CHIHUAHUA CITY, MEXICO —

The hills of Sierra Nombre de Dios are rocky and hard to climb. “The last journalist didn’t make it to the top,” says Patricia Cervantes as she parks her pickup truck at the base of one of the hills. It is at this site that Bits of plastic and an inspector’s removal all pertinent evidence from the area. Bits of plastic and an inspector’s latex glove contaminate the crime scene.

Four young women’s bodies have been found at this same site over the past year. Nine bodies in total have been found in the past two years, all in deserted areas throughout Chihuahua City, the state capital. Many of the bodies showed signs of rape and torture.

NEYRA’S DISAPPEARANCE

Neyra Azucena Cervantes disappeared on the afternoon of May 13, 2003, on her way home from work at a downtown clothing store. Neyra had never come home late without calling her family. They immediately knew something was wrong and contacted the police, who insisted that she would return soon. The Cervantes family took matters into their own hands, putting up flyers and making phone calls to anyone who might have seen her. Her sister Alejandra remembers lying awake all night in the room they once shared, knowing that Neyra had been kidnapped.

“Come, come quickly!” shouts Carlos, Patricia’s brother, from off in the distance. He has found something. There among the rocks and dirt, scattered around yellow police lines are rocks, two clumps of hair, bits of clothing and thick, decomposing bones on the top of the hill. “This is a disgrace,” Carlos says softly. The police claimed to have searched and put water with gas up our noses and threatened to kill me if David did not sign the pre-written confession. David was afraid and signed, but it is all a lie fabricated by the police,” said Mr. Cervantes. David spent a total of 36 hours in what is known as “the academy,” the grounds the police use to torture suspects.

Neyra’s uncle, Carlos Cervantes, spoke of the psychological torment by police. “They asked me if I liked Neyra’s body, if she had ever let me touch her, things like that, sexual questions. I said that I wouldn’t answer any more questions because they were offending me. How could I think of her body like that if she is my niece?”

The police had no leads during the two months Neyra was missing and detained David. Based upon his “behavior,” according to an interview with police chief Vicente Vargas, were detained. According to Mr. Vargas, who was released after 18 hours, the police had no leads during the two months that Neyra was missing and detained David. Based upon his “behavior,” according to an interview with police chief Vicente Vargas, were detained. According to Mr. Vargas, who was released after 18 hours, the police had no leads during the two months that Neyra was missing and detained David. Based upon his “behavior,” according to an interview with police chief Vicente Vargas, were detained. According to Mr. Vargas, who was released after 18 hours, the police had no leads during the two months that Neyra was missing and detained David. Based upon his “behavior,” according to an interview with police chief Vicente Vargas, were detained. According to Mr. Vargas, who was released after 18 hours, the police had no leads during the two months that Neyra was missing and detained David. Based upon his “behavior,” according to an interview with police chief Vicente Vargas, were detained. According to Mr. Vargas, who was released after 18 hours, the police had no leads during the two months that Neyra was missing and detained David. Based upon his “behavior,” according to an interview with police chief Vicente Vargas, were detained. According to Mr. Vargas, who was released after 18 hours, the police had no leads during the two months that Neyra was missing and detained David. Based upon his “behavior,” according to an interview with police chief Vicente Vargas, were detained. According to Mr. Vargas, who was released after 18 hours, the police had no leads during the two months that Neyra was missing and detained David. Based upon his “behavior,” according to an interview with police chief Vicente Vargas, were detained. According to Mr. Vargas, who was released after 18 hours, the police had no leads during the two months that Neyra was missing and detained David. Based upon his “behavior,” according to an interview with police chief Vicente Vargas, were detained. According to Mr. Vargas, who was released after 18 hours, the police had no leads during the two months that Neyra was missing and detained David. Based upon his “behavior,” according to an interview with police chief Vicente

The cause of the disappearances remains unknown. Theories abound. Some claim the women have been forced into prostitution by narco-traffickers or snuff pornographers, while others suspect roving bands of serial killers or organ traffickers.

But suspicion falls most heavily on a computer school in downtown Chihuahua called ECCO. At least six of the young women attended classes and another nine had some type of connection to the school, having worked either there or on the same street.

The school hires young, good-looking men to approach young women like Neyra and offer them scholarships to study at the
HOWLING EAST VILLAGE

BY SASHA NIVSKAYA

It’s no secret that the East Village – former home to the Beat generation, hippies and punk culture – has come to resemble a glossy “Time” magazine cover in the last decade. Many have noticed, but few took a stance – except Phil Hartman.

Last year, Hartman organized the Federation of East Village Artists (FEVA) to preserve the East Village as a pillar of the city’s counterculture.

Now FEVA’s 6th Street office is busy preparing to launch Howl – a 250-event and 50-venue production – with a mission to take over the East Village and once again make it a center for the arts. The week-long celebration will open on Aug. 19 with Reverend Billy’s Benediction at St. Mark’s Church.

The eagerly anticipated festival has created so much interest among both the business community and area residents that it has demonstrated the need for an organization with a range of social and educational goals.

“FEVA has grown organically out of the community and is here to serve the community’s needs,” says Hartman. “It’s nerve-wracking overseeing a coalition that included anarchists and real estate developers, immigrant residents with “fingertip access to records from Invasion of Privacy,” says Howl producer Barbara Sauermann.

“Hopefully, while making people gravitate back to East Village, the festival will become the financial foundation we need,” adds Hartman’s assistant Paul Hrusa. After the festival, FEVA will attempt to incorporate as a not-for-profit in order “to link artists with the local public schools which are desperately short of resources and to bring public art out of the galleries into the streets,” says Hartman.

“We are looking to revitalize the neighborhood,”adds FEVA’s office manager Barbara Sauermann. “If we do that as locally there will be no threat of future gentrification. We want the neighborhood to stay multi-ethnic, artist based and free-spirited.”

FEVA’s office is booming with energy. Just over a week away, Howl will set a world record for the largest festival whose mission is to immortalize a recent past – but quickly disappearing – past.


LIBRARIES JOIN THE SPY GAME

BY PANDI HOPKINS

Libraries are potentially sinister collection of information, according to the creators of the Patriot Act. “For the first time in history we have created a system that is immensely complex to handle,” says Howl producer Barbara Sauermann.

While thankful for strong community support and the generosity of donors, FEVA strives for more financial backing. “We are providing many free events for the public, and for fundraising, and for our biggest challenge,” says Howl producer Barbara Sauermann.

SPOOKS IN THE STACKS: They wants to know who’s reading what.

Chief Librarian of the NYPL’s Reference Division, the Board of Trustees has decided not to keep any user records more than 24 hours after a book has been returned. “It was a very controversial decision. None of us, of course, wanted the FBI to get their hands on these records, but some felt that it would be useful to have more information about the users of our collection.”

While no one on staff is completely satisfied with the decision, Diefendorf says, all recognized that there had to be a balance between security of one of the world’s prime collections and preserving a safe refuge for the public.

Rapid advances in electronic means for recordkeeping had made the Access card necessary. “The off-site facility for book preservation we are putting into place is great for the preservation of books,” says Diefendorf, “but requires an automated system that is immensely complex to handle.

I agree it as a trade-off, and I had to concede.”

Most likely, these concerns have to do with categories. When applying for an Access card, readers are asked to check “one category… that best describes you” from a wide variety of choices including medical services and manufacturing, consulting and

LIBRARIES JOIN THE SPY GAME

By Pandi Hopkins

Libraries are potentially sinister collectors of information, according to the creators of the Patriot Act. A song, “The House Un-American Blues,” became an object of suspicion during the Cold War. Joe Hickerson, former head of the Library of Congress, sentenced 95 percent were anti-nuclear weapons, 5 percent neutral.

The surveillance of library users with the latest technology has an interesting history. In 1976, Congress passed the Library Services and Construction Act, which authorized $25 million for “the preservation and improvement of library services.”

The National Security Agency, which is responsible for monitoring and protecting the nation from foreign espionage, has a long history of using libraries as a source of information.

“I was appointed by the CIA to create a library system that would be a repository of sources,” says a former CIA official who worked on the project.

The program was called Project Whirlwind, and it involved the creation of a large-scale library that would be used to store and analyze data from various sources.

While the library was designed to be a resource for intelligence agencies, it also had applications in other areas of government.

For more information: www.howlfestival.com

WHAT IS INDYMEDIA?
With autonomous chapters in more than 100 cities throughout the world, the Independent Media Center is an international network of volunteer media activists. The IMC seeks to create a new media ethic by providing progressive, independent, volunteer media activists.

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WHAT CAN I DO TO GET INVOLVED?
The IMC has an open door. You can write for The Independent, film events and rallies, self-publish articles and take part in online discussions.

The Independent Media Center (IMC) is an international network of volunteer media activists. We seek to illuminate and analyze issues impacting individuals, communities and ecosystems by providing progressive, independent, volunteer media activists.

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BLACK PRESIDENT
FELA KUTI & THE SOUND OF REVOLUTION

BY KAZEMBE BULAGOON

Fela Kuti, like Che Guevara, Bob Marley and Malcolm X, left us with multiple legacies. There’s Fela Kuti, Afro-beat pioneer and revolutionary Pan-Africanist. There is also Fela, the sex machine, who with his crooked smile, intense gaze, tight jumpsuit and long (read phallic) saxophone could have been James Brown’s long-lost African cousin. Fela the polymatist took 27 wives and constructed an autonomous nation called the Kalakuta Republic. And Fela the martyr died of AIDS, a disease ravaging the African continent.

These creative tensions, contradictions and insights are embodied in the New Museum of Contemporary Art’s mixed media exhibit, “Black President: The Art and Legacy of Fela Anikulapo-Kuti.”

Fela Kuti’s life was as wide and expansive as his native Nigeria. Born on the cusp of independence, he was the son of middle-class parents who were active in the Nigerian liberation movement. Rejecting the traditional colonial narrative that his family had established for him (his brother was the Nigerian Health Minister and his cousin is Nobel Prize laureate Wole Soyinka), he dropped out of medical school to explore London’s modern jazz scene. In 1969, Fela and his band Koola Lobitos toured the United States where he was introduced to the Black Panther Party and began reading Malcolm X. This left an indelible impression on the political direction of his music. Fela changed the name of his band to the Afro-sound kept people’s hearts free. PHOTO: Justin Francis

polyrhythmic wall of sound, often playing keyboards and saxophone. While many black artists stateside were going back to the mother land, Fela and many other West African performers were copying the fat funk beats of James Brown and the avant-garde posturing of Sun Ra. The combination of jazz with the West African “high-life” music gave birth to Afro-beat. Ever the folk artist, Fela sang in pidgin, a mix of English and the traditional languages of Nigeria. Fela’s popularity and dissent brought the wrath of the Nigerian government. Throughout the seventy’s his commune and nightclub were raided. Despite the falling and assaults, Fela remained ever defiant, dubbing himself the “Black President.” After his death from AIDS in 1997, over a million people attended his funeral.

“Black President,” a commemorative group show arrives amid a popular revival of Fela’s music worldwide. In many ways having an art exhibit dedicated to Fela is redundant. A pioneer of performance art, with album covers that only rival those of Hendricks’ (whose oil paintings stole the show at the Whitney’s Black Male exhibit— it some years back) “Amen Amen Amen” plays with the ironic/iconic contrast by portraying Fela as a classic Renaissance Christ figure, replete with a halo and heart of thorns, and a firm hand grabbing his crotch while the other hand holds a spiff. Yet Fela’s reputation does not emerge from “Black President” unchanged, his often problematic relationship to women is opened up for examination by the exhibit. One installation, Yinka Shonibare’s “Lady Na Master,” plays on the hyper-sexualized space women occupied in Fela’s universe by showing 27 African women dolls with their heads cut off. The highly erotic and two-spirit energy of Fela’s performances is shown in Moyo Okedija’s “Fela in Mamswana Land,” which represents the Black President as half-woman and half-marine animal.

What makes the exhibit “Black President” so compelling is the ability of the artists to expose and utilize multiple legacies. Like any good artist, Fela should be judged by his influences on future generations. In turn, it is up to new generations to re-mix these traditions into new forms. In many ways, “Black President” uses Fela’s life and living legacy to challenge issues of race, sex and the African position in the 21st century, ironically the very same issues that Fela himself challenged.
Retirees will pay too much for too little.
Seniors who enroll in the Bush Medicare drug plan will see their premiums rise 46 percent in exchange for minimal coverage. The House bill, for example, provides no coverage at all for annual drug costs between $2,000 and $5,100. Both bills would increase seniors’ out-of-pocket costs each year with the rise in drug prices. An analysis by the Consumer’s Union shows that most Medicare beneficiaries will pay more for prescription drugs in 2007 than they do today. In a USA Today poll, a majority of seniors said this plan will not improve their situation, and nearly 20 percent said it will make it worse.

Seniors will be at the mercy of insurance companies and HMOs. The legislation is designed to make seniors go to private plans for drug coverage. Insurance companies, not Medicare, will determine what drugs are made available and what the costs will be in a given area. The House version leaves seniors with no choice – drug coverage would be available only through private insurance companies or managed care plans. Private plans are proven unreliable and put seniors at risk of higher prices, limited choice and dropped coverage.

Many retirees with employer-provided drug coverage will lose it. Because the Bush plan won’t fully reimburse employers who provide retiree drug coverage, employers are likely to drop the coverage. According to the Congressional Budget Office,
4.4 million retirees stand to lose their existing drug coverage as a result. To make matters worse, the House version includes a tax shelter for “health security savings accounts” that will encourage employers to reduce coverage for current workers as well.

The Bush plan paves the way to privatizing the Medicare program. While both bills push private plans for drug coverage, the House version lays the foundation for privatizing the entire Medicare program. Those who don’t want to go to private plans or HMOs would have to pay higher premiums and wouldn’t be guaranteed the same coverage. The House bill also undermines the universal nature of Medicare by including a “means-testing” provision that would raise costs for some beneficiaries.

The plan does nothing to control skyrocketing drug costs. Three quarters of all Americans think the government should set limits on drug prices, and 91 percent say the government should negotiate with drug companies to get lower prices for seniors, according to a recent poll by Lake Snell Perry & Associates. But the Bush plan in Congress would do nothing to control the outrageous prices charged by drug companies, and would even forbid Medicare from negotiating for lower drug prices.

For more information and to take action, visit www.seiu.org or call 1-866-565-1465.
THE MATRIX GOES ONLINE

A Florida law enforcement data-sharing network is about to go national. In the name of counterterrorism, the Department of Justice and Homeland Security are pouring millions of dollars into the system to expand it to local law enforcement agencies across the nation. It’s called Matrix, which stands for Metropolitan Electronic Surveillance Information Exchange. According to the Washington Post, the computer network accesses information that has always been available to investigators but brings it together and enables police to access it with extraordinary speed. Civil liberties and privacy groups say the Matrix system dramatically increases the ability of local police to snoop on individuals.

ISRAEL’S APARTHEID WALL

On Aug. 5, over 45 Palestinian, Israeli and international human rights activists were arrested and while attempting to block the demolition of a Palestinian family’s home near the village of Masha. The home had been set on fire by the Israeli Military because it lay in the path of a 230-mile long “security fence” Israel is currently building along the length of the West Bank. Detainees from the incident were being held at Ariel Prison in the Israeli settlement of Ariel. One Palestinian and one Italian were put under formal arrest.

BYE-BYE NEWS BOXES: CITY LOOKS TO “TIDY UP” FREE PRESS DISTRIBUTION

In a fascinating but little-noticed article, the New York City Press recently raised the possibility that New York City’s newspaper distribution boxes could soon be a thing of the past — replaced by corporate-run multi-paper racks called “pedmounts.” The July 31 article notes that a recent City Council law regulating street boxes has resulted in the increased city harassment of small paper publishers while large daily newspapers have largely been left alone. But that might only be the first step. According to the article, the city’s potential elimination of the old boxes by flat, then bids out a contract to a private company to build and maintain the new pedmount multi-racks. As a cost-saving measure, the cities have allowed the companies to use the space on the back of these racks to place advertisements.

CAGING THE FIST

Sherman Austin, webmaster of RaiseTheFist.com, was sentenced on Aug. 4 to one year in federal prison followed by three years of probation, Judge Wilson shocked the courtroom when he went against the recommendation of not only the prosecution, but the FBI and the Justice Department. The government had asked that Austin be sentenced to four months in prison, and four months in a halfway house, with three years of probation. Sherman Austin was sentenced after posting a link from his website to a site that offered information on explosives. FBI agents seized Sherman’s network of computers and other RaiseTheFist.com-related material in a January 2002 raid on his home office.

DEATH ON THE BORDER

continued from cover

school. They then make an appointment to visit the woman’s home, where they compile information on her schedule and whereabouts in order to place her in a course. Since its representatives approached many of the missing women at one time or another, ECCO is widely suspected of being involved in the disappearances. Despite this, the school remains open under a new name, ERA, and is not under police investigation. Neysa had been a student at the school for a year at the time of her disappearance.

The clearest example of ECCO’s involvement is the case of Paloma Angelica Esco- bar, who was reported missing and found murdered in March of last year. Paloma was last seen on March 3, 2002, in the car of one of ECCO’s promoters, Francisco Ramirez Galindo, a block from the school. The witness who saw her, a co-worker at the factory where Paloma and her mother worked, said that Paloma appeared distressed or drugged. Ramirez Galindo’s landlord said that he arrived at his home where he believed the car that evening, and left again shortly after. Nei- ther Paloma nor Ramirez Galindo ever returned to Chihuahua City.

Paloma had been a student at ECCO for seven months and had always returned directly home after her classes. Paloma’s mother, Norma Ledesma, brought the witness who had seen Paloma to the police, pleading with them to investigate the school. They were told by police chief Mayor- ga that he knew the school had no connection to Paloma’s disappearance and would not investigate the company. The same day Ledesma went to ECCO herself, where she was told three different stories by three different employees and informed that Ramirez Galindo was no longer an employee there.

Ledesma asks, “If the police aren’t comfortable with these crimes, how do they know that ECCO wasn’t responsible, or at least worth… investigating? Who are they protecting?”

Mayorga is in charge of all the disappeared women’s cases, and there is an overwhelming amount of testimony speaking to his negligence and intentional manipulation of the victims’ families. “Some of the police officers, the ones who want to work right, have told us that our phones are tapped, or that Mayorga has specifically told them not to work on our cases. Azate says more if they didn’t have to worry for their own families,” says Ledesma.

UN RESPONSIVE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Aside from blatant corruption, department policy of the Mexican police makes the prospects of finding the women nearly non-existent. Officials do not have to file a report until 48 hours after the disappearance, and even then they are not required to look for the girls – their disappearance isn’t a crime until it can be proven that they were kid- napped. In some cases, officers have turned up as late as 26 days after the disappearance to get descriptions of the girls. The women’s files, made up of no more than a few pages, contain contradictory statements, false decor- lations discrediting the women and their families, and statements given by minors without supervision.

Ledesma says that the community apathy and government indifference result from issues of classism and discrimination in Mexico. “Two years ago, a young girl disappeared, the daughter of the president of Canacintra [Mexico’s largest industrial trade association],” says Ledesma. “In less than two hours they had reported her dis- appearance, and the army was already looking for her. She had the luck that they found her alive. Why? For being the daughter of a rich man? Someone who has thousands more pesos than we do? Why did she have the privilege that the Army searched for her and not our daughters? Our daughters they returned to us dead, as if they were a bag of garbage!”

The complicity of the police may explain why the kidnappers are seemingly fearless. In recent weeks, a 13 and 16-year-old girls separately reported kidnapping attempts to a local NGO. Both girls said masked men in an expensive vehicle drove up to them in broad daylight. One girl was walking to school, while the other was on her way to the supermarket downtown. Area searches such as the one performed by Neyra’s family are organized by mothers of the disappeared and have become common here and in Ciudad Juarez, a border city five hours north of Chihuahua where more than 450 women have disappeared over the past 10 years. “The work we do isn’t just for one girl, but for all the girls and all the mothers,” says Leyesma, whose daughter Paloma’s disappearance led her to found the organization Justicia Para Nuestras Hijas de Otros Hijos (Justicia Para Nuestras Hijas). “The struggle is for everyone.”

The mothers of Justicia Para Nuestras Hijas are represented pro bono by two lawyers, Alejandro Kiecker and his American living in Chihuahua City, was charged in Rayas’ murder. She and her partner Parzabal were also interviewed by police into signing a confession. Her mother, Carol Kiecker from Minnesota, says Kiecker signed only after officers threatened to actually penetrate her with a wooden stick. Friends of Kiecker and Parzabal were also called in for interrogations. Confession state that Kiecker murdered Viviana Rayas during a “satanic ritual.”

One woman, Erika Perez Azate, signed a confession saying she witnessed the ritual, a statement she later recanted at a press conference. Azate says she had not seen anything, but that police told her that she would never see her son again if she did not sign. Local observers say Perzabal and Kiecker are being held because they fit into a hippie stereotype, and ran their own craft and jewelry shop in the city. Local officials claim the store sells “occult” goods. Kiecker remains in prison pending trial.

The Rayas and Kiecker families are working together to prove Kiecker’s inno- cence and demonstrate police corruption. “We need international intervention. We cannot fight alone,” says Rayas.

In the meantime, more and more women are disappearing off the city streets into an unknown fate. In addition, many families are now afraid to give information to the police because they believe it will be used to frame them in the murder of their daughters. Families and activists have also testified that the police in Ciudad Juarez will plant cloth- ing similar to that which they describe in order to show falsely that the remain- ing girls are missing.

In recent weeks at least three more young women have been reported missing. “I believe there are even more missing girls,” says Leon, who says that families [the families] are afraid to unite with us because the police tell them that if they do they will not look for their daughters. Often the first action the families take is to put up pictures and posters asking for information about their daughters in the downtown area. Many of those asking for information about Neyra remain in the central plaza and the streets by the market. The families say they still have hope of finding her alive.

“We want her to know that we are here waiting for her,” says her sister. “We won’t stop struggling. What should we be afraid of? What more could we lose?”

For more information about Justicia Para Nuestras Hijas, contact the author at: justiciaenow@hotmail.com
DIVVYING UP THE SPOILS BEFORE THE WAR

BY A.K. GUPTA

That the Bush administration was planning the armed invasion of Iraq more than a year before the war actually started is widely known. Now, new evidence coming to light demonstrates the corporate conquest of Iraq was also being carefully planned in advance of the war.

The Independent has been shown a classified document from the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) that details how the Bush administration plans to privatize Iraq's natural resource wealth. On the surface, this may seem surprising, given that the administration has been derided for over-promising the benefits of privatization and under-delivering on the promise of reform.

However, this document provides a glimpse into the inner workings of the Bush administration's plans for Iraq. It outlines a blueprint for privatizing Iraq's oil, banking, telecommunications, healthcare, transport, education, public works, etc.

The document notes that the privatization process will be carried out in stages, with some sectors being privatized sooner than others. For example, the oil sector is targeted for privatization immediately, while other sectors such as education and healthcare will be privatized over a longer period.

The document also outlines a plan for implementing privatization in a way that ensures the benefits of reform are spread as widely as possible. This includes creating a special fund to be used to support small and medium-sized businesses in Iraq.

The plan also includes provisions for protecting the rights of workers and ensuring that privatization does not lead to a loss of jobs or a decrease in wages. These provisions are designed to ensure that the benefits of privatization are shared by all Iraqis, regardless of their background or economic status.

The plan also calls for the establishment of a special commission to oversee the privatization process and ensure that it is carried out in a transparent and accountable manner. This commission will be made up of experts from a variety of fields, including law, economics, and business.

The document also includes provisions for ensuring that the privatization process is carried out in a way that is consistent with international best practices. This includes ensuring that the privatization process complies with international standards for corporate governance and financial transparency.

Finally, the document outlines a plan for ensuring that the privatization process is carried out in a way that is consistent with the needs of the Iraqi people. This includes ensuring that the privatization process is carried out in a way that is consistent with the principles of social justice and human rights.

Overall, the document provides a glimpse into the inner workings of the Bush administration's plans for privatizing Iraq's natural resource wealth. While these plans may seem surprising, they are consistent with the administration's broader agenda for economic reform in Iraq.
EL INDEPENDIENTE

AQUÍ MANDA EL PUEBLO
MUNICIPIOS AUTÓNOMOS REBELDES ZAPATISTAS

POR LYDIA NERI


El anuncio fue hecho por el Subcomandante Insurgente Marcos, a quien 30 Municipios Autónomos Rebeldes Zapatistas solicitaron fuero protector temporal. Marcos invitió a la comunidad nacional e internacional, que en estos casi 10 años ha apoyado a las comunidades rebeldes zapatistas, a la fiesta de celebración de la muerte de los “Aguaescalientes” y a la inauguracion de los 5 “Caracoles” y sus “Junta de Buen Gobieno” a realizarse en Oventik, Municipio Autónomo de San Andrés Sacamché, en el estado de Chiapas, México, los días 8, 9 y 10 de agosto del 2003. El Sup pide además a quienes vayan, carguen con su radio de onda corta, porque el día 9 de agosto a una hora todavía no decidida se escuchará la primera emisión internacional, el “Caracol” de los Sin Voz, de las comunidades Zapatistas.

El radio no se ve, pero en cada “Caracol” se distingue perfectamente una nueva construcción, la llamada “Junta de Buen Gobieno”. Aquí se habla del esfuerzo organizativo de las comunidades, no solo para enfrentar los problemas de la autonomía sino también para construir un puente directo entre ellas y el mundo.

Entre algunas de las funciones de las “Junta de Buen Gobieno” estarán la de contrarrestar el desequilibrio en el desarrollo de los municipios autónomos y de las comunidades; vigilar la realización de proyectos y tareas comunitarias, cuidando que se cumplan los tiempos y formas acordados por las comunidades; atender y guiar a la gente en los tiempos y formas acordados por las comunidades; vigilar la realización de proyectos y tareas comunitarias, son las responsabilidades de la “Junta de Buen Gobieno” que representa el “Buen Gobierno”.

Las “Junta de Buen Gobieno” serán el punto de partida para construir un puente directo entre las comunidades rebeldes zapatistas, a la comunidad nacional e internacional, que en estos casi 10 años ha apoyado a las comunidades rebeldes zapatistas, y las escuelas, foros, iglesias, para hablar sobre lo importante en la comunidad. Ese es el objetivo de la “Junta de Buen Gobieno”.

Por eso estoy en lucha constante contra esta guerra ilegal, para establecer un mundo de justicia y democracia, para eso se formó la ONU, la cual nunca dio el visto bueno a esta intervención aracética. Las razones que el Presidente Bush dio para esta guerra no son válidas, están llenas de mentiras, cosa que poco a poco se ha revelado, como el informe de la CIA, lleno de mentiras. Además el Congreso no votó en favor unánime para esta intervención.

¿Cuál es su posición ante la actual intervención militar estadounidense en Iraq?

Me opongo a la intervención militar en Iraq, ya que considero que no es el camino para establecer un mundo de justicia y democracia, para eso se formó la ONU, la cual nunca dio el visto bueno a esta intervención armada. Las razones que el Presidente Bush dio para esta guerra no son válidas, están llenas de mentiras, cosa que poco a poco se ha revelado, como el informe de la CIA, lleno de mentiras. Además el Congreso no votó en favor unánime para esta intervención.

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