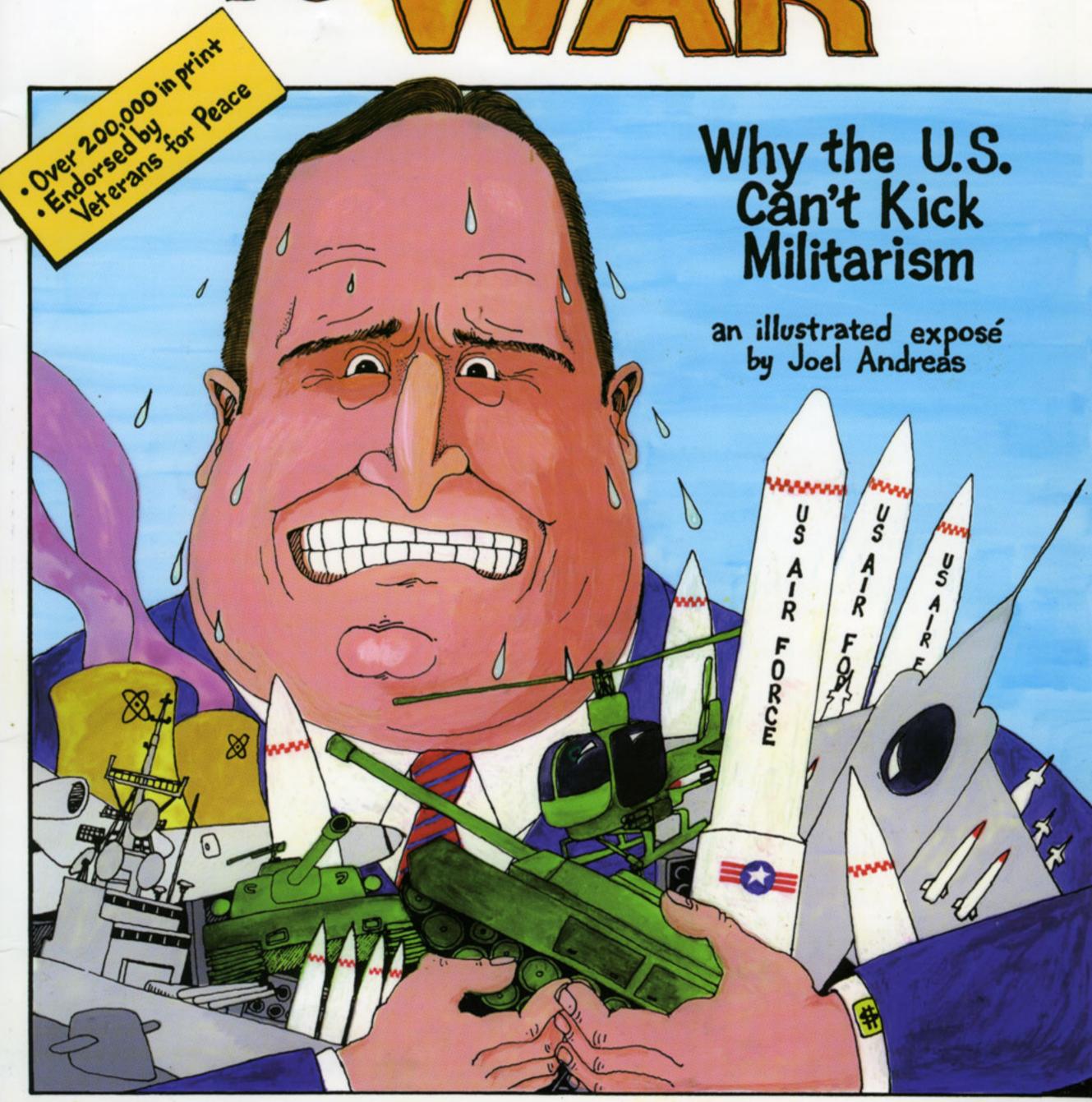
UPDATED TO INCLUDE THE WAR IN IRAQ

ADDICTED TOWAR



"Addicted to War is must reading for all Americans who are concerned with understanding the true nature of U.S. foreign policy and how it affects us here at home."

Martin Sheen

Actor

"Addicted to War is a rare gift to the American people. It should be read by every person who cares about the human condition. This book reveals truths that all Americans need to understand if we are ever to experience peace and justice for all the people of the earth."

Father Roy Bourgeois*

Founder of School of the Americas Watch

"This book analyzes why men are addicted to fighting and killing—an addiction that could, in this the nuclear age, destroy all life on earth, creating the final epidemic of the human race."

Helen Caldicott

Pediatrician and author of Missile Envy

"Addicted to War is a tremendous tool that could change the course of our nation. It must be published in the millions and taught in every school in America."

Russell Means

American Indian patriot

"As we're goose-stepping our way into the new millennium, Addicted to War provides us with an opportunity to see ourselves as others see us."

Kris Kristofferson*

Singer/songwriter

"Political comics at its best. Bitterly amusing, lively, and richly informative. For people of all ages who want to understand the link between U.S. militarism, foreign policy, and corporate greed at home and abroad."

Michael Parenti

Author of History as Mystery and To Kill a Nation

"For those who have created a wall in their mind to resist questioning what the powers-that-be have taught them, this book may be the right battering ram."

William Blum

Author of Killing Hope and Rogue State

"Addicted to War makes one point perfectly clear: We can bomb the world to pieces, but we can't bomb it into peace!"

Michael Franti

Musician, Spearhead

"The enormous criminal impact of U.S. militarism on the people of the world and the U.S. is hard to grasp. This book makes it easier to understand. Now we must act."

Ramsey Clark*

Former U.S. Attorney General

"Addicted to War should be required reading for every student in America. I encourage educators to use it to help students understand the consequences of U.S. militarism for people here and around the world."

Rev. J. M. Lawson

Colleague of Martin Luther King, Jr. from 1957-68

"Our young people will learn more about the cult of militarism in this short and accurate book by Joel Andreas than they might learn in their first twelve years of schooling."

Blase Bonpane*

Director of Office of the Americas

"Addicted to War could not be more timely.

It shows that the current war dance by the Bush administration is just the latest in a long series of foreign adventures that cause more damage than reward for us as a country. This book is one of the best tools we could hope for in making a transition from the U.S. being an empire to being just one nation in a community of nations.

Use it, and change the world!"

Medea Benjamin and Kevin Danaher

Co-founders of Global Exchange

"The idiocy of war is apparent. What is amazing is that no matter the tracts, essays and books telling us this through the ages, we resist that truth. Hopefully this political comic by Joel Andreas can pierce the tough hide of man's mind and heart."

Edward Asner*

Actor

"How can we wean ourselves from our dismal addiction to war? This book is a fine starting point. Reading it will help people get on the road to recovery."

Kathy Kelly

Founder of Voices in the Wilderness

"Many years ago in Korea, I believed I was serving a righteous cause. When reality jarred my assumptions, I first reacted angrily. My honor was offended. Then I met other exmilitary who helped me understand that while my motives were good, the policies I was asked to support were not. We banded together to use our experience to help head off future wars through education. One of our most effective tools is *Addicted to War*."

Wilson (Woody) Powell*
Executive Director of Veterans for Peace

"The U.S., with 4.5% of the world's population, arrogantly plunders resources and cultures to support its American way of life. Addicted to War illustrates why the U.S. is necessarily dependent upon war to feed its shameful consumption patterns."

S. Brian Willson*
Vietnam veteran, anti-war activist

"I've come to the conclusion that if we don't change from a value system based on love of money and power to one based on love of compassion and generosity we will be extinct this century. We need a brief earthquake to wake up humanity. Addicted to War is such an earthquake."

Patch Adams, M.D.

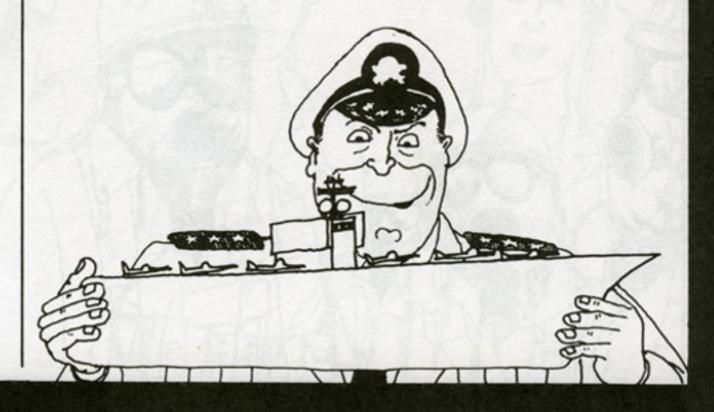
Founder of Gesundheit Institute, Vietnam War-era conscientious objector

"This is the most important comic book ever written. To be a true patriot (in the American revolutionary sense) is to understand the cruelty of U.S. foreign policy. Read this book and pass it on to as many people as you can."

Woody Harrelson Actor

Why the U.S. Can't Kick Militarism

an illustrated exposé by Joel Andreas



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To order Addicted to War in other languages:

A Spanish edition of *Addicted to War* will soon be published in the United States by Frank Dorrel and AK Press (please write to the addresses above). The book has also been translated into Japanese, Korean, Thai, Danish, and German, and soon will be available in other languages. To find out how to obtain copies of these translated editions, see: www.addictedtowar.com.

JOEL ANDREAS began following his parents to demonstrations against the Vietnam War while in elementary school in Detroit. He has been a political activist ever since, working to promote racial equality and workers' rights inside the United States and to stop U.S. military intervention abroad. After working as an automobile assembler, a printer, and a civil engineering drafter, he completed a doctoral degree in sociology at the University of California in Los Angeles, studying the aftermath of the 1949 Chinese Revolution. He now teaches at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Addicted to War is Joel's third illustrated exposé. He wrote and drew The Incredible Rocky, an unauthorized biography of the Rockefeller family (which sold nearly 100,000 copies) while a student at Berkeley High School in California. He also wrote another comic book, Made with Pure Rocky Mountain Scab Labor, to support a strike by Coors brewery workers.



I wrote the first edition of Addicted to War after the U.S. war against Iraq in 1991. The major news media had been reduced to wartime cheerleaders, and people in this country had largely been shielded from the ugly realities of the war. My aim was to present information difficult to find in the mainstream media, and to explain America's extraordinary predilection to go to war. Ten years later, events compelled me to update the book. The September 11 attacks provided an opportunity for George W. Bush to declare a "War on Terrorism," which in practice turned out to be an endless binge of war-making. The second edition was published in early 2002, following the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan. The Bush Administration then turned to preparing for a new war against Iraq. A thin rhetorical veneer about combating terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction hardly concealed its underlying aim: to impose a new U.S. client regime in the Middle East and assure control over a country that has the world's second largest known oil reserves. As the present edition goes to press, the U.S. is occupying Afghanistan and Iraq. In an effort to quell armed resistance, the U.S. military is taking harsh punitive measures against the civilian populations of both countries, feeding a spiral of violence that has repercussions around the world and is placing us all in greater danger.

This book chronicles over two centuries of U.S. foreign wars, beginning with the Indian wars. During this time, America's machinery of war has grown into a behemoth that dominates our economy and society and extends around the globe. Although the Bush Administration has been particularly bellicose, this country's addiction to war began long before Bush came to power and will undoubtedly survive his departure. The costs of this growing addiction are now being felt more acutely at home. Soldiers and their families are paying the heaviest price, but everyone is affected. Skyrocketing military spending is contributing to huge government deficits, causing sharp cuts in domestic programs, including education, health care, housing, public transport, and environmental protection. At the same time, the "War on Terrorism" is being used as an excuse to step up police surveillance and erode our civil liberties. I hope this book will spur reflection and debate about militarism, and encourage creative action to change our direction.

It's impossible to thank all of the people who have contributed to the creation of this book here. Instead, I will mention only three: My mother, Carol Andreas, who introduced me to anti-war activities; my father, Carl Andreas, who first encouraged me to write the book; and Frank Dorrel, whose tireless promotion made a new edition both possible and irresistible.

I first read the original 1992 edition of Addicted to War three years ago. I located the author, Joel Andreas, and convinced him to update the book. In 2002, I published a new edition with the help of AK Press. The response has been tremendous. Since then, over 100,000 copies have been distributed in the United States. Addicted to War is being used as a textbook by many high school and college teachers. Peace organizations are selling the book at anti-war rallies, teach-ins, and smaller events. It is showing up in schools, churches, and public libraries. More and more bookstores are carrying it, including progressive independents, national chains, and comic book stores. Individuals are ordering multiple copies to give to friends, co-workers, and relatives. I have received thousands of calls, email messages, and letters from people telling me how much they love this book!

A Japanese translation of Addicted to War has sold over 70,000 copies and editions in Korean, German, Spanish, Danish, Thai and other languages have been published or are in the works. There are also plans to make an animated documentary film based on the book. All these versions will help get the book's antiwar message out to greater numbers of people around the world.

I want to thank Joel Andreas for giving us a powerful educational tool that reveals the sad and painful truth about U.S. militarism. Thanks to Yumi Kikuchi for her support and for making the Japanese edition of Addicted to War possible. We are honored that some of America's most courageous peace educators and activists have endorsed the book. Special thanks to my friends, to my family, and to S. Brian Willson, for supporting this project from the beginning.

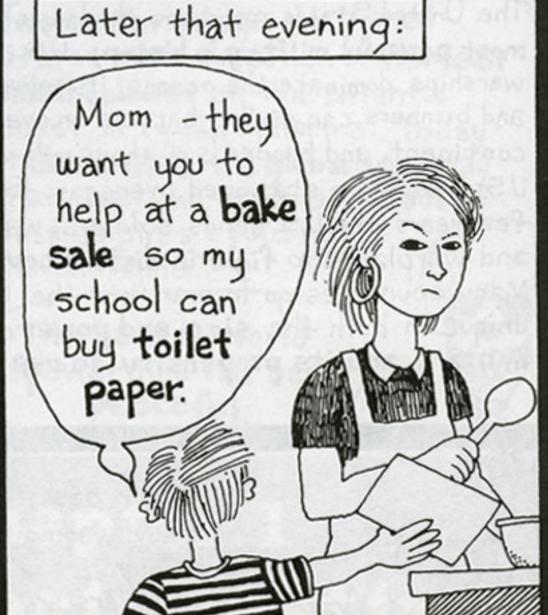
Finally, I want to thank you—the reader—for your concern about the issues addressed in this book. I encourage you to use it to help bring about a change of consciousness in this country. Please consider taking a copy to a teacher who might use it in class. Take a copy to your church, synagogue, or mosque. Send one to your congressperson, city council member, or someone in the media. Show it to friends and family. Education is the key. It's up to each of us to do our part. People around the world are counting on us to end our country's addiction to war.

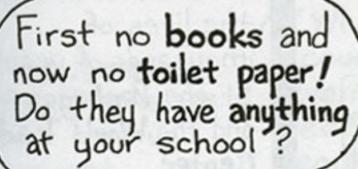
Frank Dorrel, May 2004

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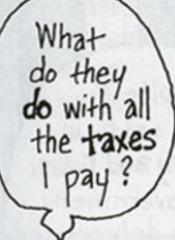


At the next school board meeting:



l'm sorry, the local tax base is declining and we get very little help from the federal government.

There's just no money!





A huge part of the money the IRS takes out of our paychecks goes to support the military. Military spending adds up to more than half of the Federal Government's annual discretionary spending.

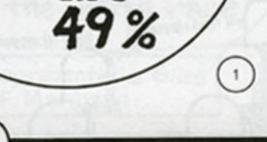
Federal
Discretionary
Budget
2004 fiscal
year

Military
Spending

51%
Everything
else

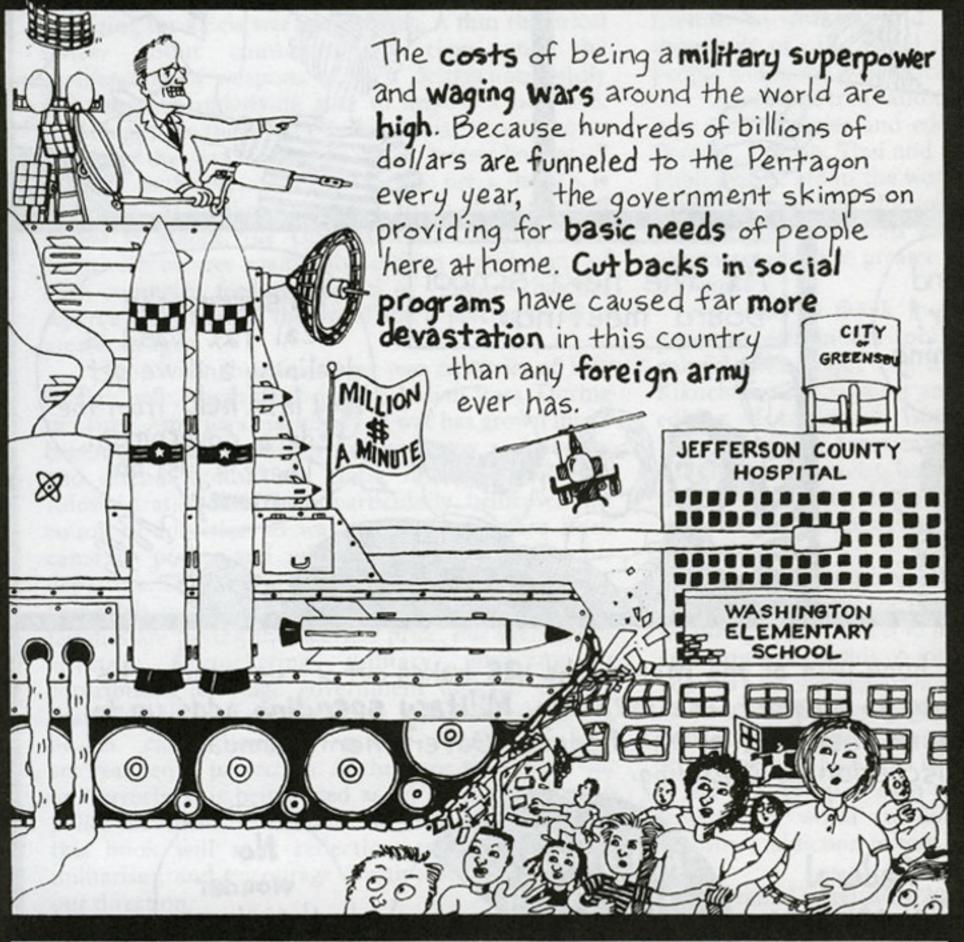
No wonder there's no toilet paper!

spending, 7%



The United States maintains the largest and most powerful military in history. U.S. warships dominate the oceans, its missiles and bombers can strike targets on every continent, and hundreds of thousands of U.S. troops are stationed overseas. Every few years the U.S. sends soldiers, warships and warplanes to fight in distant countries. Many countries go to war, but the U.S. is unique in both the size and power of its military and its propensity to use it.

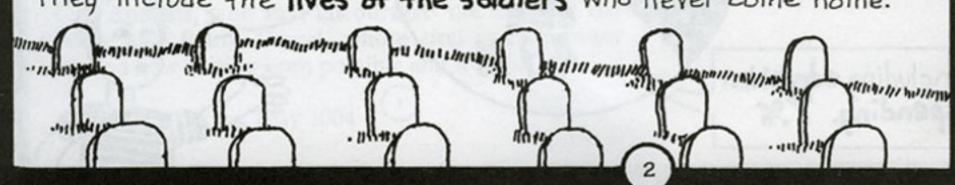




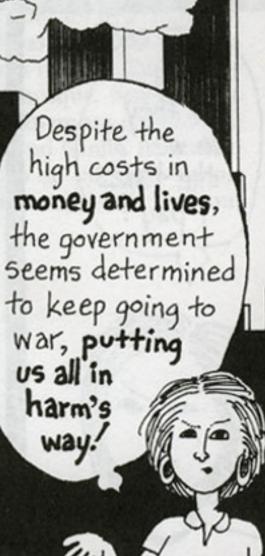
But the costs of U.S. foreign wars are more than simply economic.

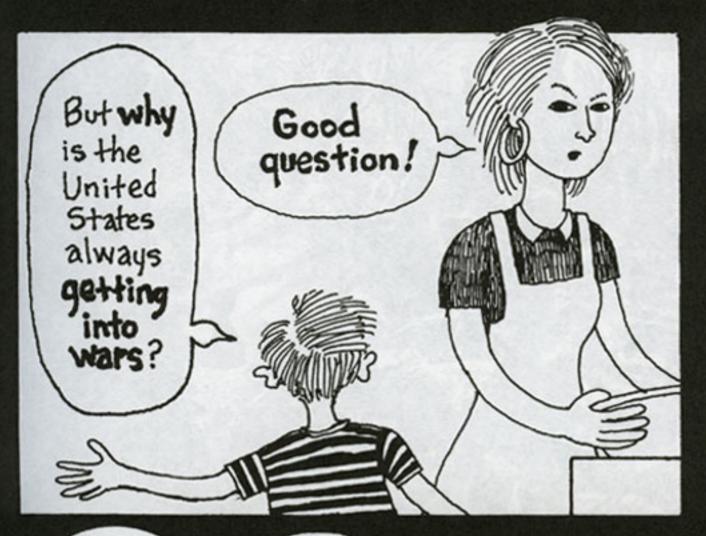
They include the lives of the soldiers who never come home.

ha



Foreign wars also bring bloody retaliation against the U.S. - such as the terrorist attacks that took the lives of thousands of people at the Pentagon and the World Trade Center:





Two centuries ago, the United States was a collection of thirteen small colonies on the Atlantic coast of North America. Today it dominates the globe in a way that even the most powerful of past empires could not have imagined.

The path to world power has not been peaceful



I'll have to read up on this...

Chapter 1 Manifest Destiny"

The American revolutionaries who rose up against King George in 1776 spoke eloquently about the right of every nation to determine its own destiny.

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and assume, among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which 'the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them..."



Thomas Jefferson, from the Declaration of Independence, 1776

Unfortunately, after they won the right to determine their own destiny they thought they should determine everyone else's too!



The leaders of the newly independent colonies believed that they were preordained to rule all of North America. This was so obvious to them that they called it "Manifest Destiny."

"We must march from ocean to ocean.
... It is the destiny of the white race."

Representative Giles of Maryland



(2)

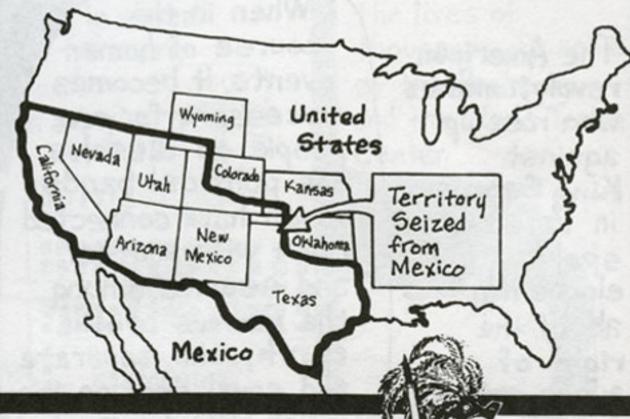
This "manifest destiny" soon led to genocidal wars against the Native American peoples. The U.S. Army ruthlessly seized their land, driving them west and slaughtering those who resisted.



During the century that followed the American Revolution, the Native American peoples were defeated one by one, their lands were taken, and they were confined to reservations. The number of dead has never been counted. But the tragedy did not end with the dead. The Native peoples way of life was devastated.

"I can still see the butchered women and children lying heaped and scattered all along the crooked gulch as plain as when I saw them with eyes still young. And I can see that something else died there in the bloody mud, and was buried in the blizzard. A people's dream died there. It was a beautiful dream ... the nation's hoop is broken and scattered."

Black Elk, spiritual leader of the Lakota people and survivor of the Wounded Knee massacre in South Dakota By 1848 the United States had seized nearly half of Mexico's territory.



In Congress the war against Mexico was justified with speeches about the glory of expanding "Anglo-Saxon democracy," but in truth it was the Southern slave owners' thirst for land and the lure of Western gold that inspired these speeches. General 2

General Zachary Taylor Ordered scores of U.S. soldiers

(5)

executed for refusing to fight in Mexico.

With their domain now stretching from coast to coast the "Manifest Destiny" crowd began to dream of an overseas empire. Economic factors drove these ambitions. Col. Charles Denby, a railroad magnate and an ardent expansionist, argued:

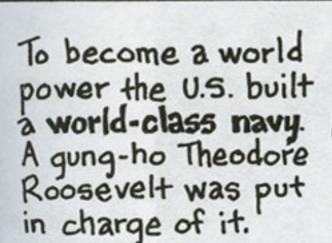


"Our condition at home is forcing us to commercial expansion... Day by day, production is exceeding home consumption... We are after markets, the greatest markets in the world."

Calls for empire were echoing through the halls of Washington.

"I firmly believe that when any territory outside the present territorial limits of the United States becomes necessary for our defense or essential for our commercial development, we ought to lose no time in acquiring it."

Senator Orville Platt of Connecticut, 1894



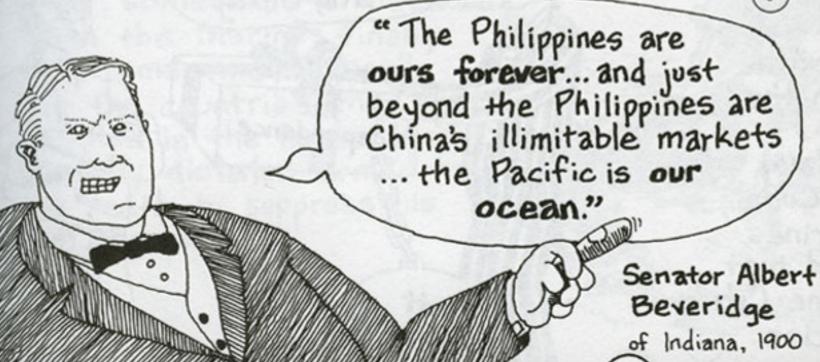
"I should welcome almost any war, for I think this country needs one."

T. Roosevelt, 1897





The next year, taking a fancy to several Spanish colonies, including Cuba and the Philippines, the U.S. declared war on Spain. Rebel armies were already fighting for independence in both countries and Spain was on the verge of defeat. Washington declared that it was on the rebels side and Spain quickly capitulated. But the U.S. soon made it clear that it had no intention of leaving.



And for the Senator, the Pacific was only the beginning:

"The power that rules the power that rules the Pacific is the power that rules the world... That power is and will forever be the American Republic."



Elaborate racist theories were invented to justify colonialism and these theories were adopted enthusiastically in Washington.

We are the ruling race of the world.

... We will not renounce our part in the mission of our race, trustee, under God of the civilization of the world.

... He has marked us as his chosen people ... He has made us adept in government that we may administer government among savage and senile peoples."

Senator Abert Beveridge, again

But the Filipinos didn't share the views of Senator Beveridge and his buddies.

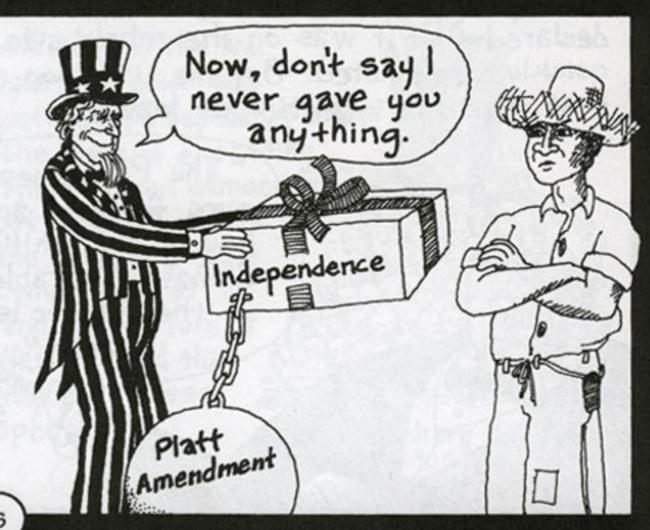


They fought the new invaders just as they had fought the Spanish. The U.S. subjugated the Philippines with brute force.
U.S. soldiers were ordered to "Burn all and kill all," and they did. By the time the Filipinos were defeated, 600,000 had died.



U.S. soldiers stand on the bones of Filipinos who died in the war

The Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam were made into U.S. colonies in 1898. Cuba was formally given its independence, but along with it the Cubans were given the Platt Amendment, which stipulated that the U.S. Navy would operate a base in Cuba forever, that the U.S. Marines would intervene at will, and that Washington would determine Cuba's foreign and financial policies. (3)



During the same period, the U.S. overthrew Hawaii's Queen Liliuokalani

If they won't sell, I'll just take it!

and transformed these unspoiled Pacific islands into a U.S. Navy base surrounded by Dole and Del Monte plantations. In 1903, after Theodore Roosevelt became president, he sent gun boats to secure Panama's separation from Colombia. The Colombian government had refused Roosevelt's terms for building a canal.



Then
Uncle Sam
began
sending
his
Marines
everywhere



The Marines went to China, Russia, North Africa, Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean.

From the Halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli...

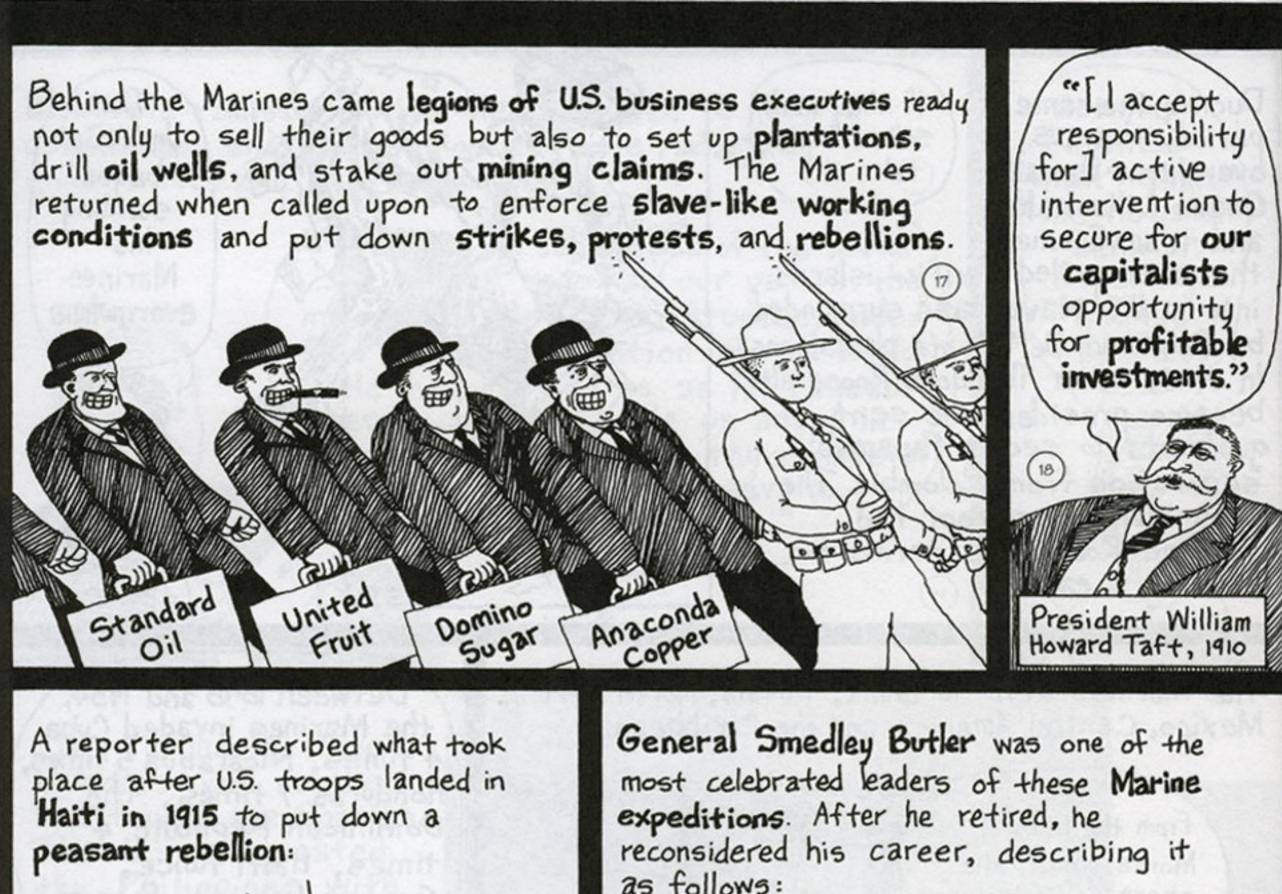
Troops march in Siberia during the U.S. invasion of Russia, 1918

Between 1898 and 1934,
the Marines invaded Cuba
4 times, Nicaragua 5 times,
Honduras 7 times, the
Dominican Republic 4
times, Haiti twice,
Guatemala once, Panama
twice, Mexico 3 times,
and Colombia 4 times!



In many countries, the Marines stayed on as an occupying army, sometimes for decades. When the Marines finally went home, they typically left the countries they had occupied in the hands of a friendly dictator, armed to the teeth to suppress his own people.





American marines opened fire with machine guns from airplanes on defenseless Haitian villages, killing men, women and the in children open market places for sport.

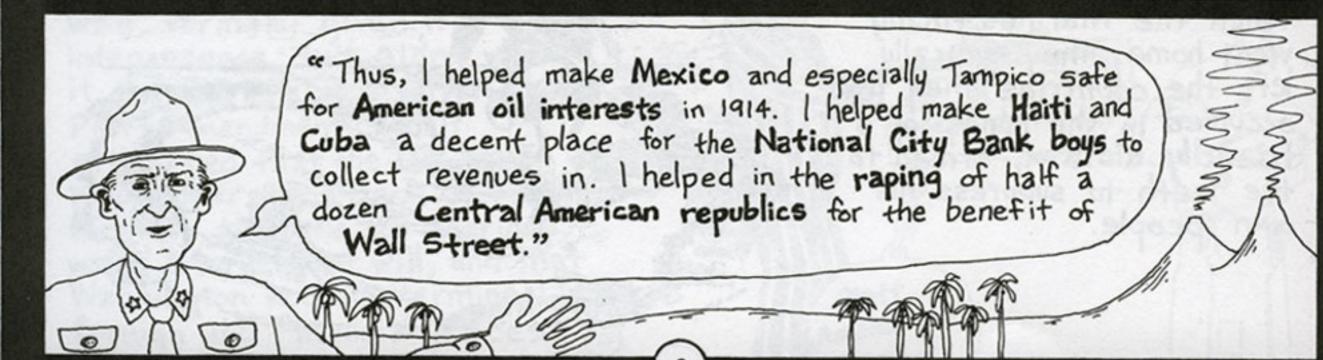
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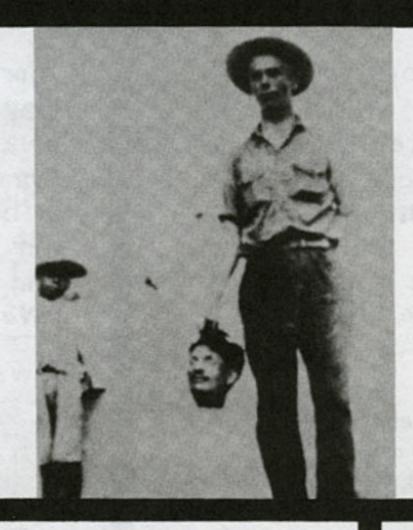
50,000 Haitians were killed.

as follows:

"I spent 33 years and 4 months in active military service ... And during that period I spent most of my time as a high-class muscle man for Big Business, for Wall Street and the bankers. In short, I was a racketeer, a gangster for capitalism." 21



for the international banking house of Brown Brothers in 1902-1912. 1 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 on its way unmolested."



U.S. Marine officer with the head of Silvino Herrera, one of the leaders of Augusto Sandino's rebel army, Nicaragua, 1930

World War I was a horrific battle among the European colonial powers over how to divide up the world. When President Woodrow Wilson decided to enter the fray, he told the American people that he was sending troops to Europe to "make the world safe for democracy."



But what Wilson was really after was what he considered to be the United States' fair share of the spoils

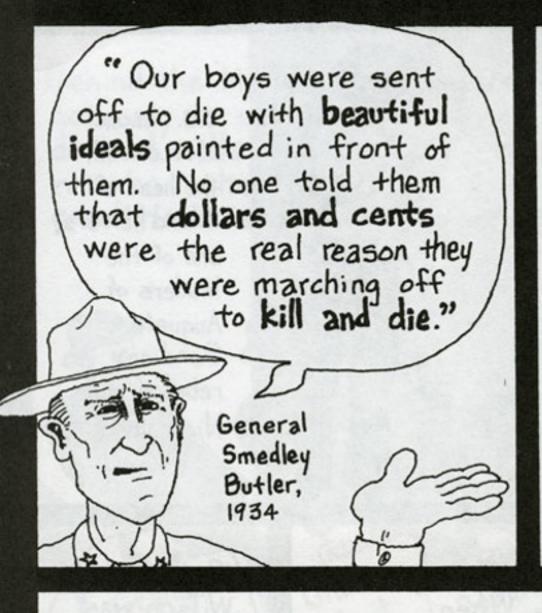


Wilson's ambassador to England said rather forthrightly that the U.S. would declare war on Germany because it was ...

(22) ... the only way of maintaining our present pre-eminent trade status."

> Ambassador W. H. Page, 1917



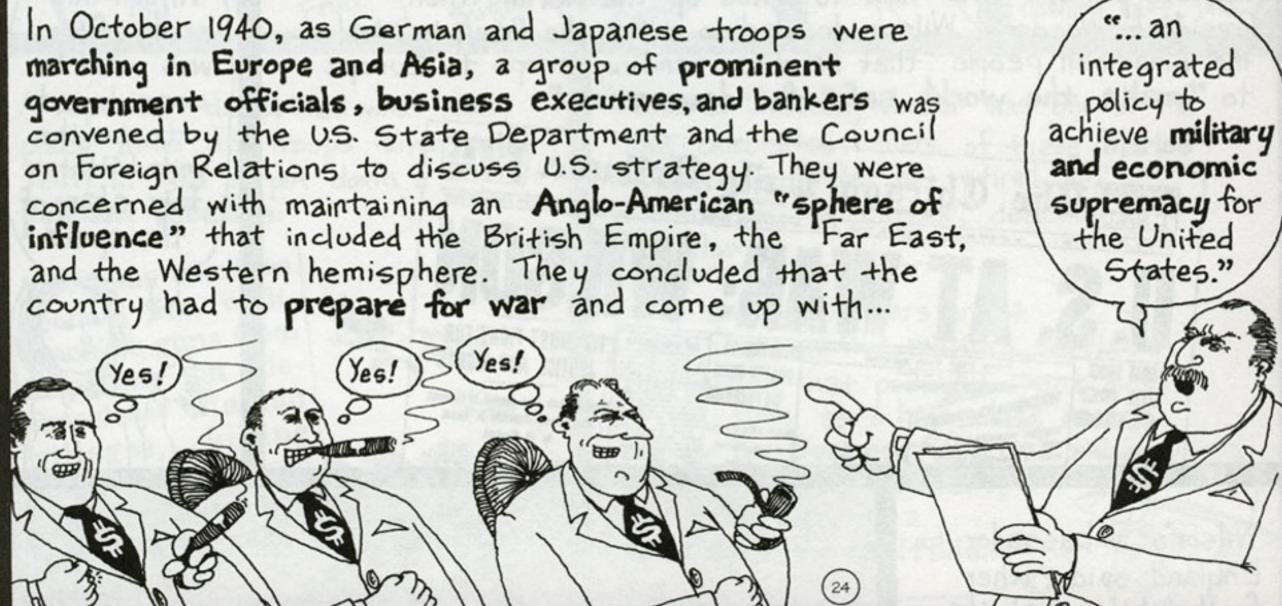


World
War I
was
supposed
to be the
"war to
end all
wars."

It wasn't.

During World War II, millions of young Americans signed up to fight German fascism and Japanese imperialism. But the goals of the strategic planners in Washington were far less admirable.

They had imperial ambitions of their own.



10

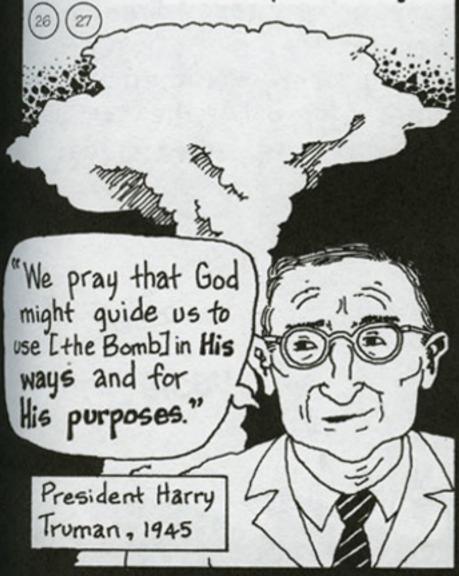


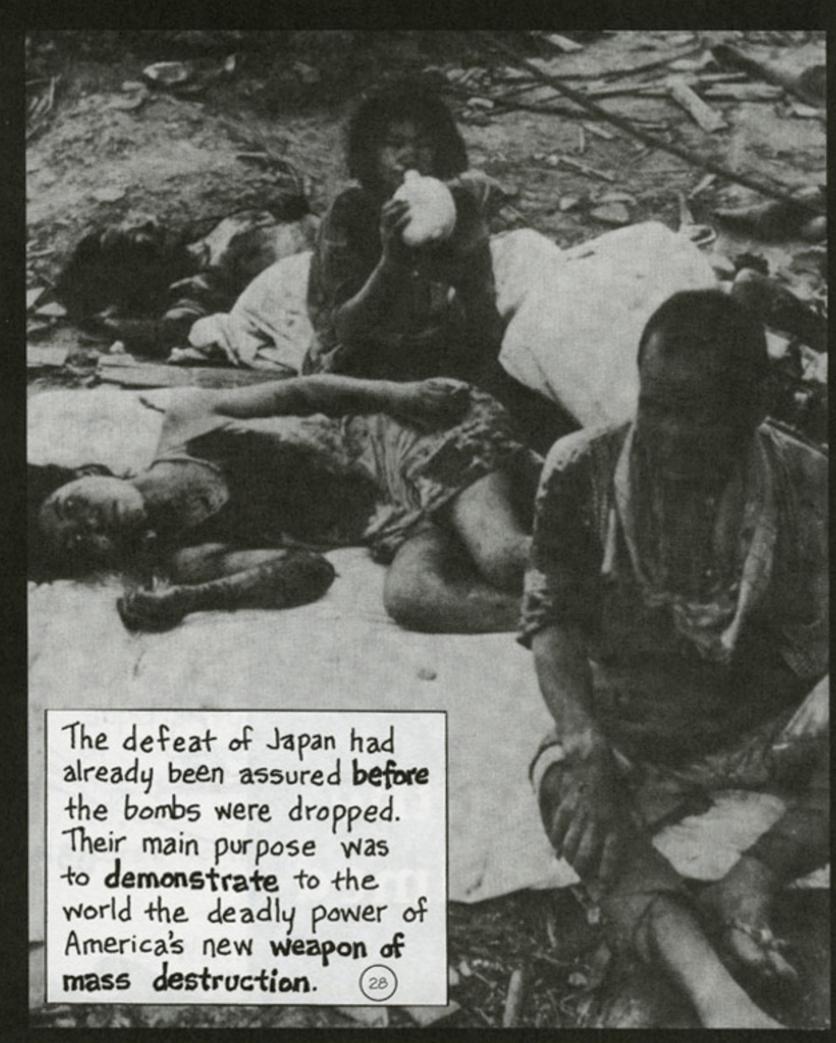
If war aims are stated which seem to be concerned solely with Anglo-American imperialism, they will offer little to people in the rest of the world... The interests of other peoples should be stressed... This would have a better propaganda effect.

From a private memorandum between the Council on Foreign Relations and the State Department, 1941

(25)

A horrendous war was concluded with a horrendous event:
200,000 people were killed instantaneously when the U.S. dropped nuclear bombs first on Hiroshima and then on Nagasaki. Tens of thousands more died later from radiation poisoning.





World War II left the U.S. in a position of political. economic and military superiority.

"We must set the pace and assume the responsibility of the majority Stockholder in this corporation known as the world."

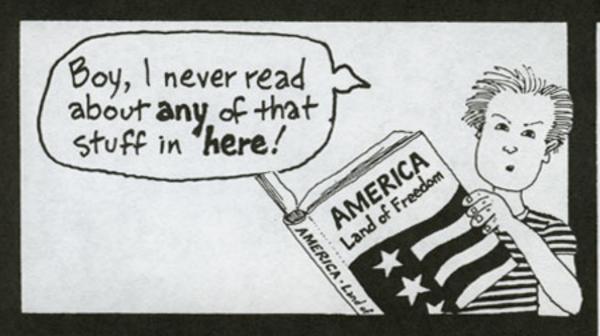
Leo Welch, former Chairman of the Board, Standard Oil of New Jersey (now Exxon)
1946

The U.S. eagerly assumed responsibility for determining the economic policies and selecting the management of what it considered to be the subsidiary companies that made up the "corporation known as the world."

But this didn't go over too well in many nations that considered themselves to be sovereign countries.





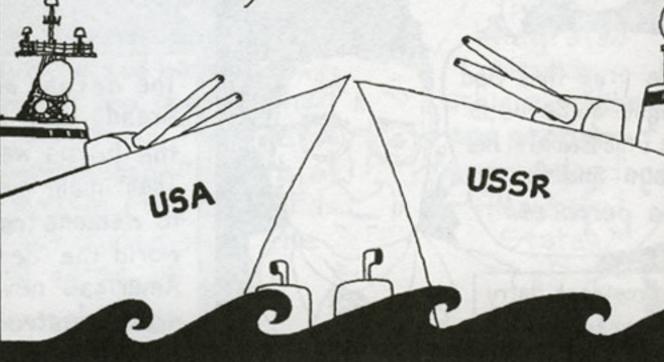


Chapter 2

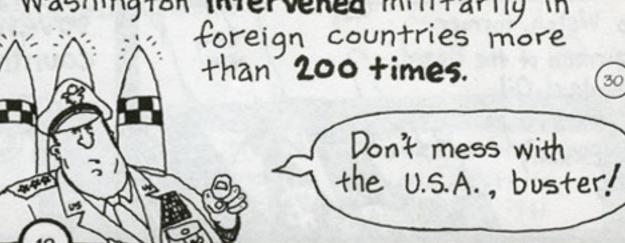
"Cold War" and the Exploits of the Self-Proclaimed "World Policeman"



The United States, however, had to contend with the Sovjet Union, which had also emerged from the Second World War as a world power. For the next 45 years, the world was caught up in a global turf battle between the "two superpowers." The U.S. was always much stronger than its Soviet adversary, but both countries maintained huge military forces to defend and expand their own "spheres of influence." The contention between the two powers was called the "Cold War" because they never directly engaged each other in battle. But the "Cold War" was marked by plenty of violence in other countries. Typically, the two superpowers lined up on opposite sides of every conflict.



For its part, the U.S. moved to expand its own "sphere of influence" beyond the Americas and the Pacific to include much of the old British, French and Japanese colonial empires in Asia and Africa. In doing so, it had to deal with local aspirations that did not always accord with American plans. To put down insubordination, disorder and disloyalty in its sphere, the new "majority stockholder" also appointed itself the "world policeman." During the Cold War, Washington intervened militarily in foreign countries more



Korea, 1950-1953

After World War II, the ambitious plans of the U.S. State Department for Asia and the Pacific were upset completely by revolutions and anti-colonial wars from China to Malaysia. A major confrontation developed in Korea. Washington decided to intervene directly to show that Western military technology could defeat any Asian army.





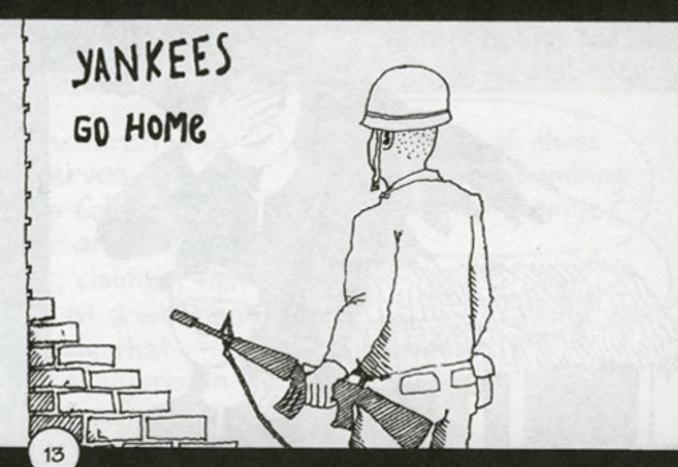
U.S. warships, bombers, and artillery reduced much of Korea to rubble. Over 4,500,000 Koreans died; three out of four were civilians.

54,000 U.S. soldiers returned home in coffins. But the U.S. military, for all of its technological superiority, did not prevail. After 3 years of intense warfare, a cease-fire was negotiated. Korea is still divided and some 40,000 U.S. troops remain in southern Korea to this day.

Waiting for another war.

Dominican Republic, 1965

After a U.S.-backed military coup,
Dominicans rose up to demand the
reinstatement of the overthrown
president (who they had elected in a
popular vote). Washington, however, was
determined to keep its men in power, no
matter who the Dominicans voted for.
22,000 U.S. troops were sent to
suppress the uprising. 3,000 people
were gunned down in the streets of
Santo Domingo.



Vietnam, 1964-1973

For ten years the U.S. assaulted Vietnam with all the deadly force the Pentagon could muster, trying to preserve a corrupt South Vietnamese regime, which had been inherited from the French colonial empire. The U.S. may have used more firepower in Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia) than had been used by all sides in all previous wars in human history.

Sometimes
you have to
destroy a
country to
save it.

U.S. warplanes dropped seven million tons of bombs on Vietnam.

That's the equivalent of one 350-pound bomb per person.

Despite the ferocity of the assault on Vietnam, the U.S. was ultimately defeated by a lightly armed but determined peasant army.

400,000 tons of napalm were rained down on the tiny country. Agent Orange and other toxic herbicides were used to destroy millions of acres of farmland and torests. Villages were burned to the ground and their residents massacred. Altogether, two million people died in the Indochina War, most of them civilians killed by U.S. bombs and bullets. Almost 60,000 U.S. soldiers were killed and 300,000 wounded.



Lebanon, 1982-1983

After the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the U.S. Marines intervened directly in the Lebanese civil war, taking the side of Israel and the right-wing Falange militia.

Which had just massacred 2000 Palestinian civilians.





241 Marines paid for this intervention with their lives when their barracks were blown up by a truck bomb.

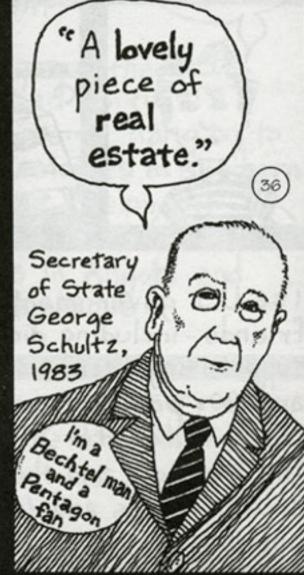
Grenada, 1983

About 110,000
people live on the tiny Caribbean island of Grenada.

About the same number that live in Peoria, Illinois.



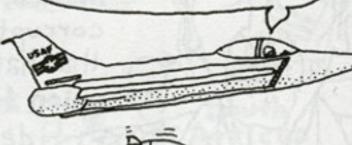
But, according to Ronald Reagan, Grenada represented a threat to U.S. security. So he ordered the Pentagon to seize the island and install a new government more to his liking. (35)

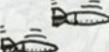


Libya, 1986

Washington loved King Idris, the Libyan monarch who happily turned over his country's oil reserves to Standard Oil for next to nothing. It hates Col. Qadhafi, who threw the King out. In 1986, Reagan ordered U.S. warplanes to bomb the Libyan capital, Tripoli, claiming that Qadhafi was responsible for a bomb attack at a German disco that killed two U.S. soldiers. It's unlikely that very many of the hundreds of Libyans killed or injured in the U.S. bombing raid knew anything about the German bombing.

The nerve of those terrorists - bombing those poor people!







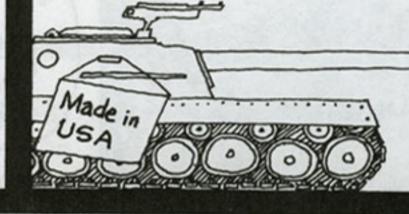
So far we've recounted wars that have involved U.S. troops.

But
there are
many
other wars
in which
Washington
is involved
behind
the
scenes.

After World War II, Britain was compelled to dispose of its colonial empire in the Middle East. The British gave a big chunk of the land known as Palestine to European Jews displaced by the Holocaust. The problem was that there were already people living there. The result has been five decades of violence and war. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were driven from their homes in what became Israel. The center of the conflict has been the West Bank and Gaza, where Palestinians have lived for decades under Israeli occupation.

The U.S. provides crucial political support and billions of dollars a year in aid to Israel, including the most advanced weaponry. More than three decades of occupation of the West Bank and Gaza have produced bitter anger not only at Israel but also at the United States. As Palestinian teenagers continue to

die in confrontations with the Israeli Army this anger only grows.



(38)

The U.S. government stands behind its friends-including dictatorial regimes suppressing their own people. In the 1970s and '80s popular insurgencies challenged corrupt dictatorships in Central America. The Pentagon and the CIA armed and trained security forces and death squads that killed hundreds of thousands of people, mostly unarmed peasants, in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

Don't believe them - they were terrorists disguised as peasants!

Many of the military officers responsible for the worst atrocities in Central America were trained at the Pentagon's "School of the

Americas" in Georgia. The School trains officers from all over Latin America. Hs training manuals recommend

execution. Its graduates have returned to establish military regimes and

terrorize their own people.

School of Assassins

NO
MORE
TORTURE
TRAINING
TRAINING
TRAINING
TRAINING
Training
Camp

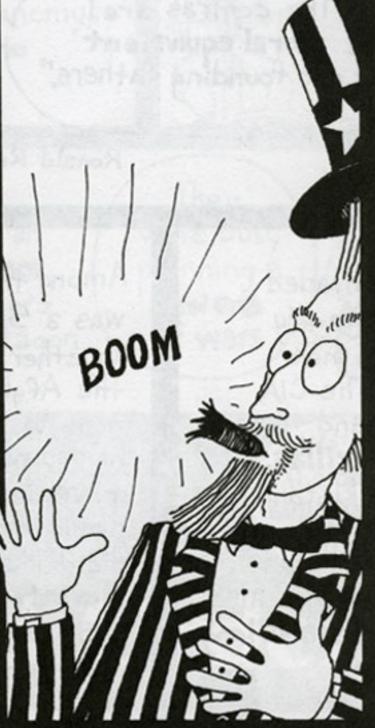
CLOSE "

Today, bloody U.S.-backed counter-insurgency wars continue in Colombia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines and other countries. In Colombia, a corrupt U.S.-backed army fights alongside paramilitary forces that have slaughtered whole villages and hundreds of opposition union leaders and politicians. The U.S. has been getting more deeply involved, under the cover of the "War on Drugs," providing billions of dollars of arms used to continue the killing.

The CIA and the Pentagon have also organized proxy armies to overthrow governments that are not well-liked in Washington. In 1961, for instance, U.S. warships ferried a small army of mercenaries to Cuba, hoping to reverse the Cuban Revolution. They landed at the Bay of Pigs.



U.S. invasion of Cuba.
But this time the U.S. was defeated.

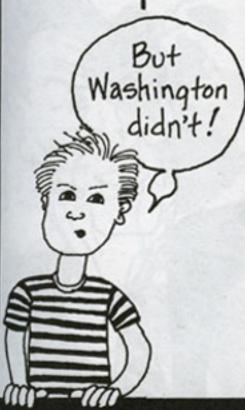


In the 1970s
and '80s, the CIA
was particularly busy
financing, training
and arming querrilla
armies around the
world

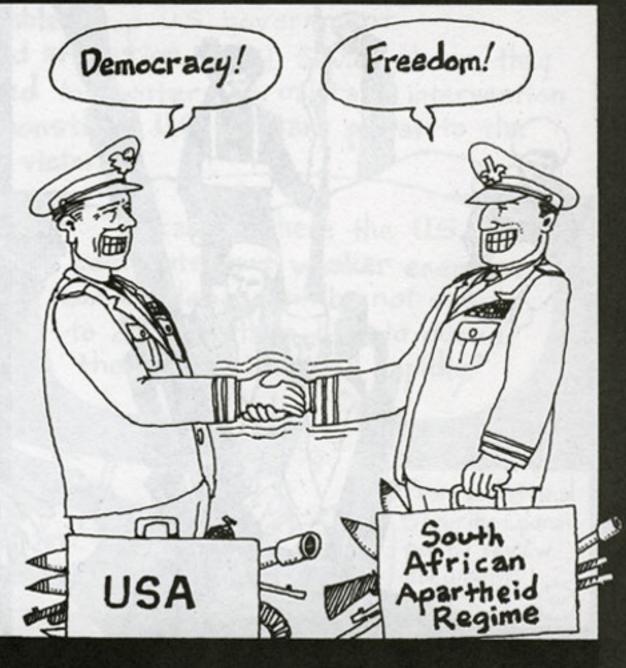


For years the U.S. backed Portugal's efforts to hang on to its colonies in southern Africa, helping it stave off independence wars in Angola and Mozambique.

In 1975, after a democratic revolution in Portugal, the Portuguese called it quits.



Instead, it teamed up with the apartheid regime in South Africa to supply a mercenary army to tight the new government in independent Angola. And in Mozambique, top U.S. and South African politicians and ex-military officers sponsored a particularly brutal bunch of mercenaries who massacred tens of thousands of peasants.





After the Nicaraguan people overthrew the U.S.-backed dictatorship of the Somoza family in 1979, the CIA gathered together the remnants of Somoza's hated National Guard and sent them back to Nicaragua with all the weapons they could carry - to loot, burn, and kill.

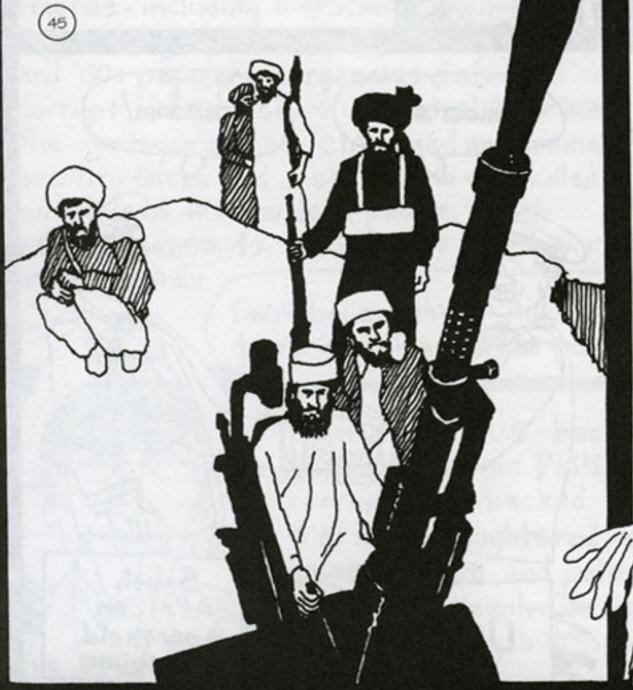
"[The contras are] the moral equivalent of our founding fathers."

Ronald Reagan, 1985



(44)

Afghanistan to prop up a friendly regime. Soviet occupation met fierce popular resistance. The CIA stepped in to arm, finance and train the Afghan mujahedin querrillas, working closely with the Pakistani and Saudi governments. With generous support from Washington and its allies, the mujahedin defeated the Soviets after a brutal decade-long war.



Among the CIA's collaborators in this war was a Saudi named Osama bin Laden.
Together with the CIA, bin Laden supplied the Afghan mujahedin with money and guns to fight the Soviets. The Afghan war helped militarize an international Islamic movement to rid the Muslim world of foreign domination. Ultimately, this movement didn't like the United States any more than the Soviets. At that time, however, the U.S. backers of bin Laden and the mujahedin were not overly concerned about their wider goals.





In the 1980s, Reagan
stepped up the arms
race, increasing
military spending
to unprecedented
levels. The Soviets,
with a much
smaller economy,
struggled to
keep up.



We're

the only

superpower

But they couldn't. Massive military spending put tremendous strain on Soviet society, contributing to its collapse. The U.S. won the arms race and the Cold War.

As the Cold War came to an end, some people began talking about an "era of world peace" and a "peace dividend." But behind closed doors at the White House and the Pentagon the talk was quite different.

They were busy planning a new era of wars



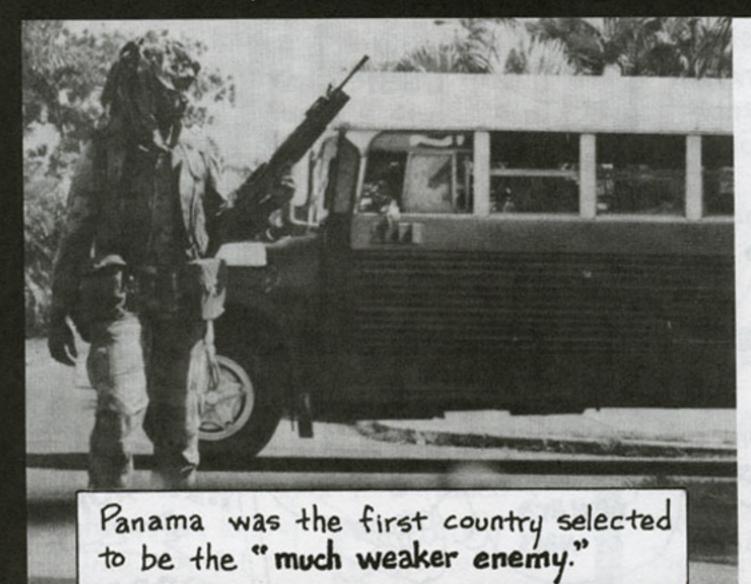
Chapter 3
The

The "New World Order"

In 1989, as the "Eastern Bloc" began to crumble, top U.S. government strategists gathered to discuss the world situation. The Soviet Union, they happily agreed, was no longer able or inclined to counter U.S. military intervention abroad. It was time, they decided, to demonstrate U.S. military power to the world. The White House wanted some decisive victories.



Panama, 1989



Ever since U.S. warships brought Panama into existence, U.S. troops have intervened in the small country whenever Washington deemed it necessary. George H.W. Bush continued this tradition in 1989, sending in 25,000 troops.



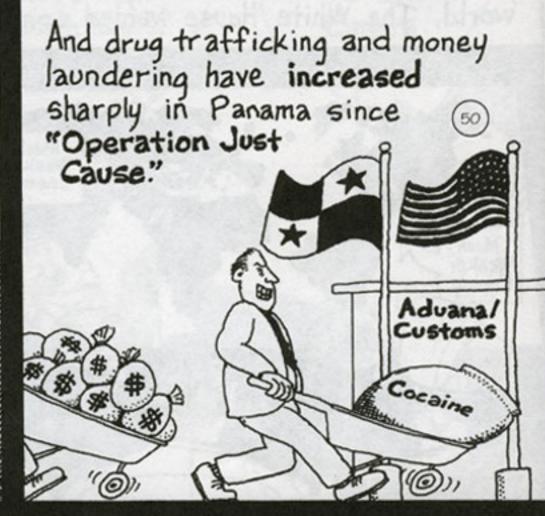
The drug charges were only a pretext.

The real motive was assuring U.S. control over the Panama Canal and the extensive U.S. military bases in that country. A new Panamanian president was sworn in at a U.S. air base moments before the Invasion. Hardly "Mr. Clean;" the man the U.S. State Department picked for the job, Guillermo Endara, ran a bank that is notorious for money laundering.

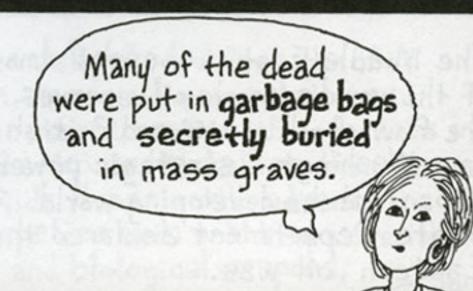


Of course, not only Panamanian banks are involved in this business. Most big U.S. banks have set up branches in Panama City.





According to Panamanian human rights groups, several thousand people were killed in the U.S. invasion. 26 were U.S. soldiers. 50 were Panamanian soldiers. The rest were civilians, cut down by the overwhelming U.S. firepower poured into crowded neighborhoods in poor sections of Panama City and Colón.



Iraq, 1991

Only 13 months after the invasion of Panama, the U.S. Went to war again — this time on a much larger scale. The 1991 U.S.-Iraq War continued an epic battle for control over the immensely rich oil fields of the Persian Gulf that began over 75 years earlier.

We didn't During World conquer the War 1, the Arabs-we British liberated conquered the them! (S) @ region that is now Iraq and Kuwait, seizing it from the declining Ottoman Empire.

In 1920 hundreds of British soldiers and many more Iraqis died when the British Army suppressed a revolt against British rule. Britain ended up installing a hand-picked "King of Iraq". The new monarch promptly signed a deal with British and American oil companies giving them the right to exploit all of Iraq's oil for 75 years in exchange for a pittance in royalties.



As the British Empire declined, the U.S. became the senior partner in an enduring Anglo-American alliance. The Middle East became a key part of their global "sphere of influence."



The Middle East possesses almost two-thirds of the world's known oil reserves. Control over the flow of oil by U.S. and British companies gave Washington strategic power over Europe, Japan and the developing world. The U.S. State Department declared that Middle Eastern oil was...

"...a stupendous source of strategic power ... one of the greatest prizes in world history"

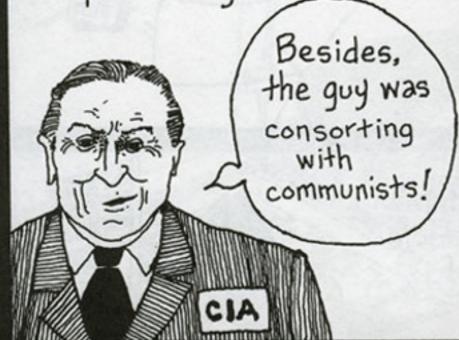
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Washington came to think of the oil fields in the Middle East as its own



In 1958, U.S. and British oil companies were startled when the King of Iraq was overthrown. The new leader, a nationalist military officer named Abdel Karim Qasim, demanded changes in the sweetheart deals the monarchy had made with the oil companies. He also helped form OPEC, the cartel of oil producing countries.



In 1963, the CIA collaborated with the Baath Party to murder Qasim and overthrow his government. The Baath Party was also nationalist but at least it was anti-communist. It systematically killed its Leftist opponents and the CIA was happy to help.



Among the CIA's collaborators in the 1963 coup was a young military officer named Saddam Hussein, who later emerged as the top leader in Iraq.



But Hussein soon disappointed his accomplices in the 'U.S. by nationalizing the Iraqioil industry. Other Arab leaders followed suit, greatly alarming U.S. officials,

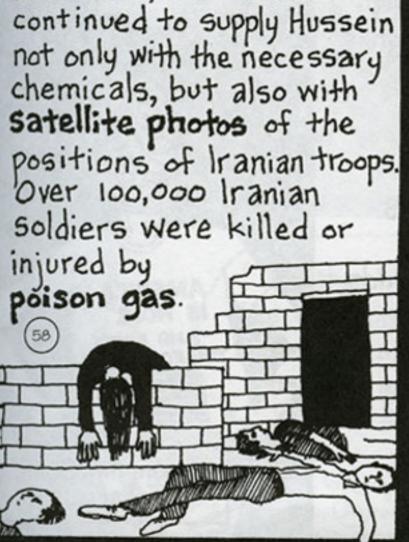


Then, in 1980, Hussein did something that made him much more popular in Washington.

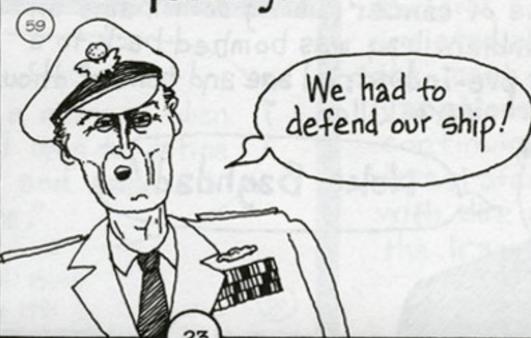


U.S. officials were delighted. After the 1979 Iranian Revolution, American strategists considered Iran the main threat to U.S. interests in the Middle East. The U.S. and its allies, therefore, were happy to provide Hussein with advanced weaponry. U.S. companies even sold Iraq materials to make chemical and biological weapons, including highly lethal strains of anthrax. Don't do anything wouldn't do!

Iraq used chemical weapons against both Iranian troops and insurgent Kurdish villagers inside Iraq. The Reagan Administration knew this, but the U.S. continued to supply Hussein not only with the necessary chemicals, but also with satellite photos of the positions of Iranian troops. Over 100,000 Iranian soldiers were killed or injured by poison gas.



In 1987, the Keagan administration intervened directly in the Iran-Iraq War (on Irags side), sending a naval armada to the Persian Gulf to protect the oil tankers of a country that was then Irags ally - Kuwait. Using state-of-the-art weaponry, the U.S. Navy blew up an Iranian oil plattorm, destroyed several small speedboats, and recklessly shot down an Iranian passenger airliner, killing all 290 passengers.



Sure, what were they going to do, flush their toilets on you!



Despite U.S. support, Saddam Hussein failed to seize any of Iran's oilfields, so he then turned his attention to the oilfields of his southern neighbor.



Hussein apparently expected that the U.S. would also tacitly go along with his invasion of Kuwait. For the U.S., however, Kuwait was very different from Iran. The Kuwaiti emir was a loyal friend of the U.S. and British oil companies and a close political ally of the United States. George H.W. Bush worried that the huge Iraqi army had become a threat to U.S. domination of the Middle East.

"Our jobs, our way of life, our own freedom, and the freedom of friendly countries around the world would all suffer if control of the world's great oil reserves fell into the hands of Saddam Hussein"

George H.W. Bush, August 1990

Bush decided
Hussein had
to be punished
for trespassing
on an oil-rich
U.S. profectorate.

"He's going to get his ass kicked!"

The Honorable George H.W. Bush, December 1990



The Pentagon launched the most intensive bombing campaign in history using conventional bombs, cluster bombs (designed to rip bodies apart), napalm and phosphorous (which cling to and burn skin), and fuel-air explosives (which have the impact of small nuclear bombs). Later, the U.S. used munitions tipped with depleted uranium, which is now suspected as a cause of cancer among both Iragis and U.S. soldiers and their children. Iraq was bombed back to a

pre-industrial age and tens of thousands were killed.

Nuke Baghdad!

The war had a message for the world:

"What we say goes."



AMERICA IS NO. 1 -AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

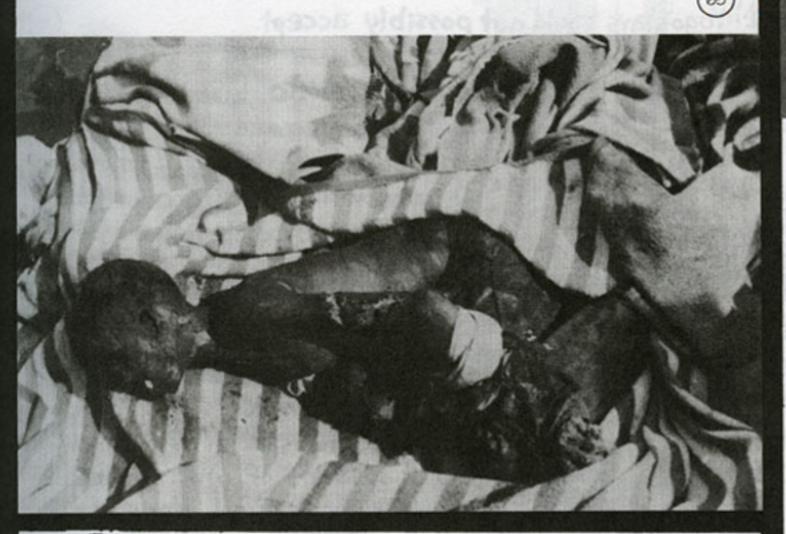
> George H.W. Bush, February 1991 (63)

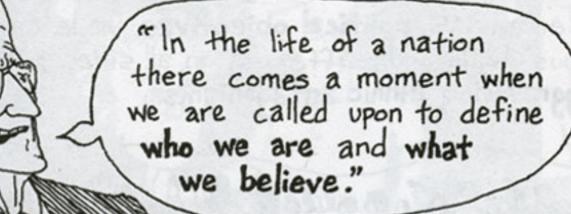
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Baghdad and Basra were bombed relentlessly, killing thousands of civilians.

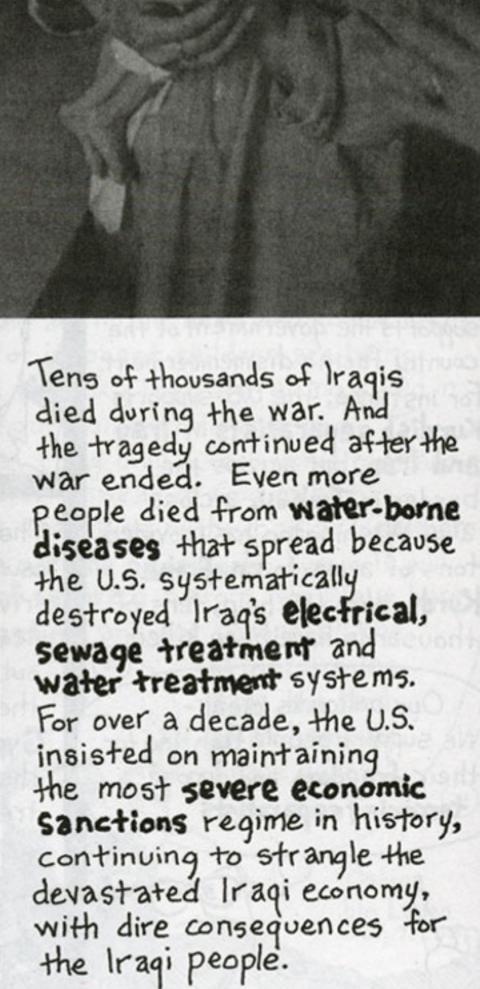
when Bush launched the ground war. The main aim of the ground offensive was, in fact, not to drive the Iraqi troops out of Kuwait, but to keep them from leaving. The "gate was closed" and tens of thousands of soldiers, who were trying to go home, were systematically slaughtered. Elsewhere, U.S. tanks and bulldozers intentionally buried thousands of soldiers alive in their trenches in a tactic designed mainly to "destroy Iraqi defenders."





George H. Bush January 1991







In 1999, UNICEF estimated that infant and child mortality had more than doubled since the war. It attributed this sharp increase in mortality mainly to malnutrition and deteriorating health conditions caused by the war and ongoing sanctions. It estimated that half a million more children died as a result. That's 5,200 children a month.



Bush's successor, Bill Clinton, not only kept up the sanctions, but also continued to bomb Iraq regularly for 8 years.



Kosovo, 1999

In the late 1990s, after enduring years of abuse at the hands of a Serbian-dominated Yugoslav government, Albanian rebels in Kosovo started a war for secession. The U.S. usually does not support minority groups demanding separation. But it all depends on whether the U.S. supports the government of the country facing dismemberment. for instance, the U.S. supports Kurdish separatists in Iraq and Iran, but across the border in Turkey, a close ally, Washington has provided tons of arms to crush the Kurds. With U.S. help, tens of thousands have been killed.

Our policy is clear-We support people fighting for their freedom and oppose terrorist separatists



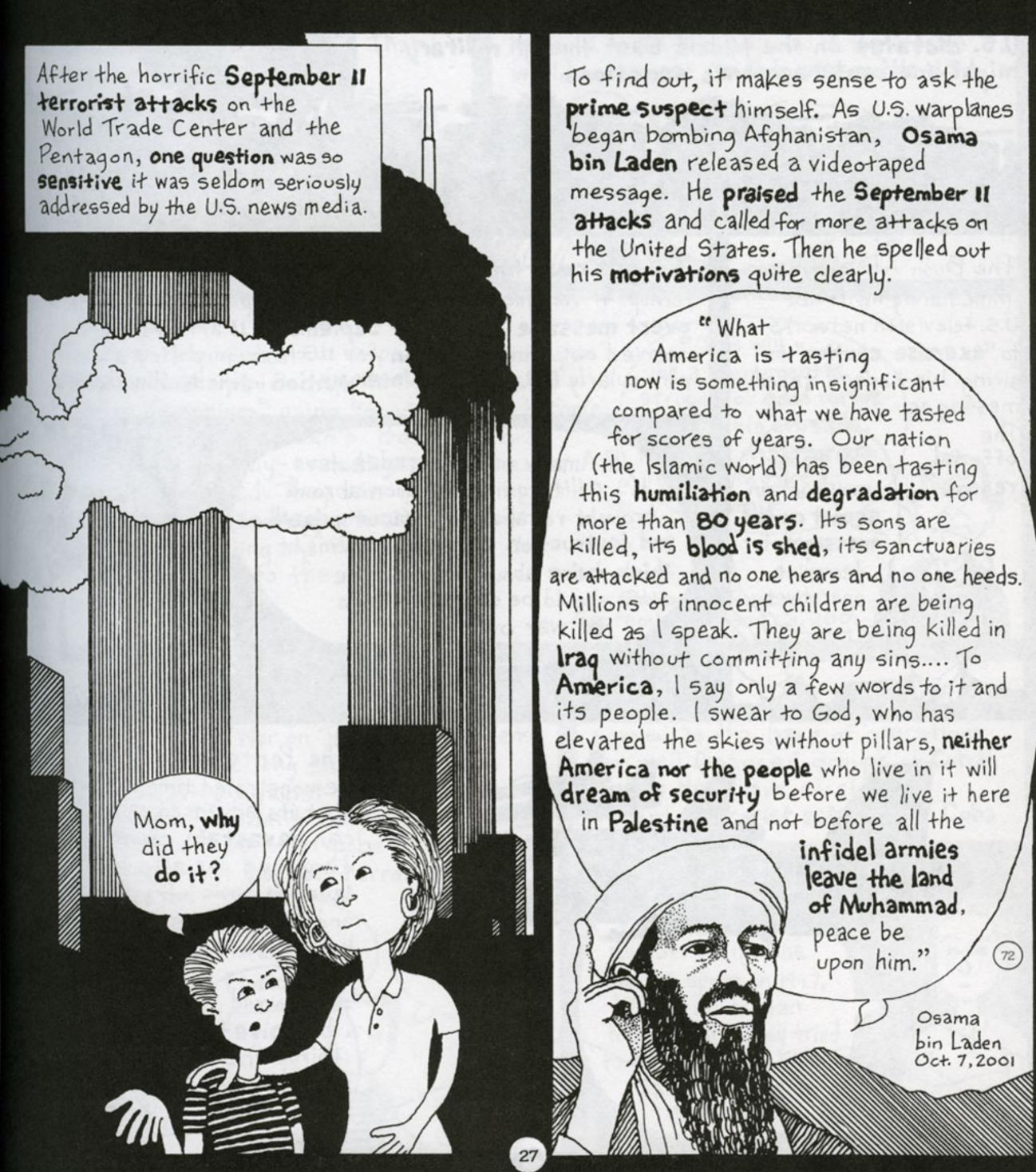
Because the Xugoslav strongman, Slobodan Milosevic, was being less than cooperative with U.S. efforts to extend its influence in Eastern Europe, breaking up Yugoslavia was a cause the U.S. could warm up to. The Clinton Administration embraced the Kosovo Liberation Army, despite their drug dealing, ethnic extremism and brutality. Following established practice, the Administration issued an ultimatum the Yugoslavs could not possibly accept.

Here's the deal. First, NATO takes over Kosovo.
Second, NATO has free access to all of
Yugoslavia. Third, you help pay for the
NATO-run government. Sign here or
we bomb you.

The NATO bombing turned an ugly but small-scale Yugoslav counter-insurgency operation into a massive ethnic cleansing drive. After the bombing began, Serbian soldiers and militia members began driving hundreds of thousands of Albanians out of the country and killed thousands of others. When the Albanians returned under NATO protection, Serbian and Gypsy residents were driven out and killed. Ultimately, the war served U.S. political objectives, while causing tremendous death and suffering on all sides and greatly aggravating ethnic antagonisms.



Chapter 4 "The The "War on Terrorism"



Few people anywhere in the world, including the Middle East, support bin Laden's terrorist methods. But most people in the Middle East share his anger at the United States. They are angry at the U.S. for supporting corrupt and dictatorial regimes in the region, for supporting Israel at the expense of the Palestinians and for imposing U.S. dictates on the Middle East through military might and brutal economic sanctions.



The Bush Administration immediately instructed U.S. television networks to "exercise caution" in airing bin Laden's taped messages.

The official reason?

The tapes may contain secret coded messages for terrorist operatives

But were covert messages the Administration's main concern? Perhaps it was more worried about the impact of bin Laden's overt message - that the September II attacks were carried out in retaliation for U.S. foreign policy and particularly U.S. military intervention in the Middle East.

If Americans realized that U.S. military intervention abroad brought retaliation — causing death and destruction at home — we might think twice about whether the U.S. should be so eager to go to war overseas





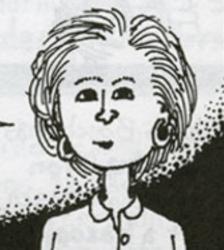
The Pentagon has demonstrated time and again that its advanced weaponry can devastate countries targeted for attack, leveling basic infrastructure and killing thousands, even hundreds of thousands of

be naive to think there would be no retaliation



Over the last several decades the true costs of the wars the U.S. has waged overseas have been largely hidden. We have had to pay the military bills but few Americans have died. The death and destruction were all overseas. That changed on September II.

The violence reached the United States

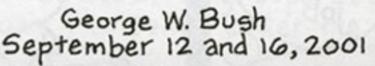


The September II attacks, however, were not simply acts of retribution. They were also provocation. Bin Laden expected the U.S. to respond with massive violence, knowing this would bring him new recruits. Ultimately, he hoped to win the majority of the Muslim world to support his holy war on the U.S.



The Bush Administration responded according to bin Laden's script. George W. Bush declared a "War on Terrorism," using "good vs. evil" rhetoric that mirrored bin Laden's. Bush and his advisors were ready-even eager-for the war bin Laden wanted. They saw the September II attacks as a grand opportunity to boost military spending and demonstrate U.S. military power to the world.

be a monumental struggle of good versus evil ... This crusade, this war on terrorism, is going to take a while "



The self-righteous "good vs. evil" rhetoric of the "War on Terrorism" sharpens ironies that have long shadowed U.S. pronouncements against state-sponsored terrorism. President Bush, for instance, promised to scour the globe in search of states that harbor terrorists.

He could have started in the State do you mean?

For over forty years, Miami has served as the base of operations for well-financed groups of Cuban exiles that have carried out violent terrorist attacks on Cuba.

Most recently,
they bombed a
number of Havana
tourist spots in 1997,
killing an Halian
tourist, and they tried
to assassinate Fidel
Castro in Panama
in 2000.



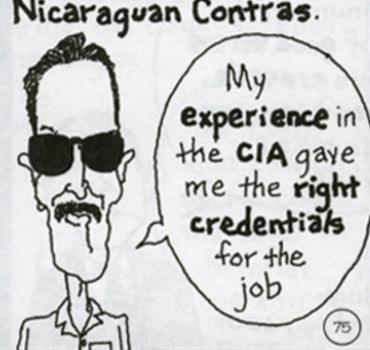
It would not be difficult for the U.S. government to find evidence involving these terrorist organizations because the CIA and the Pentagon trained many of their members. Take, for instance, Luis Posada Carriles and Orlando Bosch, suspected masterminds of the bombing of a Cuban passenger airliner that claimed the lives of 73 people. (74)



"All of Castros planes are warplanes"

Orlando Bosch, 1987, defending the bombing of the civilian Cuban plane

Before Posada Carriles could be tried for the airline bombing, he escaped from a prison in Venezuela and found a job supplying arms to the CIA-backed



Posada's accomplice, Orlando Bosch, has long been protected from extradition by the U.S. goverment. Although Bosch was convicted of carrying out a bazooka attack on a ship in Miami harbor, President George H.W. Bush -at the urging of his son Jeb - prevented his expulsion from the country. Bush signed an executive pardon providing Bosch with safe haven in Florida. Bosch promised to...

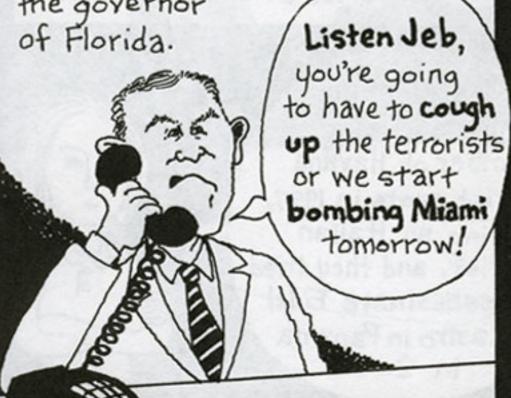


Hold on! Let me set the record straight. pardon only treedom

fighters, not terrorists!



If George W. Bush had been serious about going after all states that harbor terrorists, he would have issued an ultimatum to his brother, the governor



Posada, Bosch and their friends are only a few of the violent characters whose activities have been sponsored by the CIA. Many of the CIA's "covert operations" - bombings, assassinations, sabotage, and paramilitary massacres - are terrorism by any definition. Many of the shadowy figures involved in these activities are still working with the CIA around the world. But others - including Osama bin Laden - have turned on their former American partners.

30

11'5 too bad. They made such a good team.



Afghanistan, 2001 -?

Bush's "War on Terrorism" began with U.S. warplanes bombing Afghanistan, the unfortunate country where bin Laden chose to locate his headquarters. At that time, Afghanistan was ruled by fundamentalist Muslim clerics of the Taliban movement, whom both bin Laden and the CIA had supported during the anti-Soviet war. Now, Washington decided to destroy its former allies.

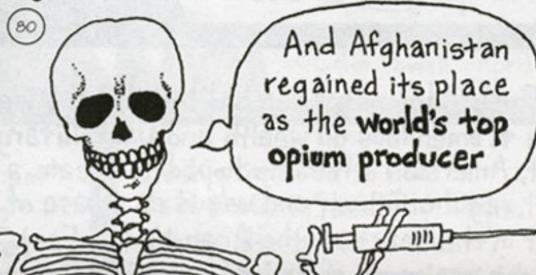
The people of Afghanistan suffered the consequences

U.S. bombs killed hundreds - and perhaps thousands - of civilians, and the war cut off relief supplies to millions already facing starvation. The total number of deaths will never be known, but it's certain that many more civilians died in the U.S. assault on Afghanistan than in the attack on the World Trade Center.



Relatives prepare four children for burial after a U.S. air strike in Kabul, October 2001

The U.S. made common cause with a new set of Afghan allies - brutal regional warlords. Under U.S. auspices, Islamic fundamentalism has been replaced by brazen corruption as warlords fight for power and prey on the people under their jurisdiction. The opium trade, which the zealous Taliban clerics had briefly suppressed, once again flourishes under the warlords.



Iraq, 2003 -?

From the day they took office, Bush and his key lieutenants set their sights on Iraq. After 9-11, they packaged an invasion as part of the "War on Terrorism." To win U.N. backing, they claimed Saddam Hussein was developing nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. The threat was so imminent, they said, that an immediate invasion was imperative.

"We can't

Wait for the final

proof - the smoking

gun - that could

come in the form

of a mushroom

cloud"

George W. Bush October 2002



We now know that Iraq had no "weapons of mass destruction" and that the Bush Administration manipulated evidence to justify its war plans. Even then, it was clear that the specter of such weapons was just a pretext. The U.S. made no secret of its underlying war aims - to install a pro-U.S. regime in Iraq and increase U.S. military and political power in the Middle East. Bush, therefore, had little use for U.N. weapons

Get those

*% &# inspectors

out of the way-I'm

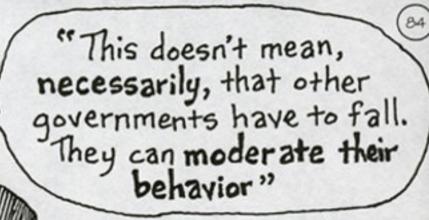
getting ready to

bomb the place!

The U.N. refused to endorse the invasion, but the U.S. and Britain went ahead anyway. The Iraqi army was decimated and thousands of civilians who were unlucky enough to get in the way were also killed.



As soon as U.S. troops captured Baghdad, elated American officials began issuing threats to Iraq's neighbors, Syria and Iran. The message was: Go along with the American program or else...



Senior U.S. official, April 2003

The Bush Administration had big plans. Based on lrag's tremendous oil wealth and U.S. military might, American officials hoped to create a client regime in Iraq and use it as a base of U.S. power in the heart of the Arab Middle East. They brought in a group of émigré politicians, intending to install them as leaders of a new government. Their favorite was Ahmed Chalabi, a wealthy businessman who was convicted of bank fraud

Don't sweat it buddy-we all get accused of financial malfeasance now and then

32

chalabi won the hearts of White House officials in part by declaring that he favored pulling Iraq out of OPEC, and then privatizing Iraqi oil and selling it off to foreign companies.



Sept. 2002

But Bush and his friends overlooked one detail — that the people of Iraq might not go along with their plans!



Bush declared that he had "liberated" the people of Iraq and that he would bring them democracy. The Iraqis, quite naturally, were suspicious.

We know what happened after the British "liberated" our grandparents



And we know what happened the last time the U.S. brought us "regime change"
-We ended up with Saddam Hussein!

If the past is any indication, the prospects for democracy in Iraq under U.S. tutelage are not good. The U.S. has overthrown many governments around the world, but the result has rarely been any kind of democracy.

Instead,
the result has
almost always
been a brutal
dictatorship



It soon became clear that American "liberation" of Iraq came with strings attached.



"We didn't take on this huge burden not to have significant, dominating control"

U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell, April 2003

Bush appointed Paul Bremer II, a "counterterrorism" expert trained by Henry Kissinger, to head up the U.S. occupation of Iraq. U.S. oil company executives and bankers were assigned to look after the Iraqi oil industry and central bank. U.S. military officers were placed in charge of Iraqi cities.

We call it the corporatemilitary model of government



Bush promised to give "sovereignty" back to Iraqis, but he also made it clear that only a pro-American government would



Of course!

If you're

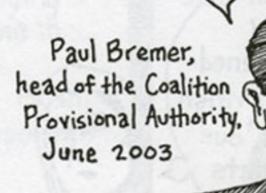
not with us,

you're with the

terrorists!

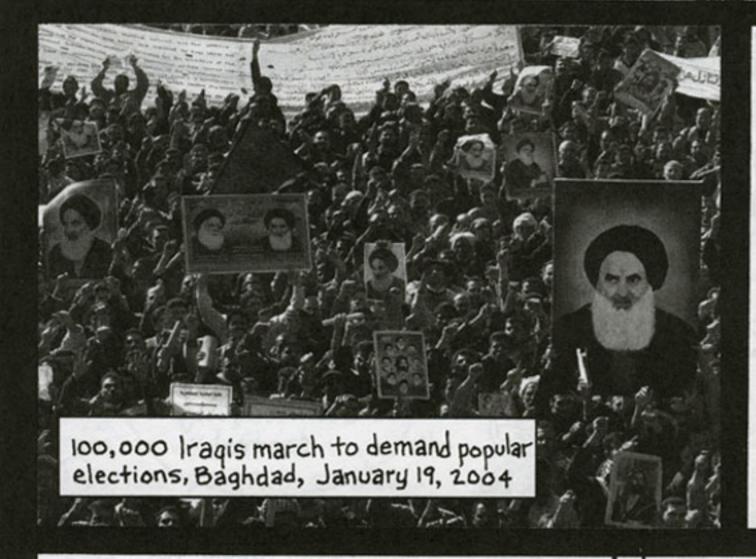
Because the U.S. is extremely
unpopular among Arabs throughout
the Middle East, if Iraqis actually
were allowed to vote freely, they could
hardly be expected to elect pro-U.S.
candidates. That's why the U.S.
adamantly resisted holding
popular elections in occupied
Iraq, instead proposing that
members of a new governing
assembly be selected by
handpicked "Caucuses."

"In a post-war situation like this, if you start holding elections, the people who are rejectionists tend to win"



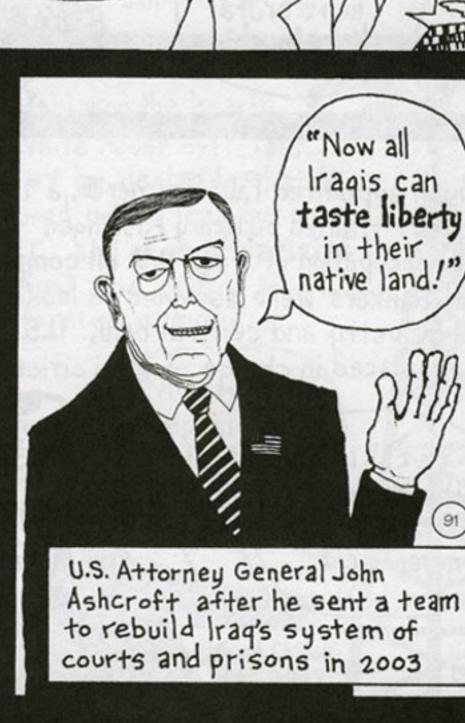
By "rejectionists"
Bremer meant those who oppose U.S. occupation

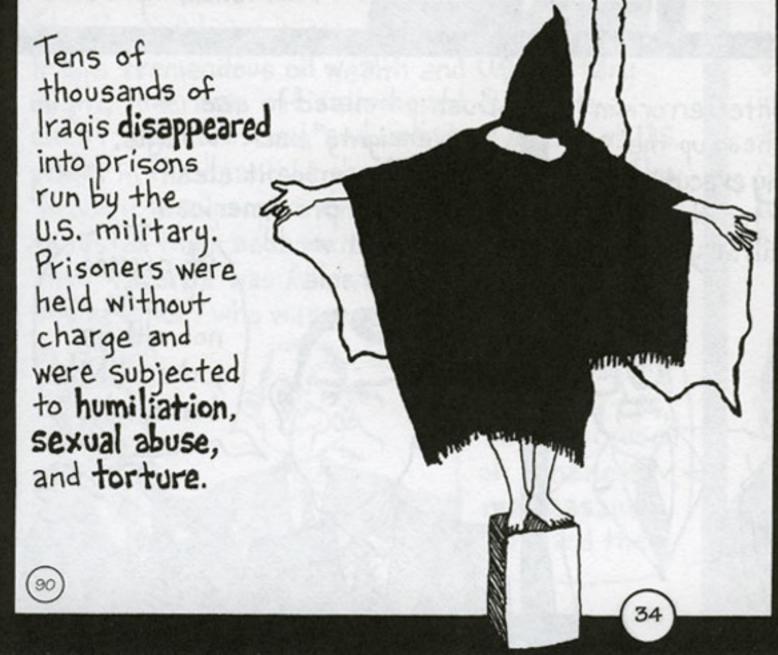




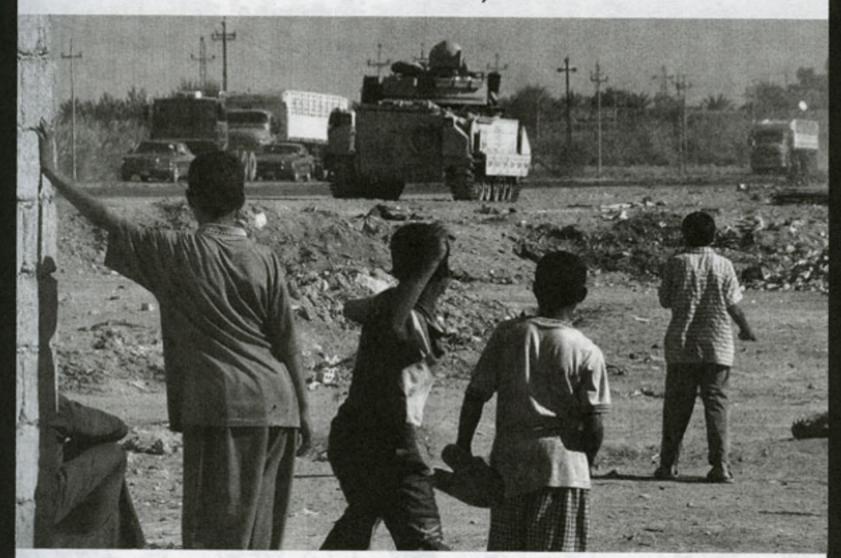
The U.S. occupation authority in Iraq was hardly a model of democratic government. Newspapers and radio and television stations that criticized the authority were shut down.

They displayed a blatant lack of appreciation for their liberators!



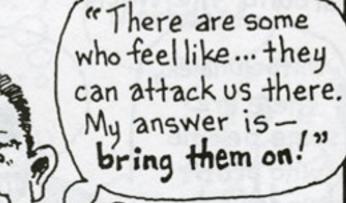


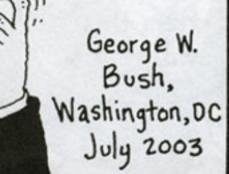
Facing a hostile population, the U.S. military policed Iraqi cities and villages with a heavy hand. Scores of Iraqis were killed as they protested against the occupation. Journalists were gunned down as they covered U.S. military operations. Others - who were simply in the wrong place at the wrong time - were shot at military checkpoints or when soldiers raided their neighborhoods.



The U.S. occupation of Iraq followed the familiar path of previous colonial adventures. Iraqis organized armed resistance and the U.S. military took increasingly harsh punitive measures against the population, inspiring fear and indignation.

As U.S. soldiers and Iraqis died in daily battles, Bush's response was swaggering cowboy rhetoric.

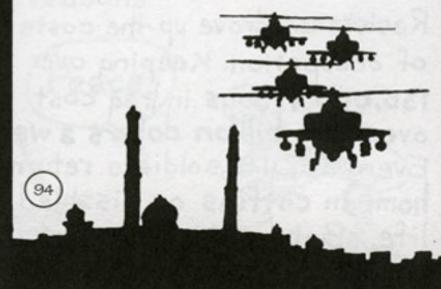




if he'd like to do guard duty here in Baghdad



As resistance grew, American commanders became increasingly frustrated and aggressive. After four U.S. military contractors were brutally killed in Falluja, the U.S. took revenge. Hundreds of residents were killed as densely-packed neighborhoods were shelled by tanks and bombed and strafed by warplanes and helicopters. The siege of Falluja only incited wider opposition throughout Iraq to U.S. occupation.

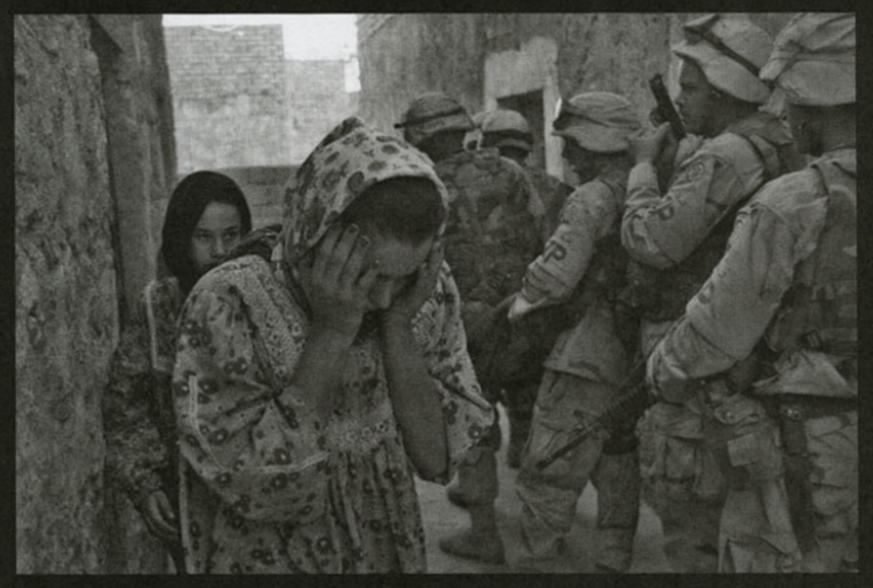


By spring 2004, it was clear that Bush's grandiose plans had collapsed. The vast majority of Iraqis wanted the U.S. out, and they wanted nothing to do with any politicians associated with Washington.



Unidentified American soldier in Baghdad





The U.S. occupation of Afghanistan and Iraq, together with continued U.S. support for the Israeli occupation of Palestine, have added fuel to simmering anti-American sentiments across the Middle East.

Resistance drove up the costs of occupation. Keeping over 135,000 troops in Iraq cost over one billion dollars a week. Every day U.S. soldiers returned home in coffins or disabled for life. But politicians and generals in Washington continued to insist that they would never back down, no matter what the cost.

Our credibility
as a military
superpower is
on the line now!



By invading and occupying Muslim countries, the U.S. is only inviting more attacks on U.S. soldiers and other American targets. The Pentagon has promised to respond with more violence.

"We will export death and violence to the four corners of the earth in defense of our great nation!"

U.S. special forces officer, Afghanistan, February 2002



The spiral of bloodshed is escalating dangerously. America's long-time addiction to war has reached a new level, creating greater dangers for people in this country and around the world.

Unfortunately, there are some people who profit handsomely from this addiction...



Chapter 5

The War Profiters

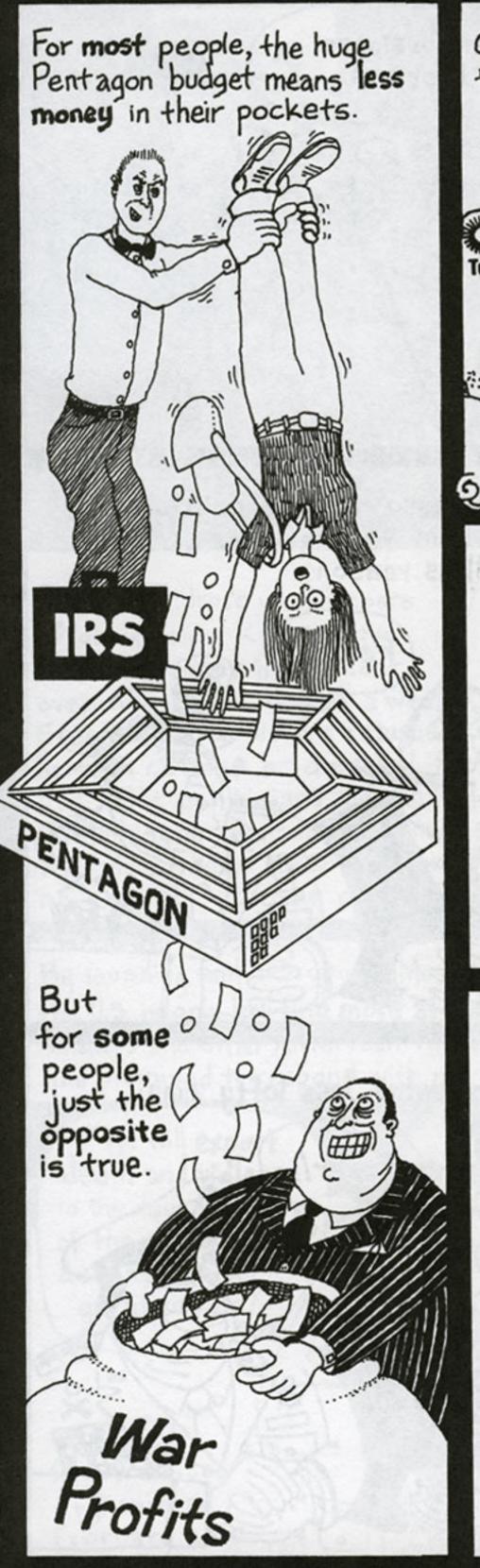


In the front lines of the pro-war crowd you'll find an assortment of politicians, generals, and corporate executives. If you ask them why they are so eager to go to war they'll give you noble and selfless reasons.

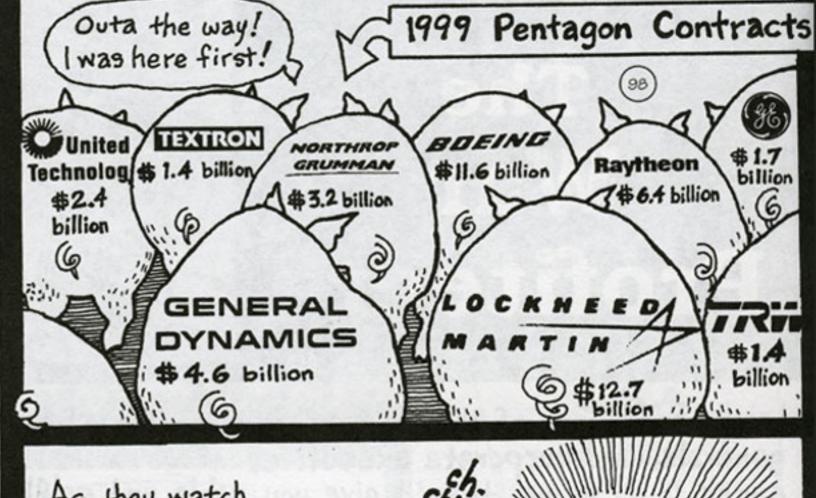


But what really motivates them to go to war are somewhat less lofty aims:





Over 100,000 companies feed at the Pentagon trough. But the big money goes to a handful of huge corporations.



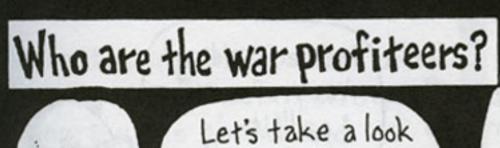
As they watch
missiles flying and the
bombs dropping in the
Middle East, top
executives of the big
weapons manufacturers
are adding up their
profits, their brains
working like cash
registers gone
haywire.

For weapons makers, wars mean more orders — not only from the Pentagon, but also from overseas. After the first Gulf War demonstrated that their weapons can truly kill on a massive scale, foreign sales by U.S. weapons manufacturers skyrocketed.

We've got a real deal on F-16's this week - buy 100 and we'll throw in 1000 cases of napalm free!



99)



at some of the men in Washington who are most gung ho about war ...



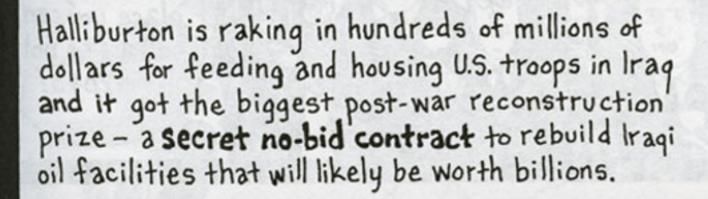
rew politicians can match Dick Cheney's enthusiasm for war - or his record of wanton destruction. As George H.W. Bush's Secretary of Defense he presided over wars against Panama and Iraq, and then as Vice President under George W. Bush, he led the war drives

Dick Cheney against Afghanistan and Iraq.

Between wars, Dick has turned his attention from destruction to construction - that is post-war reconstruction. In 1995, he was named CEO of Halliburton, the world's largest oil services company and a major military contractor. After the first Gulf War, Halliburton was hired to help rebuild the Kuwaiti oil industry. Then after the second Gulf War, the company was back to clean up the mess again - for a healthy fee.



You've gotta hand it to Dick. He's got an innovative business strategyfirst bomb it, then clean it up, then bomb it again, then clean it up again.



It's nice to have friends in Washington!



As Halliburton's CEO, Cheney was rewarded handsomely, pocketing millions in salary and stock options every year. He ended up as Halliburton's largest individual stockholder, with a \$45 million stake.



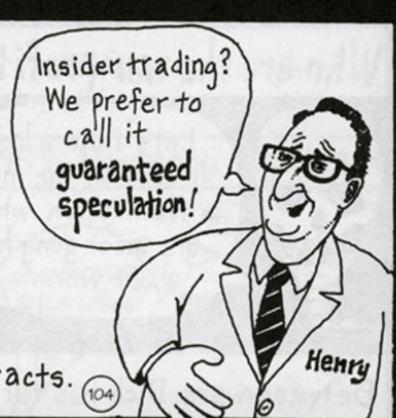
Cheney got draft deferments five times to avoid fighting in Vietnam. But he's eager to send others to fight and die, and then reap the benefits. He's served on the boards of several huge war Martin. After Cheney returned to the White House in 2001, Lockheed got the biggest plum in Pentagon history - a contract worth hundreds of billions to make the next



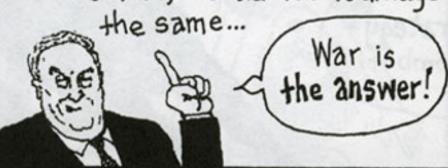
Were just doing our patriotic duty!



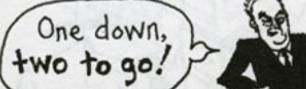
Richard Perle As head of the Pentagon's Defense Policy Board,
Richard Perle was a chief architect of both the
war on Iraq and Donald Rumsfeld's efforts to
"revolutionize" military technology. In 2001,
Perle joined Henry Kissinger and other
Washington insiders to form a company called
Trireme Partners. Trireme raises venture
Capital from wealthy individuals and invests
it in weapons companies, betting on those it
expects will get lucrative government contracts.



Perle has also served as an advisor to the Israeli government. Whether in Washington or Jerusalem, his advice is always the same...



Perle has particularly pushed for war against three countries he considers Israel's main enemies - Iraq, Iran and Syria.



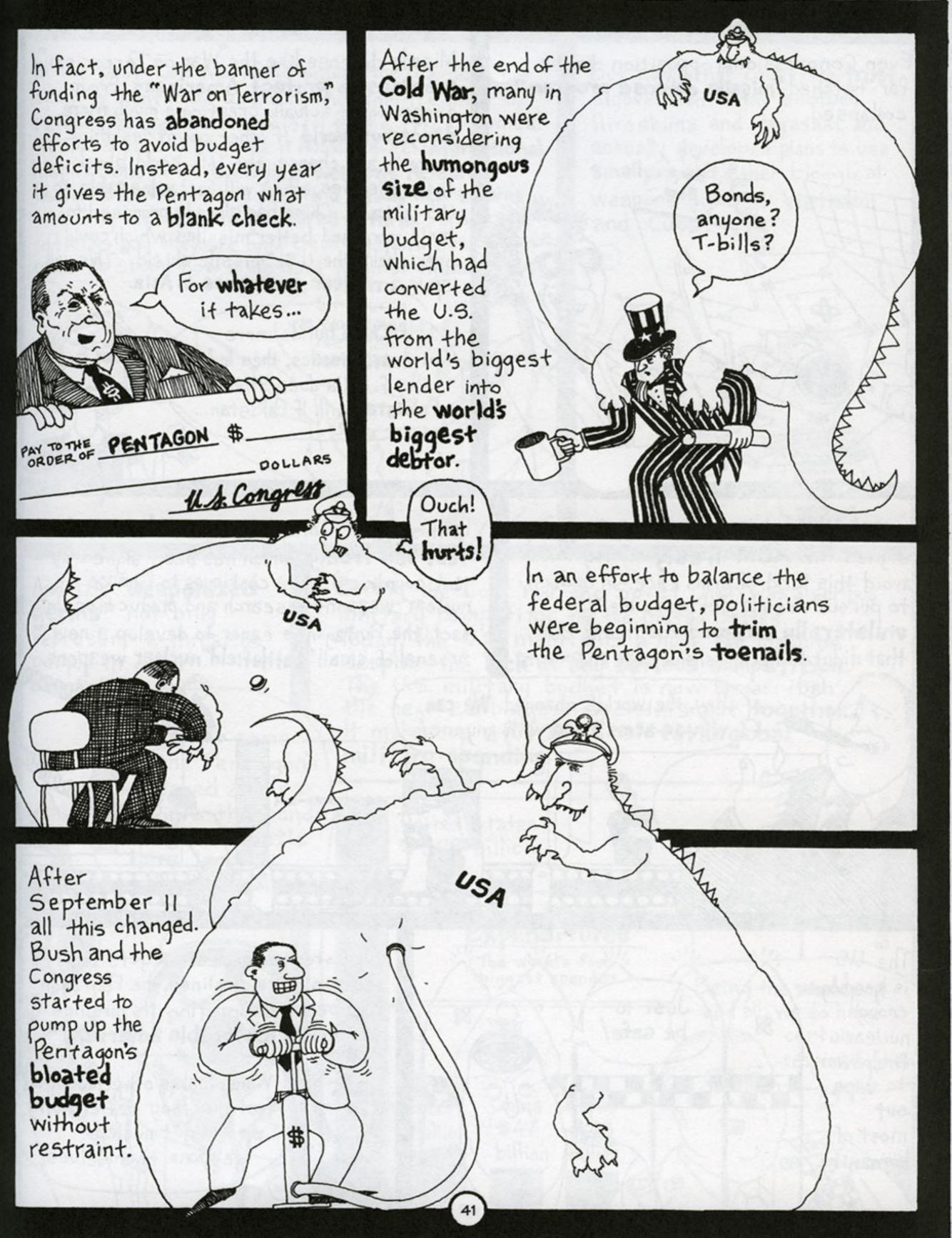
Cheney, Perle and their friends go back and forth through a revolving door that connects jobs at the Pentagon, the White House, Congress and corporate military contractors. Lots of money changes hands in Washington as weapons manufacturers make generous contributions to politicians and politicians hand out fat Pentagon contracts to weapons manufacturers. This leads to all kinds of shady agreements and overpriced goods.



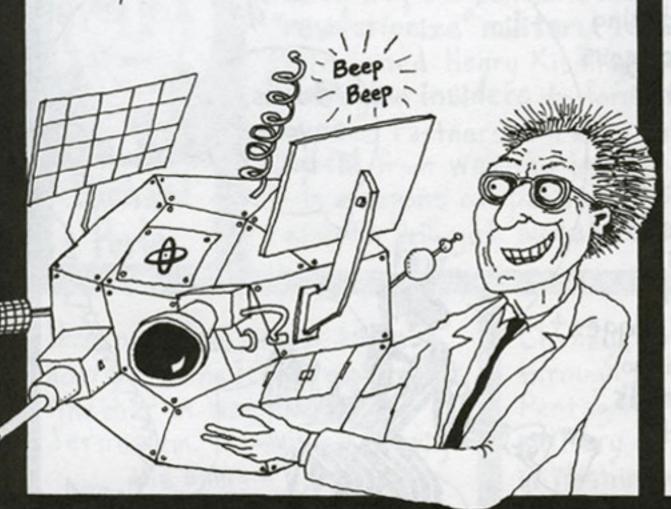
Here's to
the Pentagon
- the only
place you can
sell a 134 bolt
for \$2,043!

The "War on Terrorism" has led to a tremendous windfall for the military contractors. The Army, Navy, and Air Force (and the contractors they represent) are lining up to get money for expensive new weapons systems, now packaged as indispensable for fighting terrorism.





Even Congressional opposition to the far-fetched "missile defense program" collapsed.



Missile defense, like the War on Terrorism,"

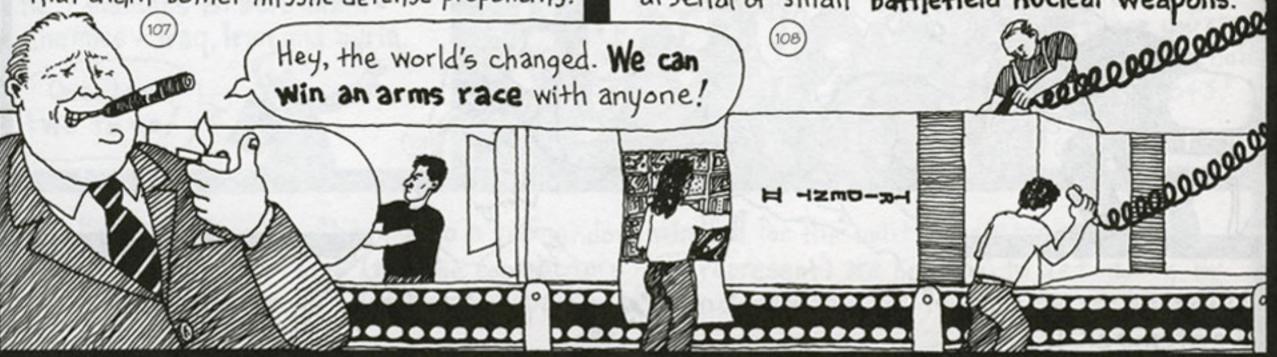
Promises to protect Americans from danger while actually creating a much more dangerous world. If other countries think there is any chance the U.S. could block their missiles, they will feel vulnerable to U.S. attack. China has already promised to build more and better missiles which could overwhelm the U.S. "missile shield." This will spur a nuclear arms race in Asia.

If China builds more nuclear missiles, then India will. If India does, then Pakistan will. If Pakistan...



In 1972, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. signed the ABM Treaty to try to avoid this kind of arms race. In order to pursue missile defense, the U.S. unilaterally scrapped the treaty. But that didn't bother missile defense proponents.

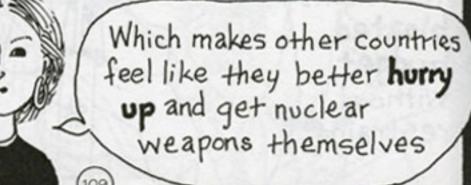
In this spirit, Congress rejected the nuclear test ban treaty (which has been signed by 164 countries) and it continues to finance nuclear weapons research and production. In fact, the Pentagon is eager to develop a new arsenal of small "battlefield" nuclear weapons.



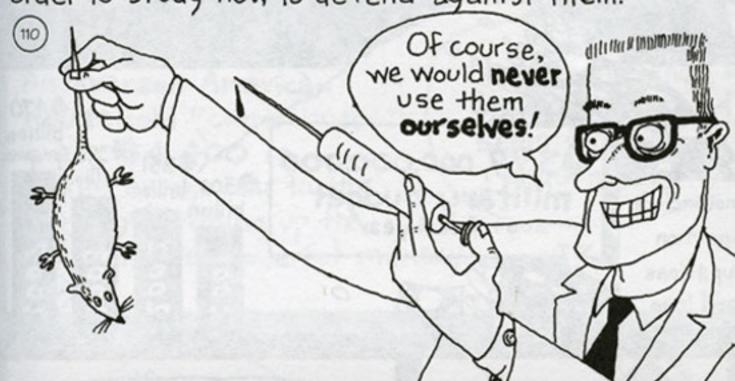
The U.S. is keeping enough nuclear firepower to wipe out most of humanity.



As potential nuclear targets in Russia have declined, the Pentagon has been retargeting its missiles at "every reasonable adversary."

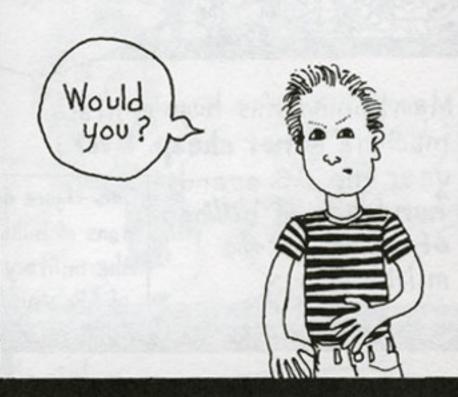


In the post- Cold War world order, the U.S. does not seem to want to be bound by any arms treaties. It refuses to sign a new protocol to the 1972 biological weapons treaty because it would require international inspections of its biological weapons research facilities, where it is creating deadly new strains including highly lethal powdered anthrax. U.S. officials say they are only creating germ weapons in order to study how to defend against them.



But can other countries trust a government that bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki and actually developed plans to use smallpox and other biological weapons against Vietnam and Cuba?





And U.S. "weaponized germs" not only represent a threat to people in other countries.

What if some of the Pentagon's powdered anthrax got into the hands of some fanatic here in the United States?



During the Cold War, the Soviet Union was a serious military competitor for the United States. Today, the U.S. maintains a huge war machine despite the lack of any serious competition. The U.S. military budget is now larger than the next 25 biggest spenders put together. It makes up a full 36% of total global military spending.

United States \$399 billion

Annual Military Expenditures

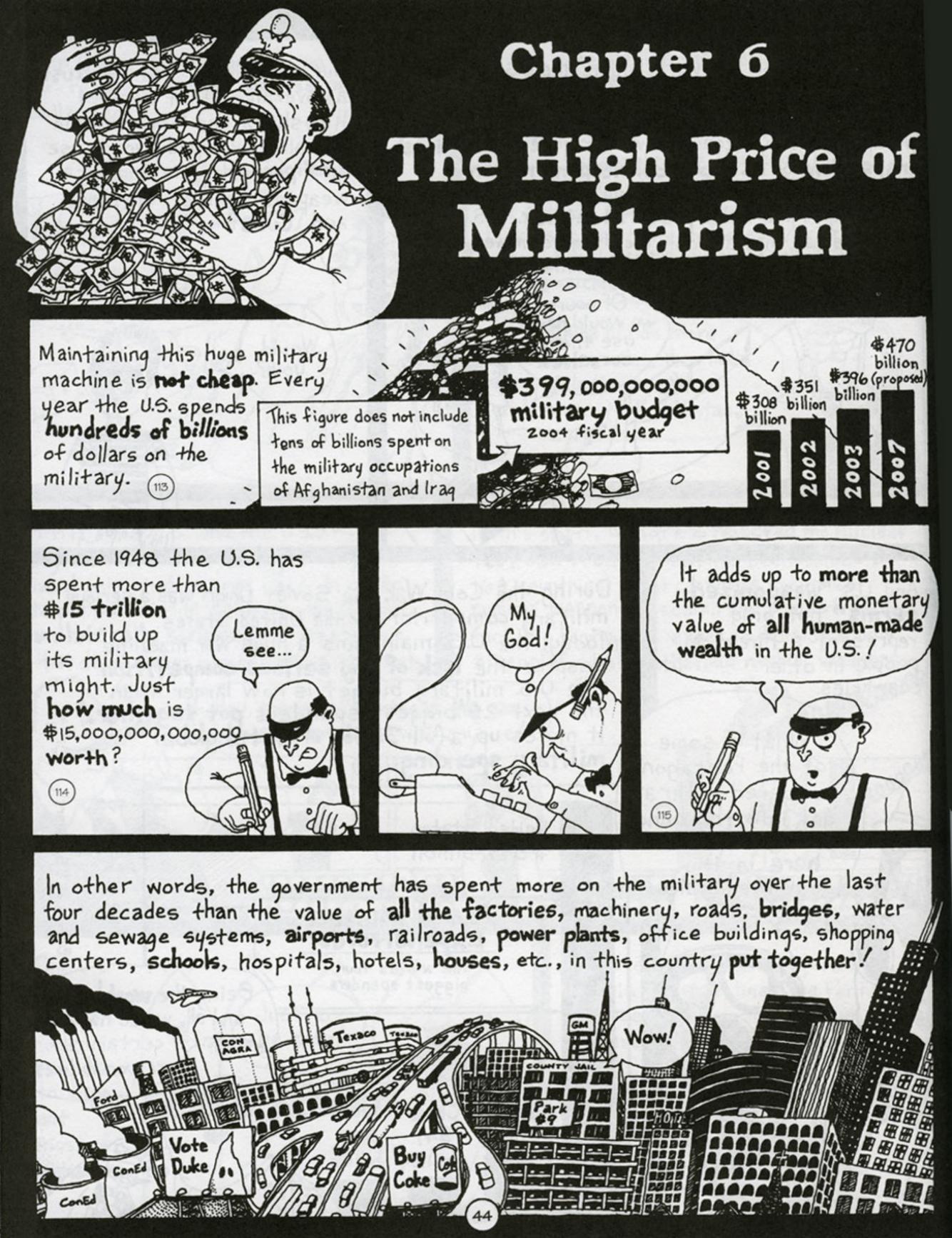
The world's four biggest spenders

Being the world cop and all, we do have certain responsibilities!

Russia \$65 China Japan billion \$47 \$43 billion billion Billions of U.S. D

300

THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

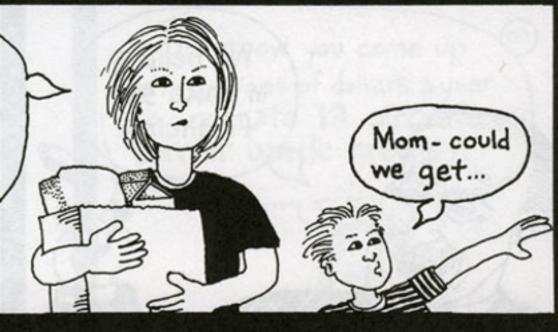


If we add up the current Pentagon budget, the nuclear weapons budget of the Energy Department, the military portion of the NASA budget, foreign military aid, veterans' benefits, interest payments on debt incurred by past military spending and other military-related expenses, the U.S. spends over \$776 billion a year to feed its addiction to war.

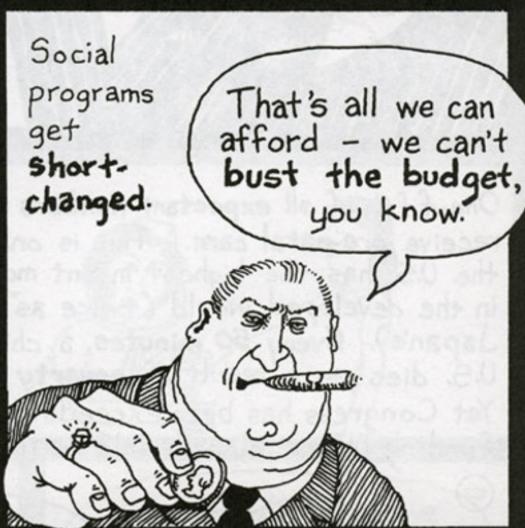


This costs you plenty.
An average American household "contributes" over \$4,400 in taxes every year to the cause of building up the world's most powerful military.

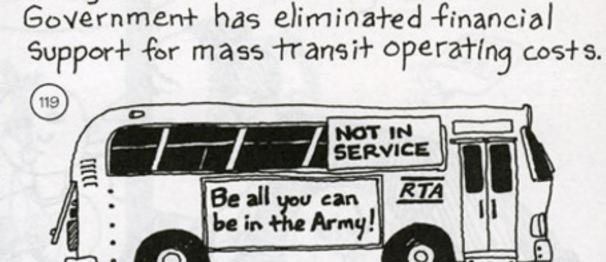
Now I know why we can't ever seem to make ends meet!







Bridges, roads, sewers, and water systems are crumbling because the government fails to provide the money needed to maintain them.



Bus fares are rising and service is

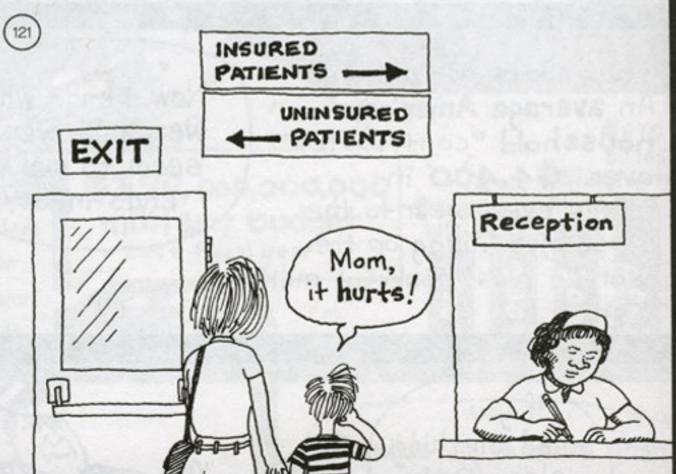
being slashed as the Federal

45

Schools are run-down and overcrowded. In some inner-city high schools, 80% of the students drop out. More than a fifth of all adults can't read a job application or a street sign. Yet federal education funding per student has declined substantially over the last two decades.



Skyrocketing prices are causing a crisis in health care. 43 million people have no insurance and millions more have inadequate insurance. More and more people don't get the medical care they need because they can't afford it. Yet public hospitals are being closed and the government has failed to enact any serious health care reform.



One-fifth of all expectant mothers do not receive pre-natal care. This is one reason the U.S. has the highest infant mortality rate in the developed world (twice as high as Japan's). Every 50 minutes, a child in the U.S. dies as a result of poverty or hunger. Yet Congress has been exceedingly stingy in funding maternal and child health programs.



With rents rising and wages falling, millions of families are living on the verge of eviction. Millions of people end up living on the streets Yet when it comes to funding for housing and homelessness, most of Washington seems to have adopted Reagan's attitude.

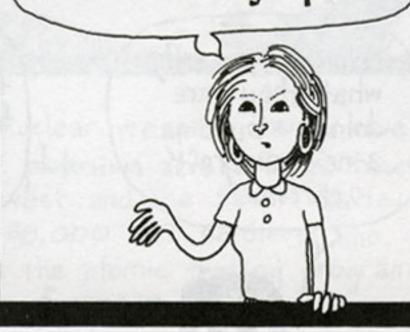
Those people want to live on the streets!

Drug addiction and alcoholism are crippling millions of people, and devastating families and whole communities. Yet there are not enough public treatment centers to handle even a fraction of those seeking help, and many centers are closing their doors for lack of funding.





Somehow you come up with billions of dollars a year to operate 12 aircraft carrier battle groups!



With the \$1,000,000,000 it takes to maintain just one of those aircraft carriers for a year, you could build 17,000 homes for 67,000 people

free prenatal care for 1,600,000 expectant mothers, saving thousands of babies



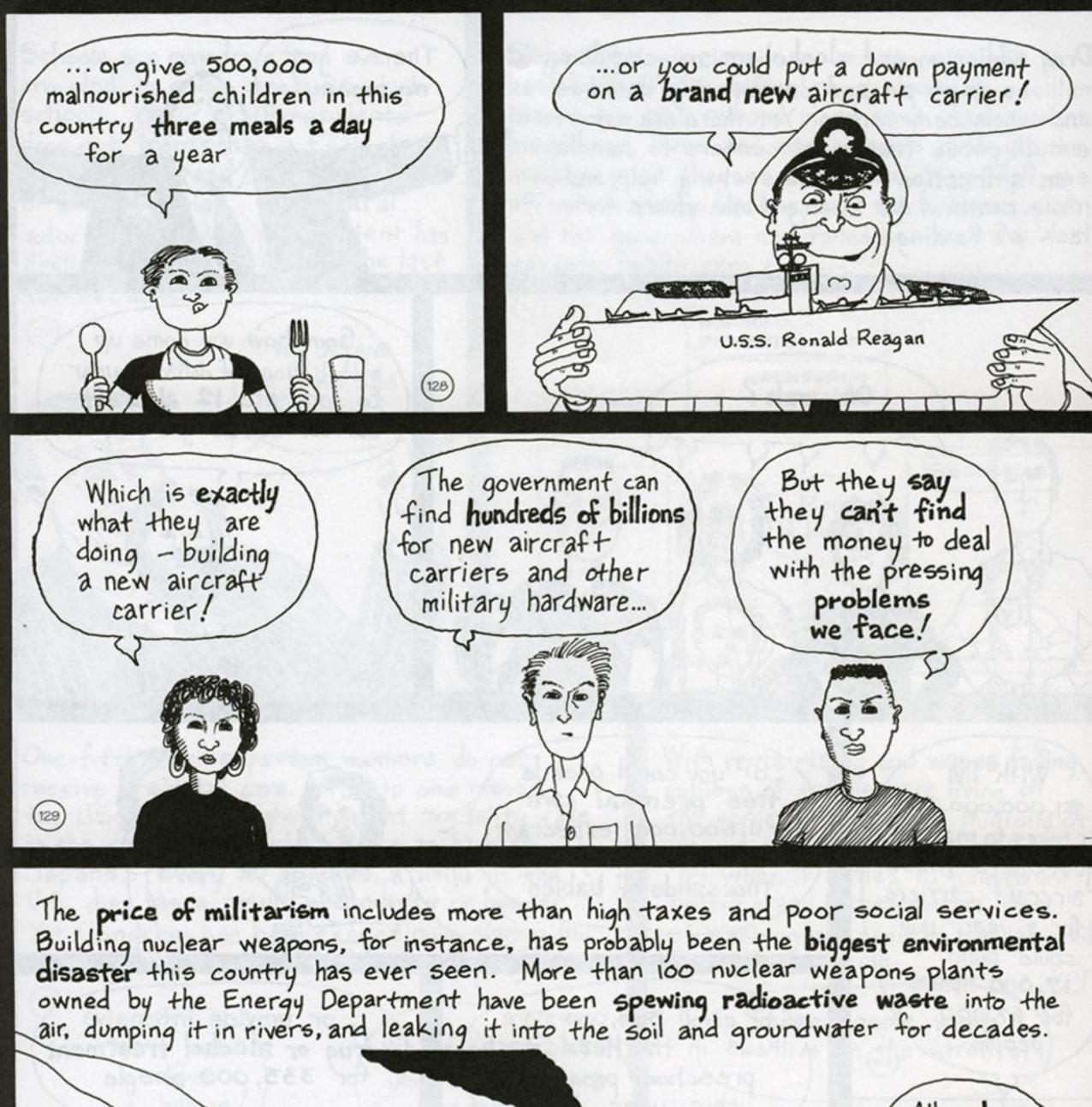
...or enroll 384,000 more kids in the Head Start preschool program this year

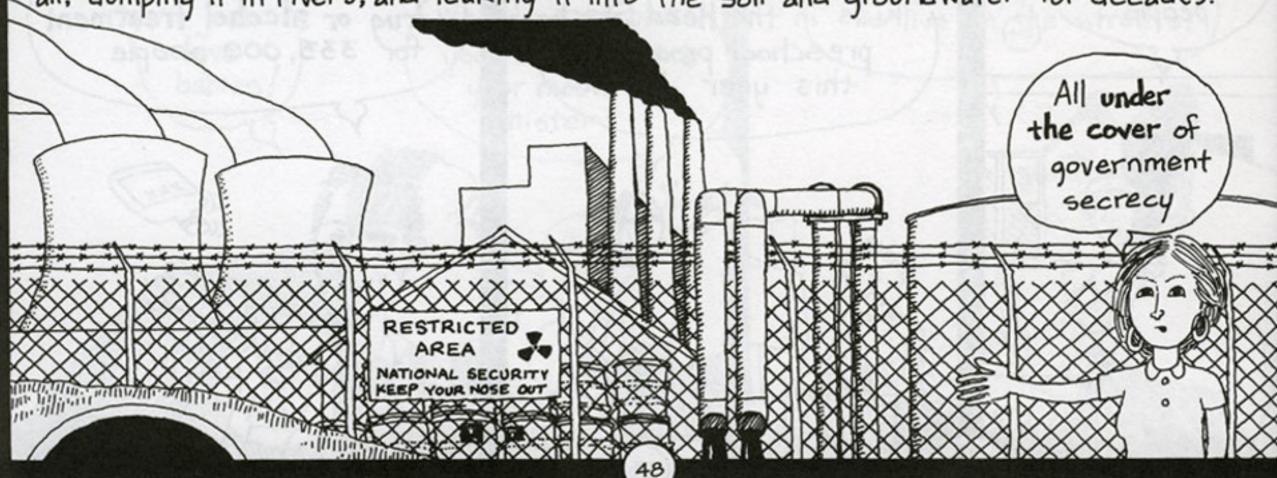


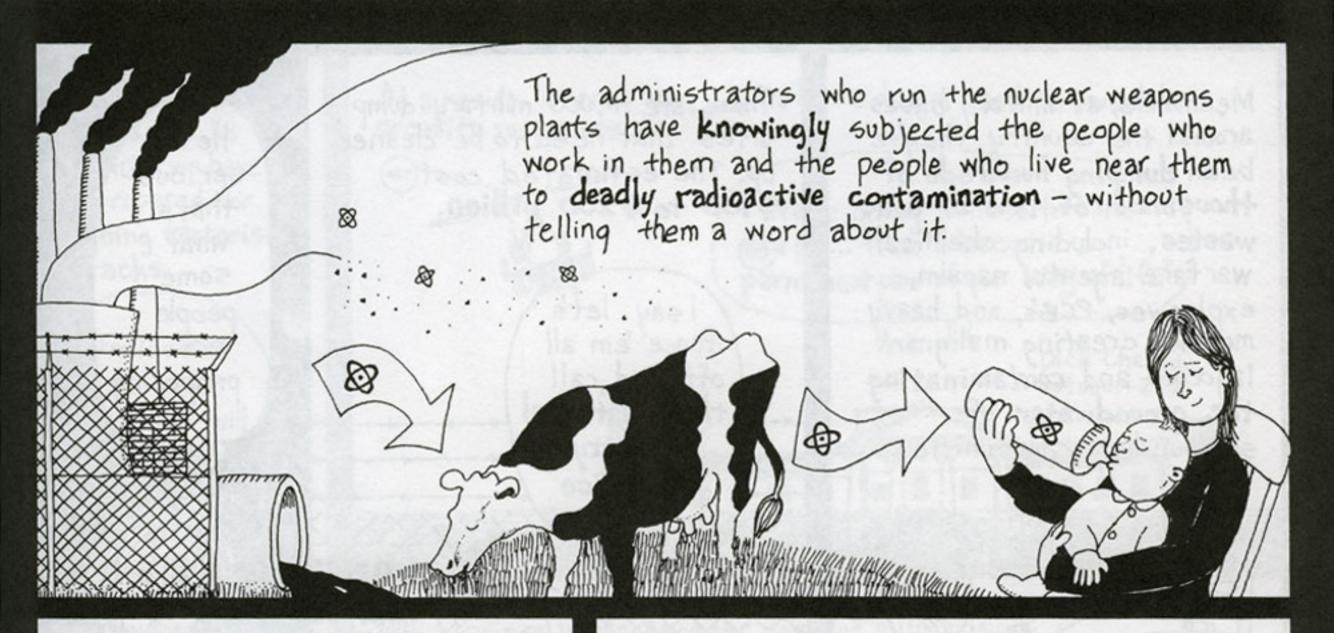
... or provide intensive drug or alcohol treatment for 333,000 people



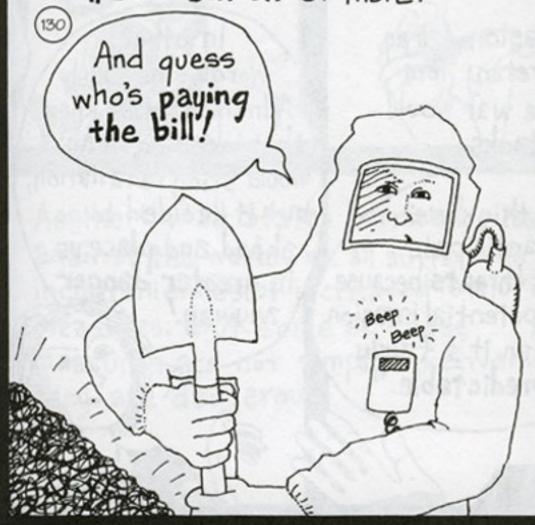








The government now estimates it will take 25,000 workers at least 30 years to clean up the mess at these plants - at a cost of \$300 billion or more.



What's more, nuclear weapons tests have spread deadly plutonium across large tracts of the Southwest and the South Pacific. Many of the 458,000 U.S. soldiers who participated in the atomic testing program are now dying of cancer.



But they're not the only ones. High cancer rates plague the general population in the testing areas. One study estimated that previous nuclear testing would eventually cause at least 430,000 people to die of cancer worldwide.

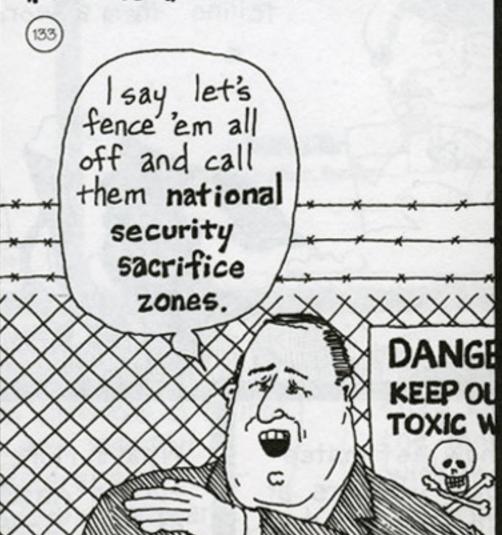


And plutonium remains highly radioactive for hundreds of thousands of years.

Meanwhile, at military bases around the country they've been dumping hundreds of thousands of tons of toxic wastes, including chemical warfare agents, napalm, explosives, PCB's, and heavy metals, creating malignant lagoons and contaminating the groundwater of surrounding communities.



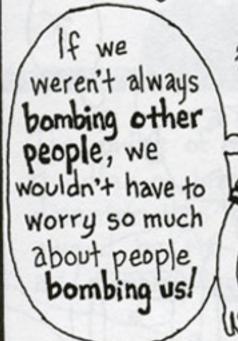
There are 11,000 military dump sites that need to be cleaned up. The estimated cost - \$100 to \$200 billion.



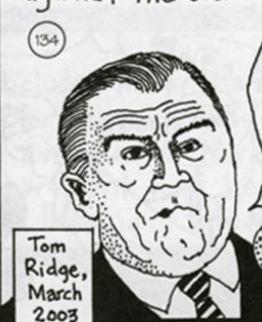
He's serious - that's what some people are proposing



Another cost of foreign wars is the retaliation they bring.



On the eve of the U.S. invasion of Iraq, Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge admitted that the war would spur more terrorist attacks against the U.S.



"I think we can anticipate...
more threats because of a potential invasion. I mean it's fairly predictable."

In other
words, the Bush
Administration knew
that invading Iraq
would bring retaliation,
but it decided to go
ahead and place us
in greater danger
anyway.

The "War on Terrorism" opened a new chapter in U.S. foreign wars, a chapter that may be marked by an endless cycle of violence. Some in Washington seem to relish the prospect. Emerging from his secret bunker several weeks after the September 11, 2001 attacks, Dick Cheney predicted that the "War on Terrorism" would go on for a long time.

4.

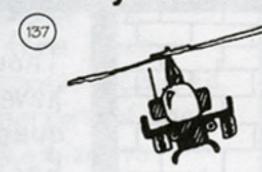


As part of this endless war, he declared, we have to be prepared for ongoing terrorist attacks.

"For the first time in our history we will probably suffer more casualties here at home than will our troops overseas"



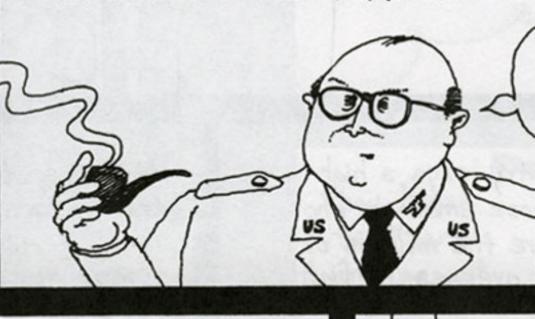
As a result, Cheney warned, we'll have to get used to invasive security measures.



"We're going to have to take steps... that'll become a permanent part of our way of life"

Dick Cheney, October 2001

Which brings us to another cost of militarism - the loss of our civil liberties.



We never said this war was not going to have costs!

As the United States barricades itself against the world, we all suffer the inconveniences of increased security measures. But some of these measures are not simply inconvenient - they are dangerous.



"Homeland security" has become a slogan for eliminating civil rights protections long deemed inconvenient by the FBI and other police agencies.

Agencies that often give priority to suppressing political opponents



In the name of "Homeland security" ...

You can now be jailed indefinitely without trial.



The police and the FBI - and even the CIA - can more easily spy on you, reading your mail and e-mail, listening in on your phone, and breaking into your home.

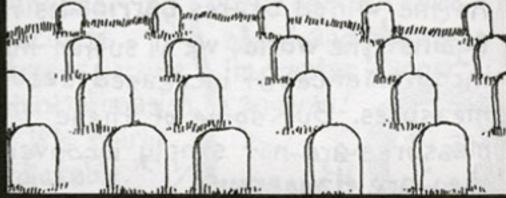
Thousands of immigrants have been called in for questioning simply because they came from predominantly Muslim countries.



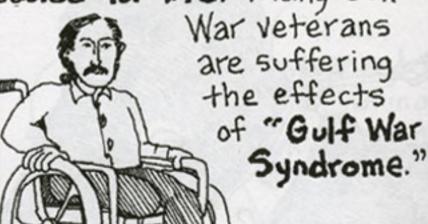
Nearly everyone in this country pays a high price for militarism. But those among us who have paid the highest price are the millions of soldiers who have been sent overseas to fight.



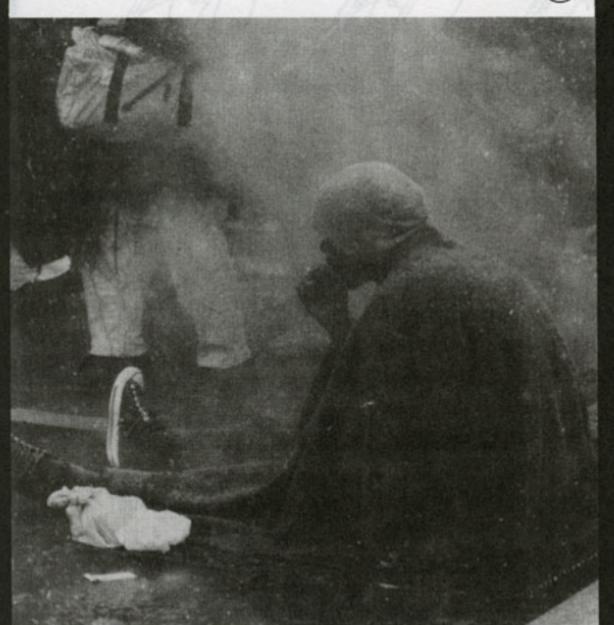
More than 100,000 U.S. soldiers and sailors have died in foreign wars since U.S. troops were sent to Korea in 1950.



Hundreds of thousands more have been wounded, many disabled for life. Many Gulf



Those who survive continue to be haunted by the wars they fought in. Half a million veterans of the Vietnam War suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder - caused by memories of the horrors of the war. The number of Vietnam vets who have killed themselves since the war is greater than the number of U.S. soldiers who died in the war.



Hundreds of thousands of military veterans have ended up living on the streets. (141)

And the killing goes
on, even between wars.

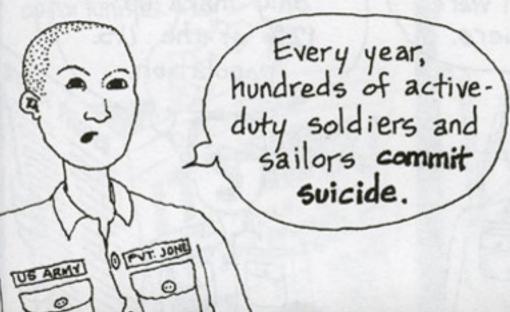
Every year, more than a thousand U.S. soldiers and sailors are killed in military accidents. They are burned to death in fires at sea, crushed by tanks, and blown up by practice artillery fire.



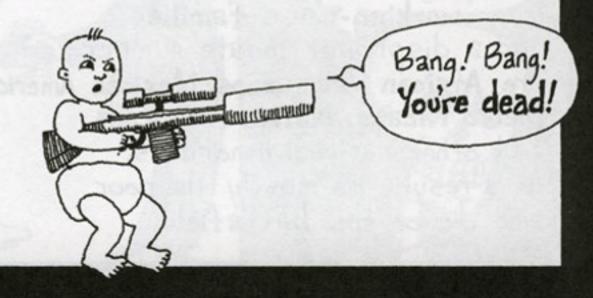
They break their necks jumping out of planes in high wind, and crash in unsafe helicopters.



These are all victims of Washington's addiction to militarism. And there are more victims...

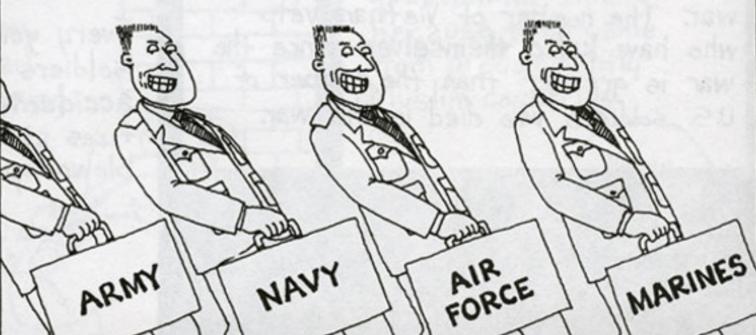


Of course, nobody is born with a desire to be humiliated and treated like a "grunt", much less to be killed. So indoctrination into the culture of militarism starts early.

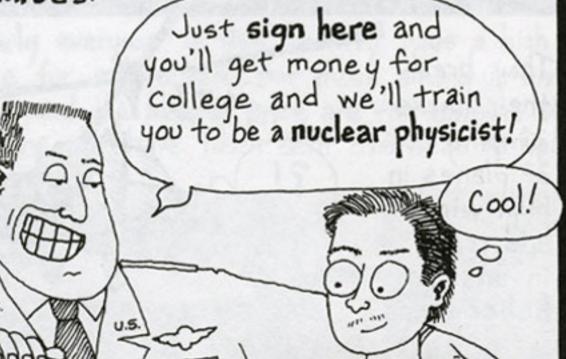




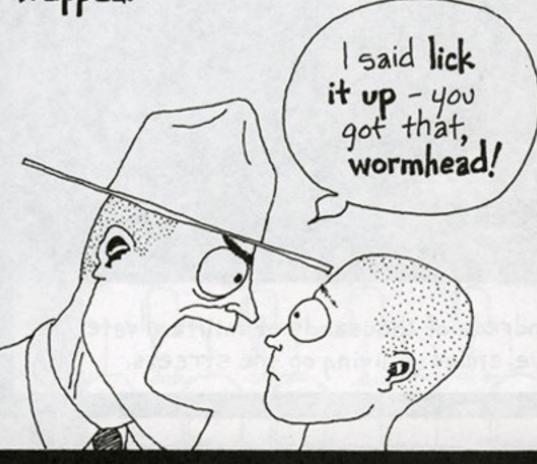
High school principals lock the doors and hire armed guards, supposedly to protect the kids from drug dealers, pimps, and other dangerous characters. But they roll out the red carpet for the most dangerous characters of all - the military recruiters.



The recruiters, who are not quite as honest as used car salesmen, come armed with slick brochures and glossy promises.



By the time the recruits find out what military life is really all about, they're trapped.



The ones who end up on the front lines are usually kids who can't find a job or pay for college. Almost all of them are from working-class families, and a disproportionate number are African Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, Native Americans, and other national minorities.

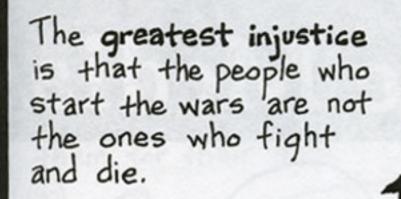
As a result, it's mostly the poor who die on the battlefield.

of U.S. casualties in Vietnam were Black soldiers.

Even though
Blacks
only make up
12% of the U.S.
population.









My daddy told
me I could serve
my country better
by going to
law school!

Maria Cotto spoke out against this injustice. Her brother was killed in the Persian Gulf War:

"I saw them on television saying they were spending billions on this. I saw them on Wall Street and they were cheering. It was sick, they were cheering like it was a game..."

"Don't they know it means people will die? Not them. Not their families. Not their kids. People like my brother."



Ismael Cotto, 27 years old, Bronx, New York. Killed in Saudi Arabia, Jan. 1991

For some people war means hand some profits and overseas investment



For others the price of war is high.

Mission accomplished!

Unfortunately, the costs of wars are paid by people who have little to do with starting them!



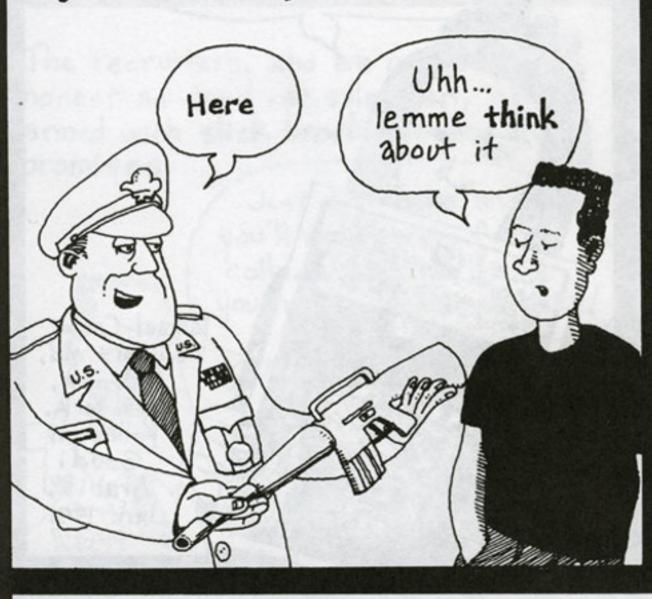
Chapter 7 Militarism and the Media

So how come every time there's a war, so many people support it?



That's another good question

Most Americans are not very eager to fight wars halfway around the world.



In order to win public support, pro-war politicians have always had to wrap foreign wars up in red, white and blue and tell Americans that it's their patriotic duty to support them.



Still, it would be hard to convince people without the help of the news media, especially the television networks. When it comes to war, the networks discard all pretenses of objectivity.



After the 1991 Gulf War, one of the Bush Administration's top war planners spoke to a group of prominent journalists and thanked them for their help.



"[Television was]
our chief tool
in selling
our policy."

Richard Hass, National Security Council, 1991 It sure was. We were treated to live 24-hour war coverage, sponsored by Exxon and General Electric and cleared by the Pontagen



Just how
many lives
can these
new
high-tech
weapons
save,
Colonel?

When the Pentagon is preparing to invade a foreign country, the news media faithfully repeat the official justifications for war and paint monstrous pictures of the enemy of the hour.

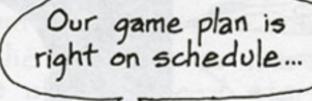
Reliable sources reported today that whe higher today that whe higher for dinner:

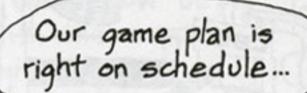
Lawrence Grossman, who was in charge of PBS and NBC News for many years, described the role of the press this way:

"The job of the President is to set the agenda and the job of the press is to follow the agenda that the leadership sets."

As a result, you get just about the same message no matter what channel you turn to.

Our game plan is right on schedule ...











Why do all the networks sound the same? Why are they all consumed by war fever every time the White House decides to send troops overseas?

Worldcom, JP Morgan Chase, Rockwell Automation, and Honeywell.

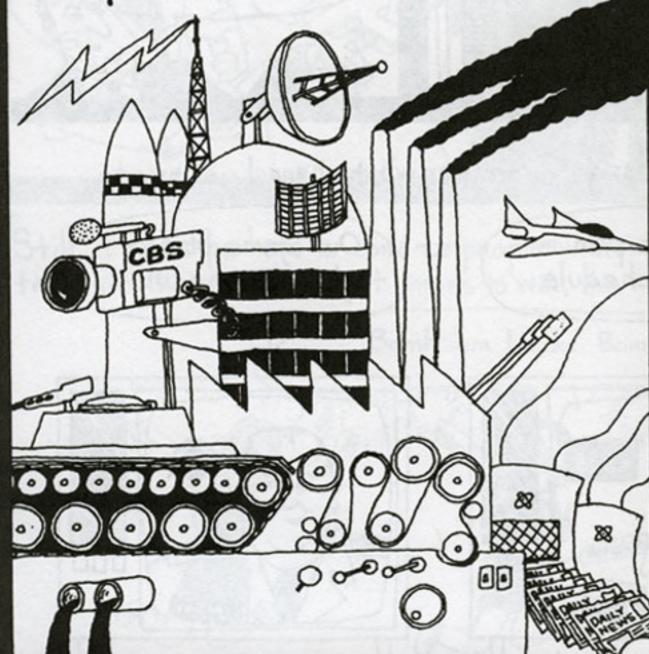


Maybe it's got something to do with who controls them

The TV networks are owned by some of the largest corporations in the world - NBC is owned by GE, CBS by Viacom, ABC by Disney, Fox by Rupert Murdoch's News Corporation, and CNN by Time Warner. The members of the boards of directors of these corporations also sit on the boards of weapons manufacturers and other companies with vested interests around the world, such as Boeing, Coca-Cola, Texaco, Chevron, Our networks tell you EDS, Lucent, Daimler-Chrysler, Citigroup, Xerox, Philip Morris, everything you need to know

Rockwell Automation Honeywell BOEING

In fact, the corporations that control the television industry are fully integrated into the military-industrial complex.



For example, let's take a look at the media empire of one of America's premier military contractors-General Electric



GE has major investments around the world, which it expects the Pentagon to protect. It is also a charter member of the military-industrial complex.

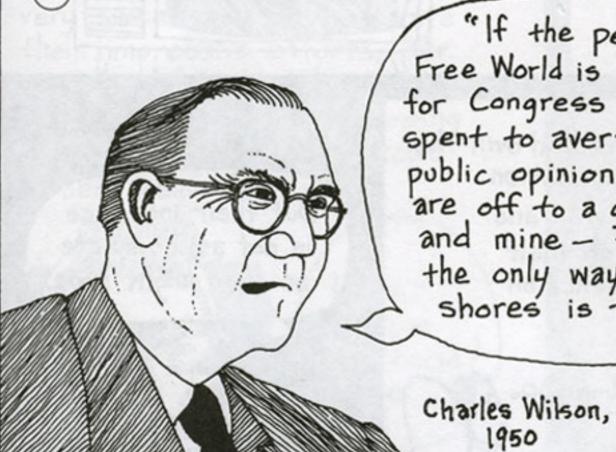
A member in good standing, I might add!



GE is the country's third largest military contractor, raking in billions of dollars every year. It produces parts for every nuclear weapon in the U.S. arsenal, makes jet engines for military aircraft, and creates all kinds of profitable electronic gadgets for the Pentagon. It's also the company that secretly released millions of curies of deadly radiation from the Hanford nuclear weapons facility in Washington state and produced faulty nuclear power



Top executives at GE have long been aware that in order to keep billions of Pentagon dollars flowing into its coffers it was necessary to build public support for massive military spending. In 1950, President Truman named Charles Wilson, GE's board chairman, to head the Office of Defense Mobilization. In that capacity, Wilson told members of the Newspaper Publishers Association:



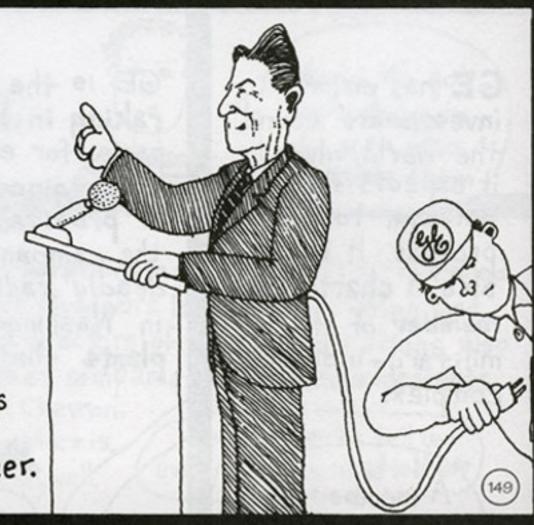
"If the people were not convinced [that the Free World is in mortal danger] it would be impossible for Congress to vote the vast sums now being spent to avert this danger. With the support of public opinion, as marshalled by the press, we are off to a good start. It is our job - yours and mine - to keep our people convinced that the only way to keep disaster away from our shores is to build up America's might."

(Of course, Wilson and his buddies at GE expected to get their hands on a hefty chunk of those vast sums.)

Under Wilson, GE got into the media business itself to promote its pro-war message. In 1954, it hired a floundering actor named Ronald Reagan to be its corporate spokesman. GE furnished Reagan with an all-electric house and gave him his own TV show, which was called "GE Theater."

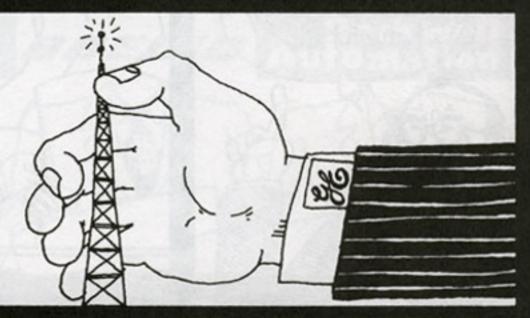


Reagan with
"The Speech,"
GE's political
message for
America, and
sent him around
the country to
deliver it. He
continued to
deliver variations
of "The Speech"
throughout his career.



Meanwhile, GE was busy buying up TV and radio stations across the country.

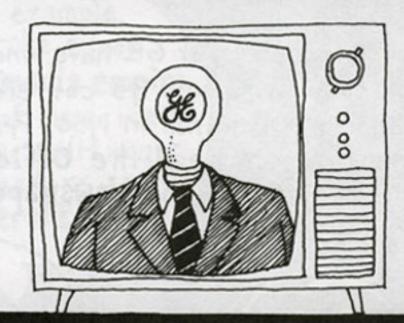
Good evening,



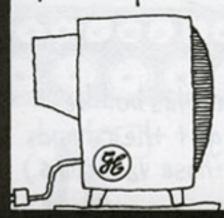
Then in 1986, GE bought its own TV network -NBC.

(150)

I'm Tom Brokaw and this is the NBC Nightly News.



General Electric and the other huge corporations that own the news media are hardly unbiased sources of information. Yet most of the news available to us - about war and peace and everything else - is filtered through their perspective. This gives them a powerful influence on public opinion.



Everyone is rallying behind the President



But their influence is not as complete as they might hope.



Chapter 8 Resisting Militarism

In fact, there's been strong opposition to toreign military adventures since the Mexican-American and Spanish-American wars of the 19th century. The anti-war movement grew especially strong during the war to conquer the Philippines.

"I have seen that we do not intend to free but to subjugate the Philippines. And so I am an anti-imperialist. I am opposed to having the eagle put its talons on any other land... I have a strong aversion to sending our bright boys out there to fight with a disgraced musket under a polluted flag."

Mark Twain, Vice President, Anti-Imperialist League, 1900

Let's go back to Charles Wilson's era, when he and the media were mobilizing support for the Korean War. At first they were very successful. But despite their impressive efforts, the support didn't last long. After the body bags started coming home, the majority of people turned against the war.



The government and the media once again did their best to whip up support for the war in Vietnam. But as the war escalated, the greatest anti-war movement in U.S. history arose. At first, the opposition was small but determined.



But opposition grew by leaps and bounds as people began to learn what was going on in Vietnam. By 1969 there were 750,000 people marching on Washington, and millions more marching in cities across the country.

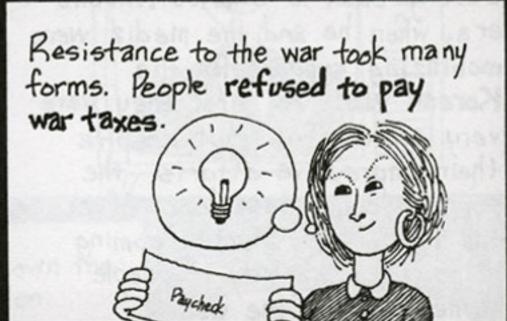


In May 1970, after police and National Guard troops fired on anti-war demonstrations, killing four students at Kent State in Ohio and two students at Jackson State in Mississippi, students at 400 universities across the country went on strike - the first general student strike in U.S. history. (52)

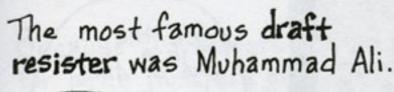


When police shot and killed three people during the Chicano Moratorium against the war in August 1971, a rebellion raged through East Los Angeles for three days.











People blocked the path of trains having troops and munitions bound for the war.



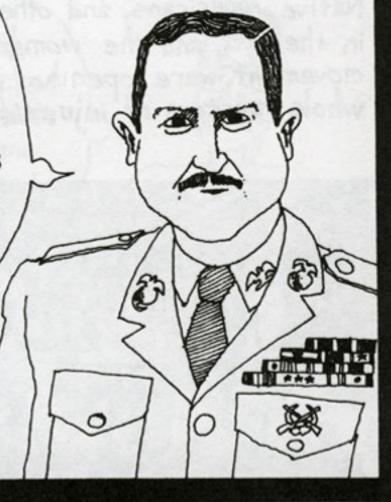
14,000 people were arrested when they moved to shut down Washington, D.C., for three days in 1971.



Even more serious for the Pentagon, discipline was breaking down among the troops in Vietnam. The soldiers saw no reason to fight, and they wouldn't. By the end of the '60s, a virtual civil war simmered between soldiers and officers. A U.S. military expert warned the Pentagon about the state of its army:

"[By] every conceivable indicator, our army that now remains in Vietnam is in a state approaching collapse, with individual units avoiding or having refused combat, murdering their officers and non-commissioned officers, drug-ridden and dispirited where not near mutinous."

Col. Robert Heinl, U.S.M.C. retired, 1971





Record numbers of soldiers and sailors deserted or went AWOL. Organized resistance was developing among the troops. Hundreds of underground GI. newspapers were springing up at bases around the U.S. and around the world. Contingents of soldiers and sailors were marching at the head of anti-war demonstrations.

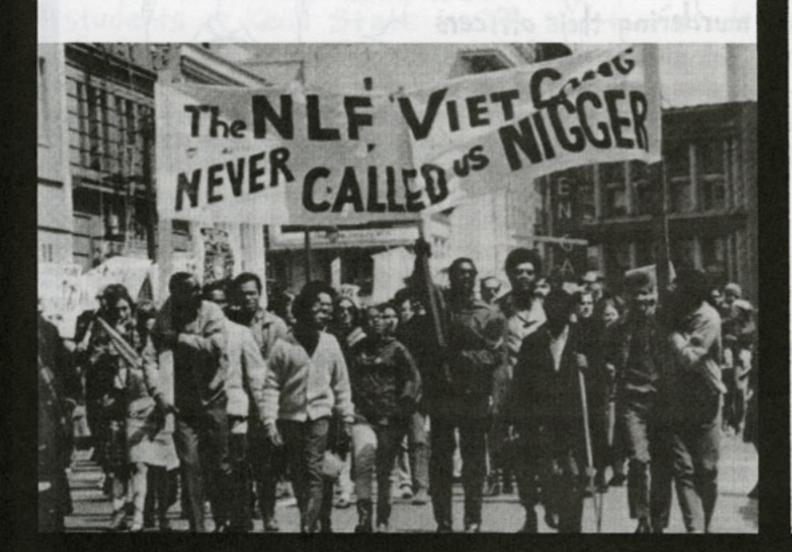
Soldiers coming home from Vietnam were telling the country about the horrors of the war and they were organizing to stop it. In April 1971, more than a thousand Vietnam veterans gathered at the Capitol Building in Washington and threw back the medals they had received in the war.



By the end of the decade, the majority of the people were against the war.



The anti-war movement, together with the struggles waged by African Americans, Latinos, Native Americans, and other oppressed peoples in the U.S., and the women's liberation movement were opening people's eyes to a whole system of injustice.



The growing opposition to the war played an important role in convincing the government that it had to pull out of Vietnam.

in our armor is American public opinion. Our people won't stand firm in the face of heavy losses, and they can bring down the government."



As a result of the Vietnam War, a broad anti-militarist sentiment developed among the American people, which was derisively called the "Vietnam Syndrome" in official circles.

Don't talk about that dreadful disease!



Because U.S. leaders knew that Americans would not stand for large numbers of U.S. war casualties, they had to restrain their military impulse. They kept on bombing other countries, but for almost two decades they did not send large numbers of U.S. soldiers to fight on foreign soil.



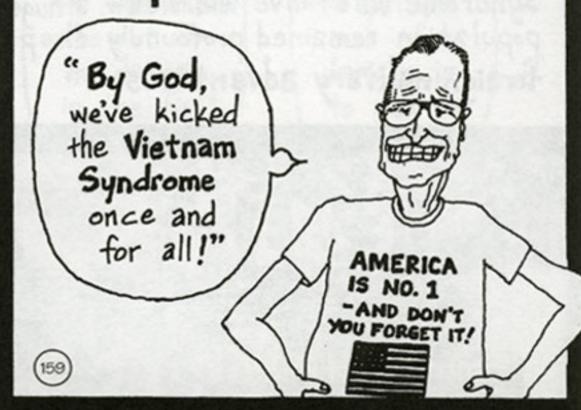
Then when George H.W. Bush did send hundreds of thousands of U.S. troops to the Persian Gulf, people were very apprehensive. The majority did not want to go to war. A powerful anti-war movement grew more quickly than ever before in U.S. history.

Soon the streets were filled with demonstrations.



Immediately after the war began, hundreds of thousands of people marched in San Francisco and Washington, D.C.

George the Elder knew he had to finish the war quickly and with few U.S. casualties or the people would turn against it. When Iraq chose to withdraw rather than fight and the war ended with a one-sided slaughter, Bush was euphoric.



After 9-11, George W. Bush set out to test his father's proposition. He promised us a long and bloody "War on Terrorism."

"So long as anybody's terrorizing established governments, there needs to be a war"

George W. Bush October 17, 2001



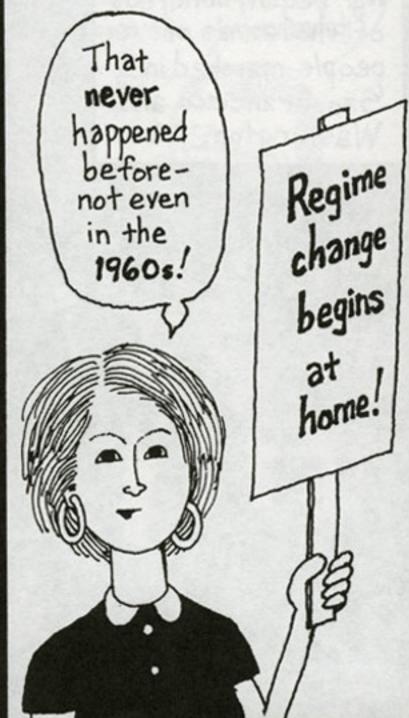
Americans were stunned by the horror of the September II attacks and Bush's bellicose words resonated among many. But others were not so easily led.



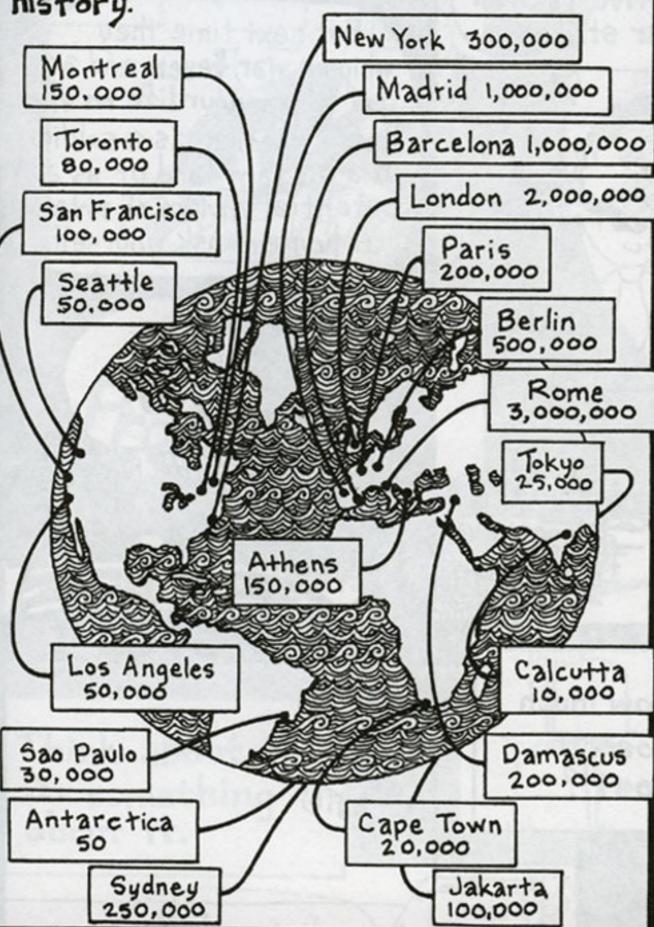
Then as Bush was gearing up to invade Iraq, hundreds of thousands of people took to the streets across the country. It soon became clear that the Vietnam Syndrome was alive and well—a huge part of the population remained profoundly skeptical about foreign military adventures.



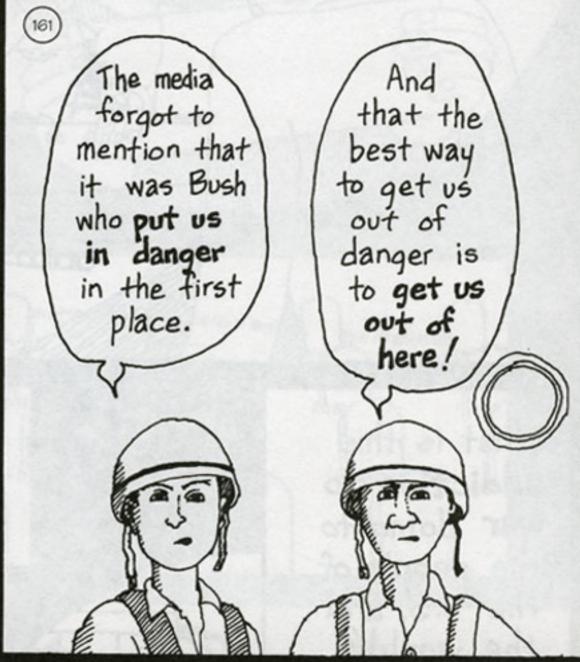
Many of the country's largest labor unions and church federations resolved to oppose the war. Over 150 cities, including New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco and Cleveland went on record opposing the war.



The whole world was angry. On February 15 and 16, 2003, millions of people in the U.S. and over sixty other countries participated in the largest international protest in history.



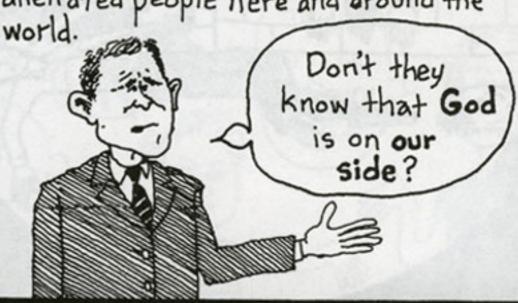
The great majority of Americans were not atall eager to go to war. Most people told pollsters they opposed invading lraq if Bush could not win U.N. support or if a war would result in large numbers of casualties among U.S. troops or lraqi civilians. After Bush launched the invasion, however, the pro-war media blitz convinced many people that they shouldn't oppose the war because that might endanger U.S. soldiers.

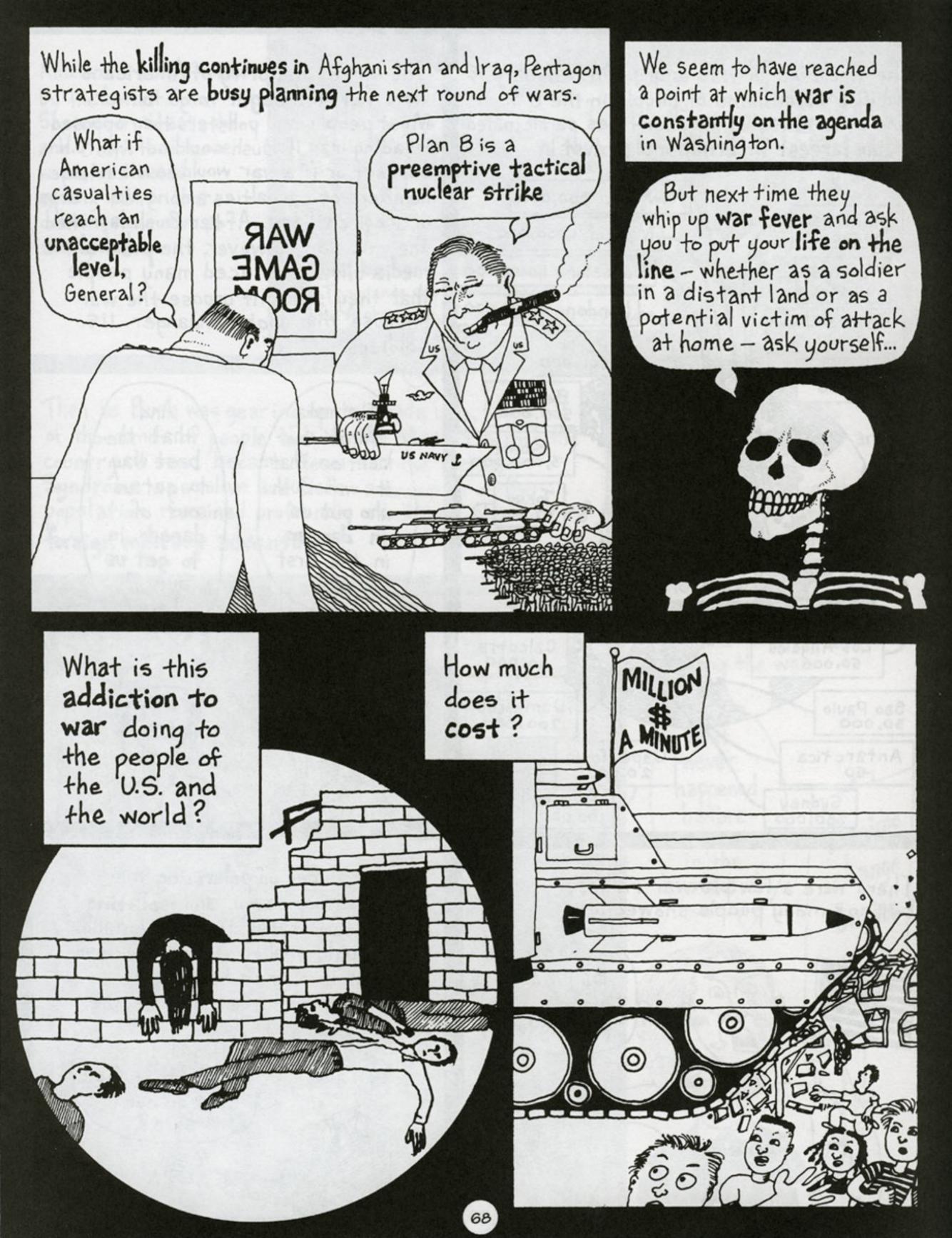


There were a few pro-war rallies, but not many people showed up.



The war ended up polarizing the American population and isolating the United States internationally. And the ugly reality of the American occupation of Iraq has further alienated people here and around the







The Next Chapter Do Something About It!



We've only been able to include in this list a small number of the many groups conducting anti-militarist education and organizing anti-war activities in the U.S. The movement is growing rapidly and is very diverse. Some of the most vibrant organizations are fledgling, local groups that we were not able to include here. More organizations are listed on Frank Dorrel's website (www.addictedto-war.com). We encourage you to contact groups whose activities are most closely aligned with your own concerns, beliefs, and talents.

American Friends Service Committee

1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102 Tel: 215-241-7000; Fax: 215-241-7177

Email: afscinfo@afsc.org Website: www.afsc.org

Formed in 1917, AFSC is a Quaker organization that includes people of various faiths committed to humanitarian service. We believe in the worth of every person and have faith in the power of love to overcome violence and injustice. Programs in the U.S., Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East focus on issues related to economic and social justice, youth, peace-building and demilitarization.

Democracy Now! with Amy Goodman

87 Lafayette, New York, NY 10013

Tel: 212-431-9272

Email: mail@democracynow.org Website: www.democracynow.org

Democracy Now! is a national radio and TV show committed to bringing the voices of the marginalized to the airwaves to discuss global and local issues, including militarism. Democracy Now! is broadcast on the Pacifica radio network (KPFA, 94.1 FM, Berkeley; KPFK, 90.7 FM, Los Angeles; KPFT, 90.1 FM, Houston; WBAI, 99.5 FM, New York; WPFW, 89.3 FM, Washington, DC) and on other community radio stations, Free Speech TV (Dish Network Channel 9415), and public access television stations.

G.I. Rights Hotline

Tel: 800-394-9544; 215-563-4620 (overseas calls)

Email: girights@objector.org Website: www.girights.org

G.I. Rights Hotline provides information to members of the military about discharges, grievance and complaint procedures, and other civil rights. It helps those who are AWOL/UA, victims of harassment and discrimination, and anyone who wants to get out of the military.

Central Committee of Conscientious Objectors

1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102 Tel: 215-563-8787; Toll Free: 1-800-NOJROTC Website: www.objector.org

CCCO promotes individual and collective resistance to war and preparations for war. Since 1948, we have been helping people seek discharge from active military service on grounds of conscientious objection, and providing assistance to those faced with a military draft, enlistment obligations, and registration.

Global Peace Campaign

1047 Naka, Kamogawa, Chiba, Japan 296-0111 Tel: 81-470-97-1011; Fax: 81-470-97-1215

Email: yumik@fine.ocn.ne.jp Website: www.peace2001.org

Founded after the September 11 attacks, GPC supports anti-war education in the U.S. and Japan. Among its projects have been anti-war billboards and peace ads in major newspapers.

Fellowship of Reconciliation

P.O. Box 271, Nyack, NY 10960

Tel: 845-358-4601; Fax: 845-358-4924

Email: info@forusa.org; Website: www.forusa.org

FOR seeks to replace violence, war, racism, and economic injustice with non-violence, peace, and justice. We are an interfaith organization committed to active non-violence as a transforming way of life and a means of radical change. We educate, train, build coalitions, and engage in non-violent, compassionate actions.

Center on Conscience & War

1830 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20009

Tel: 202-483-2220; Fax: 202-483-1246

Email: nisbco@nisbco.org Website: www.nisbco.org

Formed in 1940 by religious organizations, CCW defends the rights of conscientious objectors, opposes conscription, and helps those in the military seeking discharge and those facing a crisis of conscience because of draft registration. Services are provided at no charge to all—U.S. citizens, documented and undocumented immigrants, and citizens in other countries.

Global Exchange

2017 Mission Street #303 San Francisco, CA 94110

Tel: 415-255-7296; Fax: 415-255-7498

Website: www.globalexchange.org

Global Exchange is a not-for-profit international human rights organization. Through diverse programs including reality tours to dozens of countries, fair trade stores, corporate accountability campaigns, anti-war work, and green economy promotion, we seek a paradigm shift from money values and violence to life values and nonviolence.

Peace Action

1819 H. Street NW, Suite #420 and #425, Washington, DC 20006

Tel: 202-862-9740; Fax: 202-862-9762

Website: www.peace-action.org

PA (formerly SANE/Freeze) works to abolish nuclear weapons, develop a peace-oriented economy, and end the international weapons trade. We promote non-military solutions to international conflicts.

International Action Center

39 W. 14th St. # 206, New York, NY 10011

Tel: 212-633-6646; Fax: 212-633-2889

Email: iacenter@iacenter.org Website: www.iacenter.org

Founded by former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, the IAC provides information and organizes resistance to U.S. militarism, war, and corporate greed, linking these issues with struggles against domestic racism and oppression.

Military Families Speak Out

PO Box 549, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130.

Tel: 617-522-9323; Email: mfso@mfso.org

Website: www.mfso.org

Also see: www.bringthemhomenow.org

MFSO is made up of people opposed to war in Iraq who have relatives or loved ones in the military. Starting with 2 families in Nov. 2002, we grew to include over 1,000 families within a year. Together with several veterans groups, we founded the "Bring Them Home NOW! Campaign."

War Resisters League

339 Lafayette Street

New York, NY 10012

Tel: 212-228-0450; Email: wrl@warresisters.org

Website: www.warresisters.org

WRL is a pacifist organization founded in 1923. We believe in using nonviolence to remove all the causes of war. We produce educational resources (including *The Nonviolent Activist* magazine), work in coalition with other peace groups, and provide training in civil disobedience, war tax resistance, and other acts of putting conscience into action.

School of the Americas Watch

PO Box 4566, Washington DC 20017

Tel: 202-234-3440; Fax: 202-636-4505

Website: www.soaw.org

SOAW works in solidarity with the people of Latin America to change oppressive U.S. foreign policies. In particular, we work to close the School of the Americas/Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation, where the Pentagon trains Latin American military officers in methods of repression and torture.

Office of the Americas

8124 W. 3rd Street, Suite 202 Los Angeles, CA 90048-4309

Tel: 323-852-9808; Email: ooa@igc.org Website: www.officeoftheamericas.org

OOA is a non-profit corporation dedicated to furthering the cause of justice and peace through broad-based education including delegations, participation in television, radio, and print media, and presentations to university and high school classes and civic and religious organizations.

Teaching for Change

PO Box 73038; Washington, DC 20056

Toll Free: 1-800-763-9131

Tel: 202-588-7204; Fax: 202-238-0109

Email: tfe@teachingforchange.org Website: www.teachingforchange.org

TFC promotes social and economic justice through public education. We provide services and resources in the DC Metro area and nationally for K-12 teachers, parents, and teacher educators, through our catalog, training, and other support.

True Majority

PO Box 1976, Old Chelsea Station

New York, NY 10113-1976

Tel: 212-243-3416

Website: www.truemajority.com

TM, led by Ben Cohen (founder of Ben and Jerry's), monitors Congress on social and environmental issues. When your voice needs to be heard, you get an e-mail alert; by clicking reply you send a fax to your congressperson. We seek to ease the nuclear nightmare, renounce the militarization of space, and make globalization work for, not against, working people.

Voices in the Wilderness

1460 West Carmen Ave.

Chicago, IL 60640

Tel: 773-784-8065

Website: www.nonviolence.org/vitw

VITW is an American and British campaign that stands in solidarity with the Iraqi people. Between 1996 and 2003, more than fifty delegations traveled to Iraq to challenge the sanctions. Members of the Iraq Peace Team, a group of nonviolent activists, have been on the ground in Iraq throughout the US/UK invasion and occupation.

Not in Our Name

Tel: 212-969-8058

Email: info@notinourname.net Website: www.notinourname.net

NION is a creative coalition of anti-war activists that has grown into one of the most formidable resistance efforts since the Vietnam War. The NION Pledge of Resistance was created to inspire protest and show solidarity with the people of nations harmed by U.S. militarism.

Witness for Peace

707 8th St., SE Suite 100 Washington, DC 20003

Tel.: 202-547-6112; Fax: 202-547-6103

Website: www.witnessforpeace.org

WFP is a grassroots organization that works for peace, justice, and sustainable economies in Latin America and the Caribbean by changing U.S. policies and corporate practices that contribute to poverty and oppression. Our programs include Individual Witness, Speaking Tours, Delegations, and Call-A-Week.

Veterans for Peace

438 N. Skinker

St. Louis, MO. 63130

Tel: 314-725-6005; Email: vfp@igc.org

Website: www.veteransforpeace.org

VFP is an organization of men and women who served in the military and are now working to abolish war. We educate our fellow citizens about the true costs of militarism, work to change our nation's priorities, and conduct projects to heal the wounds of war.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

1213 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107 Tel: 215-563-7110; Fax: 215-563-5527

Email: wilpf@wilpf.org Website: www.wilpf.org

WILPF works through peaceful means to achieve world disarmament, full rights for women, racial and economic justice, and an end to all forms of violence. We seek to establish political, social, and

psychological conditions that can assure peace, freedom, and justice for all.

Reference Notes

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