

Anti-Imperialist News Service

Print Edition, November 7, 2005

www.anti-imperialist.org

Contents

Mass Protests Greet Bush in Argentina

U.S. and Japan Strengthen Aggressive Military Alliance

Thousands to Demonstrate Against the "School of the Americas"

Continuing U.S. Pressure Against the DPRK

Read the on-line edition at

www.anti-imperialist.org

Updates, Features, Reference Material, Archives, and Pamphlets

Anti-Imperialist News Service

www.anti-imperialist.org

P.O. Box 61870,
Chicago, IL 60680
Phone:
(312) 409-1127



Thousands demonstrate against Bush in Argentina on November 4th, 2005.

Mass Protests Greet Bush In Argentina

The Fourth "Summit of the Americas" ended on November 5 with another defeat for U.S. imperialism and its proposed "Free Trade Area of the Americas." George Bush's agenda for the summit was to win approval of his plan for resuming negotiations on the FTAA. The leaders of the 34 countries in attendance refused to endorse this plan and several thoroughly rejected the FTAA.

In opposition to the "official" summit, representatives of hundreds of popular organizations from across the hemisphere, including a Cuban delegation led by President Ricardo Alarcon, held the third Peoples' Summit from November 1-4. More than 80,000 people attended a mass meeting held on November 4 to conclude the Peoples' Summit. President Hugo Chavez of Venezuela spoke at this rally.

The Peoples' Summit denounced the FTAA as an annexationist, colonial treaty aimed at facilitating the direct economic take-over of Latin America by U.S. imperialism. The Peoples' Summit also demanded cancellation of the foreign debt which is strangulating the economies of Latin America and the reversal of the whole program of "neo-liberalism" which includes the denationalization of state-owned industries.
Continued on page 2

U. S. and Japan Strengthen Aggressive Military Alliance

On October 29, the U.S. and Japan signed a new 14-page military agreement which will strengthen U.S. military presence in Asia, increase the role of the Japanese military in U.S.-led "anti-terrorist" operations, and further integrate the armies of the two countries. The Pentagon called the agreement part of "the biggest overhaul of the Pacific alliance in decades."

Among other things, the U.S. and Japan are planning:

-- Deployment of new U.S. radar installations in Japan as part of the Pentagon's "ballistic missile defense" system which is part of U.S. plans for nuclear war in the Asian theater. The U.S. will also deploy Patriot PAC-3 and SM-3 missiles in Japan "to support U.S. treaty commitments." On October 27, the U.S. Navy also announced that it will base a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier in Japan starting in 2008. This will be the first time such a nuclear ship has been allowed to use Japan as its home port.

-- The use of the Japanese military to provide logistical support for U. S. "counterterrorism" opera-

tions as well as "humanitarian and reconstruction" missions. Despite a constitutional ban against the deployment of military forces outside the country, the Japanese government is already assisting in the U.S. occupation of Iraq. One day after the new agreement was signed, on October 30, Prime Minister Koizumi said that Japan must revise its pacifist constitution to "play a more active role in international security."

-- A joint operations center at Yokota Air Base and other joint commands to keep Japanese forces under the thumb of the Pentagon. The agreement also calls for increasing joint military training and exercises, shared intelligence and planning, shared use of military bases and arms, etc. U.S. forces in Japan will also be modernized and streamlined to "create a leaner, more flexible fighting force."

The strengthening of the U.S.-Japanese military alliance is part of the Pentagon's worldwide aggressive military posture. In particular, U.S. officials have repeatedly admitted that this alliance is directed

Continued on page 2

Thousands to Demonstrate Against The "School of the Americas"

During the weekend of November 18-20, thousands of people will travel to Fort Benning, Georgia to demand that the U.S. army close down its "School of the Americas" (SOA), also known as the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC).

The SOA/WHINSEC is a combat school run by the U.S. military to train Latin American soldiers in such courses as counter-insurgency warfare, sniper training, commando and psychological warfare, military intelligence, interrogation techniques, etc. Since its establishment in Panama in 1946, the SOA has trained tens of thousands of military personnel including many who became U.S.-sponsored military dictators (e.g. Manuel Noreiga in Panama and Efraim Rios Montt of Guatemala) and organizers of death squads and paramilitary groups.

For many years, peace activists and people from many walks of life have been travelling to Georgia in November to demonstrate against this "School of the Assassins."

This year's protest comes at a time when U.S. imperialism is stepping up its militarism and intervention in Latin America and throughout the world. During the weekend, activists will organize a wide array of workshops and rallies, speaking out against the U.S. occupation and war against Haiti, against U.S. threats and pressure against Venezuela, against the blockade of Cuba, etc. The demonstrators will also demand an end to the war against Iraq.

The struggle to close the SOA-WHISC, like the fight against the war in Iraq, is part of a broad current of opposition to the aggressive foreign policy of the U.S. government.

These on-going annual protests against the SOA have not only exposed this ultra-militarist institution but have also become an important school of struggle against U.S. military intervention throughout Latin America.

Argentina (from page 1)

tries, foreign take-over of Latin America's economy, cutbacks in social investments, attacks on workers' rights, etc. The people also denounced U.S. imperialism's war against Iraq and its entire program of militarism and world domination.

The Peoples' Summit further developed the program for a genuine alternative -- envisioning a free and independent Latin America, a Latin America without colonialism and U.S. domination, without oppression and exploitation.

All-in-all November began as another bad month for U.S. imperialism and a harbinger of the ever-greater struggles against war, colonialism and exploitation which the peoples everywhere are preparing.

U.S-Japan Alliance (from page 1)

against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) as well as China.

The Japanese people are already initiating new struggles against this treaty and the U.S.-Japan alliance. On October 30, at least 5,000 people staged a protest against the new agreement on Japan's southern island of Okinawa. The demonstration called for the withdrawal of the 15,000 U.S. marines stationed there. Anti-U.S. rallies also took place in Yokosuka, just outside Tokyo as well as in western Japan.

Continuing U.S. Pressure Against The DPRK

Recently, the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) released several statements commenting on the continuing U.S. pressure against North Korea. Below we reprint excerpts from these articles (minor editorial changes made by the staff of the AINS).

"Human Rights" and the Six-Party Talks

Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA) -- At least 30 representatives from conservative political parties, Congress, religious bodies and human rights organizations had a meeting in Washington on Oct. 19 at which they made public a draft principle and recommendation regarding the human rights policy toward the DPRK. The document urged the U.S. administration and the international community to include a "human rights" proposal when pursuing its security policy towards the DPRK, and underscored the need not to overlook the human rights issue in north Korea at the 5th six-party talks.

This is part of the campaign to pressure the DPRK... As already known, the U.S. vicious attempt to increase the international pressure upon the DPRK over the nuclear issue has been frustrated. This compelled the U. S. to use the non-existent human rights issue as a means for putting pressure upon the DPRK.

The ulterior aim sought by the U.S. is to politicize and internationalize the human rights issue and bring down the dignified political system in the DPRK at any cost....Such behavior by the U.S. is little short of upsetting the common understanding reached by the countries concerned at the last six-party talks.

180 Cases of U.S. Aerial Espionage in October

Pyongyang, October 31 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists committed at least 180 cases of aerial espionage against the DPRK in October with strategic and tactical reconnaissance planes of different missions, according to military sources. U-2 high-altitude reconnaissance planes made long flights in the sky above Tokjok Islet, Pochon and Sokcho almost everyday to spy on strategic objects of the DPRK....

These aerial espionage flights clearly prove that the U.S. imperialists are desperately trying to stifle the DPRK militarily while paying lip-service to the negotiated settlement of the nuclear issue.

Dialogue and Sanctions Can Never Go Together

Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA) -- The U.S. Department of Treasury recently declared its decision to freeze the overseas properties of companies of the DPRK having economic ties with the U.S., and lists the companies and individuals of third-party countries dealing with the DPRK companies as objects of its sanctions.

It is not hard to guess that the U.S. Department of Treasury's decision on sanctions against the companies of the DPRK is not a simple issue related to economic relations but a link in the whole chain of carefully prearranged provocative and hostile moves of the U.S. to stifle the DPRK. The U.S. armed invasion of other countries has always been accompanied by its persistent racket for sanctions against them.

Dialogue and sanctions can never go together. Such U.S. behavior can not be construed otherwise than an act of backtracking from the spirit of the joint statement of the fourth round of the six-party talks.