

Images of Resistance

*Storm
of
Protest
Across
the
Globe*

Algiers, Algeria. Banner reads: Mitterand=Bush murderers; Gorbachev traitor.



If the death toll of imperialist and reactionary flags is any indication of what the world's peoples — once they are armed and prepared for genuine people's war — have in store for these mass murderers in ties and desert camouflage — the shallow glory of easy one-sided slaughter (what they call victory) will be short-lived. Most popular were U.S., British, French and Israeli flags, though some included the Soviets, as well as effigies of Bush, Schwarzkopf and Mitterrand.



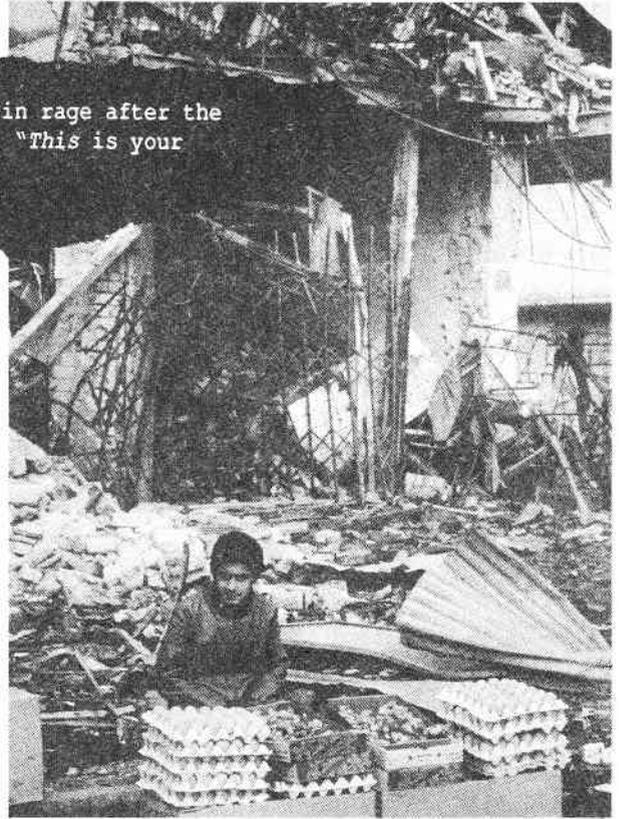
Amman, Jordan. Banner reads: Will of the people is stronger than destructive arms.

One woman shouted to the Western television cameras in rage after the bombing of the civilian air raid shelter in Amiriya: "This is your civilisation, you murdering bastards!"

In the Arab and Muslim countries this was of course especially true, with some places exploding into sustained righteous fury that has put the reactionary regimes on guard, and given them to fear for their own position in the refurbished "world order."

With its majority Palestinian population, Jordan was the bastion of pro-Iraqi support. From the schoolchildren and others who smashed the wind-screens of Syrian lorry-drivers headed for Saudi Arabia with food, to the

almost daily demonstrations, flag-burnings and attacks on U.S., French and Egyptian embassies, to the mass funerals of the Jordanian volunteer drivers bombed by the "allies", to auctions of pieces of downed American planes to raise



In Baghdad during the period of round the clock massive bombardments.

French flag burns in Rabat, Morocco.





Morocco. Banner reads: We are all Iraqis.



Amman, Jordan. Palestinian women fight police in effort to attack the U.S. embassy.

money for medicine and food in Iraq, the masses seethed with the desire to see the U.S. marauders and their friends get the beating they richly deserved.

In the Israeli-occupied West Bank, Palestinian youth spread through the villages to call for a 3-day general strike to denounce the bombing, and Palestinian refugees held marches in Syrian-occupied Lebanon.

The Maghreb countries of Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco exploded against

imperialism, unleashing a massive wave of struggle particularly against the former colonial masters of France as well as the U.S. Shattered along with the broken windows of consulates and other symbols of foreign domination, were any remaining delusions about France's "intermediary" or "humanitarian" role in global politics of aggression.

Huge mobilisations and strikes turned up the heat under King Hassan II of Morocco, who was already sitting atop a virtual volcano in his country, even before he fully aligned with the reactionary Arab-imperialist coalition and sent some token troops against the Iraqi masses.

In Algeria the nearly non-

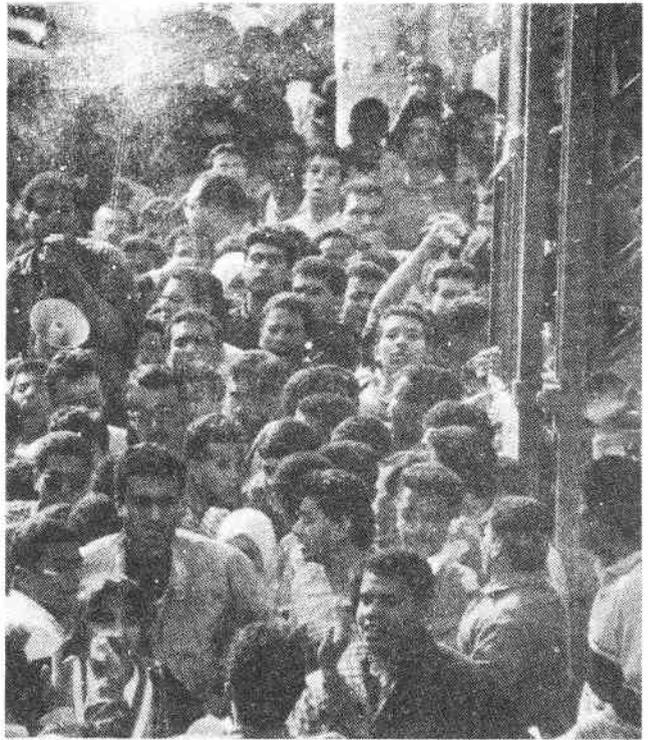
About 100 students opposed to South Korea's plan to send troops and transport planes to the Gulf attacked a police station in Seoul with gasoline bombs on Friday, setting it on fire and injuring a policeman. A police spokesman said six students were arrested.

stop demonstrations during the war and the period leading up to it featured the ceremonial torching of hard-to-get French passports, attacks on French institutions and continual debate in the streets amidst different political forces contending in the mass outpouring of anger that at times the government went along with, and at times tried to stop.

Some 6000 demonstra-
tions throughout Tunisia by

CAIRO — About 35 Egyptian women burned U.S. and Israeli flags Sunday at a sit-in to protest the war.

Universities were closed to avoid turmoil, but students and others demonstrated across Egypt the day the imperialist ground offensive began.



Above: Madrid, Spain. Call for deserting the army. In another demonstration, more than 10,000 people demanded the end to the U.S. use of Spanish military bases and a peaceful end to the Gulf war. The demonstration ended with violent conflicts with police.



Left: Mexico City. Thousands of demonstrators chanted, "Asesinos, Asesinos!" (murderers) Another favorite: "Yankees out of the Planet!"

Palestinian woman after hearing of Iraq's defeat: We were counting on Saddam, but he has let us down. But make no mistake, we will continue our Intifada til the end!

the people caught the ruling classes off guard. Pressured by mass anger, they tried with great difficulty to straddle the line of not overly annoying the imperialists with their mild disapproval of the war while stationing tanks in the capital and clamping down on the increasingly furious protests against the U.S and France and in support of Iraq. In some cases people chanted, "People's war, people's army", and carried photos of Mao Tsetung.

In Egypt some early courageous actions broke through a very tense atmosphere reflecting the big trouble the Camp David bootlickers are in. While the experience of many workers who lived as second-class citizens in Iraq dampened support for Hussein, overall hatred of imperialism and Zionism couldn't help but finally spill out, and was met with vicious repression by the police. Reports from Turkey indicate that popular sentiment in the Kurdish areas was overwhelmingly against the U.S.-led coalition.

Throughout the Near and Far East, anti-imperialist rage poured into the streets in the powder kegs of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan as well as in Malaysia, South Korea and the Philippines. In Africa, Muslims in particular took action in Niger, Nigeria, Mauritania

and South Africa, along with more officially-sponsored protests in Libya and the Sudan.

In the imperialist countries, there was a massive wave of anti-war protests just prior to and during the early phases of the war, which in many places were larger than at the beginning of the Vietnam war.

Significantly, Vietnam veterans



Maoist contingent. Berlin, Germany.

A few protesters have taken more provocative actions, blocking the entrances to U.S. military bases, bursting into a television studio to protest war coverage they consider slanted or pouring a trail of pig's blood through central Berlin.



Drawing received from Tunisia.

2000 American soldiers refused to fight this criminal war.

The demonstrators, who witnesses said numbered more than 5,000, dragged the U.S. and Israeli flags through the streets of the Muslim city of Marawi before setting them on fire with the effigy of Mr. Bush. The largest U.S. military installations overseas are in the Philippines.



Dhaka, Bangladesh.

opposed to the war, along with a growing number of military resisters in both the U.S. and Germany, played a big role in mobilising others. In the USA, youth and students, including many Latino, Black and Arab masses, anti-Vietnam war era demonstrators and revolutionary communists

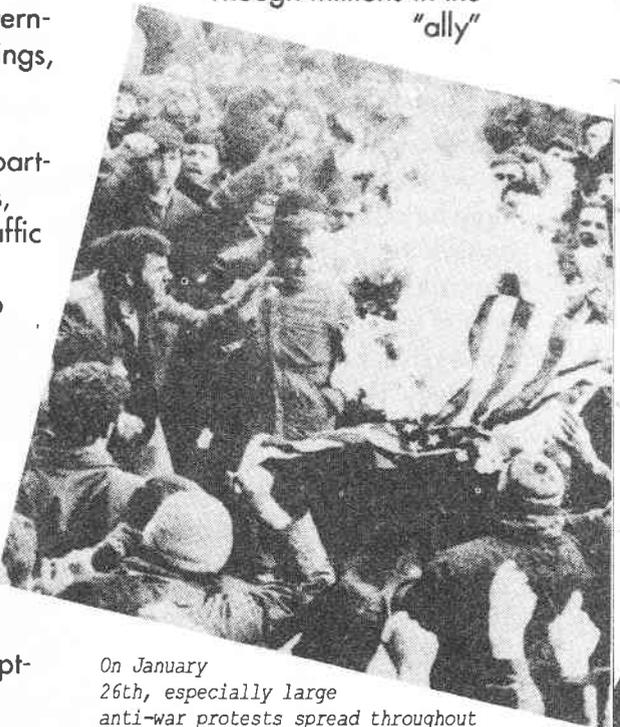
targeted recruitment centres, body bag factories, banks, government buildings, petroleum company offices, department stores, stopped traffic for hours, marched to air bases and naval training centres, took over university administration buildings and interrupted national television news programmes.

Across Europe in huge marches in Amsterdam, Paris, London, Madrid and

Rome, throughout Germany, Japan, Australia and the U.S., the chant "No Blood for Oil" was heard in every language. There were even protests of hundreds of people in Moscow, Leningrad and Warsaw. In Britain, the militant Irish population showed they have little

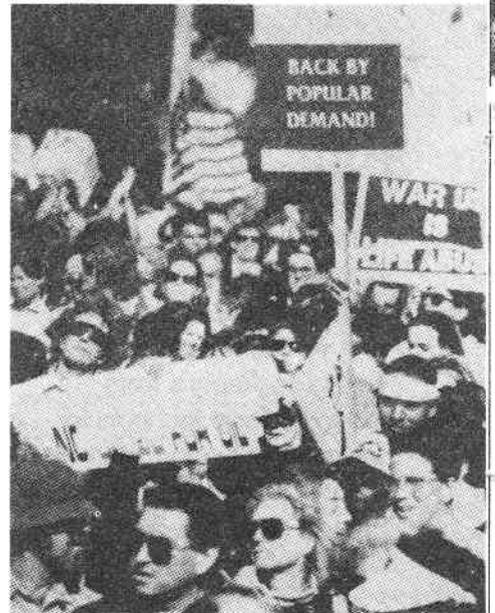
interest in the ruling class' war spoils but are ever ready to encourage its difficulties on the home front, while other protestors outraged by the internment of Arabs during the war were arrested for blocking the entrances of detention centres.

Though millions in the "ally"

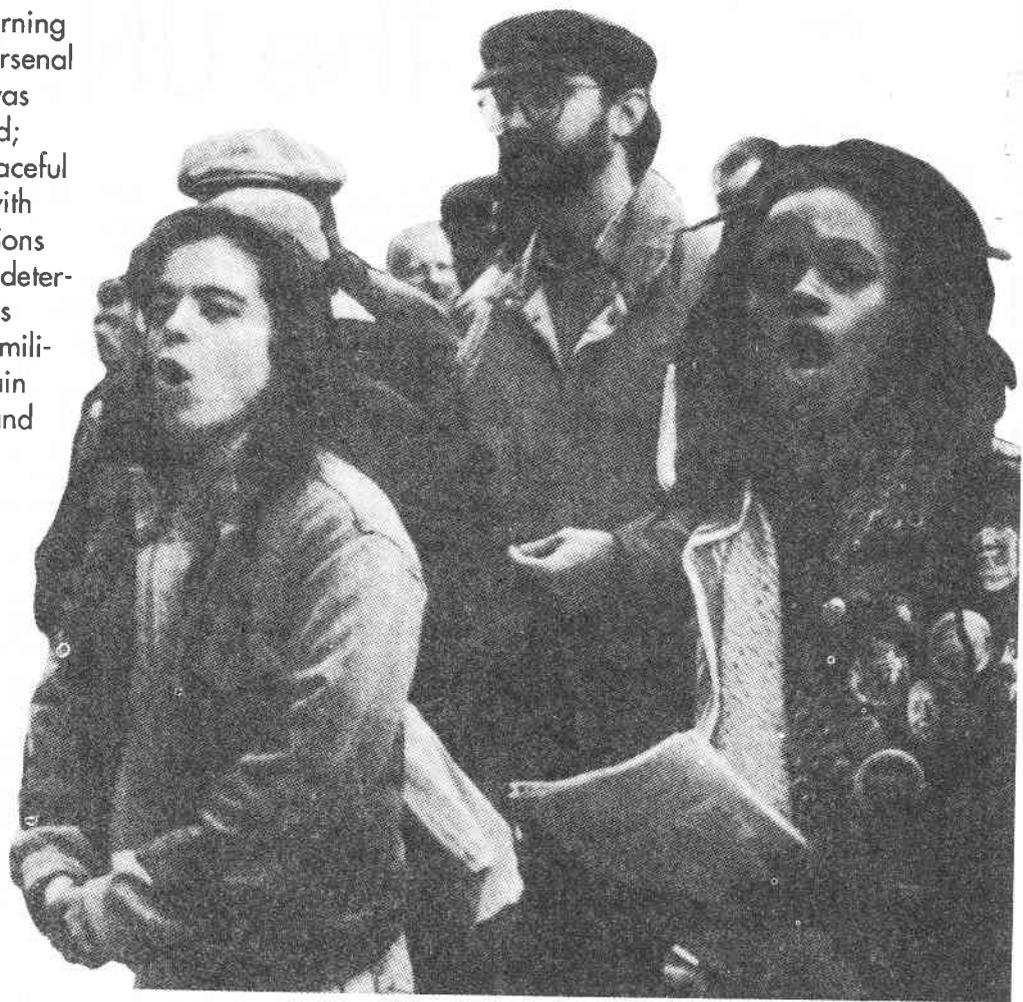


On January 26th, especially large anti-war protests spread throughout Turkey.

Below: Los Angeles, U.S.



countries were taking action against this criminal war, the imperialist media army did its job, churning out the ruling class arsenal of lies that the war was clean and unopposed; angry but mainly peaceful protests continued, with some notable exceptions of more militant and determined actions such as those which blocked military bases in Spain and



U.S.

Italy, street-fighting with police in Berlin and support of GI resistance in Germany.

High on the imperialist casualty list in these countries were the illusions for large numbers of people that the rich aggressor powers seek peace and detente and that their press tells the truth. New lessons about the basic weakness of the imperialists were learned. Their genocide-coalition brutally massacred the Iraqi people in

order to protect their own stakes in the region. At the same time, they so feared political opposition that they risked discarding what tatters of democracy they hide behind at home in favour of both blacking out the massive resistance to them and nakedly lying about their bloody and cowardly war against an oppressed people that reveals so clearly the nature of their world order — old and new. □

