intimidation or to obtain a "confession".

Park taken a Japanese name, and had graduated from a Japanese military academy while Korea was under Japanese imperial occupation. During the Korean War, he was put in charge of the army security unit and rose rapidly in the army hierarchy. As soon as a civilian government appeared, he overthrew it and seized power—on May 16, 1961.

On June 19, 1961, Park established the KCIA, modeled after the U.S. CIA, and put Kim Jong Pil in charge of it. The KCIA was initially staffed with 3,000 former members of the Korean Army Counter Intelligence Corps (ROKA CIC) and its payroll expanded to include over 370,000 people in three years.

Park's security forces favored water torture, which leaves no visible marks:

Cold water was forced up the nostrils through a tube, while a cloth was placed in the victim's mouth to prevent breathing. Many interrogations were run by the KCIA, a US creation modeled after the American CIA. One victim told Amnesty International, "I was taken to KCIA headquarters, my hands tied together, and I was tied to a chair. I was not allowed to have any sleep. At night, they would drag me to the basement where they would beat me with a long, heavy stick, and jump on me. They were trying to make me confess that I was a spy...".

Park dispatched 300,000 South Korean troops to Vietnam. The U.S. paid for Park's mercenaries and supported his dictatorship by procuring Vietnam war material made in Korea. Several thousand Koreans died in the Vietnam War.

In 1979, Park was assassinated. A few months later, one of his Generals, Chun Doo Hwan, mounted a military coup and seized power for himself. Chun and company took more than $500 million in bribes. The plunder of the Korean people intensified. The plunder continued unabated under another U.S.-supported dictator, Roh Tae Woo. South Korea ended up owing hundreds of billions of dollars to foreign banks and companies.
U.S.-supported military dictator comes to power in South Korean coup (1961)

Park Chung Hee ruled South Korea from 1961 to 1979, basing his regime on torture by his secret police, the “KCIA”.

The KCIA was modeled after the U.S. C.I.A.
U.S. destroys Black communities, and blames Black people for poverty (1961)

An example from Newburgh, New York:

Newburgh, New York City Manager Joseph Mitchell, speaking in 1961:
"It is not moral to appropriate public funds to finance crime, illegitimacy, disease, and other social evils."

In June 1961, Mitchell announced a plan to cut Newburgh's welfare system (Aid to Dependent Children—ADC). Mitchell blamed welfare for Newburgh's high rates of unemployment, urban decay, and black migration. All of Mitchell's statistics were false. Yet his plan received highly favorable national publicity, and overwhelming public support, all due to racism. He planned to cut ADC off from women who had additional illegitimate children. He planned to impose a three-month limit on all welfare grants to able-bodied persons, and to force recipients to line up for forced labor. The news media printed what he said, generally without questioning it.

Yet only 2.9 percent of Newburgh's population received welfare, and whites constituted the majority of recipients. In fact, only 7 percent of all Black people in Newburgh received welfare and the city had spent a mere $205 on new arrivals in 1960.

City officials were unable to find able-bodied recipients of public assistance loafing at home. No one could show that an influx of southern blacks was causing a swelling of the welfare rolls. A year later, City Manager Mitchell was arrested in his city hall office and charged with soliciting a $20,000 bribe.

The City Council then joined the many cities launching "urban renewal" programs—a term for destroying Black housing, historic downtown areas, and Black neighborhoods, often cutting them up with superhighways. The guiding document for this and other "urban renewal" efforts were outlined in the federally-funded 1967-1969 "Comprehensive Development Plan for the City of Newburgh". The plan blamed Black and Puerto Rican residents for the city's problems. The plan states: "unless the remaining white man non-Puerto Rican and his money can be encouraged to stay and additional large numbers of such persons reenter the eastern portion of Newburgh, it will go almost entirely black and Puerto Rican." Most of the residents of the "urban renewal" area were Black and Puerto Rican.

The city executed the plan: they completely razed Water Street and replaced it with a road that gives cars easy access to the major highways. The road cut off downtown from the waterfront. Black and Puerto Rican residents were forced into the poor housing in the Lander Street area. A New York Times article describes the scene:

"Water Street … is now a scene of desolation, destruction, and hope. Broken windows scar the vacant buildings, a large block cleared by demolition is becoming a grassy, park-like slope, and signs on the boarded up storefronts proclaim 'Urban Renewal Project.'"

In 1981, federal officials put the city of Newburgh on the top of its list of most distressed areas in the country.

Note: The U.S. Congress has defeated every proposal for national child day care, and has defeated every proposal for national medical care, no matter which party was in power, no matter how richly the economy was producing profits, for the entire 20th century.
Picketing outside a Monroe, North Carolina court house. (1961)
President Kennedy orders the overthrow of Guyana’s Prime Minister, Cheddi Jagan (October 1961)

President Kennedy met with Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan of British Guiana at the White House in October 1961. Dr. Jagan left the meeting saying he was hopeful about the prospect of aid from the United States, but Kennedy soon ordered a clandestine C.I.A. operation to bring down the leftist leader.
Presidents Kennedy & Johnson invade and bomb the Congo (1961)

The CIA had created “an instant air force” in the Congo, according to the “New York Times”. The U.S. used anti-Castro pilots to fly the bombers.

The U.S. also sent 200 military trainers into the Congo, and provided more training for its chosen Congolese officers at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

The Congo’s Vice-Premier Antoine Gizenga (center) with U.N. Secretary-General (at left), 1961, in Kinshasa.

Gizenga had been Deputy Premier to Prime Minister Lumumba.

The Congo, 1964, after Lumumba’s murder:

Congolese villagers are killed by U.S. bombers firing rockets, backed up by a gang of hired white South African and Rhodesian thugs, and by anti-Castro exiles sent in by the U.S. government to defeat the remnants of Lumumba’s supporters, including forces loyal to former Vice-Premier Gizenga.

Thanks to heavy U.S. military and financial support, in just a matter of weeks, a few hundred swaggering white mercenaries had driven through an area the size of France, had defied the Organization of African Unity, and had killed thousands of Africans- with the loss of just one trooper.

Soon Mobutu was installed as the military dictator of the entire Congo, with heavy U.S. , French, and Belgian backing for the next thirty years.
Robert F. Williams speaks on Black Revolution at the University of Michigan (February 1961)


Williams addressed a crowd of about 200 at the University of Michigan.
Robert F. Williams is forced to flee the United States (1961)

Robert F. Williams (1925-1996) was born in Monroe, North Carolina. He worked as an auto-worker in Detroit and fought in the 1943 riots there, against white mobs who stormed through the streets and killed dozens of Black people. He returned to his home town in 1955. Back in Monroe - the regional headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan - Williams became active for the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP). He fought several cases of racism. One of these cases involved two young black boys, a seven-year-old and a nine-year-old, who were found guilty of rape and sentenced to indefinite terms in reform school after having kissed a white girl. The case gained a lot of attention in Europe and led to huge demonstrations in Paris, Rome, and Vienna. In Rotterdam the U.S. Embassy was stoned. The boys were released.

Several other cases of legal racism convinced Williams that Afro-Americans could not get justice under the then system, and that armed self-defense was a necessity for Black people.

For example, the Ku Klux Klan held meetings attended by thousands and would then get in their cars and drive through the Black community in their white robes and hoods. They would honk their horns, shoot off guns, and threaten Black people. Williams decided it was necessary to arm the people: "We bought some guns in stores and later a church in the North raised money and got us better rifles. The Klan discovered we were arming and guarding our community." Later, Williams traveled to New York, to speak at Malcolm X's Mosque No. 7, to raise money for arms. On the night of October 5, 1957, the Klan came rampaging into Newton, a Black section of Monroe, and were met by scores of armed Black men. The Klan fled. They never rampaged through Newton again.

In 1961, 'Freedom Riders' came to Monroe to join the Civil Rights struggle. Williams welcomed their support but refused to take their oath of non-violence. Racist mobs attacked the Freedom Riders and massed for an attack against the Black community. Williams, who received death threats himself, gave a white couple shelter in his home, and was subsequently accused of having kidnapped the couple. Williams and his wife had to flee from Monroe. While the FBI launched a nationwide hunt for them, they found refuge in Cuba and stayed there for five years. From Cuba, the Williamses continued to advocate armed self-defense and black liberation through their "Radio Free Dixie" broadcasts and their "Crusader" newsletter. Williams later traveled to North Vietnam, where he broadcast anti-war messages to Black American soldiers in South Vietnam. In 1969 he returned to the U.S.
Ngugi wa Thiong’o:

U.S. success in overthrowing Lumumba led to military dictators ruling Africa (1961-)

“...The U.S. role in bringing down Lumumba and installing the Mobutu military regime in Zaire at the very beginning of the decade was a sign of things to come…

“Thus the sixties, the age of independence, became the era of coups d’etat whether Western-backed or in patriotic response to internal pressures.

“Zaire in 1960 and 1965, Nigeria and Ghana in 1966; Sierra Leone, Sudan, Mali, Uganda: all these and more fell to the armies and by 1970 virtually every independent state had experienced a measure of military coups, attempted coups or threats of coup.

“The result was often intra-class fratricide as in the case of Zaire and Nigeria…”

—Ngugi wa Thiong’o, in Moving the Centre, Chapter 14: “The Ideology of Racism”.

More quotes from Professor Ngugi:

“...the West standing on the backs of Asia, Africa, and South America shouting peace while arming their favourite puppets who carry out war against the people…”

“...But where is the peace for the millions of victims of apartheid? Where is the peace for the black people in Britain, Continental Europe, North America? Where is the peace for the millions and millions under the cruel neo-colonial regimes in Asia, Africa and South America?...”
Mozambique’s independence movement fights U.S.-backed dictator of Portugal. (1962)

Portugal owned East Timor, Mozambique, Angola, and Portuguese Guiana.

Portugal tried to convince the world that Mozambique was an integral part of Portugal.

Portuguese dictator Antonio de Oliveira Salazar admired Hitler and Musso- lini.

After World War II, he joined NATO. His secret police, the PIDE, were much like the Gestapo; and he ran concentration camps for "enemies of the state".

Salazar refused to give up colonies in East Timor, Portuguese Guiana, Mozambique, and Angola.

The U.S. openly backed Portugal's colonial aims.

But many years of colonial wars finally destroyed the dictatorship in Portugal, and forced Portugal to grant independence to its colonies, in 1974.

Eduardo Mondlane—Leader of Mozambique’s movement for independence. He was assassinated February 3, 1969, by PIDE, the Portuguese secret police.
Mississippi police practicing billy club swings, as the first Black student prepares to attend a white college (1962)

* The photographer was attacked and choked by a mob of angry white students in his hotel room.
Robert F. Williams (1962)

"...The Afro-American militant is a 'militant' because he defends himself, his family, his home, and his dignity. He does not introduce violence into a racist social system--the violence is already there, and has always been there. It is precisely this unchallenged violence that allows a racist social system to perpetrate itself. **When people say that they are opposed to Negroes ‘resorting to violence’ what they really mean is that they are opposed to Negroes defending themselves and challenging the exclusive monopoly of violence practiced by white racists....**"

President Kennedy’s CIA helps the white dictatorship of South Africa to arrest Nelson Mandela (1962)

C.I.A. TIE REPORTED IN MANDELA ARREST

Agency Is Said to Have Given Pretoria Data That Made ’62 Capture Possible

By DAVID JOHNSTON
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, June 9 — The Central Intelligence Agency played an important role in the arrest in 1962 of Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress leader who was jailed for nearly 28 years before his release four months ago, a news report says.

The intelligence service, using an agent inside the African National Congress, provided South African security officials with precise information about Mr. Mandela’s activities that enabled the police to arrest him, said the account by the Cox News Service.

The C.I.A. provided South Africa with information about when and where they could arrest Mandela.

This occurred during the Kennedy administration.

Mandela was then jailed until 1990 by the white South African regime.
4 little girls murdered in church by white bombers. (1963)

A scene from the funeral for 3 of the 4 dead girls.

Note that the U.S. government did nothing meaningful to stop the racist violence which made this crime possible. Nor did the U.S. government do anything meaningful to punish the white killers who bombed the church.

Meanwhile, the U.S. was causing all manner of death and destruction in places like Vietnam and the Congo, supposedly for the sake of “freedom” and “democracy”.
Birmingham, Alabama. Civil rights demonstrators face the police. (1963)

- Up to 1865, slavery killed millions of Black people.
- But Black people freed themselves, during the Civil War.
- Between 1865 and 1882, thousands of Black people were lynched.
- Between 1882 and 1968, an estimated 4,742 more Black people were murdered by white lynch mobs in the United States.
- But in the 1960’s, Black human rights marchers defeated the whole system of openly racist state violence.
- These fighters became an example which human rights and anti-war movements have followed, worldwide, ever since then.
Birmingham, Alabama: Police arrest civil rights demonstrators (1963)

This is the face of the Black civil rights movement. It changed the world. It reminded people that a seemingly invincible racist empire was not so invincible. It gave courage to millions, including to the anti-war movement, which was born several years later.

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Black students demand service at Woolworth's lunch counter. Jackson, Mississippi. (May 28, 1963)

* Notice how no police are protecting the Black students, and their friends, from being physically assaulted:
Buddhist monk burns himself to death, in protest against U.S.-supported Diem dictatorship. (1963)

- Diem's sister-in-law, Madame Nhu, called it a “barbecue”.
- Diem then arrested thousands of monks in “South” Vietnam.
Buddhist monks protest U.S.-supported Diem dictatorship (1963)

* In “South Vietnam”, as the U.S. called it, Diem arrested thousands of them.
CIA agent organizes El Salvador’s Death Squads—
—the rural paramilitary, and the national intelligence service (1963)

These state bodies, called ORDEN and ANSESAL, were the forerunners and foundation of El Salvador’s Death Squads, which murdered approximately 70,000 Salvadorans.

The founder of these mass-murder forces, General Jose Alberto (“Chele”) Medrano, a C.I.A. agent, said that “these forces ‘would meet every three months under the supervision of the State Department…’”, meaning the U.S. State Department.
President Kennedy’s Administration Organizes Death Squads in El Salvador (1963)

Since President Kennedy’s Administration, U.S. officials from the CIA, the Armed Forces, and the State Department have been responsible for the following activities in El Salvador:

1) The formation of ORDEN, a paramilitary and intelligence network that grew into the Death Squads;
2) The formation of ANSESAL, the elite presidential intelligence service that relied on Death Squads as "the operative arm of intelligence gathering”;
3) Enlisting Jose Alberto Medrano, founder of both ORDEN and ANSESAL, into the CIA;
4) Supplying detailed surveillance information on Salvadoran individuals later murdered by Death Squads;
5) Training ORDEN leaders in the use of automatic weapons and surveillance techniques, and carrying some of those leaders on the CIA payroll.

Due to public outcry, President Reagan publicly denounced the Death Squads, yet CIA support, in the form of personnel training and intelligence gathering, continued.

All this was is in violation of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974, which prohibits spending U.S. funds "to provide training or...financial support for...law enforcement forces of any foreign government, or any program of internal intelligence or surveillance on behalf of any foreign government." Not only were the CIA’s ties with Salvadoran Death Squads immoral, they actually violated the letter of the law.

Human rights groups say right-wing death squads directly murdered about 40,000 people from 1980 to 1992 in El Salvador.

As of 1996, death squads were still reported to be roaming El Salvador. On October 13, 1996, the Washington Post reported that paramilitary groups have become more visible with political kidnappings, extortion, two car bombings, and death-threat communiqués like those of the death squads in the 1980s.


Archbishop Oscar Romero, who was gunned down while saying Mass in a San Salvador chapel, on March 24, 1980.

According to Atilio Ramirez Amaya, the judge appointed to investigate his death, the assassination was planned by General Jose Alberto Medrano, founder of a paramilitary death squad called ORDEN, and Major Roberto D’Aubuisson, a former intelligence officer.

The judge made these revelations in Costa Rica, where he had fled for his life. Robert White, former U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador, confirmed to a congressional committee that there was "compelling" evidence of D’Aubuisson’s part in the killing, dubbed Operation Pina.
March on Washington happens, 22 years after originally planned (1963)

Over 200,000 people marched on Washington, for jobs and freedom.

It helped to force the government to allow Black citizens to vote, and to be served at public accommodations like restaurants and buses.

- Up to 1865, slavery killed millions of Black people.
- But Black people freed themselves, during the Civil War.
- Between 1865 and 1882, thousands of Black people were lynched.
- Between 1882 and 1968, an estimated 4,742 more Black people were murdered by white lynch mobs in the United States.
- But in the 1960’s, Black human rights marchers defeated the whole system of openly racist state violence.
- These fighters became an example which human rights and anti-war movements have followed, worldwide, ever since then.
Medgar Evers, Mississippi civil rights leader, is murdered in his driveway. (June 11, 1963)

It took 30 years before anyone was convicted of his murder.

His widow, Myrlie Evers.

Medgar Evers, NAACP State Chairman.

Medgar Evers’ body, lying in state. Bryon de la Beckwith had shot him in the back. In two separate trials in 1963 and 1964, all-white juries freed Beckwith, who was not convicted and jailed for the crime until 1994.
Police fire high-pressure water hoses at a Black civil rights rally. (1963)

* The photographer was injured by a concrete block thrown from a roof. Then he was arrested.
Attorney General Robert Kennedy orders the illegal wiretapping of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s phones (October 10, 1963)

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. with Attorney General Robert Kennedy and Roy Wilkins, the Executive Director of the NAACP, at the White House, on June 22, 1963.

This was 11 days after the assassination of the NAACP’s Mississippi state chairman, Medgar Evers. It took over 30 years for Evers’ killer to be convicted.

However, it only took Kennedy four months to order the illegal wiretapping of Dr. King’s phones. Kennedy gave the wiretapping order four months after this photo was taken.
Sarah Collins, 10 years old, critically injured by white bombers at her church in Alabama (1963)

* Her sister and 3 other children were killed in the same bomb blast.
The four girls murdered in church by white bombers. (1963)

It took 14 years before anyone was put on trial for these murders.

Addie Mae Collins  Carol Robertson

Carol D. McNair  Cynthia Wesley
U.S. organizes Death Squad Government in El Salvador (1960’s-90’s)

* And...the U.S. considers using the “Salvador Option” in Iraq in 2005:

U.S. government sent 10 special forces personnel (“Green Berets”) to El Salvador to help General Jose Alberto Medrano set up Organizacion Democratica Nacionalista (“ORDEN”)—the first paramilitary death squad in that country. Medrano also organized ANSESAL, the national military intelligence agency which relied heavily on death squads.

The U.S. Green Berets assisted in the organization and indoctrination of rural “civic” squads which gathered intelligence and carried out political assassinations in coordination with the Salvadoran military. For over 30 years, members of U.S. military and CIA helped to organize, train, and fund death squad activity in El Salvador, including ORDEN and ANSESAL. Source: “Covert Action Information Bulletin” (Quarterly), Summer 1990, p. 51.

Up until 1979, Medrano’s protégé, Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, had been third in command of ANSESAL. D'Aubuisson had studied military intelligence in the United States. In 1980, D'Aubuisson planned and ordered the murder of Archbishop Oscar Romero, who had started to demand a cut-off in U.S. aid to the military and its death squads. After that, D’Aubuisson founded a political party called ARENA. He was elevated to the Presidency of El Salvador’s Constituent Assembly in 1982.

The U.S. considers using the “Salvador Option” in Iraq in 2005:

THE OCCUPATION forces in Iraq may deploy Central American style death squads, under plans drawn up by the U.S.

The Pentagon is already calling it the “Salvador option”—a reference to the fascistic murder gangs the U.S. spawned in that country against a popular movement for national sovereignty in the 1980s. “Newsweek” reports, “Then, faced with losing a war against Salvadorean rebels, the US government funded or supported ‘nationalist’ forces... to hunt down and kill rebel leaders and sympathisers...

Many US conservatives consider the policy to have been a success—despite the deaths of innocent civilians.” A senior military officer told the magazine similar calculations are at work in Iraq: “We can’t just go on as we are. We have to find a way of taking the offensive against the insurgents. Right now... we are losing.” Pentagon officials close to US defence secretary Donald Rumsfeld believe the CIA, which ran the 1980s death squads throughout Latin America, has been soft about organising them in Iraq.

A secretive Senate committee is hotly debating extending the role of US military units trained in assassination. Rumsfeld has dispatched a retired US general to Iraq to “review” military strategy.

According to Newsweek, the new plan will involve “Iraqi squads, most likely handpicked Kurdish fighters and Shia militiamen, to target Sunni insurgents and their sympathisers”.

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Mobutu meets with Kennedy in the White House (May 31, 1963)

- Mobutu’s forces received heavy military aid from U.S. Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, until Mobutu was able to destroy every possibility of democracy in the Congo.

- The destruction to the Congo, and to Africa, was immense.
- Millions died in the Congo alone.
William Gadsden attacked by police with dogs, outside church. (1963)

* Notice the policeman pulling Gadsden into the dog, to ensure injury.
24 Panamanians are killed when U.S. residents insist on flying U.S. flag (1964)

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk declared that the riots in Panama were caused by Cuban-trained agents, as if Panama had no reason to be upset over U.S. troops and U.S. political domination over Panama.
Brazil’s elected President, Joao (“Jango”) Goulart, proposes agrarian reform (1964)

President João Belchior Marques Goulart (left) and his brother-in-law, Leonel Brizola.

Brizola was the Governor of Rio Grande do Sul. He pushed for expropriation of foreign-owned public utilities (electric power and telephone service). Nationalists in the Brazilian Congress urged that zero or minimum compensation be paid to the foreign corporations.

The Goulart era coincided with efforts at empowering the impoverished majority of Brazil.

For example, the year 1962 saw the first experiments in Paulo Freire’s literacy education method, when 300 farmworkers were taught to read and write in just 45 days.

As a result, the government approved thousands of cultural circles to be set up all over Brazil. Unfortunately, the military coup of 1964 halted the work, and got Freire jailed for 70 days as a "traitor".

In March 1964, then-president João Belchior Marques Goulart held a rally in Rio de Janeiro that was to be the opening move in his effort to enact a wide-ranging series of measures aimed at improving the lives of the Brazilian poor. Although Goulart’s "basic reforms" addressed other popular issues like extending the right to vote to previously disenfranchised groups, the centerpiece of his program was agrarian reform.

The rally was broadcast on radio and television, and was attended by more than 200,000 people.

At that rally, President Goulart signed a decree authorizing the government to purchase unused (or under-used) farms that were larger than 1,200 acres.

Within weeks, a military coup, backed by the U.S. government, deposed Goulart and ended any prospect of reform in rural Brazil.
Brazilian military, backed by U.S., overthrows elected government (1964)

Thousands are murdered by the U.S.-backed military regime, for 20 years.

The U.S. National Security Archive’s declassified documents show heavy U.S. assistance prepared, to overthrow President Goulart’s elected government on April 1, 1964.

U.S. President Johnson gave the order: "I'd put everybody that had any imagination or ingenuity…[CIA Director John] McCone…[Secretary of Defense Robert] McNamara" on making sure the coup went forward.

U.S. Ambassador Lincoln Gordon's cables confirm CIA covert measures "to help strengthen resistance forces" in Brazil. These included "covert support for pro-democracy street rallies…and encouragement [of] democratic and anti-communist sentiment in Congress, armed forces, friendly labor and student groups, church, and business." He also requested that the U.S. send tankers carrying "POL"-petroleum, oil and lubricants-to facilitate the logistical operations of the military coup plotters, and deploy a naval task force to intimidate Goulart's backers and to be in position to intervene militarily.

On March 31, the U.S. was mobilizing a naval task force to sit off the coast of Brazil; dispatching U.S. Navy tankers "bearing POL" from Aruba; and assembling an airlift of 110 tons of ammunition and other equipment including "CS agent"-a special gas for mob control. On April 1, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara told President Johnson that the task force had already set sail, and an Esso tanker with motor and aviation gasoline would soon be in the vicinity of Santos. An ammunition airlift, he reported, was being readied in New Jersey and could be sent to Brazil within 16 hours. U.S. documents and cables refer to the military coup forces as "the democratic rebellion."

General Humberto de Alencar Castello Branco, who seized power in the coup, moved immediately to ban labor unions, torture dissidents, and ban criticism of his government. Brazil's military government (which lasted 20 more years) also assisted General Jorge Rafael Videla in his successful Argentinian coup.
U.S. supports military overthrow of Joao Goulart, the last elected President of Brazil (1964)
Democratic Party Convention uses New Jersey police to exclude Black delegates from Mississippi. (1964)

- At center is Fannie Lou Hamer and TV news broadcaster John Chancellor. This is where white racists lost their stranglehold on the party.

- The ensuing national publicity, as Black delegates protested their exclusion, broke the Southern Democratic Parties’ ability to prevent Black voting, and to prevent the election of Black leaders.
Black delegates protest their exclusion from national Democratic Party Convention in New Jersey. (1964)

* Rita Schwerner, whose husband was murdered by police, for helping Black people register to vote, is standing at the left.

"MFDP" stands for the Black and white party called the “Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party”, whose members faced beatings, jail, and death for registering Black people to vote in Mississippi in “Freedom Summer”, in 1964.

They were refused the right to represent Mississippi at the Democratic National Convention that year. Instead, the all-white Mississippi Democratic Party was officially recognized and seated.
Fannie Lou Hamer- “I'm sick and tired of being sick and tired.” (1964)

* She refused to accept President Johnson’s, and Vice-President Humphrey’s, efforts to seat the all-white Mississippi Democratic Party delegates, at the 1964 national Democratic Party Convention.
Fannie Lou Hamer. She was beaten and arrested for helping Black people vote in Mississippi. (1964)

* The Democratic Party Convention refused to seat her fellow Black delegates. Mrs. Hamer had led other civil rights fighters who registered Black voters in Mississippi. Mississippi police murdered Black voter registration volunteers, and permanently injured Mrs. Hamer with their beatings.
FBI letter to Dr. Martin Luther King, urging him to commit suicide (October 1964)

King, look into your heart. You know you are a complete fraud and a great liability to all of us Negroes. White people in this country have enough frauds of their own but I am sure they don’t have one at this time that is anywhere near your equal. You are no clergyman and you know it. I repeat you are a colossal fraud and an evil, vicious one at that.

King, like all frauds your end is approaching. You could have been our greatest leader.

But you are done. Your "honorary" degrees, your Nobel Prize (what a grim farce) and other awards will not save you. King, I repeat you are done.

The American public, the church organizations that have been helping – Protestant, Catholic and Jews will know you for what you are – an evil, abnormal beast. So will others who have backed you. You are done.

King, there is only one thing left for you to do. You know what it is. You have just 34 days in which to do (this exact number has been selected for a specific reason, it is a definite criminal significant. You are done. There is but one way out for
FBI memo suggesting: “remove King from the national picture” (December 1, 1964)

Date: December 1, 1964
To: Mr. W. C. Sullivan
From: J. A. Eisee
Subject: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Reference is made to the attached memorandum DeLoach to FBI, dated 11/27/64 concerning DeLoach’s interview with King and to your informal memo, also attached.

DeLoach stated to DeLoach that he was faced with the difficult problem of taking steps to remove King from the national picture. He indicates in his comments a lack of confidence that he, alone, could be successful. It is, therefore, suggested that consideration be given to the following course of action:

That DeLoach have a further discussion with King and offer to be helpful in connection with the removal of King from the national scene.

That DeLoach suggest that DeLoach might desire to call a meeting of Negro leaders in the country which might include, for instance, 2 or 3 top leaders in the civil rights movement such as Jane F Premium and A. Philip Randolph; 2 or 3 top Negro judges such as Judge Parsens and Judge Hasty; 2 or 3 top reputable ministers such as Robert Johnson, Moderator of the Washington City Presbyterian; 2 or 3 other selected Negro officials from public life such as the Negro Attorney General from one of the New England states. These men could be called for the purpose of learning the facts as to the Bureau’s performance in the fulfillment of its responsibilities under the Civil Rights statute, and this could well be done at such a meeting. In addition, the Bureau, on a highly confidential basis, could brief such a group on the security background of King because of the use of a tape, such as contemplated in your memorandum, together with a transcript for convenience in following the tape, should be most convincing.

The inclusion of U.S. Government officials, such as Carl Rowsh or Ralph Bunche, is not suggested as they might feel a duty to advise the White House of such a contemplated meeting. It is believed this would give us an opportunity to outline to a group of influential Negro leaders what our record in the enforcement of civil rights has been. It would also give them, on a confidential basis, information concerning King which would convince them of the danger of King to the over-all civil rights movement. It is already well aware of this. This group should include Negro leadership as would be capable of removing King from the scene if they, of their own volition, decided this was the thing to do after such a briefing. The group should include strong enough men to control a man like James Farmer and make him see the light of day. This might have the effect of increasing the stature of a person who is a capable person and is ambitious.

There are refinements which, of course, could be added to the above which is set forth in outline form for possible consideration.
U.S. FBI tries forcing Dr. King to commit suicide (1964)

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. on his way to meet FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, on December 1, 1964.

The FBI had Dr. King under massive surveillance, including wiretapping of his phones and hotel rooms.

The FBI then created a package of tape recordings which it claimed to be Dr. King, and leaked it to the media and to King, while sending Dr. King an anonymous letter which included the most deadly hatred. The FBI letter included these parts:

"King, like all frauds your end is approaching . . . your Nobel Prize (what a grim farce) and other awards will not save you . . .
"King you are done.
"The American public, the church organizations you have been helping---Protestant, Catholic and Jews will know you for what you are---an evil, abnormal beast."
Malcolm X meets the Palestine Liberation Organization’s early leadership (1964)

Malcolm X, meeting with the first President of the PLO, Ahmad al-Shukairy (at far left), in 1964. Shukairy had been a young lawyer who was active in the Palestinian Revolution of 1936-39, against British tyranny over Palestine, and against European colonization of Palestine by Zionists, who were allied with the British. Shukairy also defended Palestinian political prisoners during that period.
Malcolm X & Martin Luther King Jr., Washington DC. (March 26, 1964)
Malcolm X discusses Palestine (1964)

“...The ever-scheming European imperialists wisely placed Israel where she could geographically divide the Arab world, infiltrate and sow the seed of dissension among African leaders and also divide the Africans against the Asians.

“Zionist Israel's occupation of Arab Palestine has forced the Arab world to waste billions of precious dollars on armaments making it impossible for these newly independent Arab nations to concentrate on strengthening the economies of their countries and elevate the living standard of their people.

“And the continued low standard of living in the Arab world has been skillfully used by the zionist propagandists to make it appear to the Africans that the Arab leaders are not intellectually or technically qualified to lift the living standard of their people... thus, indirectly "enducing" Africans to turn away from the Arabs and towards the Israelis for teachers and technical assistance.

" ‘They cripple the bird's wing, and then condemn it for not flying as fast as they…''

“...Did the Zionists have the legal or moral right to invade Arab Palestine, uproot its Arab citizens from their homes and seize all Arab property for themselves just based on the "religious" claim that their fore-fathers lived there thousands of years ago? Only a thousand years ago the Moors lived in Spain. Would this give the Moors of today the legal and moral right to invade the Iberian Peninsula, drive out its Spanish citizens, and then set up a new Moroccan nations... where Spain used to be, as the European zionists have done to our Arab brothers and sisters in Palestine?…”

Malcolm X on the U.S. destruction of the Congo (1964)

“...In 1964 this government, subsidizing Tshombe, the murderer of Lumumba, and Tshombe’s mercenaries, hired killers from South Africa, along with the former colonial power, Belgium, dropped paratroopers on the people of the Congo, used Cubans, that they had trained, to drop bombs on the people of the Congo with American-made planes…

“...We are anti or against what America is doing in other parts of the world as well as here. And what she did in the Congo in 1964 is wrong. It’s criminal, criminal.

“...What she’s doing in South Vietnam is criminal…”
Mississippi sheriffs and 18 others accused of murdering civil rights workers.

All were freed without charges (1964)
The Ku Klux Klan, racist killers, rally in North Carolina (1964-65)
U.S. and local police wiretapped Malcolm X's phones, office, meetings, and dressing cubicle (1964-65)
U.S. FBI tries to destroy Martin Luther King Jr., and to convince the Pope against meeting him (1964)

Dr. King is arrested outside a courthouse in 1958.
U.S. House of Representatives Gives President Johnson the Power to Wage War on Vietnam, Voting 416-0 in Favor of those War Powers. (1964)

- 3 million Vietnamese people are killed as a result.

The war in Vietnam is but a symptom of a far deeper malady within the American spirit, and if we ignore this sobering reality we will find ourselves organizing Clergy and Laymen Concerned committees for the next generation. They will be concerned about Guatemala and Peru. They will be concerned about Thailand and Cambodia. They will be concerned about Mozambique and South Africa. We will be marching for these and a dozen other names and attending rallies without end unless there is a significant and profound change in American life and policy. Such thoughts take us beyond Vietnam, but not beyond our calling as children of the living God.

*Martin Luther King*

*April 4, 1967*
Photos of Dr. Salvador Allende campaigning for the Presidency of Chile in 1964.
Bottom photo is during his whistle-stop tours of the country, on his campaign’s “Victory Train”.

U.S. Sabotages Chile's Elections, & Keeps Allende out of Power (1964)

- The C.I.A. gave $3 million to the campaign of Allende’s opponent in 1964.
- But in the 1970 elections, the U.S. was unable to prevent Allende’s victory.
For nine years, between 1964 and 1973, the United States dropped more than two million tons of explosives on Laos. Ultimately, the United States lost that struggle, but they left behind a devastated population, a damaged environment, and a ruined economy. A generation later, Laos is still picking up the pieces.

U.S. pilots, together with their Thai and Royal Lao government allies, flew half a million sorties over Laos between 1964 and 1973, dropping planeloads of bombs at the rate of one every eight minutes around the clock. They unleashed 2,093,100 tons of explosives, more than two tons per inhabitant of those regions. The combined destructive force of this bombardment was more than 100 times that of the atomic bomb detonated over Hiroshima, and a third higher than that dropped on Nazi Germany. In Xieng Khouang the destruction was total. The old provincial capital was wiped out and had to be relocated, hence the postwar government’s construction of a new regional capital, Phonsavan. The bombing killed over 8,000 residents out of a provincial population of 130,000. It razed some 353 villages.

One of the cruelest after-effects of that long war is lingering unexploded ordnance (UXO), which infests Laos at the highest rate in the world. Since 1973, UXO has claimed 11,928 Lao people, most of them killed or maimed by leftover American munitions. Xieng Khouang province, along the Vietnamese border, is one of the most contaminated. When we arrived there in May 1999, UXO had already taken 25 lives in the province since the first of the year. Overall, there are about 240 serious UXO accidents in Laos each year, a striking figure given that the country’s population is just five million, the smallest in Southeast Asia.
While city is under martial law, Gloria Richardson faces down the National Guard in Cambridge, Maryland. (May 1964)
Amelia Boynton is beaten to the ground by Alabama state police. (March 7, 1965) In Selma, Alabama.
The Crusade for Justice, a Chicano movement, is founded in Denver, Colorado, by Corky Gonzales. (1965)

Corky Gonzales organized and supported high school walkouts, demonstrations against police brutality, and legal cases. He also organized mass demonstrations against the Vietnam War.

In 1968 Gonzales led a Chicano contingent in the Poor People's March on Washington, D.C. While there, he issued his "Plan of the Barrio" which called for better housing, education, barrio-owned businesses, and restitution of pueblo lands. He also proposed forming a Congress of Aztlan to achieve these goals.

He was also an organizer of the Annual Chicano Youth Liberation Conference, an ambitious effort to create greater unity among Chicano youth.
Farm Workers union joins Delano, California grape workers' strike (1965)
U.S. supports the overthrow of Indonesia’s government, and the massacre of 1 million people (1965)

In 1965, The Indonesian military, led by General Suharto, orchestrated death squads to conduct a wave of killings across the archipelago. The violence continued for months eventually resulting in up to one million deaths - one of the worst slaughters of the twentieth century.

A U.S. lawyer, Kathy Kadane, has described how an American diplomat provided lists of Indonesian communists to General Suharto’s forces as the mass killings began.

Marian Wilkinson, of the “Sydney Morning Herald” explains, in an article of July 10, 1999, that U.S. support for the Indonesian military during the massacres was unequivocal, stating,

“One of the most confronting aspect of the cables is the American accounts of the Indonesian Army's use of death squads drawn from Muslim and Catholic youth groups, and the propaganda efforts used to whip up their political supporters into a frenzy. The cables reveal the strong US support for the murders even as the killings mounted. They also reveal the extensive links between senior Indonesian Army officers and the US Em-

Then, in 1975-

Suharto’s invasion of East Timor in December 1975, followed by his brutal occupation of the country, killed 200,000 East Timorese. That was roughly one third of East Timor’s total population. Suharto’s invasion was taking place just as an American delegation – including President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger – left the country, having given the green light to the takeover.

Suharto had previously advised then Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam of his intention to annex East Timor. Whitlam apparently raised no objections.

Using US and British military supplies, including guns and aircraft that were meant for defensive purposes only, the Indonesian military destroyed the tiny nation of East Timor.
Indonesian military massacres up to 1 million people as it seizes power, with U.S. support (1965)

Rare photo of Indonesians being murdered by the military.
This occurred during the 1965 military seizure of power in Indonesia.
Suharto, the U.S.-supported dictator of Indonesia from 1965 to 1998.

Sukarno was an activist for independence under the Dutch in the 1930s, and under the Japanese in the 1940s.

He was the first President of Indonesia.

Suharto and the military ended Sukarno’s power in 1965, and massacred up to one million Indonesians, with help from the U.S.

Below— Sukarno votes in the 1955 elections.

Suharto and his family are now worth tens of billions of dollars, after over 30 years of dictatorial power.

According to former CIA Director William Colby, among others, in 1965 a list of 5,000 left-wing activists was handed by the U.S. to the Indonesian army.

The Americans later checked off the names of those who had been killed or captured, as reported by attorney Kathy Kadane in U.S. newspapers in 1990.

Kadane quotes Robert J. Martens, a former member of the US Embassy’s political section and consultant to the State Department, who says: ‘It really was a big help to the army. They probably killed a lot of people, and I probably have a lot of blood on my hands, but that’s not all bad. There’s a time when you have to strike hard at a decisive moment.’

Up to one million Indonesians were massacred.
Sukarno, overthrown in Indonesia by U.S.-supported military. (1965)

* Photo shows him earlier, under arrest by the Dutch government before it was forced to grant independence to Indonesia.
Malcolm X, on U.S. racist violence, from the Congo to Vietnam (1965)

“...when you get the white man over here in America and he says he's white, he means something else. You can listen to the sound of his voice -- when he says he's white, he means he's a boss. That's right. That's what 'white' means in this language. You know the expression, ‘free, white, and twenty-one.’ He made that up. He's letting you know all of them mean the same. ‘White’ means free, boss. He's up there. So that when he says he's white he has a little different sound in his voice. I know you know what I'm talking about.

“This was what I saw was missing in the Muslim world. If they said they were white, it was incidental. White, black, brown, red, yellow, doesn't make any difference what color you are. So this was the religion that I had accepted and had gone there to get a better knowledge of it.

“But despite the fact that I saw that Islam was a religion of brotherhood, I also had to face reality. And when I got back into this American society, I'm not in a society that practices brotherhood. I'm in a society that might preach it on Sunday, but they don't practice it on no day -- on any day. And so, since I could see that America itself is a society where there is no brotherhood and that this society is controlled primarily by racists and segregationists -- and it is -- who are in Washington, D.C., in positions of power.

“And from Washington, D.C., they exercise the same forms of brutal oppression against dark-skinned people in South and North Vietnam, or in the Congo, or in Cuba, or in any other place on this earth where they're trying to exploit and oppress. This is a society whose government doesn't hesitate to inflict the most brutal form of punishment and oppression upon dark-skinned people all over the world.

“To wit, right now what's going on in and around Saigon and Hanoi and in the Congo and elsewhere. They are violent when their interests are at stake. But all of that violence that they display at the international level, when you and I want just a little bit of freedom, we're supposed to be nonviolent.

“They're violent. They're violent in Korea, they're violent in Germany, they're violent in the South Pacific, they're violent in Cuba, they're violent wherever they go. But when it comes time for you and me to protect ourselves against lynchings, they tell us to be nonviolent.

“That's a shame. Because we get tricked into being nonviolent, and when somebody stands up and talks like I just did, they say, ‘Why, he's advocating violence!’ Isn't that what they say?...

“...I saw in the paper where they -- on the television where they took this Black woman down in Selma, Alabama, and knocked her right down on the ground, dragging her down the street. You saw it, you're trying to pretend like you didn't see it 'cause you knew you should've done something about it and didn't. It showed the sheriff and his henchmen throwing this Black woman on the ground -- on the ground.”

—Malcolm X, speaking in Detroit, on February 14, 1965.

Malcolm delivered this speech on the very night that his home in New York was firebombed. He was terribly tired and worried, yet he still made the trip to Detroit. He was assassinated 7 days later.
Malcolm X, on the U.S. invasions of the Congo & Vietnam (Feb. 16, 1965)

“So these mercenaries, dropping bombs on African villages, caring nothing as to whether or not there are innocent, defenseless women and children and babies being destroyed by their bombs. But because they’re called ‘mercenaries’, given a glorified name, it doesn’t excite you. Because they are referred to as ‘American-trained’ pilots, because they are American-trained, that makes them okay….

“...They put your mind right in a bag and take it wherever they want, as well.

“But it’s something that you have to look at and answer for. Because they are American planes, American bombs, escorted by American paratroopers, armed with machine guns. But, you know, they say they’re not soldiers, they’re just there as escorts, like they started out with some advisors in South Vietnam. Twenty thousand of them—just advisors. These are just ‘escorts’.

“They’re able to do all of this mass murder and get away with it by labeling it ‘humanitarianism’, an act of humanitarianism. Or ‘in the name of freedom’, ‘in the name of liberty.’ All kinds of high-sounding slogans, but it’s cold-blooded murder, mass murder.”

—Malcolm X, speaking at Corn Hill Methodist Church, in Rochester, New York. Two days earlier, a firebomb had destroyed his home, and had nearly killed him and his family. Five days later, Malcolm was assassinated while speaking in New York City.
Malcolm X at the end of his life (1965)
Protesters against the Vietnam War, outside the White House (1965)
Robert F. Williams speaks in Hanoi, in solidarity with Vietnam (1965)

"...After almost 200 years of inhuman bondage and shameful dehumanization under the present U.S. Government, our meek and passive people, like our brothers of Vietnam, Cuba, the Congo, Mozambique and throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America we are beginning to cast off the imperialist inspired curse of turn-the-other-cheekism. Yes, on the very mainland of Neo-colonialism our oppressed people are turning the streets of racist and imperialist America into battlefields of resistance.

"More than any other people in the world, our people understand the savage and beastly nature of barbaric Yankeeism. We know the hypocrisy and inhumanity of the evil government of our beloved country.

"The American Indian, the first American, is a perfect example of those who trust in the promises of the Yankee plunderers. The proud and once great American Indian sought to honorably and peacefully share his native land with the conniving intruder who came preaching a new doctrine of so-called Christian brotherhood. More than a hundred treaties signed with the American Indians have been violated and shamelessly discarded by the U.S. Government. The American Indian was the first victim of the U.S. Government's strategic hamlet, the so-called Indian Reservation. Today, he too, is a prisoner on his own soil, and he has all but been exterminated. What is a treaty, what is an agreement and what is a constitution to the racist, barbaric and imperialist Yankee?

"The Johnson administration is a racist, imperialist administration desperately trying to conceal its inherent dishonor in a deceptive cloak of so-called representative democracy. Wherever it can, it thrusts its imperialism deceptively upon the deceived through phoney Alliances For Progress, Peace Corps, Aid Programs, Military pacts, phoney democratic slogans, Yankee dollars and chewing gum. Wherever it can, it hides its brutal and evil racist face behind the clever facade of mercenary Negroes. It stages a repulsive parade of handpicked Negro puppets, Judases and apologists-for-the-system before the world to extol the virtues of a fabled representative democracy for a government that respects the human rights of colored people less than those of common street dogs.

"...Yes, like all people who struggle for human dignity and liberty, we Afro-Americans have traitors and mercenaries in our ranks. The chief apostle for its corrupt, decadent, racist and imperialist system is the head of the U.S. Information Services. This man, Carl Rowan, is a running dog for the racist and imperialist Johnson Administration. A Negro was especially designated for this highly sophisticated system of deception because more and more the U.S. imperialists are smarting from the embarrassment their racist policies are causing them abroad. It is the height of cynicism, the most cruel of hoaxes, for a government to practice genocide against a minority, while sending one of its own members to help bait the trap for other potential victims. This Negro spokesman for white supremacy democracy, Mr. Rowan, visited his home in Tennessee and was not allowed to dine nor use the public toilet in the U.S. Government subsidized airport because his skin is black.

"Yes, the U.S. Government has sunken to the level of devil of the world. The same racist savages whose bombs blow the heads off black babies in Birmingham, USA, who viciously club pregnant Afro-American women into insensibility on the streets of America are the same beasts who murder, torture and maim the patriots of Vietnam.

The racist U.S. Government cynically pleads no jurisdiction over America's southern soil, yet it brazenly proclaims the right to act as policeman, judge and executioner in Vietnam and throughout the world....

... We are learning from the people of Vietnam. We are learning from the people of Cuba. We are learning from the people of Algeria, Angola and the Congo...."
U.S. Bombs Vietnam with Explosives, & with Millions of Gallons of Deadly Herbicides (1965-71)

U.S. President Johnson invades Dominican Republic, to block elected leader from holding office (1965)

* U.S. kills 2,850 Dominicans, prevents Juan Bosch from leading the country.
U.S. troops invade the Dominican Republic to keep its elected President from assuming power. 2,850 Dominicans were killed. (April 1965)
U.S. gives Israel Nuclear Weapons Data & over $100 Billion (1965-2005)

Banks' support of IDF sparks protests

Protesters outside Comerica Bank in Ann Arbor on December 17, 2004. Comerica and four other southeastern Michigan banks donated money to the Friends of the Israeli Defense Forces last month.

PHOTO: DANIELLE SMITH
The Black Panther Party: Its 10-point program (1966)

BLACK PANTHER 10-POINT PROGRAM

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK COMMUNITY.
2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.
3. WE WANT AN END TO ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK COMMUNITY.
4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.
5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.
6. WE WANT ALL BLACK MEN TO BE EXEMPT FROM MILITARY SERVICE.
7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE.
8. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK MEN HELD IN FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY AND CITY PRISONS AND JAILS.
9. WE WANT ALL BLACK PEOPLE WHEN BROUGHT TO TRIAL TO BE TRIED IN A COURT BY A JURY OF THEIR PEER GROUP OR PEOPLE FROM THEIR BLACK COMMUNITIES, AS DEFINED BY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.
10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE AND PEACE. AND AS OUR MAJOR POLITICAL OBJECTIVE, A UNITED NATIONS-SUPERVISED PLEBISCITE TO BE HELD THROUGHOUT THE BLACK COLONY IN WHICH ONLY BLACK COLONIAL SUBJECTS WILL BE ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING THE WILL OF BLACK PEOPLE AS TO THEIR NATIONAL DESTINY.
Farm Workers’ Union marches on the state capitol, and wins the first union contract in U.S. farm worker history. (1966)

March-April 1966-- Farm workers’ union leader Cesar Chavez, and a band of strikers, marched hundreds of miles to the steps of the state Capitol in Sacramento, to draw national attention to the oppression of farm workers.

During the march, and after a four-month boycott, Schenley Vineyards negotiated an agreement with the farm workers’ union.
This was the first genuine union contract between a plantation owner and a farm workers’ union in U.S. history.
U.S. Arranges up to 100,000 Political Assassinations in Vietnam: the “Phoenix Program” (1966-73)

Four years before the “Phoenix Program”, CIA police advisers started conducting a census program. Its origins are traced to Robert Thompson, a British counterinsurgency expert, who had previously battled the insurgency in Malaya. The U.S. State Department hired him in 1961 to advise the U.S. on police operations in South Vietnam.

On Thompson's advice, the National Police in 1962 initiated the Family Census program, in which a name list was made and a group photo taken of every family in South Vietnam. The portrait was filed in a police dossier along with each person's political affiliations, fingerprints, income, savings, and other relevant information, such as who owned property or had relatives outside the village, and thus had a legitimate reason to travel. This program was instrumental in identifying persons who could be blackmailed into working in their villages as informers.

Through the Family Census, the CIA learned the names of Communist cell members in government-controlled villages. Apprehending the cadre that ran the cells was then a matter of arresting all minor suspects and "softening them up" until they informed. The idea was to weaken the insurgency by forcing Viet Cong sympathizers to flee into the jungle.

But the CIA wasn’t finished...

This was followed by a U.S. "total war" on Vietnam, which made life unbearable for rural peasants:

"[T]here is hardly a family in South Vietnam," a Senate subcommittee concluded in 1971, "that has not suffered a death, injury or the anguish of abandoning an ancient homestead."

Part of that war was the U.S. assassination program known as the “Phoenix Program”— which resulted in the political assassination of up to 100,000 people in Vietnam:

“...I never knew an individual to be detained as a VC [Viet Cong] suspect who ever lived through an interrogation... They all died. There was never any reasonable establishment of the fact that any one of those individuals was, in fact, cooperating with the Viet Cong, but they all died and the majority were either tortured to death or things like thrown from helicopters.”

Black Americans protest Vietnam War (1967)

“...At this juncture I would like to make a plea for our brothers in Vietnam to come home ... AMERICA IS THE BLACK MAN'S BATTLEGROUNDS ... Our mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers are being shot down like dogs and we earnestly need their protection and their skills. The white man has built tanks that will roll in our communities ... The mission of those tanks is to DESTROY BLACK HUMANITY ...”

—Jan Bailey, Washington DC draft resister.
Published in “Hell No!”, 1968
Dr. King calls US government “the greatest purveyor of violence in the world today” (1967)

April 4, 1967- “I knew that America would never invest the necessary funds or energies in rehabilitation of its poor so long as adventures like Vietnam continued to draw men and skills and money like some demoniacal destructive suction tube. And so I was increasingly compelled to see the war not only as a moral outrage but also as an enemy of the poor, and to attack it as such….

“...As I walked among the desperate, rejected, angry young men, I have told them that Molotov cocktails and rifles would not solve their problems. I have tried to offer them my deepest compassion, while maintaining my conviction that social change comes most meaningfully through nonviolent action. But, they asked, and rightly so, what about Vietnam? They asked if our own nation wasn't using massive doses of violence to solve its problems, to bring about the changes it wanted. Their questions hit home, and I knew that I could never again raise my voice against the violence of the oppressed in the ghettos without first having spoken clearly to the greatest purveyor of violence in the world today: my own government. For the sake of those boys, for the sake of this government, for the sake of the hundreds of thousands trembling under our violence, I cannot be silent.”

—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Dr. King was shot to death exactly one year later, on April 4, 1968.
Dr. King condemns "the greatest purveyor of violence in the world today--my own government". (April 4, 1967)
Dr. King explains power of mass public actions and demonstrations (1967)

“These 1960 sit-ins desegregated lunch counters in more than 150 cities within a year.

“The 1961 Freedom Rides put an end to segregation in interstate travel.

“The 1956 bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, ended segregation on the buses not only of that city but in practically every city of the South.

“The 1963 Birmingham movement and the climactic March on Washington won passage of the most powerful civil rights law in a century.

“The 1965 Selma movement brought enactment of the Voting Rights Law….

“...Most significant is the fact that this progress occurred with minimum human sacrifice and loss of life. Fewer people have been killed in ten years of nonviolent demonstrations across the South than were killed in one night of rioting in Watts.”

— From his book WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE: CHAOS OR COMMUNITY? (1967)
Dr. King speaks against Vietnam War and draws intense criticism from the U.S. news media (April 4, 1967)

“Time” magazine called Dr. King’s speech "demagogic slander that sounded like a script for Radio Hanoi."

The “Washington Post” complained that "King has diminished his usefulness to his cause, his country, his people."

The FBI called Dr. King the "most dangerous and effective Negro leader in the country."

* Exactly one year after his speech, on April 4, 1968, Dr. King was assassinated.
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., speaking against Vietnam War. (April 4, 1967)

The war in Vietnam is but a symptom of a far deeper malady within the American spirit, and if we ignore this sobering reality we will find ourselves organizing Clergy and Laymen Concerned committees for the next generation. They will be concerned about Guatemala and Peru. They will be concerned about Thailand and Cambodia. They will be concerned about Mozambique and South Africa. We will be marching for these and a dozen other names and attending rallies without end unless there is a significant and profound change in American life and policy. Such thoughts take us beyond Vietnam, but not beyond our calling as children of the living God.

Martin Luther King
April 4, 1967
Farm Labor Organizing Committee is formed in Ohio. After many years, they win strikes and achieve contracts with the plantation owners (1967)
Guatemalan resistance to U.S.-imposed dictators (1967)

“APOLITICAL INTELLECTUALS”

by Otto Rene Castillo

One day
the apolitical
intellectuals
of my country
will be interrogated
by the simplest
of our people.

They will be asked
what they did
when their nation died out
slowly,
like a sweet fire
small and alone.

No one will ask them
about their dress,
their long siestas
after lunch,
no one will want to know
about their sterile combats
with "the idea
of the nothing"
no one will care about
their higher financial learning.
They won't be questioned
on Greek mythology,
or regarding their self-disgust
when someone within them
begins to die
the coward's death.

They'll be asked nothing
about their absurd
justifications,
born in the shadow
of the total life.

On that day
the simple men will come.
Those who had no place
in the books and poems
of the apolitical intellectuals,
but daily delivered
their bread and milk,
their tortillas and eggs,
those who drove their cars,
who cared for their dogs and gardens
and worked for them,
and they'll ask:
"What did you do when the poor
suffered, when tenderness
and life
burned out of them?"

Apolitical intellectuals
of my sweet country,
you will not be able to answer.

A vulture of silence
will eat your gut.
Your own misery
will pick at your soul.
And you will be mute in your shame.

--Otto Rene Castillo

Guatemalan poet Otto Rene Castillo.
He was tortured and burned alive in 1967.
Over 30,000 march on the Pentagon, against the Vietnam War, with over 100,000 more anti-war marchers at the nearby Lincoln Memorial. (1967)

* It was the first anti-war march to get such major national publicity.
Tear-gas used against anti-war demonstrators, at the Pentagon.

(October 1967)
The CIA's Felix Rodriguez poses with the wounded & captured Che Guevara. (1967)

* Rodriguez, a U.S. CIA operative, is posing in a Bolivian military uniform.

Shortly afterward, Che Guevara was shot to death in captivity.
U.S. forces & their 800 Bolivian trainees capture & assassinate Che Guevara (1967)

Che Guevara’s dead body was put on display for the media.
April 1967-
Israel rolls its new U.S. tanks down the streets of Jerusalem, showing off its invincibility.

May 23, 1967-
U.S. President Johnson authorizes emergency shipment of war material to Israel: armored personnel carriers, tank parts, spare parts for Hawk missiles, bomb fuses, artillery ammunition, gas masks, etc.

June 1967-
U.S. provides reconnaissance help to the Israeli military. Israel seizes large parts of Egypt, Syria, and Jordan, and forces over 410,000 more Palestinians to flee their homes. Many Palestinians became refugees for a second time.

After 1967, U.S. aid to Israel becomes massive.
U.S.-backed military coup in Greece. (1967)

Colonel George Papadopoulos, U.S.-supported military dictator of Greece.

When President Lyndon Johnson offered a solution to the Greek Ambassador for the dispute between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus, the Ambassador protested, saying the solution was unacceptable to the Greek parliament and constitution. Johnson replied, "Fuck your parliament and your constitution. We pay a lot of good American dollars to the Greeks. If your Prime Minister gives me talk about democracy, parliament and constitutions, he, his parliament and his constitution may not last very long."

Three years later, in 1967, a military coup overthrew the freely elected government of Andreas Papandreou. The coup was headed by CIA employee and ex-Nazi George Papadopoulos. He had been on the CIA payroll for 15 years when he came to power, and during WW II he was a captain in the Nazi Security Battalions, whose main purpose was to catch members of the Greek Resistance.

During Papadopoulos's first month in power, he jailed and tortured approximately 8,000 people.

Greece was expelled from the European Commission on Human Rights but continued to receive U.S. military aid.

Papadopoulos was ousted in 1973.

When the entire government fell in 1974, he and his comrades were tried for human rights abuses.
The U.S.-supported Greek military dictatorship.

The dictatorship’s Cabinet poses with King Constantine (April 26, 1967)
One of many political prisoners tortured by the U.S.-supported Greek military dictatorship: Maria Kalerghi. (1968)

Maria Kalerghi, Viciously Tortured.
Three leaders of the Greek military dictatorship, supported by the U.S. (1968)

* They are shown receiving the Grand Cross of the Orthodox Crusaders of Saint Sepulchre of Jerusalem.

The chief military dictator, George Papadopoulos, is shown at the far left.

After Greece freed itself from military dictatorship, Papadopoulos was tried for treason and insurrection.

Sentenced to life imprisonment, he died in 1999.
Austin, Texas strikers, at Economy Furniture Company. (1968)

*Their banner says “CHICANO STRIKE; AUSTIN”, and includes the United Farm Workers symbol.
Chicago police attack and arrest the photographer who took this picture (1968)

* The police were irritated by anti-war protestors outside the Democratic Party’s national convention. What followed was a “police riot”. See below:
Chicago police brutalize Black youth (1968)
Chicago police clubbed and shot Mace at this photographer, who was standing on his own front lawn with a camera (1968)
Chicago police rioting against anti-war protesters, outside Democratic National Convention (1968)
In Washington DC-
Chicanos protest racism (1968)

- In 1848, the U.S. permanently seized half of Mexico (including all of California, Texas, etc.)
- This protestor has not forgotten:
Chicano students demand hiring of Chicano teachers & principals, and Chicano Studies programs. (1968)

* In Denver, Colorado:
Memphis, Tennessee sanitation workers go on strike. (1968)

*Almost all the workers are Black. None have workers’ compensation to insure them if they are injured.

Dr. King came to support the strikers. He was assassinated.
Dr. King's last major speech before he was assassinated (Feb. 23, 1968)

“...Let us be dissatisfied until every man can have food and material necessities for his body, culture and education for his mind, freedom and human dignity for his spirit.

“Let us be dissatisfied until rat-infested, vermin-filled slums will be a thing of a dark past and every family will have a decent sanitary house in which to live.

“Let us be dissatisfied until the empty stomachs of Mississippi are filled and the idle industries of Appalachia are revitalized. Let us be dissatisfied until brotherhood is no longer a meaningless word at the end of a prayer but the first order of business on every legislative agenda.

“Let us be dissatisfied until our brother of the Third World— Asia, Africa, and Latin America— will no longer be the victim of imperialist exploitation, but will be lifted from the long night of poverty, illiteracy, and disease...."
Fred Hampton, Black Panther leader (1968) — He was killed the next year.

1) Fred Hampton, speech (1968)—

“A lot of people get the word revolution mixed up and they think revolution’s a bad word. Revolution is nothing but like having a sore on your body and then you put something on that sore to cure that infection. I'm telling you that we're living in a sick society. We're involved in a society that produces criminals, thieves and robbers and rapers. Whenever you are in a society like that, that is a sick society.”

2) Fred Hampton, speech (1968)—

“Any program that's brought into our community should be analyzed by the people of that community. It should be analyzed to see that it meets the relevant needs of that community.

“That's what the Breakfast for Children Program is. A lot of people think it's charity. But what does it do? It takes people from a stage to a stage to another stage. Any program that's revolutionary is an advancing program. Revolution is change….”

3) Akua Njere (Deborah Johnson), interviewed 22 years later about Fred Hampton—

“Fred Hampton and a number of Panthers came over to speak at the college that I was attending. I tried to get some people to go with me, but they wouldn't. I was late getting there and the room was packed. So I got up to the front, right in Fred's face and he was talking. I was sitting there on the edge of my seat.

“He did a long discussion about how people are being brutalized in the community, how African people are starving, our children are going to school hungry and are expected to learn, and we needed medical attention, and the government was murdering us at every turn.

“Everything he said was true and he wasn't just talking, he was documenting, he was bringing us to the realization that everything he said was true.

“Fred Hampton knew that he could organize anybody. He talked to the brothers and sisters on the street. He talked to those in the classroom. He talked to those in the factories. He talked to those who were in business. He went to the churches. He organized and attempted to work with every element of our communities.”

Years later, a civil lawsuit in Chicago revealed that the chief of Panther security and Hampton's personal bodyguard, William O'Neal, was a paid FBI informer. O'Neal gave his FBI "contracting agent,” Roy Mitchell, a detailed floor-plan showing where Hampton slept, which Mitchell turned over to the state's attorney's office shortly before the police assassinated Hampton in his bed. The availability of the floor-plan explains why “all the police gunfire went to the inside corners of the apartment, rather than toward the entrances.” Agent Mitchell was named by the Chicago Tribune as head of the Chicago's FBI COINTELPRO program, which was directed against the Black Panthers and other Black groups. For his services, O'Neal was paid over $10,000.
Israel destroys airliners at Beirut airport, with U.S. support (Dec. 28, 1968)

On November 4, 1968, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Paul Warnke told Yitzhak Rabin:

"We will henceforth become the principal arms supplier to Israel, involving us even more intimately with Israel’s security situation and involving more directly the security of the United States."

On December 27, 1968, the U.S. announced that Israel was to receive 16 Phantom jets in late 1969 and another 34 in 1970. It was the largest single arms deal signed to that point by Israel.

On December 28, 1968, Israel launched its attack on Beirut’s civilian airport.


Israel destroyed 14 planes belonging to Middle East Airlines (MEA) and Air Libea, and caused over $40 million in damage.
Kwame Ture (Stokely Carmichael) on Palestine (August 1968)

“...if in fact the Zionists are worried about the treatment that Hitler meted out to them, then it seems clear to me that they should take the land for their home state from Germany, since it was Germany who fought them…

“...Now there are two dreams I have in my life… I dream, number one, of having coffee with my wife in South Africa; and number two, of having mint tea in Palestine.”

— Kwame Ture, speaking at the Organization of Arab Students (O.A.S.) convention, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in August 1968.
The Orangeburg Massacre.
Henry Smith & Delano Middleton lie near death. (1968)

- The police shot three Black students to death.
- The police shot Henry Smith 5 times; they shot Delano Middleton 7 times.
- The police shot & wounded 27 more students that night—
  —almost all were shot from the back or the side.

No one was ever punished for the murder of these defenseless students,
Henry Smith writes to his mother before he is killed by police (Feb. 8, 1968)

* It became known as the Orangeburg Massacre.

From The Desk of
N. E. Smith

648 Both Ave
Orangeburg, S.C.

My Dear Mother,

I am living a relatively normal Christian life. I am going to church more than I did last year. I am trying to do unto others as I would have them do unto me. I think that is about all God asks of a person.

So how is the family doing, Mama, Sue Sue and Johnny?

When I was home it seemed as if I had been away for a long time and was a stranger everyone had grown up so I hardly recognized anyone.

Mother, I will come home Wednesday before Thanksgiving. Oh yes, my meats you sent me spoiled, you see my bags came in on Monday afternoon, when I got the meats, they were spoiled so I spent part of the 5.00 you sent me to buy some meats and take some of my clothes out the cleaners. If you can send me some hamburger meat this weekend.
3 Students Murdered by white police in Orangeburg, South Carolina (1968)

Black students were protesting the racial segregation of a campus area bowling alley.

The police came and shot 30 students.

Three of those students died.

No one was ever punished for the murder of these defenseless students.

Police-band radio message, broadcast to other police, after the killings:

“You should have been here, ol’ buddy; got a couple of ‘em tonight.”

• 35 years later—

“No South Carolina governor acknowledged what happened in Orangeburg until Feb. 8, 2001, when then-Gov. Jim Hodges attended the memorial and expressed deep regret on behalf of the state. He never used the word ‘apologize.’

“But [Governor] Sanford did. In a two-sentence statement last month, he said: ‘We just don’t regret what happened in Orangeburg 35 years ago - we apologize for it.’

“Sanford hasn’t spoken about it again.”

— “Columbia Daily Tribune” (South Carolina), March 23, 2003.
My Lai Massacre (March 16, 1968):
Over 500 villagers were murdered.

U.S. soldiers murdered more than 500 Vietnamese villagers in a few hours.

Some of the corpses were mutilated. Some women who weren't killed were gang-raped by the soldiers.

Other villagers were beaten and tortured. Evidence of the carnage was recorded on film by an Army photographer accompanying the unit—Ron Haeberle.

The soldiers on the scene tried to cover up the killings, minimizing the number of civilian casualties to a couple dozen, a claim which was repeated in several subsequent official reports.
U.S. murders 3 million innocent Vietnamese people. (1954-1975)

"Vietnam as a cultural and historic entity... is threatened with extinction...[as]... the countryside literally dies under the blows of the largest military machine ever unleashed on an area of this size". —Bernard Fall, French military historian, 1967.

“The "unprecedentedly massive and sustained expenditure of herbicidal chemical warfare agents against the fields and forests of South Vietnam...resulted in large-scale devastation of crops, in widespread and immediate damage to the inland and coastal forest ecosystems, and in a variety of health problems among exposed humans," American biologist Arthur Westing concluded. The effects are enduring. The director of the Center for National Resources Management and Environmental Studies at the University of Hanoi, biologist Vo Quy, writes that the destruction of huge areas of jungle left grasslands in which rat populations have exploded, destroying crops and causing disease, including bubonic plague, which spread in South Vietnam from 1965. Defoliants eliminated half the mangrove forests of the country, leaving "a solid gray scene of death," US biologist E.W. Pfeiffer observed after a visit. Drainage of regions of the Mekong Delta by the US army in counterinsurgency operations raised the sulphuric acid too high for crops to grow. Large areas "that were once cool, moist, temperate and fertile are now characterised by compacted, leached earth and dry, blazing climate," Vo Quy writes, after "deliberate destruction of the environment as a military tactic on a scale never seen before." —Noam Chomsky, in his book Re-thinking Camelot, 1993.
Black Panthers' Breakfast for Children program. (1969)

- Bill Whitfield serves Kansas City children breakfast, April 16, 1969.
- 28 Black Panthers were murdered by police during this time period.
Fred Hampton is assassinated by police using FBI map (December 4, 1969)

As a student, Fred Hampton became active in the civil rights movement. He joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and was appointed leader of the Youth Council of the organization’s West Suburban Chicago branch.

In October 1966, Bobby Seale and Huey Newton formed the Black Panther Party in Oakland, California, to protect local communities from police brutality and racism. The group also ran medical clinics and provided free food to school children.

After Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated, Hampton founded the Chicago chapter of the Black Panther Party in November 1968. He immediately established a community service program. This included the a Breakfast for Children program, and a free medical clinic. Hampton also taught political education classes and started a community-control-of-police project.

Hampton persuaded Chicago’s most powerful street gangs to stop fighting against each other. In May 1969, Hampton held a press conference where he announced a nonaggression pact between the gangs and the formation of what he called a "rainbow coalition" (a multiracial alliance of black, Puerto Rican, and poor youths). In December 1969, he was assassinated in his bed by Illinois police.

The U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee revealed, in April 1976, that William O'Neal, Hampton's bodyguard, was an FBI employee who, days before the raid, had delivered an apartment floor-plan to the FBI with an "X" marking Hampton's bed. Ballistic evidence showed that most bullets during the raid were aimed at Hampton's bedroom.

In 1969, at the Chicago Black Panther headquarters, police arrested over 100 Panthers, in three raids.

Then, at 4:45 AM, December 4, 1969, police fired 98 bullets into the apartment where Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were living, killing both of them. Hampton was wounded in the shoulder and then executed by a shot to the head.

This is what Fred Hampton’s bed looked like afterward. Notice the barrage of police bullet holes coming through his wall.
Police and FBI murder Fred Hampton (December 4, 1969)

—They fired 98 bullets into the apartment where he slept.

Depositions, in a civil lawsuit in Chicago, revealed that the chief of Black Panther Party security and Hampton's personal bodyguard, William O'Neal, was actually a paid informer for the FBI. O'Neal gave his FBI "contracting agent," Roy Mitchell, a detailed floor-plan of the apartment, which Mitchell turned over to the state's attorney's office shortly before the police attack. The availability of the floor-plan explains why "all the police gunfire went to the inside corners of the apartment", rather than toward the entrances. Agent Mitchell was named by the Chicago Tribune as head of the Chicago's FBI COINTELPRO program, designed to destroy the Blank Panthers and other Black groups. For his services as an informer, O'Neal was paid over $10,000.
“Texas History Movies”. (1969)

* They were used to teach schoolchildren that Mexicans were inferior and deserved to be conquered by white men:
Dear George:

Thanks for your note of February 20.

I have just come back from Greece, talked with many people, believe it is in the best interest of this country to give carefully supervised support to the present Government in Greece. It was deteriorating before, and am afraid it could easily deteriorate again.

As you know, the great Western Mediterranean port of Mers el Kebir in Algeria has now been opened to the Soviets, who already have use of Port Said and Alexandria in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Lebanon has been denied our fleet since the spring of 1967; and each of the last two times our fleet has visited Turkey, there have been serious anti-American riots.

The currents involved are increasingly complex, but the way things are going, except for Greece it would appear there are few if any Mediterranean ports left into which our Sixth Fleet can visit without trouble; and if it is necessary to maintain our fleet in that inland sea, I think this is a major reason for trying to maintain stability in the country in question.

With appreciation for your letter and every good wish,

Sincerely,

SS:ag

[Signature]

Stuart Symington

* Pictured are three Americans in charge- Phoenix Director Evan J. Parker Jr., his replacement John H. Mason, & Lt. Col. Robert Inman

Up to 100,000 Vietnamese people were assassinated by the “Phoenix Program”.
Chicano march against Vietnam War.
25,000 march in Los Angeles (1970)

- Police murdered 3 Chicanos there, including journalist Ruben Salazar.
- This peaceful march was called the National Chicano Moratorium.

Sign says:

“Chicanos! 18% Dead in Vietnam; 23% in the Jails. Is this Justice!!”
Police tear-gassed and shot into 25,000 peaceful people, at a Chicano anti-war march in Los Angeles. (August 29, 1970)

* Among the people killed by the Los Angeles police, that day, was a famous Chicano journalist, Ruben Salazar.

The Los Angeles police charged into the peaceful crowd of marchers like an armed invasion force.
Journalist Ruben Salazar was shot in the head by a police missile, after writing about police brutality (1970)

Salazar was under investigation by the Los Angeles Police Department and the FBI, and pressure was put on him to tone down his language. At the National Chicano Moratorium, a peaceful march of over 25,000 Mexican-Americans against the Vietnam War, Ruben Salazar covered the march, including the police clubbing and tear-gassing of marchers.

In the Silver Dollar Café, after the police rampage, the police shot a high-velocity 10-inch tear gas projectile into his head. The subsequent 16-day coroner's inquest ruled that the killing was a homicide but there was never any legal action against the policeman.

The picture above (left) was taken about thirty seconds before L.A. County Deputy Tom Wilson shot his 10 inch projectile at Ruben Salazar's head. Salazar was sitting on a stool approximately six feet from the door. Behind the policeman are two mothers screaming "don't shoot....please don't shoot!" Before and during the march, there were scores of undercover L.A County Sheriffs surveying the entire march and in constant communications with the Sheriff's Command Center that was set up nearby. Some undercover agents were seen entering and leaving the Silver Dollar Café while Salazar was there.
Police shoot a missile into journalist Ruben Salazar's head, at the Silver Dollar bar. (August 29, 1970)

- He was seated there, after reporting on a Los Angeles anti-war march.
- The police were brutalizing this peaceful march.
Ruben Salazar, who wrote columns criticizing the racist brutality of the Los Angeles police force. (1970)

* The police shot him in the head with a tear-gas missile, as he was quietly seated at the Silver Dollar Café.
Los Angeles police, shown firing tear-gas missiles into the Silver Dollar Café.

One of those police projectiles killed journalist Ruben Salazar (1970)

- Salazar had written articles critical of Los Angeles police brutality.
- No one was punished for his murder.

- Over 30 Chicano newspapers were created, including “El Malcriado” & “El Gallo”.
- Chicano scholarly journals included “Aztlan” & “El Grito”.

CHICANO PRESS ASSOCIATION SYMBOL

Page 374 of 575
Chicano protest in Los Angeles (1970)
Chicano protest in San Francisco (1970)
A Chicano school created during the Chicano boycott of the Houston, Texas school system (1970)
Dolores Huerta - A founder of, and principal negotiator for, the United Farm Workers union (1970)
FBI tries to destroy Black Panthers’ Breakfast for Children program (1970)

Photo: The Breakfast for Children Program.

The FBI made a major effort to cut off food supplies to the Black Panther Party’s Breakfast for Children program.

The FBI created a fake coloring book, glorifying violence, and entitled it “Black Panther Coloring Book”. Then, the FBI sent this phony book to the churches, supermarkets, and charities which had donated food to the free breakfast program.

The FBI tried hard to keep its role a secret. FBI headquarters sent a cable to the Milwaukee FBI office to that effect. The cable contained these orders:

“Insure that the identity of the Bureau is not divulged in connection with these anonymous mailings.”
Albuquerque clinic (1970)

* Free and low-cost health clinics are established by Chicano activists, including in Texas & New Mexico.
Palestinians are massacred (1970)

* The U.S., Israel, & Jordan murder thousands in Jordanian refugee camps.

To pay and equip his army, Hussein depended on U.S. economic and military aid. The U.S. paid for half of Jordan's budget. And Hussein received personal payments from the CIA starting in 1957.

In 1970, Hussein collaborated directly with the U.S. and Israel to crush the Palestinian resistance (fedayeen) in Jordan. Henry Kissinger--the National Security Advisor in the Nixon administration--wrote: "I considered it essential to preserve Hussein's rule; it was important to demonstrate that friendship with the West and a moderate foreign policy would be rewarded with effective American support. It was necessary to arrest the progressive radicalization of the Middle East..."

Kissinger ordered "a study of operational consequences of a protracted American military engagement in Jordan." The U.S. aircraft carrier Independence and six destroyers were sent off the coast of Lebanon. C-130 transport planes were readied at an air base in Turkey. Troops units from North Carolina to West Germany were put on alert. On August 29, 1970, Hussein officially accepted the Rogers Plan, to withdraw any backing for the claim of the Palestinian people to their homeland, in return for some land that Israel had seized. Then on September 13, Hussein ordered all members of the Palestinian resistance (fedayeen) to turn in their weapons. The Palestinians responded with a call for a general strike to demand the participation of fedayeen representatives in the government. On September 16, Hussein announced the formation of a military government and declared martial law.

On September 19, King Hussein asked Israel (through London and Washington) to bomb Syrian forces which were inclined to support the Palestinian resistance. In Jordan, Hussein's tanks surrounded the Palestinian camps, shooting on sight anyone caught in the streets. The tanks inflicted destruction on the refugee camps.

Jordan's U.S.-supplied air force then dropped napalm on the camps, setting uncontrollable fires throughout the camps. Those fleeing the camps were killed. Approximately 5,000 were killed, and 20,000 wounded.

After the fighting stopped, thousands of ammunition cartons were seen, marked "Made in the USA."
The U.S. then sent in more weapons and supplies to support Hussein, giving him $35 million in emergency aid.
White Police Murder 2 Students at Jackson State College  (May 15, 1970)

James Earl Green  
Was shot dead May 15, 1970

Phillip Lafayette Gibbs  
Was shot dead May 15, 1970

75 city and state police officers fired on student protesters in front of Alexander Hall, at Jackson State College, in Mississippi. The police fired machine-gun, rifle, and armor-piercing shells at the students.

They murdered Gibbs, 21, of Ripley, Miss., who was a pre-law major at Jackson State. Green, 17, was a senior at Jackson, Mississippi's Jim Hill High School. Green was on his way home from work at a grocery store, his after-school job, when he was killed.

Police fired gunshots into a crowd of student protesters and into the dormitory.

Police shot 460 bullets into the five-story building, some of which are still visible today. Ambulances were not called for 20 minutes, while police tried to destroy evidence of their crime. For example, police got busy taking away shell casings, to hide the number of bullets they shot at students.

Gibbs and Green died. No one was punished, or even arrested, for the murder of these students.

The University newspaper did not report the story for a year.
National Guard Murders 4 Students During Anti-War Protest (1970)
— at Kent State University. The 9 wounded students were: Joseph Lewis, John Cleary, Thomas Grace, Robbie Stamps, Donald Scott MacKenzie, Alan Canfora, Douglas Wrentmore, James Russell and Dean Kahler. Of the wounded, 1 was permanently paralyzed, and several were badly maimed.

Allison Krause
Was shot dead May 4, 1970

Sandra Scheuer
Was shot dead May 4, 1970

Jeffrey Miller
Was shot dead May 4, 1970

William Schroeder
Was shot dead May 4, 1970
President Nixon orders that all of Cambodia be bombed (1970)

“Animal House”, by Chris Floyd, June 4, 2004

“Every now and then the mask slips, and we see the true face of the system that marshals the world. For an instant, the heavy paint of sober wisdom and moral purpose falls away, and there, suddenly, with jolting clarity, is the snarling rictus of an ape.

“Last week gave us two such moments: a quantum collision, where past and present co-exist temporarily, their overlapping images phasing in and out of synch, now Nixon now Bush now Kissinger now Rumsfeld, mouths, eyes, snarls morphing and shifting, with only one image holding constant between the eras – the twisted, shivered bodies of dead innocents.

“First was the release of long-secret phone transcripts from Henry Kissinger's heyday as Richard Nixon's National Security Advisor. Most stories about the release centered on the Nixon Gang's panicky efforts to deal with bad publicity from the rape-and-slaughter rampage by U.S. troops in My Lai, Vietnam. As in the current Iraqi prison scandal, the great statesmen were concerned wholly with "containing" the PR damage, not stopping the systematic atrocities – which were, after all, being carried out at their command. Then as now, rump-covering was the order of the day.

“But virtually ignored in the pile of power-talk was an extraordinary historical snapshot of a war crime in the moment of conception. It's 1970. Nixon is angry: The Air Force is not killing enough people in Cambodia, the country he has just illegally invaded without the slightest pretence of Congressional approval. The flyboys are doing "milk runs," their intelligence-gathering is too by-the-book: There are "other methods" of getting intelligence, he tells Kissinger. "You understand what I mean?" "Yes, I do," pipes the loyal retainer.

“Nixon then orders Kissinger to send every available plane into Cambodia – bombers, fighters, helicopters, prop planes – to ‘crack the hell out of them,’ smother the entire country with deadly fire: ‘I want them to hit everything.’

“Kissinger tells his own top aide, General Alexander Haig, to try to implement the plan: ‘He wants a massive bombing campaign in Cambodia,’ Kissinger says. ‘It's an order, it's to be done. Anything that flies on anything that moves.’

“That's how the system works, beneath the mask. A blustering fool issues an order, and thousands upon thousands of innocent people die. An entire country is ripped to shreds, and into the smoking ruins steps a fanatical band of crazed extremists – the Khmer Rouge – who murder two million more.

“Just hours after the transcripts' release, the image of Kissinger in 1970, calmly ordering mass death, morphed into the picture of Pentagon chief Don Rumsfeld addressing West Point graduates in 2004, exhorting the Army cadets to a life of moral purpose – without a single mention of the rape-and-torture gulag he's strung across the world at the order of his own hell-cracking master, George W. Bush. Rumsfeld also issued this warning: The illegal invasion of Iraq is just 'the beginning' of what is no longer merely a 'war on terror' but is now an all-out death-struggle with what Rumsfeld called 'global insurgency,' Reuters reports.”
U.S. demonstration against the War on Vietnam (1970)
U.S. ROTC* & police shoot students at University of Puerto Rico protest. The police kill Antonia Martínez Lagares, an education student (1970)

She was 21 when the police killed her.

It was March 4, 1970.

* “ROTC” is the Reserve Officer Training Corps, which anti-war students drove off of many U.S. campuses in the late 1960’s.
Urging California farm workers to join strike (1970)

- Notice the sign at left, publicizing the national boycott against grapes.
- The sign at right says, in Spanish, “Don’t Work Here; There’s a Strike.”
- The boycott and strikes caused the plantation owners to finally sign contracts with the United Farm Workers union, guaranteeing pay, benefits, working conditions, and grievance procedures.
Urging farm workers to join strike, to win respect and dignity (1970)
Chicano demonstration in Seattle, against Vietnam War, & in memory of slain journalist Ruben Salazar (1971)
Colonel Banzer seizes power in Bolivia, with U.S. help (1971)

-This was after the Bolivian government had nationalized Gulf Oil properties, and tin mines owned by U.S. interests.

**U.S.-supported dictator: Hugo Banzer**

The coup to overthrow Bolivia's government, right after it nationalized Gulf Oil's properties, was led by U.S.-trained officer and Gulf Oil beneficiary Colonel Hugo Banzer.

Colonel Banzer had been trained in the U.S. Army School of the Americas in Panama, beginning a long relationship with the U.S. government. He also trained at the Fort Hood, Texas, Armored Cavalry School.

Banzer's forces had direct support from Washington.

When Banzer's forces had a breakdown in radio communications, US Air Force radio was placed at their disposal.

Once in power, Banzer began a reign of terror. Schools were shut down as hotbeds of political subversive activity.

Within two years, 2,000 people were arrested and tortured without trial. As in Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil, the native Indians were ordered off their land and deprived of tribal identity.

Tens-of-thousands of white South Africans were enticed to immigrate to Bolivia with promises of the land stolen from the Indians, with the goal of creating a white Bolivia.

Colonel Hugo Banzer was the military dictator of Bolivia from 1971 to 1978.

In 2001, an Argentine federal judge sought the arrest and extradition of Hugo Banzer, in connection with his role in “Operation Condor”, a joint plan by the U.S.-backed military dictatorships of Latin America to murder their opposition.

"It's the right thing to do. We seek it because of Plan Condor... The charge is racketeering, the same charges that have been made against the ex repressors of Argentina, Jorge Rafael Videla, and for the ex-Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet," Federal Judge Rodolfo Canicoba Corral told Reuters.

Operation Condor, an agreement between the regimes of Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Brazil, and Paraguay, coordinated the actions by military, police and intelligence forces to kidnap and kill opposition to their governments.
Nixon supports white dictatorship of Rhodesia by breaking boycott (1971)

Saved by Nixon, white-ruled Rhodesia joined with apartheid South Africa in the destruction of every Southern Africa nation which showed any independence.

One example was this:

In 1977, Ken Flowers, the head of Smith’s Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organization (CIO), created RENAMO.

RENAMO was an invasion force which murdered a large part of Mozambique, and which destroyed the nation’s infrastructure:

RENAMO consisted of Portugal’s colonial forces and others supported by Portugal, by Rhodesia, and by the white dictatorship of South Africa.

Ian Smith, Prime Minister of the white dictatorship of Rhodesia, casting his vote.

Smith lowered education spending to $5 per Black child, while spending $80 per white child.

President Nixon saved Smith’s dictatorship by braking an international trade boycott against Rhodesia, which is today called Zimbabwe.
U.S. backs Pakistani military to the hilt, as it massacres 3 million Bengalis—including these intellectuals: (1970-71)

Look closely into the face of “American democracy”—
—See what it has in store for you.
All the above Bengali professors and intellectuals were murdered by the U.S.-backed Pakistani army in 1971.

Dr. Fazle Rabbi is the body you see on the right. He taught at Jahangirnagar University.
U.S. supports genocide of 3 million
Bengalis by military dictatorship of
Pakistan (1971)

The U.S. established a close relationship with the Pakistani military during the 1950’s, through defense pacts such as SEATO and CENTO.

By 1958, Pakistani Army Commander Ayub Khan, with the help of Iskander Mirza, was thus emboldened to destroy democracy and proclaim the first martial law in Pakistan. They were followed by decades of U.S.-supported military dictatorships, to this day. Elected governments were allowed to hold power for only a few years in between these U.S.-backed military dictatorships.

National political agitation forced elections to be held in 1970. When Sheikh Mujibur Rahman’s nationalist Bengali party won overwhelming support in free elections, the military refused to allow Mujibur’s elected government to take its seats. Instead, the Pakistani military massacred 3 million Bengalis, created 10 million Bengali refugees, and caused another 20 million to lose their homes and become displaced internally.

After the Pakistani military, led by General Yahya, destroyed democracy in Pakistan, Nixon declared to a Pakistani delegation that, "Yahya is a good friend." Rather than express concern over the ongoing brutal military repression, Nixon explained that he "understands the anguish of the decisions which [Yahya] had to make." Nixon declared that the U.S. "would not do anything to complicate the situation for President Yahya or to embarrass him". The U.S. sent the nuclear submarine, *U.S.S. Enterprise*, to the Bay of Bengal, and authorized the transfer of U.S. military supplies to Pakistan, despite the illegality of doing so.
The U.S.-supported genocide of 3 million Bengalis by the Pakistani military, as seen by Faiz Ahmed Faiz (1971)

FAIZ AHMED FAIZ’s poem, “Bangladesh II”

“...The moon erupted with blood, its silver extinguished.

The sky promised a morning of blood,

And the night wept only blood…

...bring all my tears back instead,

A flood to purify my dust-filled eyes,

To wash this blood forever from my eyes.
“The workers don’t steal the jobs.
“Workers don’t cause unemployment or low wages.
“Workers don’t cause bad health and working conditions.” (1972)

From a speech by Bert Corona delivered January 22, 1972 at the Mi Raza Primero conference in Muskegon, Michigan. Corona was a founder of the California Mexican-American Political Association (MAPA). He favored independant political action against both the Democrats and the Republicans.
Chile's last elected President speaks at the United Nations, warning of a U.S. military coup (1972)

* The U.S.-supported coup came in 1973, after Allende’s coalition had actually increased its popular support in the elections.
National Convention of La Raza Unida Party. (1972)

- Formed in 1969, the Raza Unida Party won control of the Crystal City, Texas school board, where it cut out racist history books.
- It promoted bi-lingual education.
- It showed Chicanos nationwide that they could win political power while staying completely independent from the Democrats and Republicans.
- The Raza Unida Party’s strength ended in the late 1970’s.

Three of the best-known Chicano political leaders in the U.S. are shown here.

From left to right, they are:

- Reies Lopez Tijerina, from New Mexico.
- Rodolfo (“Corky”) Gonazales, from Colorado, and
- Jose Angel Gutierrez, from Texas.
The U.S. drops 14 million tons of high explosives on Vietnam, Laos, & Cambodia (1961-1975)

June 8, 1972:
These Vietnamese children are trying to escape U.S. aerial bombardment with napalm (jellied gasoline, generally ignited). The napalm is burning their clothes and their skin.

A 9-year-old girl, Kim Phúc, has torn off her clothes, but the napalm almost killed her. The photographer rushed Kim to a hospital. Her life was only barely saved, thanks to a specialized burn clinic and 17 operations in various countries.

The U.S. dropped 14 million tons of high explosive fragmentation weapons (HEF) on Vietnam, Laos, & Cambodia, creating approximately 20 million bomb craters, covering about 200,000 hectares....The U.S. also used about 72 million litres of herbicides in Vietnam between 1961 and 1971, sprayed over 35 % of southern Vietnam.

—from “The Impact of Militarism on the Environment”, by Abeer Majeed, Physicians for Global Survival (Canada), February 2004
General Pinochet & his military junta seize control over Chile, with U.S. support (1973)
Soldiers of the Chilean military dictatorship watch, as their prisoners are beaten. (1973)
Over 3,000 Chileans were murdered by the military dictatorship (1973)

- Most of those arrested were tortured.
- Many were “disappeared”, and were never seen again.

“Desaparecidos” means “The Disappeared Ones”.

Once arrested, they were taken to camps and the majority experienced some form of torture.

Torture included electrocution; the removal of fingernails; beatings; immersion in liquids; burning by cigarettes; sexual abuse and psychological torture. Many more forms were also used.

The Chilean military then killed the prisoners, set them free, or simply classified them as “disappeared”. Most of the disappeared were last seen in torture camps, and are presumed dead.
Sept. 11, 1973:
U.S. coup in Chile kills over 3,000.

“Not a nut or bolt shall reach Chile under Allende. Once Allende comes to power we shall do all within our power to condemn Chile and all Chileans to utmost deprivation and poverty.”

— U.S. Ambassador to Chile, 3 years before the US-supported coup against Chile.

With full U.S. support, the military closed Chile to the outside world, while the tanks rolled and the soldiers broke down doors. The stadiums rang with the sounds of execution. Bodies piled up along the streets and floated in the river; the torture centers opened for business; books were thrown into bonfires; soldiers slit the trouser legs of women, shouting that “In Chile women wear dresses!”; the poor returned to poverty. Over 3,000 were executed, many from lists provided by the CIA.
U.S. coup in Chile (Sept. 11, 1973)

* Over three thousand are murdered after Pinochet seizes power.

From “The Pinochet Files”, an article in “The Guardian” (UK), published September 10, 2003:

"It is firm and continuing policy that Allende be overthrown by a coup," reads a CIA document from October 1970. "It is imperative that these actions be implemented clandestinely and securely so that the USG [US government] and American hand be well hidden."

Two days after this document was written, top CIA officials proposed a terrorist campaign to stun the Chilean people into accepting a military regime.

While conservative Chileans argue that the coup was a home-grown affair, the current Chilean minister of education, Sergio Bitar, says: "That internal crisis was activated by the North American policies against it. We see how they energetically obstructed all types of credit from the World Bank and the InterAmerican Bank ... these were decisive actions. This were political and financial pressures that were very relevant [to the ensuing coup.]

The US effort to destabilise Chile was led by a policy of massively funding and bribing non-leftwing Chilean politicians.

Throughout the 1960s, the US secretly spent millions funding political parties of their choosing - usually the moderate Christian Democrats led by Eduardo Frei Montalva. By the early 1970s, Chilean society had become so leftwing that Washington decided to change tactics. First, President Nixon authorised $10m to be spent "to make the economy scream".

He also authorised pro-coup initiatives designed to destroy the traditional reluctance of Chilean military men to take over civilian government.

"Pinochet will not be a stumbling block to coup plans", reads one memo written six months before the coup, in which the American government looks to build a veritable Dream Team of coup plotters. "The navy and air force are ready ... the military is getting ready to move."

As part of a particularly crude effort to remove army officers who supported democratic rule, the CIA organised to kidnap Rene Schneider, a Chilean army general. ...Schneider died, and today his family is suing the US government and Henry Kissinger in particular for playing a role in his murder. Citing documents declassified in the past few years, the lawsuit alleges that the US government paid $35,000 to the men who plotted the actions against Schneider.

... adviser must have knowledge in the establishment and operation of a detention centre".

...Even when the full extent of the torture and executions in Chile were well known, the US government sought to integrate the Pinochet regime into international business circles.
Victor Jara, famous singer and songwriter of Chile. (Killed in 1973)

- The military dictators seized Jara on the 2nd day of their coup.
- They beat him, used electroshock to torture him, broke his hands, and then killed him.
- They destroyed, and smashed, the belongings of Pablo Neruda too, who was a world-renowned poet. They broke Neruda’s water pipes and flooded his house. Neruda died three days later.
- They killed thousands, tortured thousands, and burned books.
Deputy Sheriff kills Nagi Daifullah with a metal flashlight. (Aug. 1973)

- Daifullah (1949-1973) was a Yemeni-American farm workers’ union leader.
- That same summer, a 3,500-person union protest was brutally beaten by the police in California, and fellow unionist Juan de la Cruz was also killed.

“...Nagi overcame his own shyness to learn Spanish and English and served as a liaison between workers within the United Farm Workers Union. In the summer of 1973, thousands of grape workers struck for just wages and working conditions. In one protest, over 3,500 workers including men, women and children were beaten by local sheriffs. Nagi was among the strikers from El Rancho Farms, near Arvin, California. He marched the picket lines for many weeks along with other Arab workers.

“On the morning of August 15, 1973, Nagi, who was of slight build and barely 100 pounds, was among the picketers beaten by the sheriffs. Deputy Sheriff Gilbert Cooper of the Kern County Sheriff's Department overpowered Nagi who was just 24 years old then. With his six foot frame and double Nagi's weight, Sheriff Cooper dealt a blow to Nagi on the back of the head with a long metal flashlight. Nagi fell to his knees from the force. He then fell unconscious, bleeding on the sidewalk where he soon died from his injury.

“Thousands of farm workers followed Nagi's casket from the funeral. His body was flown to Yemen for burial. Nagi's father, Muhsin Daifullah, commemorated his son, who gave his life in the struggle for justice for all immigrant workers. He said he had lost his son when he was needed most and that his son had often sent money supporting his family in Yemen. Today, in the spirit of Nagi, workers are uniting with each other and calling on their communities to renew their commitment to the struggle for justice in the spirit and memory of Nagi Daifullah.”

The widow of Juan de la Cruz, United Farm Workers union member. (1973)

- Juan de la Cruz was shot to death by a sniper, as he walked the union’s picket line at a commercial vineyard in California, on August 16, 1973.
- He had been a pioneering member of the union.
- His wife was walking with him, on the picket line, when he was shot.
- This was 2 days after fellow unionist Nagi Daifullah was beaten to death by police.
Funeral for Juan de la Cruz, an early member of the Farm Workers' union, shot dead by a strike-breaker. (1973)

* Nagi Daifullah, another farm worker, was clubbed to death by a deputy sheriff 2 days earlier.
U.S.-backed Dictator Executes 800 in the Philippines; Makes 500,000 People Homeless (1973-81)

The U.S. gave over $1 billion to the Marcos dictatorship, as it used mass arrests and torture to stay in power.

By 1977, the Marcos dictatorship had arrested over 60,000 Filipinos.

At that point, U.S. President Carter got Marcos an $88 million World Bank loan, and increased U.S. military aid by 300% to Marcos’s regime.
Police Arrest 5,000 People, to Destroy United Farm Workers union (1973)
Police arrest and brutalize striking farm workers in Edison, California. In the Giumarra vineyards (1973)
Police brutalize farm workers in Edi-
son, California (1973)

—including Marta Rodriguez, 18 years old, weighing only 85 pounds.
Police brutalize farm workers on strike in Coachella, California (1973)
Sheriff's deputies attack United Farm Workers members (1973)
Oglala Civil Rights Organization vice-president Pedro Bissonnette was a leader of the Wounded Knee takeover and of the move to impeach Dickie Wilson. He was shot and killed by BIA policeman Joe Clifford on October 27, 1973, while he was on his way to meet with his lawyer, Mark Lane.

(Photo courtesy of Akwesasne Notes)
Andre Yvon Jean-Louis is almost lynched by a white anti-busing mob in Boston (1974)
Argentine government tortures Chicana activist Olga Talamante (November 1974)

Olga Talamante, a Chicana activist from California, is arrested as a “subversive” while traveling in Argentina, in November 1974.

At right are her parents, joining a demonstration to free Olga from imprisonment and torture in Argentina.

A nationwide campaign was able to free her in March 1976.

At about the same time, an absolute military dictatorship seized power over Argentina and murdered 30,000 more—with U.S. government support.
Chicana activist Olga Talamante is tortured by Argentine military (1974)

March 1976: She is freed, after a nationwide campaign in the U.S.; military seizes absolute power in Argentina, with U.S. backing.

2003: She is the Executive Director of the Chicana Latina Foundation.
U.S. Backs Greek Dictatorship, as it Tries to Seize Cyprus (1974)

Mass Graves—

The Greek military coup killed hundreds in Cyprus.

The U.S. and U.K. prevented the United Nations from condemning the coup.

A Greek Cypriot priest, Papatsestos, in the Athens daily newspaper “Ta Nea”, stated that he had to bury 127 bodies during the coup, and that he was forced to bury another 77 bodies in mass graves.

These bodies included a young Greek Cypriot buried alive, and at least 10 Turkish Cypriots.

Cyprus’s elected President, Archbishop Makarios III, is shown at right.

The U.S. was opposed to an independent and united Cyprus. The U.S. wanted a guaranteed military base there.

In 1974, the Greek military dictatorship attempted to overthrow and murder Archbishop Makarios, and to victimize Cyprus’s Turkish minority.

The U.S. was supportive of the Greek military, but their effort to swallow Cyprus failed.

Then the Turkish military invaded Cyprus, and took control over a large part of the island.

The U.S. also supported this, in order to prevent an independent Cyprus, and to preserve U.S. military privileges on the island.
“Operation Condor.” U.S.-trained military dictatorships hunt and kill dissidents across Latin America (1975)

11 days before his assassination, ex-Ambassador Letelier addressed a crowd in Madison, Wisconsin...

“...In the name of our dead ones; in the name of more than one hundred thousand Chileans that have been put in the jails and concentration camps of the military dictatorship; of the thousands and thousands that have suffered brutal torture; of the families of those who have disappeared murdered by the secret police...”

“I was born a Chilean, I am a Chilean, I will die a Chilean. They, the fascists, were born traitors, live as traitors and will be remembered forever as fascist traitors.”

—ORLANDO LETELIER
(Born 1932; assassinated in Washington on Sept. 21, 1976)

In 1968, Gen. Robert W. Porter, the head of the U.S. Southern Command, spelled out the strategy for combating social revolution in Latin America that would ultimately take the form of Operation Condor: "In order to facilitate the coordinated employment of internal security forces within and among Latin American countries, we are ... endeavoring to foster inter-service and regional cooperation by assisting in the organization of integrated command and control centers; the establishment of common operating procedures and the conduct of joint and combined training exercises."

“Operation Condor” was formally launched in October 1975, when Gen. Manuel Contreras brought together representatives of the intelligence agencies of Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil in Chile. There, he forged a secret agreement to set up a joint "information bank" and "task forces." These operated for years across national boundaries, spying on, hunting down, torturing, and murdering citizens from all of these countries.

The links between Latin America's military dictators were forged in the U.S. Army School of the Americas and other military schools in the U.S. itself.

In some cases, refugees from the bloodbath unleashed by Pinochet in 1973 were kidnapped, tortured and either executed or returned to Chile to be killed after the Argentine military took power three years later. Uruguayan death squads also played a leading role in these operations. In one example, the dead bodies of 119 people abducted in Chile turned up in Argentina carrying phony documents. The Argentine security forces tried to pass the victims off as people who had been killed in inter-party strife in Argentina.

“Operation Condor”’s most famous murder was carried out on the streets of Washington in 1976. Orlando Letelier, the minister of defense and foreign affairs in the deposed government of Chilean President Salvador Allende, had escaped to the U.S., where he was carrying out a public campaign to isolate the Pinochet dictatorship.

In 1976, Letelier and his American aide Ronni Moffitt were killed when a bomb ripped through the car in which they were riding. One of the convicted killers, Guillermo Novo, was allowed back into the United States in September 2004, and arrived to a hero’s welcome in Miami.
Farm workers march on the Gallo plantation in California (1975)
June 27, 1975-

At a U.S. National Security Council meeting on Angola, which had not yet gained its independence from Portugal—

— U.S. Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger suggested that Washington "encourage the disintegration of Angola", implying that Washington's main interest in the nation was Cabinda, the oil-rich Angolan enclave surrounded by the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). It was at that meeting that Kissinger indicated the CIA's oversight committee had authorized actions both for money and arms.

— The United States knew of South Africa’s covert invasion plans in advance and co-operated militarily with its forces, contrary to Kissinger’s testimony to Congress at the time.

South Africa's military and intelligence services had long cooperated closely with those of Portugal, during Portugal’s colonial rule over Angola. South Africa and Portugal opened a joint command center in Cuito Cuanavale in southeast Angola in 1968, and from there South African troops participated in actions against Angolan nationalist forces.

In August 1975, before Angola had even been granted independence, South African military forces entered Angola to aid the U.S.-backed FNLA-UNITA alliance and occupied the Ruacaná hydroelectric complex and other installations on the Cunene River. On October 23, 1975, South African troops invaded Angola, and came within 100 kilometers of Luanda, the capital.

* In 1993-94—

The U.S.-and South Africa– backed UNITA forces were still fighting a war to win control of Angola’s rich natural resources. They had brought Angola almost to its knees:

“The dogs devour dead bodies, the living eat the dogs,” wrote a reporter for the British newspaper “The Independent”, from the Angolan city of Cuito Cuanavale.

* In 2002—

The hospitals in the war zones are all closed, the roads destroyed, the earth scorched. Children are visibly starving, often orphaned, living in sewers in Luanda, the capital, for want of a roof over their head. The Red Cross says Angola has suffered more from the agonies of war than any other country in Africa.
U.S. supports white South Africa's invasion of Angola. Millions of landmines are planted. (1975)

All 18 provinces of Angola are affected by mines and UXO (unexploded ordinance).

35 percent of Angola’s 1,254,000 square kilometers is contaminated with landmines. Just from 1995 to the end of 2003, there are 3,356 registered mine victims in Angola.

Since 1995, Angolan orthopaedic centers produced and/or distributed 4,915 prostheses, 3,500 prosthetic feet, 6,433 crutches and 489 wheelchairs.

Angolan children who lost their limbs to landmines. Angola is one the most heavily mined countries on Earth.

Thanks to the U.S. and South Africa, there are enough landmines in Angola for every man, woman, and child.

Another victim of Angola’s land mines.
The United Nations Security Council, June 20, 1975, strongly condemned South Africa for its "recent act of aggression" against Angola in the Cabinda Province, as well as for "renewed intensified, premeditated and unprovoked acts of aggression" against that country, which "endanger seriously international peace and security".

Despite that public condemnation, the U.S. and Israel continued to supply and support apartheid South Africa’s invasions of Angola, which had just won its independence from Portugal.

U.S. & Israel support South Africa's invasion of Angola (1975)

- In 1975, Kissinger asked Israel to help with the failing South African invasion of Angola. Israel responded by sending military advisers and electronic equipment to the front.

The United Nations Security Council, June 20, 1975, strongly condemned South Africa for its "recent act of aggression" against Angola in the Cabinda Province, as well as for "renewed intensified, premeditated and unprovoked acts of aggression" against that country, which "endanger seriously international peace and security".

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Albuquerque, New Mexico (1976)

* Spray-painted protest against U.S. intervention in Angola and Panama— as well as in New Mexico, which was seized from Mexico in 1848.

MARCH IN THE STREETS.
Stop funding slavery & occupation.
—Stop funding Israel.
Argentina’s military seizes power and murders 30,000 people (March 1976)

Up to 30,000 people are murdered by the Argentine military dictatorship, in a “Dirty War” approved by the U.S. government, from 1976 to 1983.

In December 2003, the U.S. National Security Archive (NSA) posted declassified documents that demonstrated U.S. support for the Argentinean "Dirty War" of the mid-1970s. In the Argentine military’s 'dirty war' against dissidents, approximately 30,000 people were "disappeared" (kidnapped and murdered).

According to verbatim transcripts, Kissinger interrupted the Foreign Minister's report on the situation in Argentina and said:

"Look, our basic attitude is that we would like you to succeed. I have an old-fashioned view that friends ought to be supported. What is not understood in the United States is that you have a civil war. We read about human rights problems but not the context. The quicker you succeed the better…"The human rights problem is a growing one. Your Ambassador can approse you. We want a stable situation. We won't cause you unnecessary difficulties. If you can finish before Congress gets back, the better. Whatever freedoms you could restore would help."
Racist mob uses U.S. flag pole to smash skull of Black attorney outside Boston City Hall (1976)

The attorney survived, despite the brutal beating he received.

His name is Theodore Landsmark.
Attorney Theodore Landsmark. 
(1976)

- He had just been beaten, and nearly killed, at Boston City Hall, by a white mob who had just met with the anti-busing City Council President.
- Boston officials were encouraging white racists who stoned school buses, trying to stop Black children from being bused to white schools.
U.S. supports White-ruled South Africa as its massacres Soweto protesters (1976)

About 600 people were murdered by the white-ruled South African government during the 1976 Soweto uprising. Above is the body of 12-year-old Hector Pieterson. His sister is to the left. The photographer reports that police shot live bullets directly into the young protesters.
U.S. Helps Mobutu Crush a Nationalist Uprising in the Congo (1977-78)

In 1977, U.S. President “Jimmy” Carter sent U.S. planes to carry Belgian and French forces into the Congo, to crush another nationalist uprising against the Mobutu dictatorship.

Mobutu asked for, and got, some $2 million of U.S. military supplies, airlifted in by U.S. President Carter.

U.S. aid to Mobutu’s dictatorship reached $15 million worth within a month, while Belgium and France provided large amounts of arms and ammunition as well as 14 Mirage jet bombers from the latter.

Mobutu’s close relations with the U.S. government continued into the 1990’s. Here is Mobutu with President George H.W. Bush.
U.S. military college students simulate a lynching for their yearbook (1977)

Photo from the official 1977 yearbook of “The Citadel-The Military College of South Carolina”.

Note that these college students, training largely for careers as military officers, are dressed in Ku Klux Klan uniforms and are pretending to be lynching a man.
Coca-Cola kept soldiers, attack dogs, & military police at its Guatemala City plant.
8 union leaders were killed from 1978 to 1980.

Coca-Cola workers at the company cafeteria. Pictures of their assassinated union leaders are on the wall behind them. By 1980, union membership had dropped from 500 to 63.
The fight to divest from South Africa was won. (April 1978 demonstration)

* At Harvard University, 1000 demonstrate for divestment. 75 students chase down the Harvard President, demanding that he discuss divestment:

The Harvard Crimson

THE UNIVERSITY DAILY SINCE 1873

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More Than 1000 Rally Against Apartheid
Demonstrators Confront Bok

BY ROBERT O. BOORSTIN
CRIMSON STAFF WRITER

It's just another day in the life of a University president," President Bok said late yesterday afternoon as he hurried down Mass Ave followed by a crowd of 75 students demanding that he speak to them about Harvard's investments in corporation operating in South Africa.

Fifteen minutes earlier, Bok emerged from a meeting in University Hall. He tried to cross the Yard to his office in Massachusetts Hall, only to be blocked by a group of demonstrators.

As plain-clothes and uniformed Harvard police attempted to clear a path for Bok, students tried to stop him, sitting down in front of him and locking arms outside the guarded entrance to Mass Hall.

Despite efforts by Harvard police to clear a path, Bok, Dean Fox, Dean Rosovsky and Archie C. Epps III, dean of students, failed in their attempt to enter Mass Hall.

The group of administrators then headed out Johnston Gate into Harvard Square, still surrounded by a large group of chanting students who demanded that Bok speak with them.

Shoppers in Harvard Square looked on as Bok stood among the shouting students. A Harvard police car headed onto Mass Ave against oncoming traffic. As the car U-turned and stopped, four plain-clothesmen helped Bok move through the crowd. Despite students' protests, Bok, aided by the policemen, entered the car.

About a dozen students then threw themselves in front of the police car, some lying down on the pavement on Mass Ave as the car inched forward.
The fight to divest from South Africa was won. (December 1978)

* Virginia students march to get rid of university investments in apartheid.

South Africa Investments Protested

WILLIAMSBURG — Chilly rain and the early departure of college officials did not deter William and Mary students and area residents from demonstrating Saturday against college investments in businesses operating in South Africa.

Gathering outside the Alumni House more than an hour after most members of the Board of Visitors had left, between 60 and 80 students and community residents marched outside the Alumni House against the college's South African investments.

The demonstrators chanted “Divest now!” and displayed placards calling for the college to “humanize” its investment policy, in a 1½-hour protest demonstration at noon. One campus police officer watched nearby.

After circling in front of the Alumni House for about an hour, the group marched to the home of college president Thomas A. Graves Jr. who met with them briefly.

Graves had announced earlier college officials do not plan to revise “prudent” investment policies which have led two firms, David L. Babson and Co. of Boston and Capitoline Investment Services of Richmond, to invest more than $540,000 of endowment funds in at least 19 firms operating in South Africa.

He said “there are no plans for either the Board of Visitors or the board of trustees of the Endowment Association to review their present policies, criteria or practices” for investing endowment funds.
U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young vetoes United Nations sanctions against South Africa. This kept apartheid alive for 16 more years (1978)

In 1978, Andrew Young, serving as President Carter's ambassador to the United Nations, vetoed a United Nations Security Council resolution calling for sanctions against South Africa.

This was a remarkable example of how even a former fighter for Black civil rights could be employed by a Democratic Party President to enforce official U.S. policy, even a policy of protecting the white dictatorship of South Africa from United Nations sanctions.

There are more examples…

Congressman Herman Badillo introduced in Congress a proposal that required the U.S. representatives to the World Bank and other international financial institutions to vote against loans to countries that systematically violated essential rights, by the use of torture or imprisonment without trial.

President Carter then sent a personal letter to every member of Congress urging the defeat of this amendment. The amendment won a voice vote in the U.S. House of Representatives, but it lost in the U.S. Senate.
U.S. intervenes in Mideast, 1978-1982

1978: U.S. continues to support the Shah of Iran "without reservation" and urges him to act forcefully against the Iranian people. In August 1978, some 400 Iranians are burned to death in the Rex Theater in Abadan after police chain and lock the exit doors. On September 8, 1978, 10,000 anti-Shah demonstrators are massacred in Tehran's Jaleh Square.

1979: The U.S. tries, without success, to organize a military coup to save the Shah. In January, the Shah is forced to flee.

1979: U.S. President Jimmy Carter designates the Persian Gulf a “vital U.S. interest” and declares the U.S. will go to war to ensure the flow of oil.

1979-84: U.S. supports paramilitary forces to undermine the government of South Yemen

Summer 1979: The U.S. begins arming and organizing an army in Afghanistan. The ensuing war destroyed Afghanistan, broke the Soviet Union, and made the 2001 U.S. invasion of Afghanistan easy.

President Carter’s National Security Advisor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, wrote that "This aid was going to induce a Soviet military intervention," drawing the Soviets into an Afghan quagmire. That is exactly what happened. Over the next decade the U.S. alone passed more than $3 billion in arms and aid to its own private Afghan army, with another $3 billion provided by the U.S. ally Saudi Arabia. Over 1 million Afghans died.

1980: U.S. begins organizing a "Rapid Deployment Force," increasing its naval presence and pre-positioning military equipment and supplies. The U.S. increases aid to its client states such as Turkey, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. On September 12, Turkey's military seizes power and unleashes a brutal clampdown on all dissidents and rebels, to "stabilize" the country as a key U.S. ally.

September 22, 1980: Iraq invades Iran with tacit U.S. support, starting a bloody eight-year war. The U.S. provides intelligence and political support to Iraq in order to maximize death and destruction.

1981: U.S. holds military maneuvers off the coast of Libya to bully the Qaddafi government. When a Libyan plane fires a missile at U.S. planes penetrating Libyan airspace, two Libyan planes are shot down.

1982: After receiving a "green light" from the U.S., Israel invades Lebanon to crush Palestinian and other anti-U.S. and anti-Israeli forces. Over 20,000 Lebanese and Palestinians are killed, and Israel seizes southern Lebanon, holding it until 2000.

September 14, 1982: Lebanon's pro-U.S. President-elect, Bashir al-Jumayyil, is assassinated. The following day, Israeli forces occupy West Beirut, and from 16 to 18 September, the Phalangist militia, with the support of Israel's military under now-Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, move into the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps and barbarically massacre up to 3,000 unarmed Palestinian men, women, and children.
U.S.-backed dictator, Somoza, kills 50,000 Nicaraguans. (1978-79)

- Then, the U.S. kills 40,000 more.

1979- The US-backed dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza Debayle is overthrown. Somoza killed 50,000 Nicaraguans, while trying to save his dictatorship. Power is assumed by the Sandinistas, named for Sandino, who had succeeded in driving the U.S. Marines out of Nicaragua by the early 1930’s.

The Sandinistas launch a nationwide literacy campaign. Nicaragua’s literacy rate shoots up from 25% to 80%. Student enrollment will more than double by 1984, the number of school teachers will more than quadruple, and the percentage of people with access to health services will dramatically increase.

An Oxfam report entitled, “The Threat of a Good Example”, says this in 1985: “In Oxfam's experience of working in seventy-six developing countries, Nicaragua was to prove exceptional in the strength of that government commitment [of meeting the basic needs of the poor majority].” This should be contrasted with Nicaragua's neighbors at the time (Guatemala and El Salvador), which has “military dictatorships responsible for the sheer institutionalization of state terror, installed and propped up by the U.S.,” the report notes. “Tens of thousands of civilians were regularly slaughtered by government death squads trained and armed by the CIA. The vast majority of the populations were impoverished.”

1983- The CIA uses Somoza’s defeated goon squads to create an exile paramilitary force to “stop the flow of military supplies from Nicaragua to El Salvador,” despite little evidence of this actually occurring. The U.S. calls this force the “Contras”. During the '80s the “Contras” attack schools and medical clinics, raping, kidnapping, torturing, committing massacres, and mining harbors. By the late '80s, this U.S.-created paramilitary force grows to around 50,000 mercenaries.

1984- The Associated Press discloses a 90-page CIA-produced training manual called “Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Warfare” giving advice for the contras on political assassinations, blackmailing, mob violence, kidnappings and blowing up public buildings, and calling for “implicit terror.”

Elections are held in Nicaragua and the Sandinistas win with 67% of the vote. International observer teams comment that they are the fairest elections to have been held in Latin America in many years.

June 1986- Nicaragua appeals to the World Court in The Hague to end US efforts to destabilize its government. The court rules in its favor, ordering America to end its interventionist policy in Nicaragua and to pay massive reparations. America ignores the World Court's ruling, and instead escalates the war.

1987- The International Court of Justice (ICJ) decides on the amount owed by the US to Nicaragua—$17 billion. The US continues to ignore the ruling.

The UN General Assembly calls on the US to comply with the International Court of Justice's (ICJ) judgment that the US pay Nicaragua $17 billion in reparations. The US continues to ignore the ruling. The UN will repeat its demand the following year.

1990- Elections are held in Nicaragua, and the Sandinista government loses to US-backed Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, after the US spends $9 million on her election campaign including bribing Nicaraguans to vote for her.
U.S.-backed Shah of Iran massacres 10,000 protesters in Tehran, in Jaleh Square (September 8, 1978)

Oil workers go on strike against the Shah, to free political prisoners, Oct. 1978.

All the power of the U.S. government was unable to save the Shah. Here he is with President “Jimmy” Carter, back in the United States.
U.S.-backed Shah is toppled by mass strikes and demonstrations (1978-79)

* Even after he massacres thousands of demonstrators, the Shah is unable to shoot his way back into authority.

Through mass arms transfers from the United States, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi built one of the most powerful armed forces ever seen in the Middle East. His American-trained secret police, the SAVAK, had been thought to have successfully terrorized the population into submission through widespread killings, torture and mass detentions. However, open resistance began in 1977.

Such resistance was met by brutal repression from the government. The pace of the resistance accelerated as massacres of civilians were answered by larger demonstrations following the 40-day mourning period. In October and November of 1978, a series of strikes—strikers included hospital workers and journalists—nearly brought Iran to a standstill. The crisis deepened when oil workers struck at the end of October for the release of political prisoners, costing the government $60 million a day. A general strike, on November 6, 1978, paralyzed the country.

Under enormous pressure, the oil workers returned to work but continued to stage slowdowns. Later in the month, the Shah’s nightly speeches were interrupted when workers cut off the electricity at precisely the time of his scheduled addresses.

Massive protests filled the streets in major cities in December 1978, as oil workers walked out again and an ongoing general strike closed the refineries and the central bank. Despite large-scale massacres of unarmed demonstrators by royalist troops, the protesters’ numbers increased.


Popular resistance had defeated one of the United States’s most pampered allies. This was in spite of savage repression under the Shah—which led to as many as 20,000 deaths at the hands of his army and secret police.
Detention camps for Iranian & Arab Americans proposed in U.S. (1979-)

From a speech by U.S. Congressman Norman Mineta:

"THE GULF WAR AND THE THREAT TO OUR CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS (House of Representatives - January 16, 1991")

"...As early as 1979, when the revolution in Iran toppled the Shah, there was talk in our Nation's Capital about another roundup.
"I recall that within a few days of the fall of the American Embassy in Teheran, the Departments of State and Defense and the intelligence agencies briefed Members of Congress about the situation in Iran.
"And yes, sadly, I recall that there were then suggestions made that a 'roundup' of all Iranian Americans and other fundamentalist Moslems in the United States might be a good idea. . . .

"...This scenario reared its ugly head again in the 1980's. Arab-Americans were under attack. Had the Immigration and Naturalization Service had its way, INS would have used its 100-acre prison complex in Oakdale, LA, as a detention center for so-called undesirables.

"The 'Option Paper,' as INS itself described it, was designed to do one thing and one thing only--and in their words--'to locate, apprehend and remove a body of aliens from the U.S.' Why? Because of their ethnicity. Because members of certain ethnic groups held views on issues that were 'dangerous....'

"...Now, Madam Speaker, we have yet another event that is part of the same pattern of policies that put expedience ahead of constitutional safeguards.
"It is a pattern where mistaken assumptions about national security have been made and may be implemented without properly protecting the civil rights of individuals.

"I refer specifically to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's recent pattern of interviews targeting Americans of Arab ancestry.
"I, along with Congressman Edwards, have been briefed on this program by the FBI. We requested the briefing after some Arab-Americans in California had experienced a sort of random interrogation that raised the spectre of another tragic violation of civil rights.
"Madam Speaker, the internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry during the Second World War was the culmination of a pattern of racism and hysteria. The same pattern may be at work today against Arab-Americans.
"Threats of internment in the 1970's, a plan for camps in the 1980's, and now intimidation...."
Ku Klux Klan & Nazis Murder 5 at Civil Rights Rally (November 3, 1979)

- The police told the Klan where to find their victims at the rally.
- The police stayed away, as the Klan & Nazis shot 12 people (5 died.)
- All-white juries set the Klan & Nazi killers free.

William Sampson, killed in Greensboro, North Carolina

Sandra Smith, killed in Greensboro. Nov. 3, ‘79.


Miami police murder Arthur McDuffie, an insurance executive. (1979)

- Six policemen beat McDuffie to death with their flashlights and clubs, after stopping him for speeding.
- An all-white Florida jury let the policemen go free in 1980.
- Subsequent rioting, on May 17, 1980, left 18 dead, over 1,000 jailed, and hundreds injured.

Policeman in Miami after fellow police are set free by an all-white jury.

- Up to 1865, slavery killed millions of Black people.
- But Black people freed themselves, during the Civil War.
- Between 1865 and 1882, thousands of Black people were lynched.
- Between 1882 and 1968, an estimated 4,742 more Black people were murdered by white lynch mobs in the United States.
- But in the 1960’s, Black human rights marchers defeated the whole system of openly racist state violence.
- These fighters became an example which human rights and anti-war movements have followed, worldwide, ever since then.
The fight to divest from South Africa was won. (Late 1970’s)

- Picture shows a divestment demonstration at Miami University of Ohio.
- The students demanded that the University stop investing in companies that did business in South Africa.
- This was called divestment, or disinvestment, or divestiture, at the time.
The fight to divest from South Africa was won. (1979 pamphlet)

- National divestment coalitions are created, including the one shown below, with its headquarters in New York.
- Notice the lack of shyness in confronting racism bluntly and directly. This was normal in the divest-from-South-Africa movement.

**SUPPORT THE ACTION PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL COALITION**

As we build the motion to cut diplomatic ties, the National Coalition continues its work around the following action slogans:

DEATH TO APARTHEID—ALL U.S. INVESTMENTS OUT OF SOUTHERN AFRICA! More than 350 corporations do business in South Africa, representing about $1.6 billion, 19 per cent of all foreign investment. However, American money is in the most strategically important sectors for the maintenance of apartheid—73% of all computer sales, 45% of the petroleum market and 60% of all auto sales. Also, U.S. banks have lent more than $3 billion to the regime since 1974. Check your school, church, trade union or organization’s investments.

CUT THE ARM OF THE RACIST BAND! BAN THE KRUGERRAND! The South African government is trying to stabilize its shaky economy through the international sale of the Krugerrand gold coin at upwards of $200 each. Sale of the coins brings in millions, while African miners get pennies. Check your local coin dealers and department stores.

DROP A DIME—SHUT DOWN SOUTH AFRICAN AIRLINE! South African Airways, with five outlets, is directly owned by the apartheid government and is the only direct way for U.S. investors to their factories and mines. Oppose this arm of apartheid in the U.S.

SUPPORT AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY, MAY, 1979! Since 1972, ALD has brought together thousands, particularly Afro-Americans, from around the country in support of African liberation. 15,000 demonstrated in Washington and Oakland on ALD, 1978, called by the National Coalition.
The fight to divest from South Africa was won. (Feb. 1979, in Virginia)

Students Marched Quietly in Front of United Virginia Bank in Williamsburg

Students Protest Apartheid

By Wilford Kale

Times-Dispatch State Staff

WILLIAMSBURG — A small group of College of William and Mary students protested yesterday outside the United Virginia Bank of Williamsburg offices and some students withdrew their money from the bank because of its “support of apartheid and doing business with South Africa.” The students, who have formed the South African Divestment Committee, have been demonstrating against the college’s policy of investing some of its endowment funds in businesses that operate in South Africa.
U.S. encourages Iraq’s invasion of revolutionary Iran (1980-1988)
* 1.5 million die.
* 1.7 million are wounded.

The picture shows Iranian refugees fleeing for their lives in December 1981, from the border town of Bostan.

President Jimmy Carter, in 1980, had transmitted information to Iraq (by way of Saudi Arabia) claiming that Iran was easy prey, and so weak that it had only 3 weeks’ worth of weapons parts. So Iraq invaded. U.S. AWACS surveillance planes passed their 24-hour-a-day information on Iranian troop movements on to Iraq, by way of Saudi Arabia.

In November 1983, the USA removed Iraq from its list of “terrorist” nations. The next month, high U.S. defense and diplomatic officials went on a traveling tour of six Gulf State capitals, declaring that Iraq’s defeat would be “contrary to U.S. interests.”


By January 1984, the U.S. declared Iran a “terrorist” nation and pressured the world to refuse selling arms to Iran.

On March 21, 1984, U.N. experts concluded that Iraq had been using mustard gas, and Tabun nerve gas, against Iranians. Three days later, Rumsfeld again visited Iraq.

On March 29, 1984, the “New York Times” was quoting U.S. diplomats as saying that diplomatic relations with Iraq had now improved to the point of normalization “in all but name.”

* 70,000 more Salvadorans are also killed by U.S.-supported death squads.

Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero was shot dead by a Salvadoran death squad, led by Roberto D’Aubuisson. Soon, documentary evidence emerged showing that D’Aubuisson ordered the assassination.

Soon afterward, D’Aubuisson became the President of El Salvador’s National Assembly, in U.S.-sponsored elections. No anti-military parties were allowed to remain alive in El Salvador. U.S. to the Salvadoran regime continued to pour in.

Archbishop Romero, the month before his assassination, wrote this letter to U.S. President Carter:

“...I ask that you do two things:

** Prohibit all military assistance to the Salvadoran government.

** Guarantee that your government will not intervene... to influence the direction of the destiny of the Salvadoran people…”

In Romero’s last Sunday sermon, one day before he was killed, he addressed the Salvadoran military, saying:

“In the name of God, in the name of our tormented people who have suffered so much and whose laments cry out to heaven, I beseech you, I beg you, I order you in the name of God, stop the repression!” — Archbishop Romero, March 23, 1980.

— The next day, March 24, 1980, he was shot dead while saying Mass in a chapel, in broad daylight.
Archbishop Romero, murdered after begging the U.S. to stop arming El Salvador’s death squad government (1980)

The Archbishop’s weekly homilies were broadcast throughout the country by radio. He was a critic of escalating human rights abuses in El Salvador and a voice in defense of the country’s poor. On the eve of his assassination he pleaded with soldiers to disobey orders and stop the repression of their own people. He was gunned down March 24, 1980. His killers were trained by the U.S. government, and were protected from prosecution.

His funeral, attended by more than 100,000 people, was interrupted by explosions and shots fired into the crowd. About 40 people were killed, some by trampling, and several hundred were wounded.
“Liberal” CIA Director Colby says that Mexico’s Whole Population is a “Threat”. (Quote published in 1980)

William Colby, during the Vietnam War, was one of the high officials responsible for the U.S. “Phoenix Program”, which ended up assassinating approximately 100,000 Vietnamese people.

He was later quoted as saying the following:

“...the swelling population of Mexico, driving millions of illegal aliens over the border, is a greater threat to the United States than the Soviet Union.” — William Colby, C.I.A. Director.

Raza Unida Party delegation meets with Yasser Arafat in Beirut (1980)

- All of Palestine was stolen in 1948, and 1967, with U.S. help.
- Half of Mexico was stolen in 1848, by the U.S. military:


"MEXICO CITY -- Cuban President Fidel Castro said that the United States should return to Mexico huge chunks of that country's territories it acquired more than a century ago.

"In a fiery 90-minute speech, the Cuban leader claimed that the United States wrongly appropriated more than half of Mexico's territory, mostly through successive invasions. These include Texas, California, Arizona, and New Mexico.

"‘Now, they are terrorized because Mexicans cross’ into what is properly their territory, Castro said. He said that in effect, Mexicans are reconquering their own land. Castro's comments were contained in a speech he gave at the close of an international congress of educators in Havana, the Cuban capital, including several hundred teachers from Mexico. Excerpts were contained in a dispatches from Havana by the Mexican government news agency Notimex and other news sources, in Mexico City."

— from http://aztlan.net/
Sister Ita Ford, a nun, read a passage from one of Archbishop Romero's final speeches: "Christ invites us not to fear persecution because, believe me, brothers and sisters, the one who is committed to the poor must run the same fate as the poor, and in El Salvador we know what the fate of the poor signifies: to disappear, be tortured, to be held captive - and to be found dead."

The following day, December 2, 1980, she was raped and murdered by U.S.-supported death squads in El Salvador.

70,000 Salvadorans were killed in similar ways, by the same death squads.
Sister Maura Clarke, who was raped and murdered by U.S.-supported death squads in El Salvador. (1980)

"My fear of death is being challenged constantly as children, lovely young girls, old people are being shot and some cut up with machetes and bodies thrown by the road and people prohibited from burying them. A loving Father must have a new life of unimaginable joy and peace prepared for these precious unknown, uncelebrated martyrs.” — Sister Maura Clarke, a nun, who was raped and murdered by U.S.-supported death squads in El Salvador.

70,000 Salvadorans were killed in similar ways, by the same death squads.
U.S. & white South Africa create armies to terrorize Black Africa (1980)

- The U.S. & South Africa tried to “convince the population that the only way to end terror was to hand over power to terrorists.”

- “...without an American political cover, it would have been impossible for apartheid South Africa to organize, arm and finance a terrorist movement in independent Africa for more than a decade... with impunity.”

- Israel & the U.S. have waged similar wars on the Arab and Muslim world.

“It is through "constructive engagement" that official America provided political cover to apartheid South Africa as it set about developing a strategy for proxy war in the former Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola. As the Reagan administration moved from "peaceful coexistence" to "rollback", so the apartheid government redefined its regional strategy from "détente" to "total onslaught".

“The bitter fruit of constructive engagement was Africa's first genuine terrorist movement, called Renamo. Created by the Rhodesian army in the early 1970s and nurtured by the apartheid army after 1980, Renamo consistently targeted civilians in Mozambique to convince them that an independent African government could not possibly assure them law and order. At the same time, when terror unleashed by Renamo became the subject of public discussion, the apartheid regime explained it in cultural terms, as "black on black violence", as an expression of age-old tribal conflict, of the inability of black people to coexist without an outside mediator.

“America's responsibility for Renamo was solely political. But without an American political cover, it would have been impossible for apartheid South Africa to organize, arm and finance a terrorist movement in independent Africa for more than a decade -- and to do so with impunity.

“Constructive engagement was a period of tutorship for official America. America created and wielded the Contras in Nicaragua just as apartheid South Africa did Renamo in south central Africa. Under CIA tutelage, the Contras blew up bridges and health centres, and killed health personnel, judges and heads of cooperative societies. The point of terror was not to win civilian support, but to highlight the inability of the government to ensure law and order. It was to convince the population that the only way to end terror was to hand over power to terrorists. This lesson in the electoral uses of terror was learnt by others, including Charles Taylor in Liberia and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) in Sierra Leone.

“It is worth drawing some lessons from the history of terror after Vietnam. Terror was a strategy America embraced when it had almost lost the Cold War in 1975. Mozambique and Nicaragua were the founding moments of that history. Both Renamo and the Contras, the pioneer terrorist movements, were proxies of South Africa and America. Both were secular in orientation. The development of a religious proxy -- terror claiming a religious justification -- was characteristic of the closing phase of the Cold War in Afghanistan.”

—by Professor Mahmood Mamdani, author of Good Muslim, Bad Muslim (2004)
U.S. gives permission to South Korean military, to massacre Kwangju demonstrators (May 27, 1980)

- One hour later, South Korean troops massacred up to 2,000 people who were demonstrating for human rights in Kwangju.
- This enabled the South Korean military dictatorship to consolidate its power for many more years.
U.S. supports massacre of South Korean democracy movement:

Up to 2,000 Koreans, in Kwangju, were murdered by U.S.-backed Generals (May 27, 1980)
U.S. overthrows Jamaica's government, (1975-80)

- Jamaica takes over its own bauxite, and sets a minimum wage.
- The U.S. then arms anti-government gangs, & chokes off investment to Jamaica.
- Kissinger demands that Jamaica stop defending Angola.
- Up to 1,000 people are killed in election-related violence.
U.S. revives the Khmer Rouge (1980)

* To “bleed the Vietnamese white”, the U.S. restores Cambodia’s Khmer Rouge as a fighting force, and protects it at the United Nations.

"The US not only helped create conditions that brought Cambodia's Khmer Rouge to power in 1975, but actively supported the genocidal force, politically and financially.

“By January 1980, the US was secretly funding Pol Pot's exiled forces on the Thai border. The extent of this support-$85 million from 1980 to 1986-was revealed six years later in correspondence between congressional lawyer Jonathan Winer, then counsel to Sen. John Kerry (D-MA) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation. Winer said the information had come from the Congressional Research Service (CRS).

“Washington also backed the Khmer Rouge through the United Nations, which provided Pol Pot's vehicle of return. Although the Khmer Rouge government ceased to exist in January 1979, when the Vietnamese army drove it out, its representatives continued to occupy Cambodia's UN seat. Their right to do so was defended and promoted by Washington as an extension of the Cold War, as a mechanism for US revenge on Vietnam, and as part of its new alliance with China (Pol Pot's principal underwriter and Vietnam's ancient foe).

“In 1981, President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, said, "I encouraged the Chinese to support Pol Pot." The US, he added, "winked publicly" as China sent arms to the Khmer Rouge through Thailand. A s a cover for its secret war against Cambodia, Washington set up the Kampuchean Emergency Group (KEG) in the US embassy in Bangkok and on the Thai-Cambodian border. KEG's job was to "monitor" the distribution of Western humanitarian supplies sent to the refugee camps in Thailand and to ensure that Khmer Rouge bases were fed. Working through "Task Force 80" of the Thai Army, which had liaison officers with the Khmer Rouge, the Americans ensured a constant flow of UN supplies. Two US relief aid workers, Linda Mason and Roger Brown, later wrote, "The US Government insisted that the Khmer Rouge be fed ... the US preferred that the Khmer Rouge operation benefit from the credibility of an internationally known relief operation." In 1980, under US pressure, the World Food Program handed over food worth $12 million to the Thai army to pass on to the Khmer Rouge. According to former Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke, "20,000 to 40,000 Pol Pot guerrillas benefited." This aid helped restore the Khmer Rouge to a fighting force, based in Thailand....

...The [Khmer Rouge] guerrillas' tactic, like that of the Contras in Nicaragua, was to terrorize the countryside by setting up ambushes and seeding minefields. In this way, the government in Phnom Penh would be destabilized and the Vietnamese trapped in an untenable war: its own "Vietnam." For the Americans in Bangkok and Washington, the fate of Cambodia was tied to a war they had technically lost seven years earlier. "Bleeding the Vietnamese white on the battlefields of Cambodia" was an expression popular with the US policy-making establishment. Destroying the crippled Vietnamese economy and, if necessary, overthrowing the government in Hanoi, was the ultimate goal. Out of that ruin, American power would again assert itself in Indochina.

"The British-who have had special military forces in Southeast Asia since World War II-also played a key role in supporting Pol Pot's armed force. After the "Irangate" arms-for-hostages scandal broke in Washington in 1986, the Cambodian training became an exclusively British operation...."

—Source: "THE LONG SECRET ALLIANCE”, by John Pilger
School of the Americas*: Now the "Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation"—Among the SOA’s nearly 60,000 graduates are notorious dictators Leopoldo Galtieri and Roberto Viola of Argentina, Juan Velasco Alvarado of Peru, Guillermo Rodriguez of Ecuador, and Hugo Banzer Suarez of Bolivia. Other SOA graduates have participated in human rights abuses that include the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Romero and the El Mozote Massacre of 900 civilians. Just a few examples of SOA graduates from El Salvador:

MAJ Armando Azmitia Melara, El Mozote massacre, 1981: Was operations chief of the battalion (Atlacatl) which massacred 900 unarmed men, women and children at El Mozote.

*Lake Suchitlan massacre, 1983: Commanded the Atlacatl battalion in the massacre of 117 people.

*Los Llanitos massacre, 1984: Commanded the Atlacatl battalion in the massacre of 68 people, most of whom were under age 14.

GEN Juan Rafael Bustillo, Jesuit massacre, 1989: Planned and covered-up the massacre of 6 priests, their housekeeper and her daughter.

*Torture, rape, murder of French nurse, 1989: Bustillo (with 3 other SOA graduates) is wanted in France in connection with the torture, rape, and murder of 27-year-old Madeleine Lagadec in El Salvador in 1989.

* Labor union murders: Members of a school teachers' union claim that the Air Force, under Bustillo's control, targeted union members for torture and murder, including Maria Cristina Gomez and Miguel Angel Lazo Quintanilla

GEN Oscar Edgardo Casanova Vejar, Murder of U.S. churchwomen, 1980: Was in charge of the National Guard at the time when the murders occurred. Knew that members of the National Guard had committed the murders and facilitated the cover-up of the facts which obstructed the corresponding judicial investigation.

U.S.-backed invasion of Iran caused 12-16 million landmines to be placed there by Iraqi armed forces. (1980-88)

Landmine Problem

The mined areas in western and southwestern Iran, particularly the provinces of Khuzestan, Kermanshah, Ilam, and Kurdistan, are the result of the 1980-1988 Iran-Iraq conflict. Government officials claim that Iraq planted some 12-16 million landmines in Iran during the war in an area of over four million hectares. Khuzestan is reportedly the most mined area, followed by Kermanshah and Ilam. The Army estimates that 1.5 million to 1.8 million hectares are still infested with Iraqi landmines.

According to one report, the landmines have “severely limited” agricultural production in five provinces along the Iraqi border. Landmines are also located in the oil fields and in October 2002, media reported that one of the largest fields, the Azadegan oil structure, was waiting to be cleared so that Japanese companies could “start full-scale appraisals.”

Scene from the war, when the U.S. dramatically improved its relations with Saddam, in order to destroy Iran.
U.S.-backed Generals seize power in Turkey (1980)

* Military dictatorship jails hundreds of thousands; many are tortured.

Positioning tanks at key intersections, taking control of the news media, rounding up the political leadership of the country for "protective custody," and imposing martial law for the remaining two-thirds of Turkey, General Kenan Evren declared yet another military regime. The constitution was suspended, Parliament sent packing. Some 1,700 mayors were ousted. A return to civilian government would come at the earliest possible time, Evren claimed.

The reaction in Washington was uncommonly forgiving. The coup leaders had informed the U.S. military command in Turkey at least 75 minutes before the coup. "Officials in Turkish military circles privately suggested recently that the armed forces would not intervene unless they received prior approval from Washington," the New York Times reported the day after the coup. Some analysts see a longer pattern of U.S. encouragement to the coup plotters - - a persistent attitude of impatience with the civilian leadership, sometimes slow to do its bidding. When DECA [Defense and Economic Cooperation Agreement] was in the final stages of negotiation in January 1980, the State Department apparently found Demirel's attitude wanting, concluding "that Turkey under her existing government was incapable of playing the regional role that Washington had assigned her."

The U.S. officials of the period always denied foreknowledge or prompting of the coup, of course. Paul Henze, the former CIA station chief in Ankara who was responsible for Turkey on the White House national security staff during the Carter administration, stated flatly that there was no encouragement or prior approval of the coup. But he also said that "the Carter administration would not have discouraged the takeover if it had been informed in advance, but it preferred not to be. Given the fears that Turkey might go the way of Iran and that the entire Western security position in the Middle East would disintegrate, there was a great sense of relief throughout Washington when the change occurred."

Carter signaled his approval by calling for generous increases in military aid in the next two years. Given how traumatic the arms embargo of 1975-78 had been for the Turkish military elite, it is unlikely they would have taken such a drastic step without some assurances from Washington that it would not earn retribution from the "human-rights president."

The U.S. State Department's reaction to the overthrow of a democratically elected government was mild, and editorials in the New York Times and Washington Post also welcomed the action in the name of civil order. Invariably described as "bloodless," a "tremor more than an earthquake," the coup was widely praised, as were General Evren's supposed restraint and his supposed commitment to a speedy return to democracy.

General Evren remained President of Turkey for the next nine years, with full U.S. backing.
U.S.-backed military seizes power, in Turkey (September 1980)

Hundreds of thousands are jailed.

When the US-installed regime fell in Iran, the U.S. military presence there, including U.S. bases, ended.

So in March 1980, the U.S. and Turkey signed a treaty guaranteeing military bases in Turkey under U.S. control. Four months later, a military coup brought the Turkish armed forces directly into power. Turkey, Israel, and the US developed close military cooperation.

September 12, 1980—

"Our boys have done it!" cheered Paul Henze to his friends in Washington the day after the military coup. Paul Henze was the CIA director in Ankara. 171 human beings were tortured to death; over 200,000 political activists, journalists, authors, and teachers were jailed, and tried in military court; 23,000 organizations were closed, and 30,000 people were forced to flee for their lives, exile across Europe. Books were destroyed and newspapers shut down. A generation later, there remained 10,000 political prisoners in Turkish prisons.

U.S. support for Turkish military supremacy, since 1947—

Since 1960, Turkey has been subjected to three military coups, all of which have been backed by Washington. Ankara continues to be the fourth largest recipient of US aid. President Truman started this, by giving Turkey 400 million dollars in 1947, to buy military equipment from the US. Turkey then supported the U.S. with troops in the Korean war 1950.

The CIA and Pentagon established paramilitary groups in Turkey and throughout Western Europe during the 1950’s, including in Belgium, France, Holland, Greece, Turkey, Italy, and Germany. The United States funded these groups for decades, starting in the 1950’s, and they sometimes became indistinguishable from right-wing death squads, such as Turkey’s “Gray Wolves”.

An example of the Turkish paramilitary group’s work:

On May 1, 1977, the major Turkish labor union confederation organized a rally that brought several hundred thousand people to Istanbul’s main Taksim Square. Snipers on surrounding buildings started firing at the speakers’ platform.

This picture shows the crowd trying to flee. 38 people were killed; hundreds were injured. The shooting lasted for 20 minutes; several thousand police at the scene did nothing.

US helps Turkish military dictatorship kill 40,000 Kurds—

In 1984 the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) started an armed struggle against Turkish military dictatorship. The Turkish army then killed over 40,000 Kurds. The Turkish military’s war on the Kurds is the largest use of U.S. weapons anywhere in the world by non-US forces, according to Bill Hartung of the World Policy Institute. During the 1991 Gulf War, Turkey allowed Incirlik airfield to be the launching pad for massive bombing of Iraq. In 1998, a US team was sent to train the Turkish Mountain Commandos, a unit whose chief function is to fight Kurdish guerrillas. In 1998, a US company was negotiating to sell 10,000 electro-shock weapons to the Turkish Police despite its documented record of practicing electro-shock torture.
Vice President Bush praises Marcos Dictatorship in Philippines (July 1981)

- In 1981, Bush says to Marcos, while toasting him in Manila: “We love your adherence to democratic principle and to the democratic process.”
- In October 2003, Bush’s son, the latest President Bush, is greeted by protesters in Manila:
John Negroponte, head of all U.S. intelligence services, helped murder 40,000 Nicaraguans (1981-85)

- In 1969, he was Kissinger’s aide in Vietnam, as the U.S. killed 3 million.

John Dimitri Negroponte was the U.S. ambassador to Honduras from 1981 through 1985. Under Negroponte, military aid to Honduras grew twenty-fold, building up the Honduran armed forces, building bases, air fields and supply dumps. The military-dominated regime carried out murderous attacks on union leaders and other opponents.

Money from the U.S. also funded right-wing killers in El Salvador and, in violation of restrictions imposed by the U.S. Congress, right-wing Contra mercenaries in Nicaragua armed via the Honduran military.

In the 1980’s, approximately 40,000 Nicaraguans were killed by a U.S.-funded army of paramilitary killers known as the “Contras”. Health and education workers were major targets of the “Contras”.

In 1984, Negroponte supervised the creation of a U.S. air base called “El Aguacate”, a clandestine center where hundreds of people were confined and tortured. It also served as a training center for the U.S. “Contra” army.

In 1994, the Honduran Rights Commission specifically accused John Negroponte of human rights violations.

In August 2001, excavations at the Aguacate base discovered 185 corpses, including two Americans, who are thought to have been killed and buried at the site.

John Negroponte worked closely with General Alvarez, Chief of the Armed Forces in Honduras, to enable the training of Honduran soldiers in psychological warfare, sabotage, and many types of human rights violations, including torture and kidnapping.

In the 1980's, John Negroponte implemented the U.S. war against Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala.

He helped make Honduras a sanctuary for the “Contra” army— without that sanctuary, they had no chance.

He was later the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations (2001-2004) where he first promoted the war against Afghanistan and later the U.S. invasion of Iraq.

From June 2004 to 2005, he has worked as U.S. Ambassador in Iraq, now occupied by the U.S. and its allies. In 2005, President Bush appointed Negroponte to be in charge of all U.S. intelligence services.
President Reagan invites South Korea's military dictator to the White House. (February 1981)

- General Chun Doo Hwan became the first head of state to visit the Reagan White House.
- Reagan called Chun a key defender of freedom's frontier.
- This was just months after the Kwangju Massacre.
U.S. destroys Nicaragua; kills 40,000 people (1981-90)

Father Miguel D’Escoto, Foreign Minister of the democratically-elected government of Nicaragua during the 1980’s:

“Reagan in fact was an international outlaw.

He came to the Presidency of the United States shortly after Somoza — a dictator that the U.S. had imposed over Nicaragua for practically half a century — had been deposed by Nicaraguan Nationalists under the leadership of the Sandinista Liberation Front.

To Reagan Nicaragua had to be re-conquered….

“...The United States was brought to the world court by Nicaragua and received the condemnation that the United States failed to heed the sentence.

“They still owe Nicaragua by now must be between $20,000 [million] and $30,000 million. [$20-30 Billion]

“At the time when we left government that the damages caused by that Reagan war was over $17 billion.

“And this according to very moderate estimators of damage:

“People from the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, people from Harvard University and from Oxford and from the University of Paris.

“This is the team that was pulled together to estimate the damage.

“The United States was ordered to pay for the damage.

“Bush [Bush Senior] never even wanted to talk to me about it.

“I said, "Well, let's have a meeting so that you comply with your sentence of the court."

“He said to me in two different letters that there was nothing to talk about.

“So, Reagan did damage to Nicaragua beyond the imaginations of the people who are hearing me now. …

“The ripple effects of that; criminal murderous interventions in my country will go on for what, 50 years or more.”

—Father D’Escoto, in his interview of June 8, 2004, in Nicaragua.

Because the U.S. funded the “contra” army invasion of Nicaragua:

Two-year-old Luz Mabel Lumbi Rizo lost her arm to a contra bullet when her home was attacked on the 8th of December 1986, in the El Cedro district of Nicaragua.

Her father, Jose Francisco Lumbi Herrera, 52, was killed as was Luz Mabel's 38-day-old baby sister. Mother and 4 children were wounded.
CIA-backed counter-insurgency officers, led by General Efrain Rios Montt, seize power in Guatemala. (1982)

* Here General Rios Montt meets with President Reagan in Honduras.
Maurice Bishop, Prime Minister of Grenada, who faced constant U.S. destabilization efforts (1982)

“...We also pledge, on this platform today, our continuing and fullest support for our sisters and brothers in Angola, for our sisters and brothers in the African National Congress in South Africa, and for all of the front-line states that are today facing daily pressure from the South African military.

“...Today, we think of the vicious and wicked annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel, we think of the daily attacks on Lebanon and Syria by the Israelis. Today, we once again send our warmest and firmest handshake to all our friends in the Arab world and particularly to the people of Palestine, who must one day have their homeland returned.”

—Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, speaking on March 13, 1982, to a rally of 20,000 people in Grenada.

The next year, Bishop and almost his entire government were assassinated. The U.S. then invaded Grenada, and installed a government according to U.S. wishes.
U.S. funds the Israeli bombardment of Beirut (1982)

Tens of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians are murdered. Lebanon faces massive destruction, from which it has never recovered.

According to Uri Avineri, the liberal Israeli journalist, Ariel Sharon had told him—eight months before the invasion of Lebanon in June 1982—that he wanted to destroy the PLO in Lebanon, put the Phalangists in power, making Lebanon a kind of Christian protectorate, and getting Syrians out of Lebanon.
U.S. Kills 40,000 to Overthrow Elected Government of Nicaragua (1980’s)

Nicaragua’s hugely successful literacy campaign, and its education workers, and its health care workers, are specially targeted by the U.S.-financed invaders.

La epidemia de Molino Alto

Molino Alto está en León.

En este sitio no tienen un montón de alimentos.

Brief excerpt from literacy education comics. Such literacy tools were popularized by Nicaragua’s literacy campaign in the early 1980’s.

Georgino Andrade, 28 years old when he died.

He was the first of many literacy workers assassinated by “contras” in Nicaragua., ex-members of Somoza’s U.S.-backed National Guard.

Andrade was killed on May 18, 1980.
U.S. agency drafts a plan to impose martial law inside the U.S. (1982)

* The plan, by the deputy of a high U.S. official, was for use in a “crisis” such as “national opposition against a military invasion abroad”. Under the plan, military commanders would be appointed to run local governments.

Louis Giuffrida, Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency

(Plans for martial law in the event of a "crisis" such as "national opposition against a military invasion abroad") were "outlined in a June 30, 1982 memo by Guiffrida's deputy for national preparedness programs, John Brinkerhoff...."

"The scenario outlined in the Brinkerhoff memo resembled somewhat a paper Guiffrida had written in 1970 at the Army War College in Carlisle, Pa., in which he advocated martial law in case of a national uprising by black militants. The paper also advocated the roundup and transfer to 'assembly centers or relocation camps' of at least 21 million 'American Negroes'."

--from the Miami Herald, July 5, 1987, page 15A.
Grenada resists U.S. efforts to overthrow its government (1983)

Entire top leadership of Grenada is killed; U.S. invades and conquers the country. (October 1983)

The fight to divest from South Africa was won. (1983)

* Iowa universities push debate on divestment into public view.

**Bill would prevent**

By Jane Juffer
Drake U. Journalism Student

DES MOINES (INA) — South Africa may be many miles away, but in Iowa, the country is becoming a cause of concern.

On two college campuses and in the Iowa Legislature, voices have been raised against the apartheid government in South Africa, a government ruled by a white minority in the black majority population.

Critics of the minority rule, such as Iowa Sen. Thomas Mann, say the government is racist and oppressive. The critics recourse is often to attempt to reduce the influence of U.S. corporations that are operating in the country.

That is what Mann, a Des Moines Democrat, and Rep. Mike Connolly, a Dubuque Democrat, are trying to do by introducing a bill that would prevent Iowa from investing in companies that are operating in South Africa.

**LIKEWISE,** student groups on the campuses of Grinnell College and Drake University have sought to keep their institutions' investments "out of South Africa."

"The apartheid policy is a racist policy which this country should not condone," said Mann. "It is the antithesis of all credal statements that have been made by this country, from the Declaration of Independence to the Constitution and amendments."

The bill has been introduced in both the House and the Senate, but is now being re-drafted to cover more of the state's investments.
U.S. intervention against Arab & Muslim world, 1983-1990:

1983: U.S. sends troops to Lebanon, supposedly as part of a multinational "peace-keeping" operation but in reality to protect U.S. interests, including Israel's occupation forces. U.S. troops are withdrawn after a U.S. Marine barracks is destroyed.

1983: CIA helps to murder Gen. Ahmed Dlimi, a prominent Moroccan Army commander who seeks to overthrow the pro-U.S. Moroccan monarchy.

1984: U.S. shoots down two Iranian jets over the Persian Gulf.

1985: Using a car bomb near a mosque, as people were gathering for Friday prayers, the U.S. attempts to assassinate Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, a Lebanese spiritual leader. 80 people are killed, and hundreds are wounded in this crowded neighborhood of Beirut. The bomb blew a huge crater in the street and destroyed two seven-storey blocks of apartments, a mosque, and a movie theater. Many of the dead were passers-by.

1986: When a bomb goes off in a Berlin nightclub and kills two Americans, the U.S. blames Libya's Qaddafi. U.S. bombers strike Libyan military facilities, residential areas of Tripoli and Benghazi, and Qaddafi's house, killing 101 people, including Qaddafi's adopted daughter.

1987: The U.S. Navy is dispatched to the Persian Gulf to prevent Iran from cutting off Iraq's oil shipments. During these patrols, a U.S. ship shoots down an Iranian civilian airliner, killing all 290 people onboard.

1988: The Iraqi regime launches mass poison-gas attacks on Kurds, killing thousands and bulldozing many villages. The U.S. responds by increasing its support for the Iraqi regime.

July 1988: A cease-fire ends the Iran-Iraq war with neither side victorious. Approximately 1.5 million Iranians and Iraqis were killed during the 8-year war.

1989: The last Soviet troops leave Afghanistan. The war, started and fueled by the U.S. creation of an Afghan resistance army, has torn Afghanistan apart, killing more than one million Afghans and forcing one-third of the population to flee into refugee camps. More than 15,000 Soviet soldiers die in the war.

July 1990: April Glaspie, U.S. Ambassador to Iraq, meets with Saddam Hussein, who threatens military action against Kuwait for overproducing its oil quota, slant drilling for oil in Iraqi territory, and encroaching on Iraqi territory--seriously harming war-weakened Iraq. Glaspie replies, "We have no opinion on the Arab-Arab conflicts, like your border disagreement with Kuwait."

August 1990: Iraq invades Kuwait. The U.S. seizes the moment to assert its dominance in the post-Soviet world and strengthen its grip on the Persian Gulf: the U.S. condemns Iraq, rejects a diplomatic settlement, imposes sanctions, and prepares for an all-out military assault on Iraq.

July 3, 1988: The U.S. warship “Vincennes” shoots down an Iranian airliner, killing 290 passengers. Photo: Over 100 relatives of the victims traveled to scatter flowers in the sea, on the 13th anniversary of the U.S. warship’s attack on the airliner.
Sankara speaks up for Palestine at United Nations (1984)

“…I speak out in indignation thinking about the Palestinians whom an inhuman humanity has replaced with another people—a people only yesterday martyred at will.

“My thoughts reach out to this valiant Palestinian people, to the shattered families wandering across the world in search of refuge.”

—From Thomas Sankara’s October 4, 1984 speech to the U.N. General Assembly.

Sankara was President of Burkina Faso from 1983 until 1987, when he was assassinated.
CIA assassination manual distributed to kill Nicaragua’s government (1984)

A few weeks before the 1984 presidential election, news broke that the CIA had financed, produced, and distributed an assassination manual for the Nicaraguan Contras fighting the elected government of Nicaragua.

The CIA’s assassination manual, entitled “Psychological Operations in Guerrilla War,” recommended “selective use of violence for propagandistic effects” and to “neutralize” (i.e., kill) government officials.

Nicaraguan Contras were advised to lead demonstrations into clashes with the authorities, to provoke riots or shootings, which lead to the killing of one or more persons, who will be seen as the martyrs; this situation should be taken advantage of immediately against the Government to create even bigger conflicts.

The manual also recommended selective use of armed force for PSYOP [psychological operations] effect.... Carefully selected, planned targets — judges, police officials, tax collectors, etc. — may be removed for PSYOP effect in a UWOA [unconventional warfare operations area], but extensive precautions must insure that the people “concur” in such an act by thorough explanatory canvassing among the affected populace before and after conduct of the mission.

The CIA’s “Contra” army murdered 40,000 Nicaraguans in the 1980’s, with U.S. funding, and with U.S.-prepared assassination manuals.
Alex Odeh is murdered by American Zionists, who flee to Israel. (1985)

The Israeli government protects the killers from criminal prosecution.

Alex Odeh was an official of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee.

U.S. government authorities have cited Los Angeles-born Israeli Robert Manning as a “key suspect” in the Odeh assassination case, according to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. After many years of litigation, Israel agreed to extradite Manning, a veteran of “Jewish Defense League” (JDL) activities in the U.S., to California, where he was convicted of the mail bomb murder of someone else.

Under terms of the extradition worked out with Israel, however, Manning cannot be charged with the Odeh murder. Three other Americans living in Israel also have been mentioned as suspects in the Odeh murder. At least two of them are former JDL members, JDL national chairman Irv Rubin told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

Alex Odeh, a few months before his murder.
CIA-trained units bomb over 80 people to death in Beirut (1985)

On March 8th 1985, as crowds of worshipers were leaving their mosque, a CIA-trained unit killed over 80 Beirut residents, and injured approximately 200 more—

—using a truck bomb.
Colby College demonstration for divestment from South Africa (1985)

- Colby College is located in Waterville, Maine.
- 8 days after the divestment demonstration, Colby College’s governing board voted unanimously to divest from South Africa.

Students at the October, 11, 1985 divestment demonstration.

As part of National Anti-Apartheid Day, over 250 people demonstrated on the Miller Library steps to hear speeches by Colby College President Cotter, Professor Tietenberg, and campus religious figures.

This event coincided with an on-going petition campaign calling on Colby to divest the $7.5 million it held in corporations with assets in South Africa.

The Colby College Board of Trustees responded on October 19: they resolved by a 20-0 vote that "Colby will divest all remaining financial instruments of corporations having direct investment in South Africa unless, by May of 1987, legal apartheid is in the process of being dismantled."
Israel and U.S. team up to kill hundreds of thousands in Guatemala (1980’s)

“In Central America, Israel is the ‘dirty work’ contractor for the U.S. administration” —Matityahu Peled, member of the Israeli parliament, in “Ha’aretz” (August 4, 1985 article: “Israel and the Arms Market”)

Even in the midst of the endless misery and cruelty of Central America, Guatemala stands out… What is unique is the extent to which those who carried out the deliberate policies of endless killings have proclaimed their indebtedness to Israel, as the source not only of their hardware, but of their inspiration.

“Israel became the main support of the Guatemalan military regimes, as attested to by both General Romeo Lucas Garcia and General Efrain Rios Montt in no uncertain terms…”

“Many of our soldiers were trained by Israelis” — General Efrain Rios Montt.

“General Rodolfo Lobos Zamora mentioned the United States, Israel, and Argentina as countries that offered Guatemalan military aid ’spontaneously’ (‘Enfoprensa’, 1984)”

“A newscast on Israeli state television of March 7, 1982, said both Israel and South Africa were supplying arms to Guatemala…”

“The Israeli ambassador in Washington, Meir Rosenne, reportedly met early in 1984 with General Vernon Walters of the CIA who asked for a greater Israeli involvement in defending the Free World in Central America; Rosenne agreed with his ideas and spirit.”

Israel uses F-15 jets to bomb the capital of Tunisia and kill 75 people (October 1, 1985)

- U.S. refused to warn Tunisia that this aerial bombardment was coming.
- Israel used “smart bombs” that tore people to shreds beyond recognition.
- President Reagan then welcomed Israeli Foreign Minister Peres to Washington, just a few days later.

Reagan with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

The U.S. cooperated with Israel, as Israel bombed Tunis. Note that Tunisia was a U.S. ally at the time.

That aerial bombardment killed twenty Tunisians and fifty-five Palestinians, with smart bombs that tore people to shreds beyond recognition.

U.S. journals had little interest, because the victims were Arabs and the killers were the Israeli air force operating together with the U.S. government.

The United States had cooperated in the massacre by refusing to warn its ally Tunisia that the bombers were on their way. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had telephoned Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, to inform him that the U.S. administration "had considerable sympathy for the Israeli action," the press reported.

Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres was welcomed to Washington just a few days later as a man of peace, while the press solemnly discussed his consultations with President Reagan on "the evil scourge of terrorism" and what could be done to counter it.
Police bomb a neighborhood, to eliminate a Black group. 11 die. (1985)

- The fire destroyed 61 houses in Philadelphia, leaving 250 people homeless.
- Of the 11 people killed in the fire, five were children.

From the “New York Times” report, published May 14, 1985:

“Police Drop Bomb on Radicals' Home in Philadelphia”

“A state police helicopter this evening dropped a bomb on a house occupied by an armed group after a 24-hour siege involving gun battles. A 90-minute shootout this morning came after a week of growing tension between the city and the group, known as Move. Residents in the western Philadelphia neighborhood had complained about the group for years. The only known survivors from within the house were a woman and a child. The fire spread to 50 to 60 other houses in the neighborhood, said the Fire Commissioner, William Richmond. He declared the fire under control about 11:40 P.M.

“Aimed to Hit Bunker

“The Police Commissioner, Gregore Sambor, said tonight that it was his decision to drop the charge, a square package of explosives designed to destroy a bunker atop the house and drop it through to the second floor. He said the charge succeeded in eliminating the threat from the roof, but touched off the fire. Steve Harmon, a resident of the area, said: "Drop a bomb on a residential area? I never in my life heard of that. It's like Vietnam.”

Ramona Africa is the sole adult survivor of the May 13, 1985 massacre of 11 members of the MOVE organization.

The City of Philadelphia dropped a C4 bomb on MOVE’s Osage Avenue home in West Philadelphia. Both Ramona and Birdie Africa (the only 2 survivors) report that as the MOVE family attempted to escape their burning home, they were met with massive rounds of automatic gunfire, forcing 11 members of the MOVE family to be burned alive.

Ramona dodged police gunfire and escaped from the fire with permanent scarring from the burns.
The fight to divest from South Africa was won. (1985)

- University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) demonstration, in 1985, demanding divestment from Apartheid South Africa:

From the UCLA “Daily Bruin” (“Anti-apartheid actions recalled”, May 18, 2004 “Daily Bruin” article)—

"UC policy and divestment"

“Even with the tent city, protests and other forms of activism, the proposal for divestment was defeated by a vote of 16 to 10 on June 10, 1985.

“But later that year, the University Committee on Education Exchange Programs with South Africa was formed to discuss how the system should react to apartheid…. in July 1986 the regents enacted a new investment policy. The policy stated that the UC would gradually divest from specified companies.

“The fall of apartheid"

“Starting with the movements throughout the 1980s, the apartheid regime was gradually weakened, and in 1990 Mandela was released from prison.

“By 1991 the government had repealed many of its laws, and on April 27, 1994 the first free all-race elections were held.

“Though UCLA played a small part in protesting apartheid, students and faculty had found a common cause behind which to unite.

" ‘It was very exciting; people were politically involved,” Alpers said. “There were so many things going on; it was very symbolic especially taken all together because it was happening on every UC campus.’
The Fight to Divest from South Africa was Won. (Yale, November 1985)

- Yale University demonstration for divestment, November 1, 1985:

Nelson Mandela, writing in his book "Long Walk to Freedom":

“I have always believed that to be a freedom fighter one must suppress many of the personal feelings that make one feel like a separate individual rather than part of a mass movement.

“One is fighting for the liberation of millions of people, not the glory of one individual.”
Tufts University demonstration to divest from South Africa (Nov. 8, 1985)

- Notice how blunt the students are, in demanding divestment now.
- Notice their blunt condemnation of racism at Tufts and worldwide.
- This is from the television news story broadcast at the time, in Boston:

A summary of the television news story, broadcast on WGBH-TV, in Boston, on November 8, 1985:

“... A student speaks about the university's policy on divestiture from South Africa. The student calls on the Board of Trustees to divest completely from South Africa. Another student talks about the protesters' efforts to contact and negotiate with the university administration and Board of Trustees.

“A group of students hold a small meeting at a shantytown set up on the Tufts University campus. A large banner reads, "Divest now." Protesters talks about their efforts to communicate with the university administration and Board of Trustees on the issue of divestment from South Africa. The protesters accuse Jean Mayer (President, Tufts University) of not cooperating with the students. One protester promises radical action on campus if the university does not divest. The protesters say that the Board of Trustees is ducking the issue. They accuse the Board of ignoring the voices of students and faculty. The tape features shots of the shantytown on the Tufts campus.

“...The white male student says that the student protesters are not escalating the problem; that the Board of Trustees is refusing to resolve the problem. The white male student says that the trustees need to vote on divestment; that the students will not stand for a continuation of the hypocritical policies of the university. The student adds that the trustees are ignoring the voices of students and faculty. The reporter asks why the protesters feel strongly about apartheid. One of the white female students says that Tufts University is playing a role in supporting an abhorrent policy; that the protesters are speaking out against racism at Tufts and all over the world. ..."
Since the 1960s the African National Congress had called for economic sanctions to weaken racist rule over South Africa.

By the 1970’s, with U.S. support, South Africa was bombing and destroying the infrastructures of Black neighboring states, as well as trying to keep its own Black majority in semi-slavery.

Colleges, states and cities imposed "people's sanctions" by divesting— by getting rid of their investments in companies doing business in South Africa. Responding to the internal struggle of South Africa’s Black majority, and to external efforts to isolate apartheid, companies withdrew from South Africa. Banks stopped making new loans. Public outrage compelled Congress to pass the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 that imposed sanctions against South Africa. This was approved in spite of President Reagan's veto, and in spite of Republican Party control over the U.S. Senate.
This Guatemalan boy is nine months old.
The average U.S. cat eats more beef than the average Central American person. (1986)

The U.S. & Guatemalan governments have impoverished Guatemala for a long time. Until 1986 every head of state in Guatemala was a graduate of the Politecnica Military Academy. That academy was headed by U.S. military officers between 1931 and 1945. At least two U.S. special forces Green Berets were teaching there between 1980 and 1982.

Between 1977 and 1981 the U.S. allowed Israel to ship Guatemala’s dictators 50,000 rifles, 1000 machine guns, and 5 large helicopters, large numbers of Uzis, grenade launchers, armored cars and patrol boats, assistance in building an ammunition plant, secret police advisors and a police computer system to keep tabs on 80 percent of Guatemala’s population.
CIA plane shot down as it supplied Death Squad invasion forces against Nicaragua  (October 1986)

- These mercenary invasion forces, the “contras”, were built on the ex-National Guard, which the U.S.-backed dictator Somoza had used to kills tens of thousands of Nicaraguans in the 1970’s. This failed to save Somoza. In 1979, he was thrown out of power in a popular uprising.
- So the U.S. government scooped these ex-Guard forces out of their exile in Miami and elsewhere, and re-assembled them into an invasion and assassination force, to destroy as much of Nicaragua as possible.
- They killed tens of thousand more Nicaraguans throughout the 1980’s.

U.S. mercenary Eugene Hasenfus, shown at right, facing legal proceedings in Nicaragua. His CIA supply plane was shot down over Nicaragua, on October 5, 1986.

This created worldwide publicity over the U.S. secret war against Nicaragua.
U.S. pilot captured by Nicaragua while bringing in supplies to local Klan forces ("contras") (1986)
Demonstration against U.S. aid to the “contras” (Houston; March 19, 1986)

- The “contras” were a Death Squad force created by the U.S., from the ruins of Somoza’s former National Guard.

- The Nicaraguan Revolution had deposed Somoza and his Guard in 1979.

- But, re-animated by U.S. aid and direction, the “contras” spent the entire 1980’s killing 40,000 Nicaraguans.

- U.S. or international laws were enforced, anywhere, to stop the U.S. from continuing to destroy Nicaragua.
Killers trained at U.S. Air Force Base, to continue War on Nicaragua (1986)

- Protesters are shown outside Eglin Air Force Base, in Florida, in December 1986.
- They demand a halt to the U.S. supply, funding, and training of the “contra” army. The sole purpose of the “contras” was to keep assassinating Nicaraguans until the elected government would fall.
- The U.S. “contra” forces killed about 40,000 Nicaraguans in the 1980’s.

December 1986 demonstration against U.S. training and funding of the “contras”.

![Demonstration against U.S. training and funding of the “contras”](image-url)
A Freedom March in South Africa
(1986)

- Banner says- “Release Our Leaders- Mandela, Sisulu, Kathrada, Mbeki, Mhlababa, and all Political Prisoners.”
- The U.S. was still protecting South Africa’s white dictatorship from economic sanctions.
- South Africa was still launching military attacks on the independent Black states of Southern Africa.
South Africa bombs Zimbabwean offices & shopping centers (1986-87)

* The U.S. continued protecting white-ruled South Africa from sanctions.

From 1980 onward, in the eight majority ruled states of the region, South Africa did the following:

- invaded three capitals (Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique) and four other countries (Angola, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, and Zambia);
- tried to assassinate two prime ministers (Lesotho and Zimbabwe);
- backed dissident groups that brought chaos to two countries (Angola and Mozambique) and less serious disorder in two others (Lesotho and Zimbabwe);
- disrupted the oil supplies of six countries…
- attacked the railways…

“More than 100,000 people have been killed, most of them starved to death in Mozambique…”

“More than one million people have been displaced…”

South Africa continued assassinating Black leaders & their sympathizers (1986-88)

- And 100,000 Mozambicans are confirmed to have been starved to death, by South Africa’s sabotage of their food relief trucks four years earlier.

- Yet the U.S. continued protecting South Africa from comprehensive economic sanctions.

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**President Samora Machel of Mozambique, assassinated by the South African regime in 1986.**

A South African government death squad member, Hans Louw, confirmed that he was part of a "clean-up team", assigned to go to the crash site, and to finish off the Mozambican President if he survived a planned airplane crash.

Louw confirmed that South African Military Intelligence used a false navigation beacon to lure the plane off course. Machel died on impact, as the presidential aircraft smashed into a hillside at Mbuzini.

A Rhodesian death squad member has confirmed this as well.

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The fight to divest from South Africa was won. (1986 poster)

- From nationwide university campaign to stop investing in companies doing business in South Africa:
The fight to divest from South Africa was won. (1986)

* Harvard student body votes to divest, in a campus-wide referendum.

The Harvard Crimson

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Students Say Yes to Divestment, Support Council Action on Issue
Both Referendum Questions Pass by 2-1

By STACIE A. LIPP
CRIMSON STAFF WRITER

Two out of three students think the University should sell its stock in companies with ties to South Africa according to the results of an Undergraduate Council referendum.

Almost as many students said they want the council to help put pressure on the University to divest.

Almost 3000 students voted in the referendum, held in dining halls over the last three days. They voted on whether they approved of the following statements:

."Harvard University ought to divest completely from any institution that does business in the Republic of South Africa."

."The Undergraduate Council shall support and encourage the majority view on the preceding proposition through appropriate means."

Responding to the first statement, 1840 students, or 65.4 percent of those voting, supported divestment, while while 974, or 34.6 percent, voted no, said Steven B. Smith '87, council vice chairman.
U.S. Bombs Tripoli & Benghazi, in Libya (April 14, 1986)

The U.S. also bombed the home and office of Libya’s leader, Muammar Qaddafi, killing his daughter and seriously wounding his two youngest sons.

U.S. aerial photo of some places the U.S. bombed in Libya, in April 1986.

This is how the world looks, from the eyes of the U.S. military.
CIA Director Casey gives Saddam more satellite intelligence. Casey urges Iraq to attack more of Iran (1984-86)

The “Washington Post” reported, on December 15 and 16, 1986, that the CIA had been giving Saddam’s regime satellite photos and other military intelligence, since 1984 or earlier.

This enabled Saddam to use poison gas against Iranian soldiers, and to hit other targets more easily, too.

The “Post” also stated that CIA Director William Casey met, in both October and November of 1986, with senior Iraqi officials, to make certain that their U.S. intelligence channel was working— and “to encourage more attacks on Iranian installations, the source said.”

At that point, Saddam stepped up his bombardment of Tehran, of Iran’s power stations, and of Iran’s oil tankers.

Approximately 1.5 million people died in this war.

The war was totally unwanted by the people of Iran or Iraq.

But the U.S. had encouraged and aided Saddam from the beginning, to destroy and loot Iran.

Soon after the war ended, starting in 1990, the U.S. got busy destroying Iraq.
White South Africa continues invading & bombing Black Africa (1986)

* This included South Africa’s simultaneous military attacks on 3 African capitals—Harare, Lusaka, and Gaborone, all members of the British Commonwealth.

Even after military invasions and bombings of African capitals, the United States continued to protect the white South African dictatorship from any comprehensive military sanctions.

At right is a South African leaflet scattered around Harare, Zimbabwe by the attacking military forces of South Africa.
Ben Linder. (Killed in 1987)

- He was murdered by U.S.-funded death squads in Nicaragua—by the "contras"—as he tried to bring electricity to remote farming communities.
Israel kills 1,392 Palestinians.
Israel injures 130,787 Palestinians.

* U.S. gives Israel billions of dollars, every year, to keep killing Palestinians.

In the same time period, Israel also detained 18,211 Palestinians, and destroyed 185,000 Palestinian trees. (Source: Palestine Human Rights Information Centre, June 1994.)

The injuries and detentions, in which the bones of Palestinian men were systematically broken, prevented them from earning a living or helping their families.

This mass murder, mass torture, and mass destruction of Palestinian society, was carried out by Israeli "hawks" and "doves" together:

For example, Israeli General Amram Mitzna was regarded as a leader of the so-called "peace camp" within the Israeli Labor Party. As Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) military commander over the West Bank under Yitzhak Rabin, Mitzna in 1987 and 1988 carried out Rabin's command to "break the bones" of the Palestinians. His infamous "iron fist" policy against the non-violent uprising involved the following measures: a deliberate shoot-to-kill policy against unarmed Palestinian demonstrators, including children; mass detentions without trial; beatings and torture; and, most famous of all, a systematic policy of crushing the bones of the hands and arms of Palestinian young men and boys for throwing stones at occupying tanks.

From 1987 to 1993, a worsening health disaster developed for Palestinians, due to lack of food, water and medicines. Another institution that was prevented from working was the school; during curfew schools were prevented from opening. Children spent weeks and months without going to school – Israeli armed forces targeted school buildings as well as hospitals. Unemployment rose higher. At that time, Palestinians could often only find work if they were willing to wake at 3AM, travel long distances, wait two hours at border crossings, work 8 hours, and finally return home very late in the evening. Later, even that employment dried up.

Heavy U.S. aid to Israel, military, diplomatic, economic, and political, has continued from the early 1970's without interruption until the present day. The U.S. has also used its power, for many years, to block any United Nations action to restrain the Israeli military.
Israel was Apartheid South Africa's Most Intimate Ally (1970’s– 1980’s)

“The alliance between Israel and South Africa is more intimate and more extensive than anything similar in Israel’s history....”

- The U.S. was an ally of both:

“... In one instance, in fact, the United States asked Israel to support South Africa—in 1975, U.S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger asked Israel to help with the failing South African invasion of Angola. Israel responded by sending military advisers and electronic equipment to the front.” [ referencing the “Economist”, article entitled “The Israeli Connection”, November 5, 1977].


One year later, in 1988—
Dolores Huerta is beaten by police, who break her ribs and rupture her spleen. (September 1988)

- She required emergency surgery to save her life.
- She had been passing out news releases on the United Farm Workers’ grape boycott, outside a San Francisco hotel where Vice-President George H.W. Bush was speaking, when the police beat her to the pavement.

- She was a founder of the United Farm Workers union in 1962, second in charge after Cesar Chavez. She was the union’s principal negotiator.

- She had quit teaching and become a union organizer because "I couldn't stand seeing kids come to class hungry and needing shoes. I thought I could do more by organizing farm workers than by trying to teach their hungry children."

- Arrested 22 times, she was often in physical danger due to her work for the union.
Protest against the U.S. war on Nicaragua (in Washington DC; 1988)
White South Africa car-bombs Albie Sachs, an anti-apartheid writer (1988)

Sachs, a well-known South African writer and lawyer, lost his eye and his right arm in this car-bombing attack by South Africa’s security services.

It happened on a main street in Maputo, Mozambique, April 7, 1988.

The United States was still protecting the white South African dictatorship from any comprehensive economic sanctions.
U.S. invades Panama, murders over 1,000 Panamanians (December 1989)

President George H.W. Bush invaded Panama because its head of state, Manuel Noriega, had finally refused to continue aiding the U.S. war on Nicaragua.

On December 20, 1989, President Bush ordered U.S. forces to invade Panama, resulting in the deaths of over 1,000 Panamanians and the destruction of thousands of private dwellings, public buildings, and commercial structures.

U.S. soldiers buried dead Panamanians in mass graves, often without identification. The head of state, Manuel Noriega, who was systematically demonized by the U.S. government and press, ultimately surrendered to U.S. forces and was brought to Miami, Florida, on extra-territorial U.S. criminal charges.
AMY GOODMAN: “...Let me start by asking, is it proper to say that Constant [Emmanuel "Toto" Constant] launched FRAPH [Haitian death squad] or did US intelligence agencies?

ALLAN NAIRN: ‘Well, Constant did with the support of the DIA [U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency] and also the CIA…. Well, many of them were on the payroll of the US Government. Historically, the US had backed oppressive forces in Haiti for centuries. France plundered the wealth of Haiti. After that, when there wasn't much left, even though there wasn't much left to plunder, the US backed a series of repressive regimes, under The Duvaliers, through Israel, the US funded massive military and intelligence aid. And after Baby Doc Duvalier was brought down by a popular uprising, the US continued to back the paramilitary forces.

“Starting around 1989, the US Defense Intelligence Agency encouraged the formation of FRAPH, essentially a terrorist group. Colonel Patrick Collins, the defense attaché, began working with Constant. And Constant was later placed on the CIA payroll. He received cash payments from John Kambourian, the CIA Station Chief.

“Also one of the key leaders of the coup that ousted Aristide from his democratically elected presidency, the first time around, Michelle Francois, was also on the payroll according to a CIA -- the CIA payroll according to a US State Department official I interviewed. So, many of the officials whom Clinton was claiming to be fighting, were actually his employees...

...ALLAN NAIRN: “But what the first Bush administration and then Clinton did in backing FRAPH was they backed a terrorist organization. They were never held to account for that....

AMY GOODMAN: “In fact, Emmanuel Constant is right here in the United States. Can you explain what happened to him when he came here and why he’s protected, as Bush is talking about a war on terror, and on terrorists?

ALLAN NAIRN: “Well, FRAPH was involved in hundreds, perhaps thousands, of murders of civilians. At one point, they set fire to the ‘Cite Soleil’ neighborhood of Port-Au-Prince. It's an undisputed fact that they were launched by US Intelligence. Clinton's Secretary of State, Warren Christopher, confirmed that fact after the initial report came out.... After the US military came in and occupied Haiti, they seized the files, the archives of FRAPH, and the police, and the Haitian military, and they have kept them....

AMY GOODMAN: “... On the issue of Emmanuel ‘Toto’ Constant, who is right here in the United States: Congressmember Waters, is there any move in Congress, in being a part of the war on terror, to go after this person, who is responsible for so many deaths, and to call for his trial and imprisonment here in the United States?

U.S. CONGRESSWOMAN MAXINE WATERS: “Unfortunately, no. He's walking around in New York. He has been sighted by several people who have mentioned having seen him, and as your guest was saying, Allan Nairn, that he was on the C.I.A. / D.I.A. payroll, and he's protected. I wouldn't even be surprised if he didn't end up back in Haiti, just as you have heard, that Guy Philippe is back there, and Chamblain is back there. These murderers and ex-FRAPH members re-entered without anybody saying a word. The United States knows where these guys are. They may still be on the C.I.A. payroll, but certainly they would know what their movement is. They know that they're back. They know that they're armed, and they know what they're doing. It's a coup d’etat in motion all over again with the same players.”

—“Democracy Now!” radio show, aired February 26, 2004. ("Haiti: Different Coup, Same Paramilitary Leaders")
U.S. military invades Panama, overthrows its government, kills over 1,000 people, and conducts arrests in the streets (1989)
Police kill Black people (1991-present)

July 13, 2000, BBC World News:
“'Brutality' cases sour community relations”

“The beating of a black man by police in Philadelphia is already inviting comparison with previous high profile cases alleging police brutality. Television coverage showed the man, Thomas Jones, being beaten and kicked during his arrest by a group of both white and black police officers.

...The incident was reminiscent of the police beating of Rodney King in Los Angeles in 1991. Four white officers were accused, but acquitted of most of the charges - leading to the 1992 riots which saw areas of Los Angeles looted and burned.

“Police in Philadelphia were themselves accused of heavy handiness some years ago. In 1985, the city's first black mayor, Wilson Goode, sanctioned police action to evict a black separatist organisation called Move from a fortified house. The police attempted to remove a concrete bunker on the roof with an explosive device dropped from a helicopter. The resulting fire killed 11 Move members - five children and six adults - and destroyed more than 60 homes in two city blocks. Only two Move members survived - and they said police had continued to fire at them as they attempted to leave the burning building.

“More recently, it has been New York City's police who have attracted accusations of racism. In 1997, two officers were charged with assaulting a Haitian immigrant, Abner Louima, in a police station toilet. He had a broken broom handle forced into his rectum and was subsequently admitted to hospital for two-and-a-half months. Justin Volpe, was sentenced to 30 years in prison after admitting the assault while Charles Schwarz, who was convicted of holding Mr Louima down, was jailed for 15 years and eight months. Two other white officers were convicted of conspiring to cover up the assault.

“In February this year, thousands demonstrated in New York calling for social justice and law enforcement reforms after the acquittal of four white policemen on charges of murdering an unarmed West African man. Amadou Diallo was hit by 19 out of 41 shots fired by the four policemen as he stood at the entrance of his Bronx apartment.

“In April, protesters clashed with New York City police during a funeral procession for another unarmed black man killed by officers. Twenty-three police officers and four civilians were injured in the clashes, and 27 people were arrested on charges that included disorderly conduct and inciting a riot. The disturbance came after a procession of protesters and mourners several miles long followed a hearse carrying the body of 26-year-old Patrick Dorismond, who was shot dead on 16 March. Dorismond was shot after an officer conducting a drug sting allegedly asked Dorismond if he would sell him marijuana. The two scuffled, buck-up officers arrived and one officer's gun went off, killing Dorismond.”
Rodney King is beaten by Los Angeles police (March 3, 1991)

* An all-white jury then frees the police.
U.S. destroys Iraq, causes over 1 million to die (1991-2002)

When Air Force Chief of Staff General Michael J. Dugan mentioned plans to destroy the Iraqi civilian economy to the press on September 16, 1990, he was removed from office.

President Bush then coerced the United Nations Security Council into an unprecedented series of resolutions, finally securing authority for any nation in its absolute discretion by all necessary means to enforce the resolutions. To secure votes the U.S. paid multi-billion dollar bribes, offered arms for regional wars, threatened and carried out economic retaliation, forgave multi-billion dollar loans (including a $7 billion loan to Egypt for arms), offered diplomatic relations despite human rights violations and in other ways corruptly exacted votes, creating the appearance of near universal international approval of U.S. policies toward Iraq. A country which opposed the U.S., as Yemen did, lost millions of dollars in aid, as promised, the costliest vote it ever cast. Bush ordered the destruction of facilities essential to civilian life and economic productivity throughout Iraq.

Starting January 16, 1991, U.S. aerial and missile bombardment of Iraq met no resistance from Iraqi aircraft, and no effective anti-aircraft or anti-missile ground fire. Iraq was defenseless.

For 42 days, the U.S. flew 110,000 air sorties against Iraq, dropping 88,000 tons of bombs, nearly seven times the equivalent of the atomic bomb that destroyed Hiroshima. 93% of the bombs were free falling bombs, most dropped from higher than 30,000 feet. Of the remaining 7% of the bombs with electronically guided systems, more than 25% missed their targets, nearly all caused damage primarily beyond any identifiable target.

Most of the targets were civilian facilities.

The U.S. assault left Iraq in a near apocalyptic condition as reported by the first United Nations observers after the war. U.S. destruction of civilian water, sewage, electrical, and other infrastructure left the civilian population without heat, cooking fuel, refrigeration, potable water, telephones, power for radio or TV reception, public transportation, or fuel for private automobiles. It also limited food supplies, closed schools, created massive unemployment, severely limited economic activity and caused hospitals and medical services to shut down. The U.S. then enforced a draconian 12-year embargo on Iraq, virtually killing the entire economy, even choking off essential medical supplies and water purification materials.

Approximately 1.5 million people died from dehydration, dysentery, diseases caused by impure water and depleted uranium pollution, by their inability to obtain effective medical assistance, and by debilitation from hunger, shock, exposure, and stress.

The U.S. used illegal weaponry against the civilian population, including napalm, cluster and anti-personnel fragmentation bombs; "superbombs," 2.5 ton devices, and fuel air explosives. Those fuel air weapons included the BLU-82, a 15,000-pound device capable of incinerating everything within hundreds of yards.

Cluster and anti-personnel fragmentation bombs were used in Basra and other cities. The CBU-75 carries 1,800 bomblets called Sadeyes. One type of Sadeyes can explode before hitting the ground, on impact, or be timed to explode at different times after impact. Each bomblet contains 600 razor sharp steel fragments lethal up to 40 feet. The 1,800 bomblets from one CBU-75 can cover an area equal to 157 football fields with deadly shrapnel.

January 16, 1991: For 42 days, U.S. and allied planes pound Iraq, dropping 88,000 tons of bombs, systematically targeting and largely destroying its electrical and water systems. On February 22, 1991, the U.S. coalition begins its 100-hour ground war. Heavily armed U.S. units drive deep into southern Iraq. Overall, 100,000 to 200,000 Iraqis are killed during the war.

Iraq is systematically starved and crippled from then until now.

1991: Iraq withdraws from Kuwait and agrees to a UN-brokered cease-fire, but the U.S. and Britain insist that devastating sanctions be maintained. The U.S. declares large parts of north and south Iraq "no-fly" zones for Iraqi aircraft.

1991-present: 17,000 to 24,000 U.S. troops remain in the Persian Gulf region at any given time.

1992: U.S. Marines invade Somalia, attempting to install a more pro-U.S. regime. In June 1983, after numerous gun battles with Aidid’s forces, U.S. helicopters strafe Aidid supporters, killing scores. In October, when U.S. forces attempt to kidnap two Aidid lieutenants, a fierce gunbattle breaks out. Five U.S. helicopters are shot down, 18 U.S. soldiers killed and 73 wounded, while 500 to 1000 Somalians are killed and many more injured.

March 1992: U.S. Defense Department drafts new, post-Soviet "Defense Planning Guidance" paper stating, "In the Middle East and Southwest Asia, our overall objective is to remain the predominant outside power in the region and preserve U.S. and Western access to the region's oil."

1993: U.S. brokers a "peace" agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization at Oslo, Norway. The agreement strengthens Israel and U.S. domination, while leaving Palestinians nominal control over a tiny part of their historic homeland, broken up into isolated pieces surrounded by Israel. No provisions are made for the return of the four million Palestinian refugees living outside of Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza.


1995: The U.S. imposes oil and trade sanctions against Iran, reinforcing sanctions in effect since 1979.

1995: With U.S. backing, Turkey launches a major military offensive, involving some 35,000 Turkish troops, against the Kurds in northern Iraq.

August 1998: President Clinton sends 75 cruise missiles pounding into rural Afghanistan --supposedly targeting Osama Bin Laden. The U.S. also destroys a factory producing half of Sudan's pharmaceutical supply, claiming the factory is involved in chemical warfare. No evidence ever supported this claim.

December 16-19, 1998: The U.S. and Britain launch "Operation Desert Fox," a bombing campaign supposedly aimed at destroying Iraq's nuclear, chemical and biological weapons programs. For most of the next year, U.S. and British planes strike Iraq every day with missiles. (BBC)

January 2001: UN estimates that 4,500 Iraqi children are still dying every month from disease and malnutrition as a result of sanctions against Iraq. U.S. planes, which have flown over 280,000 sorties in Iraq over the past decade, continue to attack from the air. In just two years, over 300 Iraqis were killed in these bombings.
During his presidency, Bill Clinton presided over a starvation regime of economic sanctions against the population of Iraq, which the United Nations estimated took the lives of as many as a million Iraqis, the vast majority of them children.

In May of 1996, "60 Minutes" aired an interview with Madeline Albright, who at the time was Clinton's UN Ambassador. CBS Correspondent Leslie Stahl said to Albright, "We have heard that a half million children have died. I mean, that's more children than died in Hiroshima. And -- and you know, is the price worth it?"

Madeline Albright replied "I think this is a very hard choice, but the price -- we think the price is worth it."

Clinton set the tone for the Bush administration's invasion of Iraq. It was Clinton who began the most sustained bombing campaign since Vietnam, when, in 1998, he began almost daily aerial attacks on Iraq in the so-called “no-fly” zones. And in 1998, Clinton’s administration made so-called “regime change” in Iraq the official US policy.
Demonstrators Demand that the CIA Remove its Death Squads from Haiti (October 13, 1993)

- But the U.S. never stopped protecting their Death Squads in Haiti.
- The Death Squads were known as “FRAPH”, and earlier as the “Tontons Macoutes”. They were closely allied with the U.S.-supported military.
- They protected the rich from dissent, they struck fear into the population, and they destroyed any hope that elected governments could survive.

500 demonstrators, in Miami, on October 13, 1993.

They are demanding that the U.S. withdraw its Death Squads from Haiti and allow the elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, overthrown in 1991, to return to office.

President Aristide was finally allowed to return, gravely weakened by U.S.-supported Death Squads, and by a U.S.-imposed starvation budget for Haiti.

In 2004, the U.S. sent the same Death Squads back into Haiti, to violently seize power again, and to again overthrow President Aristide.
Israel bombs 400,000 Lebanese people out of their homes. (1993)

* U.S. Congress continues pouring billions of dollars into Israel every year.

Tens of thousands of Israeli missiles and artillery crashed into roughly 100 towns and villages in Lebanon. Some accounts say 300,000 fled South Lebanon, not 400,000.

South Lebanon emptied out, trying to run from Israeli missiles and artillery.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres gave the order to bomb Lebanon, in 1993 and again in 1996.

Here he is, giving the “Golden Anniversary Award” to Ohio State Treasurer Joseph T. Deters, for “leadership in the implementation of Israel Bonds into Ohio’s investment portfolio.”

Many state governments, within the United States, buy Israel Bonds. They even smile for the cameras.
U.S. Senator Hollings says African leaders attend international conferences to get “a good square meal” (December 1993)

“Everybody likes to go to Geneva. I used to do it for the Law of the Sea conferences and you’d find these potentates from down in Africa, you know, rather than eating each other, they’d just come up and get a good square meal in Geneva.”

—quotation by U.S. Senator Ernest Hollings, a leading so-called “liberal” governor before becoming a leading Democratic Party Senator.
Guatemalan children hunting for food in the capital city (1994)

Four decades earlier, Guatemala had a full political spectrum, and a popularly elected government. The United Fruit Company’s plantations were beginning to be taken over by the government, to help feed the nation.

So the U.S. government forcibly overthrew Guatemala’s democracy, and installed fascist dictators who killed hundreds of thousands of Guatemalans.
Clinton pushes for a racist “Welfare to Work” law (1995-96)

- The debate blamed poverty on the poor, and killed benefits after 5 years.
- This was after $3 trillion in U.S. military spending during the 1980’s.

At right: President Clinton signing his “Welfare-to-Work” law on August 22, 1996.

It permanently ended assistance to the poor, known as AFDC, after five years.

It was officially named the “Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act.” It forced “welfare mothers” to leave their children and go work somewhere, or else they would lose government assistance.

This is in a country with a long-shattered public transportation network, where money, jobs, housing, educational resources, medical care, and social services have been massively exported to white suburbs which are inaccessible without a car. Many trillions of dollars have been simply handed over to U.S. military contractors, and to other military uses.

Clinton’s law required people to find employment as quickly as possible or be placed in unpaid “workfare” jobs for 20 hours per week in order to receive assistance. If families did not comply with the welfare rules, they would lose all or part of their assistance.

In 1995, 9 million American children received AFDC, and two-thirds of AFDC recipients were children. AFDC protected poor children from hunger and homelessness, says David Kass of the Children’s Defense Fund. (Coniff, The Progressive, 8/94). It cost $15 billion, which represented 1% of the U.S. budget.

Corporate welfare was left untouched, and largely un-debated. For example, U.S. subsidies for agribusiness in 1994 cost over $29 billion alone (James P. Donahue, The Washington Post, 3/6/94).

Also un-debated were obstacles to Black job-seekers. Of job applicants who were U.S.-born African Americans, only 14% were hired, according to a study by the Urban Institute, May 1, 1995.

Most jobs found by workfare recipients were low-paid service jobs, with many in food preparation, temporary work, or hotels and motels. Low-paid, part-time workers are not eligible for unemployment insurance. In fact, unemployment insurance is reaching, at most, only 40% of unemployed workers.

Since welfare was restructured, fewer families are receiving government aid, despite an increase in the number of unemployed workers. This places more pressure on private and religious charities to provide for the increasing needs of the unemployed. Service providers are seeing overwhelming increases in requests for emergency food assistance and shelter due to the effects of welfare “reform.”
U.S. and other major banks strip Africa, Asia, and Latin America of public health, education, and food subsidies (1996)

Meningitis strikes 14 African nations—40,000 are stricken in Burkina Faso alone. World lending institutions had already bled Africa dry of public health, education, and other supposedly “wasteful” spending in return for past loans.
400,000 Lebanese run for their lives from Israeli bombing—The bombing is paid for and approved by the U.S. government (1996)
Israeli Prime Minister Peres bombs 400,000 people out of Southern Lebanon—again in 1996.

WHAT AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL SAID:

[The declaration by Israel that whole areas of Lebanon were free-fire zones was] “tantamount to a death threat against almost half a million civilians.”

—Pierre Sane, the Secretary-General of Amnesty International, 1996.

Half of Southern Lebanon, again, emptied out—as Israel destroyed their homes.
A few thousand got shelter from the United Nations, like this family in the city of Tyre.

Over 100 others, who also sought shelter with the UN, in Qana, were killed by Israeli bombardment.
The U.S. government gives $3 billion a year to Israel, $1.8 billion for “defense” (1996)

The Israeli “defense” forces killed this baby while bombing the market town of Nabatiyeh, Lebanon, around April 18, 1996. It is no secret how U.S. aid is spent in the Middle East—in a serious effort to keep oil profits safe and whole populations frightened, poor, and utterly dependent.

On April 24, 1996, U.S. Defense Secretary Perry announced a joint missile “defense” program with Israel. This was AFTER Israel massacred a UN refugee camp in Lebanon.
U.S. military aid to Israel: billions of dollars each year, as Israel bombs hundreds of defenseless refugees. (April 18, 1996, in Qana)

- Israel murdered over 100 at the U.N. refugee camp in Qana, in Lebanon.
- Israel wounded hundreds more, in the same bombing.
- The wounded included Ali Ismail, age 4 (see his picture below).

Since the mid-1960’s, Israel has been bombing Lebanon’s land, its airport, its citizens, and its Palestinian refugees, and with billions in U.S. weapons, money, and political support. Since 1978, Israel has grabbed and occupied hundreds of square miles of Lebanon itself. Starting in 1978, the United Nations told Israel to get out of Lebanon, even sending troops to get Israel out. The U.S. paid Israel billions of dollars, each year, to ignore the world, and to occupy whatever it wants.

Israel was finally forced out of Lebanon in the Spring of 2000, by the people it was occupying.
Israeli bombardment drives 400,000 Lebanese out of their homes (1996)

The picture shows Lebanese villagers fleeing the Israeli military, which bombed half of South Lebanon out of their homes in 1996. These villagers may be refugees, but they are not defeated.

In 1955, Israel’s government had planned to conquer South Lebanon. In 1965 and 1966, it mounted “raids” into Lebanon. In 1968, it invaded Lebanon and encountered heavy Palestinian resistance, which gave birth to the largest part of the PLO—al-Fatah. Thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese, Christian and Moslem, joined Fateh. In 1968, Israel bombarded Lebanese villages and militarily attacked the Beirut airport. The Western-backed government of Lebanon, and the “security” forces of Lebanon, backed Israel by doing nothing to protect Lebanon.

Civil war racked Lebanon as Israel backed a Ku Klux Klan force calling themselves “Christians”. Israel invaded and seized a chunk of Lebanon in 1978, and again in 1982. Israel bombed hundreds of thousands of Lebanese citizens out of their homes each time, and again in 1993 and 1996. But the Lebanese resistance was never defeated, and, in May 2000, it finally drove Israel out of the country.
Police torture Abner Louima (1997)

Demonstrating against the police torture of Abner Louima,

The police arrested Abner Louima, in a case of mistaken identity. Then the police beat him, took him into a police station bathroom, stuck the broken handle of a plunger up Louima’s rectum, and forced the same object into his mouth, breaking his teeth. Louima was hospitalized with a torn intestine, lacerated bladder and other serious injuries.

Gaza Strip protest, against the Israeli military occupation of Palestine. (January 1998)

- U.S. continues its massive aid to the Israeli military—billions of dollars each year, continuing without interruption for decades.
New York police shoot Amadou Diallo 19 times. (February 1999)

Amadou Diallo, an immigrant from Guinea, was shot 19 times in the vestibule of an apartment building by undercover New York City police. The officers fired a total of 41 shots. Diallo was unarmed, and posed no threat to anyone.

Diallo's father, Saikou, and mother, Kadiadou, traveled from Africa and Vietnam to observe the police officers’ trial in court. Outside the courthouse, scores of uniformed officers were on hand to control more than 600 demonstrators.

About 400 people rallied against the police, calling for a guilty verdict for the officers. The Diallo shooting touched off 15 days of protests outside police headquarters in which 1,175 people were arrested for blocking the building's entrance.

2 More Examples of Police Murdering Black New Yorkers:

- In 2004, the story of 19-year-old Timothy Stansbury, Jr., an innocent young man shot without cause, has joined those of Amadou Diallo, Alberta Spruill, Eleanor Bumpurs and Patrick Dorismond as illustrations that something is wrong with the police. Stansbury left his elderly grandmother’s apartment at about 1 a.m. on Saturday, January 24. He was walking up the stairs to the roof in order to cross over to another building in the same housing development; people in this development regularly used the roof as a passageway between buildings. But the sight of Stansbury in the stairwell startled Richard Neri, a police officer who was patrolling the roof. He fired his weapon at Stansbury, killing him. A Brooklyn grand jury later cleared Neri of any criminal liability.

- In 2003, Alberta Spruill, a career civil servant, died of a heart attack when police officers threw a flash grenade into her house while serving a search warrant. The police had attacked the entirely wrong apartment.

Police victims, clockwise from top left: Amadou Diallo, Patrick Dorismond, Alberta Spruill, Timothy Stansbury, Jr.
New York police torture & murder non-whites (1999)
Israel kills over 4,000 Palestinians.
(Just during Sept. 2000-March 2005)

* Israel also injured over 44,000 Palestinians.

This includes 737 Palestinian children killed by Israel. Israeli shelling of Palestinian population centers alone have claimed the lives of 732 Palestinians. Those killed in extrajudicial executions, perpetrated by Israeli undercover units and warplanes, numbered 324. Israeli delays at checkpoints caused 129 men, women, children and elderly to die. Israeli armed settler attacks resulted in the killing of 49 civilians, while 36 members of medical and civil defense crews, along with nine journalists and 220 athletes, lost their lives to the Israeli forces.

The total wounded Palestinians reached 44,403, including 8435 who received treatment in the field. Israel demolished 69843 Palestinian houses during the above period, including 7438 which were completely destroyed. Israel has also uprooted 1,325,736 Palestinian trees during this 4-year period.

As of February 2005, 7,600 Palestinians are currently jailed inside Israeli prisons and concentration camps. The number of prisoner students reached 1389. 12 educational institutions have been damaged by Israeli military aggression, including universities, which have often been closed under military orders. 316 schools have been exposed to shelling. 75819 dunums of Palestinian-owned lands have been razed by Israeli bulldozers reached 740 stores have been demolished, 742 farms and pens have been devastated, 30032 of dunums of irrigation have been bulldozed, and 1311 water wells have been destroyed.

The following poultry birds, and other farm animals, have been lost due to armed Israeli actions:

- 898,589 broilers, 344,268 layers, 14670 sheep, 12121 cows, and 14,898 bee hives have been damaged by Israel.
- 371 Palestinian water wells were destroyed completely.

In December, 2003, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), reported that the Israeli occupation troops’ violations against the journalists reached 724 attacks. Israeli has shelled Palestinian residential buildings 30,812 times since the period from October 10, 2001 to October 31, 2004.

At least 2911 Israeli military checkpoints dominate the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The poverty rate there is 67.6%, reports the PNIC. 410 Palestinian industrial facilities have been exposed to severe damages due to Israeli violations.

Also, while building the Apartheid Wall, the Israeli occupation authorities have expropriated 212,640 dunums of Palestinian-owned lands, from March 29, 2003 until February 27, 2005.

Source: Palestinian National Information Center (PNIC) of the Gaza-based State Information Service.
U.S. bombs bus full of refugees trying to flee Kabul: 35 dead (Nov. 11, 2001)
Above: U.S. “Combined Effects Munitions”, used in Afghanistan. Each bomb contains hundreds more bombs, which send 60,600 exploding fragments across the equivalent of three football fields.

Starting October 7, 2001, Afghanistan was subjected to a barbarous air bombardment which killed an average of 41-47 civilians per day. By December 10, 2001, approximately 3,000 Afghan civilians had died in U.S bombing attacks [roughly equivalent to about 30,000 U.S. civilians or the equivalent of eleven World Trade Center attacks].

The United Nations mine-clearing officials in the region, noted that 10-30% of the U.S missiles and bombs dropped on Afghanistan did not explode, posing a lasting danger. Such munition dropped in civilian areas poses a lasting danger. Fourteen thousand unexploded cluster bomblets littered the fields, streets and homes of Afghanistan by late November 2001.

A UN official in Afghanistan estimates that live bombs and mines maim, on average, 40 to 100 people a week in Afghanistan and half of these die before they get any medical help.

Often, U.S. bombs fell on spots without any military significance. On October 25th, a U.S. bomb hit a fully loaded city bus at Kabuli Gate, in Kandahar, incinerating 10-20 passengers.

Fleeing refugees became the Pentagon's "new targets of opportunity." Hovering U.S aircraft seeking out "targets of opportunity" in the Kandahar region, fired missiles and dropped bombs on fleeing taxis, trucks, and buses. A 39-year-old, Afghan refugee in a Quetta hospital, Rukia, who lost her family of five children on December 3rd when a U.S bomb was dropped upon her neighborhood in Kandahar, tells a typical story. She fled Kandahar before she could bury her children, as she was wounded in her stomach and had her left arm shattered in the bomb blast. She was nearly bombed again on the Kandahar to Spin Boldak highway, as a relative was driving her to a hospital in Quetta. Rukia said, "They're bombing anything that moves. It's not true that they bomb civilians by accident. They're targeting the innocent people instead of Osama bin Laden."

On December 4, 2001, an ambulance in Kandahar was struck, killing four people.
Divesting from Zionism (2001-2005—)

- University students are asking their student governments to approve resolutions against investing university money in companies that support Israel.

At University of California, Berkeley, California.

In March 2001.

At University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

In April 2002.

At Somerville, Massachusetts city government ("Board of Aldermen").


After overthrowing elected President Hugo Chávez, the military hand-picked a dictator named Pedro Carmona (who later fled the country). Carmona had been the head of Venezuela’s largest business association.

In his first hours in power, Carmona:

- Dissolved the National Assembly.
- Declared the constitution void.
- Repealed 48 laws that gave the government greater control of the economy.
- Re-instated General Guicaipuro Lameda as president of Venezuela’s state oil company.

After the coup, police moved to suppress dissent. Police killed 40 demonstrators. Tear gas was fired into the crowds of protesters in front of the presidential palace.

However, repression could not quell the outrage spreading across Venezuela. Carmona was forced to take refuge at Tiuna Fort, south-west of Caracas, after 50,000 people surrounded the presidential palace. It was soon taken by troops loyal to Chavez. Eventually, 150,000 Chavez supporters had gathered at the palace.

Then the lower ranks of the armed forces joined the revolt against the coup. This forced the elements of the military brass that were still wavering to disown Carmona and swing behind the section of the military that had remained loyal to Chavez.

Latin American governments denounced the coup. Carmona was forced to resign. He fled the country.

The US had been quick to support the coup. White House spokesperson Ari Fleischer immediately announced the US government’s willingness to work with the “new government” in Venezuela.

US deputy State Department spokesperson Philip Reeker asserted that the “undemocratic actions committed or encouraged by the Chavez administration provoked [the] crisis”.

The April 22, 2002 “Newsweek” magazine reported that the coup plotters had revealed their plan to the U.S. embassy in Caracas two months before. Subsequent U.S. support was both financial and military, according to former U.S. National Security Agency officer Wayne Madsen.

The failed coup in Venezuela was similar to the events that led up to the CIA-sponsored overthrow of Chile’s President Salvador Allende and his elected government in 1973: the outflow of around $12 billion worth of capital since the start of 2000 from Venezuela; the bosses’ destabilization of the economy; direct US support and funding for the opposition, massive private media campaign against Chavez.; and then the coup— which failed this time.
Demonstration demanding divestment from Israel. (April 2002)

- At the University of Michigan, shown below.
- Photo caption:

“COLLEGE CAMPAIGN: Students at the University of Michigan demonstrated last April in favor of divestment from Israel. Such petitions are circulating across the University of California's system and at least 23 other schools nationwide.”

On March 8, 2002, Israeli occupation forces abducted Mahmoud Salah, a 23-year-old. The Israeli forces kept him handcuffed for over half an hour, undressed him almost completely, then shot him dead.

The assassination took place in the Beit Hanuna district of Occupied Jerusalem, and was reported worldwide.
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In 4 years: 4,000 Palestinians assassinated by Israel, 44,000 wounded, hundreds of thousands malnourished. Over 737 of the dead were children.

U.S. Pays Israel Billions, Each Year, for this.
Police take his companion away, Mahmoud Salah is still on the ground.” (2002)

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“Almost naked, no bomb is seen on his body.”
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Photo 6 of 7.

“Police shoot Mahmoud Salah in the head.” (2002)

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The fight to divest from Apartheid Israel (2002)

* Speaker from 2002 national divestment conference, held at the University of Michigan, is shown below:
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* Speaker from 2002 national divestment conference, held at the University of Michigan, is shown below:
The fight to divest from Israel, at Berkeley (April 9, 2002)

- Picture 1 of 3:
- Over 1,000 people demonstrated on the Berkeley campus, demanding no more investing in companies that do business with Israel.

Divestment demonstration— University of California at Berkeley.
The fight to divest from Israel, at Berkeley (April 9, 2002)

- Picture 2 of 3:
- Over 1,000 people demonstrated on the Berkeley campus, demanding no more investing in companies that do business with Israel.

Divestment demonstration—University of California at Berkeley.
The fight to divest from Israel, at Berkeley (April 9, 2002)

- Picture 3 of 3:
- Over 1,000 people demonstrated on the Berkeley campus, demanding no more investing in companies that do business with Israel.

Divestment demonstration—University of California at Berkeley.

The “Observer” newspaper (U.K.) established that the failed military coup in Venezuela was closely tied to senior officials in the US government. Those U.S. officials have long histories in the ‘dirty wars’ of the 1980s, and links to death squads working in Central America at that time.

These Bush administration appointees owe their careers to serving in the dirty wars under President Reagan.

One of them, Elliot Abrams, who gave a nod to the attempted Venezuelan coup, has a criminal conviction for misleading Congress over the infamous Iran-Contra affair.

The Bush administration has tried to distance itself from the coup. However, it had immediately endorsed the military-installed government led by businessman Pedro Carmona.

Officials at the Organization of American States (OAS) and other diplomatic sources, talking to “The Observer”, asserted that the US administration had approved the coup.

The visits by Venezuelans plotting a coup, including Carmona himself, began, say sources, ‘several months ago’, and continued until weeks before the putsch last weekend. The visitors were received at the White House by the man President George Bush tasked to be his key policy-maker for Latin America, Otto Reich. Reich, under Reagan, ran the Office for Public Diplomacy. It reported in theory to the State Department, but Reich was shown by congressional investigations to report directly to Reagan’s National Security Aide, Colonel Oliver North, in the White House.

North was convicted and shamed for his role in the Iran-Contra scandal, whereby arms bought by busting US sanctions on Iran were sold to the Contra guerrillas and death squads, in revolt against the elected government of Nicaragua. Reich also has close ties to Venezuela, having been made ambassador to Caracas in 1986. Reich is said by OAS sources to have had ‘a number of meetings with Carmona and other leaders of the coup’ over several months. The coup was discussed in some detail, right down to its timing and chances of success, which were deemed to be excellent.

On the day Carmona claimed power, Reich summoned ambassadors from Latin America and the Caribbean to his office. He said the removal of Chavez was not a rupture of democratic rule, as he had resigned and was 'responsible for his fate'. He said the US would support the Carmona government.

But the crucial figure around the coup was Abrams, who operates in the White House as senior director of the National Security Council for ‘democracy, human rights and international operations’. He was a leading theoretician of the school known as 'Hemispherism', which led to the coup in Chile in 1973, and to the sponsorship of regimes and death squads that followed it in Argentina, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and elsewhere.

During the Contras’ mass murder rampage in Nicaragua, Abrams worked directly under Oliver North. Congressional investigations found Abrams had harvested illegal funding for the rebellion. Convicted for withholding information from the inquiry, he was pardoned by George Bush senior.

A third member of the Latin American triangle in US policy-making is John Negroponte, now ambassador to the United Nations. He was Reagan’s ambassador to Honduras from 1981 to 1985 when a US-trained death squad, Battalion 3-16, tortured and murdered scores of activists. A diplomatic source said Negroponte had been 'informed that there might be some movement in Venezuela on Chavez’ at the beginning of the year. 100 people died in events surrounding the coup.
With massive U.S. aid, billions of dollars each year, Israel destroys 4,000 Palestinians' homes in Jenin. (2002)

*This woman and her children find their home levelled. (April 19, 2002)
Yale students protest Israeli Crimes Against Humanity, as Ehud Barak speaks there (Oct. 10, 2002)

As Barak speaks, Yale student protesters remind him that he belongs at a War Crimes trial, in the Hague.
Palestinian baby's funeral (2003)

- With billions in U.S. military aid each year, Israel has murdered many thousands of Palestinians, and robbed millions of their homes.
- Israel has imposed a near-starvation siege on occupied Palestine for years.
The fight to divest from Israel, at Virginia Commonwealth University (January 2003)
“More than 100,000 civilians have probably died as direct or indirect consequences of the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, according to a study by a research team at Johns Hopkins University's Bloomberg School of Public Health in Baltimore.

“The report was published on the Internet by The Lancet, the British medical journal.…. 

“...In 15 of the 33 communities visited, residents reported violent deaths in the family since the conflict started in March 2003. They attributed many of those deaths to attacks by coalition forces - mostly air-strikes - and most of the reported deaths were of women and children.

“The risk of violent death was 58 times higher than before the war, the researchers found.

“‘The fact that more than half of the deaths caused by the occupation forces were women and children is a cause for concern,’ the authors wrote.

—October 30, 2004 “International Herald Tribune”
..."Stop that car!" someone shouted out, seemingly simultaneously with someone firing what sounded like warning shots - a staccato measured burst.

The car continued coming. And then, perhaps less than a second later, a cacophony of fire, shots rattling off in a chaotic overlapping din. The car entered the intersection on its momentum and still shots were penetrating it and slicing it. Finally the shooting stopped, the car drifted listlessly.... The sound of children crying came from the car…. More children - it ended up being six all told - started emerging, crying, their faces mottled with blood in long streaks…

...The driver of the car, a man, was penetrated by so many bullets that his skull had collapsed, leaving his body grotesquely disfigured. A woman also lay dead in the front, still covered in her Muslim clothing…"

— “The Independent” (UK), Jan. 20, 2005
These university and professional groups have approved resolutions against investing in Israel:

- Wayne State University’s Student Council (Detroit, Michigan), in 2003
- University of Michigan Student Government Senate (Dearborn campus), in 2005
- University of Wisconsin Faculty Senate (Platteville campus), in 2004
- United Auto Workers Local 2322, at the University of Massachusetts, in 2003
Wayne State University Student Council Urges Divestment from Israel. (2003)

WSU Student Council votes for divestiture

First university in nation to pass resolution calling for school to divest from companies doing business in Israel

The Divestment Resolution

"WHEREAS, the Student Council of Wayne State University has grave misgivings about financing violent ethnic cleansing, racially directed against millions of occupied Palestinian civilians, who are both innocent and helpless,

"WHEREAS, those millions of Palestinians suffer long-term malnutrition, are surrounded by Israeli army bulldozers, tanks, soldiers, and by jet bombers, all of which have killed thousands of occupied Palestinians,

"WHEREAS, on Sunday, March 16, 2003, an American college student, Rachel Corrie, was killed in plain sight, while dressed in bright orange, while waving, and while shouting at an Israeli Army bulldozer through a megaphone, by that same Israeli Army bulldozer, in the Occupied Gaza Strip,

"WHEREAS, that Israeli Army bulldozer ran her over twice,

"WHEREAS, South African Archbishop Desmond Tutu has urged us all to divest from Israel due to its violent and humiliating apartheid policies,

"WHEREAS, Israel was a long-time, close ally of White Apartheid South Africa,

"WHEREAS, the Wayne State University Board of Governors ("the Board") has knowledge of University investments, including what governments our University is paying taxes to by means of investment, and has the authority to seek such information from its fund managers,

"THEREFORE IT IS RESOLVED, that we ask the Board to immediately divest (dis-invest) our university from Israel,

"THEREFORE IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED, that we ask the Board for a report this semester, on its progress in divesting the University from its investments in Israel, including divestment from all companies doing business in Israel, and divestment from all stocks and pension funds which include those companies."
Israel murders 22, and wounds 60, at peaceful Palestinian protest (2004)

* U.S. continues giving Israel billions of dollars each year.

May 19, 2004— Peaceful Palestinian demonstrators are gunned down by Israel.

Thousands of people were demonstrating against a massive Israeli operation in the refugee camp on the edge of Rafah, which had already killed 34 Palestinians, and left 100 wounded. There were no Israeli dead or wounded.

The Israeli military said that its soldiers fired four tank shells, a missile and machine guns to stop 3,000 Palestinian demonstrators which it claimed were heading toward a “battle zone” in the Gaza Strip.

Dozens of wounded - many of them children - were evacuated by ambulance, private cars and donkey carts to the Rafah hospital, witnesses said.

Guillermo Novo gets a hero’s welcome at a Miami airport, Aug. 2004.
Novo was convicted of helping the Chilean secret police murder a former Ambassador and Cabinet Minister of Chile’s last elected government—Orlando Letelier—in Washington, in 1976.

Miami radio host greets Guillermo Novo after he was pardoned for plotting to murder Fidel Castro in Panama. This coincided with President Bush’s campaign visit to Miami, and with the Republican National Convention.

The December 23, 1964 “New York Times” said Novo fired a bazooka at the United Nations building while Che Guevara was delivering a speech there.
Demonstration Against Banks’ Support of Israeli Military (Dec. 17, 2004)

* In front of a major bank in Ann Arbor, Michigan, December 2004.
Some of the hundreds of Palestinian children murdered by Israel. These murders are funded by the U.S. (2004)

On October 13, 2004, nine-year-old Ghadeer Jaber Mukhaymar, a fifth grade pupil at the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) Co-Ed Elementary D School in Khan Yunis refugee camp died of a live bullet wound to the stomach, which again was fired from an Israeli military position inside the Israeli settlement block of Gush Katif.

On the morning of September 7, 2004, 10-year-old Raghda Adnan al-Assar was struck in the head by an Israeli bullet while sitting at her desk in UNRWA’s Elementary C Girl’s School in Khan Yunis refugee camp. The firing came from an Israeli army position in the Gush Katif Settlement block, west of Khan Yunis.

Eight-year-old Rania Iyad Aram was shot dead by Israeli soldier as she was walking to school on October 29, 2004. Soldiers fired from a military base inside the Israeli settlement block of Gush Katif towards Khan Yunis refugee camp.

Rania Iyad Aram’s family mourns her, at her funeral.
U.S. gives $3.3 billion to military-paramilitary death squads in Colombia (2000-2004)

The Colombian paramilitary death squads are organically linked to the U.S.-trained Colombian military.

Together, they have murdered tens of thousands of people for purely political reasons, including “trade unionists, human rights activists, and leaders of legal left-wing movements,” according to Amnesty International.

This largely U.S.-financed war is destroying Colombia’s social fabric: It has displaced almost 3 million people from their homes. It has resulted in 8,000 homicides annually for socio-political reasons, 3,500 detentions a year, and hundreds of forced disappearances every year.

With over $3 billion from the U.S., Colombian authorities are trying to create a network of one million civilian informers, to help the armed forces, which have recently grown by 30,000. Plus, it has created 120,000 "peasant soldiers." It has also set up “Zones of Rehabilitation and Consolidation” under the direction of the military in which civil liberties, such as the right of assembly and mobilization, are restricted.

This tends to dismantle the public apparatus of civil society, in favor of more military and paramilitary force, used without legal controls on these officially armed thugs. The scheme encourages the reorganization of society using the army as a model. Analyst María Teresa Uribe maintains that it is an attempt to "model society along the lines of a militia and convert the citizen into a combatant with duties and obligations in the scenes of war." With this vigilante society, "trust between neighbors, old loyalties of solidarity and the threads of cordiality break, dissolve, atomize; and in this context of mutual suspicion, collective action, public deliberation, and social organization decline. It ends with silence prevailing and with the withdrawal of individuals into the private and domestic sphere."

Amnesty International stated, as early as 1994, that “U.S.-supplied military equipment, ostensibly delivered for use against narcotics traffickers, was being used by the Colombian military to commit these abuses in the name of 'counter-insurgency'."

In 2003, Amnesty International reported that "Paramilitaries operating in collusion with the security forces were responsible for the vast majority of 'disappearances' and killings of civilians." The same year, Human Rights Watch stated that "Paramilitaries are the leading violators of human rights in Colombia" and that they "continue to operate with the tolerance and often support of units within Colombia's military."

Yet, on October 9, 2004, the U.S. Congress doubled the cap on U.S. military personnel in Colombia to 800, and increased number of “private contractors” the U.S. government may hire for military operations in Colombia.

U.S. forces have trained a growing number of troops and police in Latin America—more than 22,000 in 2003, a 52 percent jump over the previous year. The majority—nearly 13,000—were from Colombia, double the number of Colombian forces trained the previous year. The U.S. government has sent $3.3 billion to the Colombian government, to continue the above policies, since 2000, under “Plan Colombia”, initiated by President Clinton, and continued by President Bush.

Pedro Jaime Mosquera.
His tortured body was found in October 2004.

Days later, Congress increased U.S. aid to the Colombian military.
Mosquera was Vice President of the agricultural workers union, and spoke worldwide for Colombia’s farm workers.
U.S. invasion of Haiti, launched from Dominican Republic (2004)

- This well-equipped invasion force violently seized power in Haiti, with the full backing of the U.S. government.
- Its leaders included former U.S.-sponsored Death Squad figures from the early 1990’s.

Above right: Louis Jodel Chamblain.
Chamblain was a top former leader of FRAPH, the U.S.-backed paramilitary death squad during the early 1990’s, in Haiti.
Chamblain was convicted of involvement in the 1993 assassination of a pro-democracy activist in Haiti.

In 2004, with U.S. support, Chamblain led ex-soldiers, from Haiti's former military dictatorship, as they again overthrew President Aristide’s elected government.
One year after the coup d'etat against Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the nation's first democratically elected president, the situation is dismal.

The Caribbean Community of nations (CARICOM) just last week expressed deep concern over "the deteriorating human-rights situation in Haiti," including "serious abuses at the hands of the police" and "the indefinite detention of Lavalas (Aristide's party) leaders and activists."

"Former Prime Minister Yvon Neptune and former Minister of the Interior Jocelerme Privert, held for almost one year without any charges, are now on a hunger strike.

"Even journalists broadcasting for U.S. news services are no longer safe from the U.S.-installed government of Gerard Latortue. Abdias Jean, a correspondent for a Miami radio station, was summarily executed last month by Haitian police because he had witnessed the execution of a 17-year-old girl. The situation has become so grave for journalists in Haiti that the Inter-American Press Association convened an Emergency Forum on Press Freedom in Haiti two weeks ago.

"At the same time, Haitians supportive of Aristide are being slaughtered in the neighborhoods. The Latortue government and Minister of Justice Bernard Gousse celebrated the anniversary of the coup by condoning the execution of more than 25 Aristide supporters in various poor areas of Port-au-Prince this weekend. The police, who are now largely made up of former military and death squad members, conduct "operations" in Aristide strongholds that constitute little more than summary executions.

"Just yesterday, Haitian police fired on peaceful protesters marking the one-year anniversary of Aristide's ouster. Early reports said at least two protesters were killed and about a dozen wounded.

Meanwhile, U.N. troops provide the firepower to support the political cleansing operation. The former members of the Haitian army still remain in control of the vast majority of the country and their actions, including the rape of 11- and 14-year-old girls last week, go unreported by the mainstream press and unchallenged by the U.N. troops allegedly providing security.

"Aristide's forced departure and kidnapping by the Bush administration is one of the saddest moments in our unfortunate history with Haiti. That Aristide was kidnapped cannot be seriously challenged, despite reports to the contrary. The person who translated his letter of resignation for the U.S. government has stated that the version that the Bush administration presented to the United Nations and Organization of American States as proof of Aristide's voluntary departure was flawed and inaccurate.

"The Haitian president never resigned, according to the accurately translated letter. Rather, U.S. troops allegedly sent to guard the U.S. Embassy in the days leading up to the coup were actually special forces used to remove Aristide and his wife, a U.S. citizen. He was taken out of his own country on a CIA-sponsored aircraft..."
Brazil: 40 Years of U.S.-supported Paramilitary Massacres (2005)

February 2005-

U.S. missionary Dorothy Stang, 74, is shot dead by hired gunmen, for taking the side of impoverished farmworkers.

At least four activists for the landless were murdered, during the same four days, in the same state. The dead included Daniel Soares da Costa, head of a landless workers’ settlement.

In the same state of Brazil, hundreds of landless rural workers, and those who stand up for them, have been murdered. The murderers are almost never punished.

Dorothy Stang, one of many thousands murdered by Brazil’s U.S.-supported military, para-militaries, and death squads since 1964.
4 million dead in Congo (2005)

- The U.S. installed & supported Mobutu for 32 years of dictatorship. Mobutu seized personal control over 70% of the Congo's wealth: 5 billion dollars. At his death in 1997, he was personally responsible for 80% of his country's debts.

- Just since 1998, 4 million Congolese are dead, and 3.4 million more are internally displaced, in a civil war. Congo is now looted for diamonds, as the population starves.

“Congo, with 4 million dead, watches the world aid Asia”

By Bryan Mealer, Associated Press | January 8, 2005 | KINSHASA, Congo --

“Even now, as thousands of children die each week from drinking dirty water, and not having enough food, and the people of once-thriving communities hide like the hunted in the forests, the Congolese expect little from the world's big spenders.

“But as Congo watches the global scramble to raise billions in aid for victims of the Dec. 26 tsunami, many here wonder why Asian suffering stirs action while African suffering is greeted largely with apathy.

“The International Rescue Committee, based in New York, said nearly 4 million people have been killed in Congo since the start of five-year war in 1998, most from war-induced disease and starvation. Fighting persists in the county's east, the epicenter of the war, and 1,000 are dying each day, half of them younger than 5.

“The tsunami, in comparison, has killed an estimated 150,000 as of yesterday. The disaster was a sudden scourge of nature, while Congo's toll has accumulated slowly, at the hands of man.

“‘Over the last six years, millions of people have died here from this war,’ said Kudura Kasongo, spokesman for President Joseph Kabila. ‘In Asia, they're dying too, and getting money. Why is this?’ ”
Having survived a U.S. military coup, Venezuelan government starts giving land to the landless (2005)

Venezuela is now being changed by literacy campaigns, health clinics in poor neighborhoods, community-based housing programs, and agrarian reform.

The government has begun to redistribute uncultivated land from private estates or public lands to poor peasants and landless laborers. In a repeat of the agrarian reform programs carried out decades ago in several Latin American countries, some 2.2 million hectares (5.5 million acres) has already been distributed to 116,000 families organized in cooperatives. The Venezuelan agrarian reform goes beyond satisfying peasant land hunger and alleviating poverty. It is based as far as possible on organic practices and is intended as the foundation stone of self-sufficiency, sustainability and 'endogenous development'.

Having survived a U.S.-backed coup, the elected government of President Hugo Chávez is giving idle private lands to landless peasants.

Reports the “Seattle Times”:

“Land ownership in Venezuela, as in much of Latin America, is concentrated in the hands of a few powerful families....

"...We have to give these lands to the poor who don't have an acre," Chávez said earlier this month before warning landowners to "prepare yourselves, get lawyers, because a committee from the army could arrive to inspect your lands, to check your land titles."

“Chávez and his allies claim that many large landowners have expanded their holdings over the years through corruption.

“But land reform is dangerous territory, and history has not been kind to Latin leaders who have walked Chávez's path: Both Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala in 1954, and Salvador Allende in Chile in 1973 were ousted by U.S.-backed coups after confiscating idle lands.

“And the Bush administration has not concealed its disapproval of the Chávez government lately. During her Senate confirmation hearings last week, Secretary of State-designate Condoleezza Rice said Chávez was "a negative force in the region...."
John Negroponte, who presided over genocide in Asia and Latin America, is named head of U.S. intelligence (2005)


From 1981 to 1985, Negroponte was U.S. ambassador to Honduras, where he helped prosecute the “Contra” war against Nicaragua and helped strengthen the military dictatorship in Honduras. Under the helm of General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, Honduras's military government was disappearing dozens of political opponents in classic death-squad fashion. Negroponte's predecessor, Ambassador Jack Binns, had repeatedly warned that these killings were becoming excessive. In one cable, Binns reported that General Alvarez was modeling his campaign against suspected subversives on Argentina's "dirty war" in the 1970s. In fact, Argentine military advisers were in Honduras, both advising Alvarez's armed forces and assembling and training the U.S.-backed “Contra” army to become death squads against Nicaragua. President Reagan responded by removing Binns and putting in Negroponte, who, writes Eric Alterman in an MSNBC.com piece, "turned a deliberate blind eye to a murderous pattern of political killings."

In 1982 alone, the Honduran press ran 318 stories of murders and kidnappings by the Honduran military. In a 1995 series, “Baltimore Sun” reporters described the activities of a secret CIA-trained Honduran army unit, Battalion 316, that used "shock and suffocation devices in interrogations. Prisoners often were kept naked and, when no longer useful, killed and buried in unmarked graves." In 1994, Honduras's National Commission for the Protection of Human Rights reported that it was officially admitted that 179 civilians were still missing.

During Negroponte's tenure, U.S. military aid to Honduras, a country of five million, skyrocketed from $3.9 million to $77.4 million. Embassy reports to Washington singled out for particular praise army chief Alvarez, a School of the Americas graduate who was direct commander of Battalion 316. Battalion 316 used shock and suffocation devices in interrogations. Prisoners were often kept naked and when no longer useful, killed and buried in unmarked graves. In August 2001, excavations at a Honduran base, a base created by Negroponte, uncovered 185 corpses, including two American missionaries.


Binns said that a group of Salvadorans, among whom was Sister Bordes, who had been captured on April 22, 1981, and savagely tortured by the Honduran Secret Police, and then later thrown out of helicopters, alive.

In 1996, when Negroponte was sent to Panama as the U.S. negotiator regarding military bases, the Human Rights Research Center of Panama objected. Negroponte, they said, covered up human rights abuses and, according to the BBC, "knew about the CIA-trained Honduran army unit that tortured and killed alleged subversives."

- The Congo exports $600-million (U.S.) last year, while the population lives on less than 30 cents a day.
- 70% of the Congo has no access to even basic medical care.
- 4 million have been killed since 1998 alone, and 3.4 million Congolese are internally displaced.

“Team heads to Congo to fight plague”

20 Feb 2005— Canadian Broadcasting Corporation news: “A UN team of 10 emergency health experts left for a remote area of northeast Congo Saturday to investigate an outbreak of pneumonic plague that has claimed more than 61 lives. The victims worked alongside 7,000 diamond miners in crowded, unsanitary conditions, says Eric Bertherat, a plague expert with the World Health Organization.

“He fears 400 other people may be infected with the disease, and need to be found desperately. Most of these miners, says Bertherat, fled into the forests to escape the contagion and may be infecting others. They may also be dying. Pneumonic plague is very rare, but very lethal because it can be transmitted through coughing or close contact…."

WHY?

- The U.S.-backed murder of Lumumba, the Congo’s last elected leader.
- Then, 30 years of heavy U.S. support for the Mobutu dictatorship.

As of 2004, outside of the Congo’s three main cities, there was no telephone service, no electricity, no roads, no transportation links. There are no news media present, outside the main cities. There has not been a census in decades and there is no voter registration list. Since the U.S. and Belgium overthrew Lumumba’s elected government in 1960, there has been no election in three generations.

The U.S. and Belgium forcibly installed Mobutu’s kleptocratic dictatorship, backed up by heavy U.S. aerial bombardment, and by U.S. troop transports, to crush any rebellion, for decades. Mobutu stole billions from the Congo.

Today, the few remaining doctors and nurses have been unpaid since the 1980’s. Infant mortality has reached staggering levels. Despite rich soil and plentiful rain, one in three youngsters in Eastern Congo is malnourished. No jobs can exist without roads. And no donors can be found to build roads. Any remaining roads are used by an assortment of military forces, all of whom consume whatever food or resources they run across.
For almost a century, the U.S. government has killed every attempt at creating a national health care system which would cover the entire population.
U.S. supports 57 years of violent Israeli occupation against the people of Palestine (1948-2005)

Israeli soldier threatens to beat women in Az Zawiya village, in the occupied West Bank, in Palestine.

The women are protesting Israel’s bulldozing of their village’s ancient olive trees, in June 2004.
Palestinian schoolgirl is shot 20 times; U.S. keeps funding Israel (2005)

“The Killing of Iman al-Hams: Executing Another Child in Rafah”, By OMAR BARGHOUTI:

“Iman al-Hams was a 13-year old refugee schoolgirl who was executed -- after being wounded -- by an Israeli platoon commander on the sad sands of Rafah.

“According to testimonies given by soldiers in the same company to the mass Israeli daily Yedioth Ahronoth, a soldier in the watchtower identified Iman and cautioned his commander shouting, "Don't shoot. It's a little girl".

“The company commander, the soldiers testified, "approached her, shot two bullets into her [head], walked back towards the force, turned back to her, switched his weapon to automatic and emptied his entire magazine into her." Eyewitnesses corroborated the soldiers’ account, saying that Iman was shot almost 70 meters away from the Israeli military position. After a bullet hit her leg, Iman, who was wearing her school uniform, fell. Then, they said, the officer went over to her, saw that she was bleeding from her wounds, but still shot her twice in the head to "confirm the killing", an Israeli euphemism for the practice of executing a wounded Palestinian. A cursory army investigation later cleared him of any "unethical conduct", as is customary, and suspended him only because of "poor relations with subordinates".

“Three other children, almost the same age as Iman, were killed while sitting in their classrooms in UN-run schools in Gaza in the past few weeks. They were not caught in crossfire. They were not mistaken for adults. They were shot to death as part of Israel's overt plan to collectively punish Palestinian civilians…

“The blood of Iman al-Hamas”, By AMIRA HASS

“And the blood of Iman al-Hamas - on whose hands is her blood?

“...There is a long list of Palestinian civilians whose blood was spilled neither in battle nor because they endangered someone, and their blood has evaporated from our consciousness.

“What about the blood of Rasmieh Arar, 37 when she died, a mother of seven? On May 12, 2003, she left her house in Qaraut Bani Zeid in the West Bank to join a relative, Ramez Arar, 17, who was standing in a yard on a hilltop watching IDF jeeps about two kilometers away. He was shot from a distance and fell. She hurried to his side and was shot, too. In other words, she was shot by soldiers....

“In its day, the IDF Spokesman excused all the killing of various sorts with the explanation that the 'force was under attack,' but admitted that Rasmieh was not involved in 'attacking the force.'

“That’s the upside down method: occupy them, their land, their natural resources, take over their lives and judge them as criminals when they resist us - when they kill either civilians or soldiers. We admit we killed civilians, but the 'war' apparently not only justifies our cruelty, it erases it. On the other hand, the war - in other words, the occupation, in other words, the war for the preservation of the loot from the 1967 war: the settlements - does not justify or even explain their cruelty in our eyes….”

1915-1934: U.S. occupation kills thousands of Haitians, virtually enslaves many more, and starts devastating the environment:

The U.S. created a puppet Haitian army (the FADH) during its first occupation in 1915. That army’s only enemy has been the Haitian people. The FADH military leaders received generous sponsorship, weapons, and training from the U.S. throughout the last century.

U.S. companies clear-cut land, and created huge plantations. Over 50,000 peasants were dispossessed in the north of Haiti alone. The Marines instituted the “corvee” -- slave labor crews. When Haitians rebelled, the Marines killed 15,000 of them.

In the picture, Haitian prisoners are forced to make footwear for the military, under the supervision of U.S. Marine officers.

February 29, 2004: The elected President of Haiti, Jean Bertrand Aristide, was again overthrown by U.S.-supported Death Squads.

A well-equipped paramilitary army crossed the border from the Dominican Republic, and the U.S. flew Aristide to Africa. The invading paramilitary was integrated by former “FRAPH” members, and led by former military figures trained by U.S. Special Forces.

FRAPH was a U.S.-supported death squad, involved in mass killings of civilians and political assassinations during the CIA sponsored 1991 military coup, which led to the first military overthrow of President Aristide.
U.S.-installed Haitian regime shoots down protesters in capital (2005)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Feb 28, 2005 (Reuters) -

... “Police opened fire on Monday on thousands of demonstrators who marched through the Port-au-Prince slum of Bel-Air to demand Aristide's return. One person was killed and another wounded, witnesses said. At least 26 people have been killed in the slums over the past five days, bringing the death toll to 276 since September.

28 February 2005— THE INDEPENDENT—UK— “People eat mud to survive in Haiti now.”

“The mud biscuits sold in the markets and stacked high by the street vendors in the most desperate parts of Port-au-Prince are made in a part of the city known as Fort-Dimanche. There, close to the site of a former prison, once used by the dictator François "Papa Doc" Duvalier to lock up political prisoners, women combine clay, water, a little margarine and a scratch of salt. Sometimes they will crumble a foil-wrapped cube of bouillon into the mixture, which they stir, shape into discs the size of a saucer and leave to bake in the Caribbean sun…. in recent months they have been sold increasingly to other people, who are too poor to afford anything else. "I have been selling more in the last year. People have less money," says Mafie, the young woman sitting behind a pile of the pale brown mud cakes at Salamoun market.

“...Since Aristide was flown out of Port-au-Prince in the early hours of 29 February last year to his destination - the Central African Republic and then South Africa, where he now lives in exile - his supporters and members of his Lavalas political party have faced repression, violence, imprisonment and death.

“...Many of the senior members of Lavalas lie in Haiti's fetid and overcrowded jails. To the outrage of human rights groups, few - if any - of the political prisoners locked up by the "interim government" installed by the US, France and Canada have been charged.

“...Since September, more than 250 people have been killed in political violence in Port-au-Prince.

“The Independent has also learned that, in the poorest areas of the city, rape is increasingly common as a tactic of political violence - a phenomenon that last occurred regularly during the early Nineties.

“Many Haitians complain that the UN representatives stand by while the police raid properties or attack people indiscriminately. A report by the International Crisis Group said: "Of particular concern are charges of summary executions in populous neighbourhoods - including the murder of street children [by police]."
Divest from Apartheid Israel—

—The Last Openly Racist Colonial Power on Earth.
—Apartheid South Africa’s Most Intimate Ally.
—Global Trainer of Death Squads, 2nd only to the U.S. Government. *