

Art Against Empire—

Graphic Responses to U.S. Interventions Since World War II

This is a provocative exhibition. Many may be uncomfortable with the idea that the United States is an imperial power. Nevertheless, with wars raging in Iraq and Afghanistan, drone attacks in Pakistan, air strikes in Yemen, and new military access to bases in Colombia we must face this reality. But whether or not one agrees with the ideas expressed in the posters, it is critical to know that many hold these opinions. To effectively challenge U.S. foreign policy we must first be aware of this alternative vision of America. Artists use the power of posters to reveal what politicians try to hide.

These posters document over six decades of domestic and international opposition to U.S. interventions into the affairs of sovereign nations. Political, economic and military interventions, many of them covert, have resulted in unacceptable deaths and misery for millions. Posters show hopes and dreams, and the pain of dreams destroyed. Their graphic intensity results from expressing rage engendered by U.S. actions. The exhibition may also provide insights into the seemingly senseless rage that resulted in the atrocity of September 11, 2001.

The best posters epitomize Italian philosopher Antonio Gramsci's exhortation for "pessimism of the intellect and optimism of the will." Why make protest art unless you think people will pay attention and learn? Why protest unless you think it will make a difference? Protest art intends to provoke action to change the world. To anyone who thinks that protest art and protests don't make a difference, there is one response: just think how much worse it would be if we didn't keep trying to make the world a better place.

ART AGAINST EMPIRE

1. Places the US Has Bombed Since W.W.II

Josh MacPhee
Stencil, 2002
Chicago, Illinois
18391

2. Whatever the Weather We Must Move Together

I. Spreekmeester
European Recovery Programme
Lithograph, 1950
Rotterdam, Netherlands
28555

During World War II, the European Left, primarily members of the Communist Party led the underground resistance movements against the Nazis in France and Italy. After the war, the Communist Party had a lot of legitimacy among the general population and members were winning elections. The U.S. inaugurated The **Marshall Plan** (officially the **European Recovery Program**, ERP) to rebuild Western Europe and counter the appeal of communism. Named after Secretary of State George Marshall, the plan ran from 1948-1952 and helped rebuild the economies of Western Europe on a capitalist model.

In the fall of 1950, a poster contest was held in Europe to promote the Marshall Plan. Of over 10,000 submissions, 25 designs were selected by an international jury. This poster is the fifth prize winner. The flags of all the aided European countries are included in the Marshall Plan posters, but this is one of the few to represent the U.S., as the "rudder" steering the wind mill.

3. The Spoils of War

Winston Smith
Silkscreen, 2007 edition of 1982 original
San Francisco, California
32445

4. Eat

Tomi Ungerer
Offset, 1967
New York
5859

5. Our Foreign Policy

Irv White
Pandora Productions
Offset, 1968
Madison, Wisconsin
4093

6. U.S.A. Surpasses All the Genocide Records!

George Maciunas
Offset, 1967
New York, New York
5861

ASIA

KOREA

7. *Puppet Show*

Min Joong (People's) Art Movement
Woodcut, 1980s
Seoul, South Korea
5530

A series of U.S.-backed military dictators ruled Korea from the 1950s through the 1980s. A student and worker based democracy movement took place from May 18-27, 1980, when a popular uprising took place in the city of Gwangju, South Korea. More than 100,000 protested martial law. Many were killed as troops fired into the crowds, others were beaten to death. Official figures put the death toll at 200, with another 1,000 protestors injured. But other estimates claim that between one and two thousand were killed.

When it was uncovered that the U.S. had authorized the Korean Army's 20th Division to re-take Gwangju, a surge of anti-Americanism resulted. Gwangju convinced a new generation of young Koreans that the democratic movement had developed not with the support of Washington, as an older generation of more conservative Koreans thought, but in the face of daily American support for any dictator who could quell the democratic aspirations of the Korean people. After the massacre, a group of artists founded an anti-Western and anti-Capitalist political avant-garde movement called Min Joong Art (People's Art). This poster came out of that movement.

8. *The Korean Peninsula Looks at America*

Artist Unknown
Offset, 1988
South Korea
5521

Photo of U.S. and Korean soldiers in identical uniforms on the U.S. side of the demilitarized zone (DMZ). Poster announces exhibition and lecture series on Racial issues and Korean/American relations.

9. *[Man Breaking Barbed Wire]*

Min Joong (People's) Art Movement
Offset, 1980s
South Korea
6012

Man straddles the imposed border dividing North and South Korea, and attempts to break the barbed wire separating the divided country. The lake represents the sacred place in North Korea where the Korean people believe their nation originated.

VIET NAM

10. *War Is Good Business*

Lambert Studios, Inc.
Offset, 1969
United States
18362

Michelangelo's iconic sculpture of a mother's grief over her slain son was transformed into a poignant protest against the Viet Nam War. The added text parodies advertising slogans, war profiteering, and the military-industrial complex in which generals and politicians sit on corporate boards.

11. *Bring Them Home Alive! Stop the War Now!*

Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam
Offset, 1967
Los Angeles, California
3165

On June 23, 1967, 15,000 anti-Viet Nam War demonstrators marched to the Century Plaza Hotel where President Lyndon B. Johnson was speaking. It was the largest anti-war gathering in L.A. history up to that time. A police riot broke up the demonstration, with scores of protesters beaten and injured. Soon after, Johnson decided not to run for re-election, knowing that anti-war demonstrations would follow him wherever he went.

12. *Fuck the Draft*

Dirty Linen Corp.
Offset, late 1960's
New York, New York
5857

13. *It's the Real Thing for S.E. Asia*

Artist Unknown
Silkscreen, 1970
Berkeley, California
4949

The Coca-Cola slogan "it's the real thing" refers here to napalm, a syrupy kind of jellied gasoline that creates a field of fire. President Lyndon Johnson authorized the use of napalm in 1965, and it was used in Viet Nam to burn forests and villages and people, without discrimination. It burns everything at a temperature of 900-1300 degrees centigrade /1650-2375 degrees dahrenheit. It even burns under water—water spreads it, but does not put it out.

Air Force Lieutenant Colonel John Pratt (retired) used to "go along on flights" where napalm was dropped. "When it goes off, it's sort of like dropping gasoline and lighting it at the same time. It covers [the ground] like a fiery blanket, burns everything that it hits." Dow Chemical was the military's sole supplier of Napalm.

14. *Would You Burn A Child?*

Artist Unknown
Offset, 1965-1975
United States
4941

The child shown in the bottom photo was burned by Napalm.

15. *Q. And Babies? A. And Babies.*

Photo: R. L. Haeberle
Design: Frazier Dougherty, Jon Hendricks, Irving Petlin
Artists Poster Committee of Art Workers' Coalition
Offset, 1970
New York, New York
8021

On March 16, 1968 U.S. soldiers entered the South Vietnamese village of My Lai on a search and destroy mission, though there had been no report of opposing fire. The estimates on the actual number of casualties ranges from 343 to 567, mainly women, children, and the elderly. Public knowledge of the massacre was suppressed for more than a year by the U.S. government. Word of the massacre did not reach the American public until November 1969, in an article by journalist Seymour Hersh.

The My Lai Massacre marked a turning point in the country's acceptance of the war once Ron Haeberle's photo was reproduced in the press and in this widely disseminated poster. The text comes from a televised CBS interview on "60 Minutes" about My Lai. When Mike Wallace asked Paul Meadlo, one of the soldiers who participated in the massacre, "And babies?" he responded, "and babies." The Wallace interview was then quoted in the *New York Times*. The typeface used on the poster was reproduced directly from the *New York Times* article.

The poster was to be sponsored by the Art Workers' Coalition and New York's Museum of Modern Art. When the president of MoMA's board of trustees rejected the project, the AWC raised the funds to print fifty-thousand copies of the poster, which were carried in anti-war protests around the globe. After MoMA declined to have anything to do with the artwork, the members of the AWC staged a demonstration at the museum, entering the room where Picasso's *Guernica* was displayed to unfurl copies of the poster while reading statements against the Viet Nam War.

16. Higher Education Kent State U., 1970

Nikspix
Alchem Inc.
Offset, 1970
Chicago, Illinois
5876

17. Amerika Is Devouring Its Children

Jay Belloli
Silkscreen, 1970
Berkeley, California
3179

Based on ***Saturn Devouring One of His Children*** by Francisco Goya, this is one of the pieces produced in Berkeley following the invasion of Cambodia and the killing of students at Kent State, Ohio and Jackson State, Mississippi. The choice of this myth is appropriate as governments, whether of nations or universities, often see themselves as father figures, in this case, sending their children to kill and be killed.

18. Come to Detroit Nov. 3

Students for a Democratic Society
Silkscreen, 1968
United States
6072

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was one of the main New Left activist organizations in the U.S. to oppose the Viet Nam War. SDS advocated participatory democracy, direct action, and student power. The organization developed and expanded rapidly in the mid-1960s before dissolving in 1969.

19. War is Not Healthy for Children and Other Living Things

Lorraine Schneider
Another Mother for Peace
Offset, 1967
Beverly Hills, California
2315

This was the most widely produced and distributed poster of the Viet Nam War era.

LAOS & CAMBODIA

20. Day of Solidarity with the People of Laos (October 12)

Organización de Solidaridad de los Pueblos de Africa, Asia y América Latina (OSPAAAL); Rafael Zarza
Offset, 1969
Havana, Cuba
1606

21. *Jornada Continental de Apoyo a Viet Nam, Cambodia y Laos*

Organizacion Continental Latinoamericana de Estudiantes
Offset, 1971
Cuba
1947

Continental Week of Support for Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos

22. *2 of Your Sisters are Being Raped*

Artist Unknown
Silkscreen, 1970
Berkeley, California
18284

Secret Bombing of Cambodia

In March 1969, President Nixon ordered the bombing of Cambodia, a country neighbouring Viet Nam. As this was an escalation and widening of an unpopular war, and because Cambodia was a neutral country, the Nixon administration tried to keep it a secret from the American people. An estimated 100,000 peasants died in the bombing, while two million people were left homeless.

In April 1970, Nixon ordered U.S. troops into Cambodia. When the invasion was announced, U.S. college campuses erupted in protest, and one-third of them shut down due to student walkouts. At Kent State University in Ohio, four students were killed by panicky national guardsmen who had been called up to prevent rioting. Two days later, two students were killed at Jackson State College in Mississippi.

Some of the striking students at UC Berkeley silkscreened hundreds of protest posters onto used computer paper, three of which are on this wall.

23. *Cambodge Vietnam Laos Victoire*

Artist Unknown
Silkscreen, early 1970s
Country Unknown
4023

24. *Celebrate with Cambodia*

Weather Underground Organization
Silkscreen, date unknown

United States
25326

PHILIPPINES

25. No US Military Intervention in The Philippines!

La Raza Graphics; Ruga, Glenn
Offset, circa 1980s
San Francisco, California
9780

26. Power to the People!

Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom, and Democracy
Offset, 1980s
Country Unknown
27966

Ferdinand Marcos was president of the Philippines from 1965 to 1986. His U.S. supported regime was marked by political repression, human rights violations and massive corruption. In 1983, his government was implicated in the assassination of his primary political opponent, Benigno Aquino, Jr. This was catalyst for the People Power Revolution in February 1986 that led to his removal from power and eventual exile in Hawaii. It was later claimed that he and his wife Imelda Marcos had moved billions of dollars of embezzled public funds to the United States, Switzerland, and other countries, during his 20 years in power.

27. Visayas Under Siege: People as Victims of Total War

Artist Unknown
Offset, circa late 1980s
Philippines
461

28. The Struggle for Freedom is the Next Best Thing to Actually Being Free

Bagong Alyansang Makabayan
Offset, 1988
Philippines
4952

INDONESIA/EAST TIMOR

29. No Arms To Indonesia

Zwart Zaad
European Network Against Arms Trade

Offset, circa 1994
Utrecht, Netherlands
4810

A former Dutch colony, Indonesia has long had one of the worst human rights records in the world, both against its own people and against the East Timorese. Despite a number of UN resolutions passed condemning the 1975 invasion and continued occupation of East Timor, U.S., British, Australian and Portuguese governments abstained from voting and continued to sell arms to Indonesia. U.S. and the European Union temporarily imposed arms embargo against Indonesia in 1999, when Indonesia staged military intervention to prevent East Timor's secession, killing more than 1,500 civilians and razing 70 percent of its infrastructure. Military funding to Indonesia was resumed under the Bush administration.

30. *East Timor An Act Of Genocide*

Carolyn C. King; East Timor Human Rights Committee
Offset, 1981
Syracuse, New York
25876

After East Timor became independent from Portugal in 1975, Indonesian dictator Suharto planned to forcibly annex the new country. In December 1975, Suharto discussed the invasion plans during a meeting with Henry Kissinger and President Gerald Ford, both of whom encouraged the takeover. More than 200,000 were killed in the invasion. The occupation lasted 25 years.

THE AMERICAS

GUATEMALA

31. *Guatemala*

Comité Internacional de Solidaridad con Guatemala
Offset, mid 1980s
Mexico
6914

32. *Where Are They?*

International Campaign to Free Individuals in Guatemala
Offset, circa 1990
Chicago, Illinois
6788

33. *¡Vivos Los Queremos!*

Tanner
Offset, 1980s
Guatemala
6633

We Want Them Alive!
*International campaign for the appearance of the long detained or disappeared
Guatemalan trade unionists*

MEXICO

34. *Libertad de Expresion*

Adolfo Mexiac
Taller de Grafica Popular
Linocut, circa 1984 edition of 1954 original
Mexico
24693

Mexiac describes two events that explain the meaning of the “Made in the USA” written on the padlock: It condemns the U.S. overthrow of the democratically elected government of Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala in 1954. It also denounces the spread of censorship and repression in Mexico due to direct U.S. pressure on the Mexican government to be more actively anti-Communist.

This now iconic image has been reproduced countless times to protest injustice. In 1968 it was reproduced during the student strikes in Mexico City and Paris, and the Chicano movement used it in the 1970s.

35. *Esperanza Chiapas*

Robbie Conal
Offset, 1999
Los Angeles, California
10260

Hope Chiapas

L: Emiliano Zapata, hero of the 1910 Mexican Revolution
R: Subcomandante Marcos, a leader of the Zapatista Revolution

On January 1, 1994, the day when the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) went into effect, the Zapatista Army of National Liberation (EZLN) declared war on the Mexican government. The Zapatistas believed that NAFTA would increase the gap between rich and poor and meant death to indigenous peoples in Chiapas, the southernmost, and one of the poorest, states of Mexico. Taking their name from Emiliano Zapata, the agrarian reformer and hero of the 1910 Mexican Revolution, the Zapatistas see themselves as his ideological heir.

They called for greater democratization of the Mexican government and for land reform. Zapatistas wear masks both to hide their identities from the government, and to have people focus on their message instead of personalities.

36. *Travel and Leisure*

Max Schumann; Resistant Strains
Offset, 1996
United States
7954

NICARAGUA

37. *!Somos Hijos de Sandino y Bolívar!*

Artist Unknown
Offset, 1983
Place Unknown
6648

38. *Keine Intervention in Nicaragua*

Die Werkstatt
Offset, circa 1980s
Germany
18365

No Intervention in Nicaragua
“*They Shall Not Pass*”*

*“No Pasaran” was a slogan from the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939), meaning that the nationalists led by General Francisco Franco would not be able to cross the republican lines. Its use in Nicaragua meant that the Contras would not prevail.

39. *Contra Cocaine*

Robbie Conal, Deborah Ross
Offset, 1988
Los Angeles, California
4160

When Congress outlawed U.S. assistance to the Contras for the purpose of overthrowing the Nicaraguan government, senior Reagan administration officials circumvented the law. They agreed to facilitate the sale of arms to Iran, the subject of an arms embargo from the time of the 1979 Iranian hostage crisis, in order to illegally fund the Nicaraguan Contras.

In 1996, the *San Jose Mercury News* began a series on how the CIA funded the Nicaraguan Contras through the smuggling and sale of cocaine into the United States. The drug connection between the CIA and the Contras created a public outcry, official denials, and ongoing investigations. This poster made the same connection seven years earlier than the headlines.

40. Santos Inocentes

Evangelical Committee for Agrarian Advancement
Offset, 1985
Nicaragua
5215

Holy Innocents

Assassinated in October '84 in the community of San Gregorio

1985: For Peace

Everyone against the aggression

The revolutionary Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) acquired power in 1979, after ousting the U.S. created and supported Somoza dictatorship (1933-1979). In 1984, the Sandinistas were democratically elected over the Reagan administration financed opposition. Throughout the 1980s, the United States supplied arms, money and direction to the Contras (Counter Revolutionaries) to wage war against the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. The Contras targeted civilians, not the military, and thus over 50% of the contra victims were under 15 years of age. This poster was produced by a Protestant organization in Nicaragua.

41. US Taxpayer: Place Hand Below

Artist Unknown
Silkscreen, circa mid 1980s
California
5212

42. No Intervención

Comité Nicaragüense de Solidaridad con los pueblos
Contingente Internacionalista de Trabajo Voluntario
Offset, 1982
Country Unknown
6895

No Intervention

43. Nicaragua Must Survive

Asociacion de Mujeres Nicaraguenses Luisa Amanda Espinoza
Offset, circa 1985
3858

Nicaragua

Soon after the 1979 overthrow of the U.S. supported Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua by the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), the Reagan administration created a mercenary army called the Contras (Counter-Revolutionaries), to destroy the schools, health clinics and agricultural cooperatives supported by the FSLN. This poster of a Sandinista militia member nursing her child was widely reproduced. It was prominent in ***Let Nicaragua Live!***, an international campaign to send construction materials, school supplies, seeds tools and medical equipment to Nicaragua in the 1980s. The campaign sought to counter the destruction caused by the Contras. The Sandinista Revolution was marked by an unprecedented level of women's participation. By 1987, it was reported that 67% of active members in the popular militia were women.

EL SALVADOR

44. *El Salvador Vencera*

Jose Lavanderos
US Friends of the Salvadorean Revolution
Silkscreen, 1980
San Francisco, California
482

El Salvador Will Win

The earliest known U.S. poster in solidarity with the El Salvadoran revolution.

45. *NO Non A L'Intervention Americaine Au Salvador*

Comite De Solidarite Avec La Lutte du Peuple d'El Salvador
Offset, 1980s
Paris, France
18332

No American Intervention in El Salvador

45. *No US \$\$ for Death Squad Government in El Salvador*

Artist Unknown
Offset, mid 1980s
United States
6830

46. *Stop the Death Squads in El Salvador and Los Angeles*

Fireworks Graphics

Silkscreen, circa 1987
Los Angeles, California
18330

47. *El Salvador*

Artist Unknown
Offset, 1983
Belgium
6022

HONDURAS

48 .*Libertad para los Presos Políticos de Honduras*

Movimiento Popular De Liberacion (MPL) Cinchonero
Offset, 1980s
Honduras
10168

Freedom for the Honduran Political Prisoners

Human rights violations in Honduras, including the use of torture and death squads, dramatically escalated in the 1980s. John Negroponete, one of the principal figures in carrying out U.S. policy in Central America, was Ambassador to Honduras from 1981 to 1985. He was U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. 2001 to 2004, and ambassador to Iraq from June 2004 to April 2005 where death squads also operated.

49. *Go Home Yanky*

Movimiento Popular De Liberacion (MPL) Cinchonero
Offset, 1980s
Honduras
15074

PANAMA

50. *Panama: To Resist Is To Win*

Alberto Blanco
Organización de Solidaridad de los Pueblos de Africa, Asia y América Latina
(OSPAAAL)
Offset, 1989
Havana, Cuba
18369

51. *¡Fuera de Panama!*

Rupert García

Silkscreen, 1989
Oakland, California
4288

Get Out of Panama!

CARIBBEAN

CUBA

52. US Hands off Cuba

Lincoln Cushing
Bay Area US Hands Off Cuba Committee
Offset, circa late 1980s
Berkeley, California
10243

53. No to the Guantanamo Naval Base!

Gladys Acosta
Organización de Solidaridad de los Pueblos de Africa, Asia y América Latina
(OSPAAAL)
Offset, 1991
Havana, Cuba
18319

GRENADA

54. US Uit Grenada

Breed Platform Tegen de US Inmenging in Midden Amerika
Offset, 1983
Amsterdam, Netherlands
18309

US Out of Grenada

55. No! US Out of Grenada

Fireworks Graphics
Silkscreen, circa 1984
Los Angeles, California
23347

56. Grenada Is Not Alone

Blue Gardenia Workshop

Offset, date unknown
California
27838

HAITI

57. *Haiti*

Raul Piña
Organización de Solidaridad de los Pueblos de Africa, Asia y América Latina
(OSPAAAL)
Offset, 1989
Cuba
9866

58. *20 Years of Struggle against Misery, Exploitation And Repression*

Mouvman Peyizan Papay
Red Sun Press
Offset, 1993
Boston, Massachusetts
10230

59. *Haiti Will Rise Again*

Eastside Arts Alliance
Jesus Barraza
Dignidadrebelde
Silkscreen, 2010
Oakland, California
32526

Produced to raise funds following the devastating earthquake to hit Haiti January 12, 2010.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

60. *Santo Domingo: 1965*

Alfredo Rostgaard
Organización de Solidaridad de los Pueblos de Africa, Asia y América Latina
(OSPAAAL)
Offset, 1970
Havana, Cuba
8714

61. *Harvest In Blood*

Studio M

Offset, 1980
United States
15073

PUERTO RICO

62. *Vieques P.R.*

Artist Unknown
Offset, date unknown
Country Unknown
27849

63. *Lolita Lebrón ¡Que Viva Puerto Rico Libre!*

Linda Lucero
La Raza Silkscreen Center
Silkscreen, 1977
San Francisco, California
10853

Lolita Lebrón was a leading Puerto Rican nationalist. She was born in 1919 in Lares, where the first proclamation of Puerto Rican nationhood was made in 1868. She led the 1954 attack on the U.S. House of Representatives, which resulted in the shooting of five congressmen and the proclamation of Puerto Rican independence. After serving more than twenty-five years in prison, she was pardoned by Jimmy Carter in 1979. She continued her involvement in pro-independence activities, including protesting against the U.S. Navy occupation of the island of Vieques. Lolita Lebrón died August 1, 2010 at age 90

64. *Puerto Rico*

Alberto Blanco
Offset, 1980
Cuba
2879

SOUTH AMERICA

CHILE

65. *Long Live Free Chile!*

Third World Students Coalition
Offset, mid 1970s
Eugene, Oregon
6680

Seated: Chilean Colonel Augusto Pinochet
L-R: President Gerald Ford, President Richard Nixon, and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

In the 1970s, Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State in the Nixon and Ford administrations, was closely involved with **Operation Condor** in the Southern Cone countries of South America (Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia and Brazil). **Operation Condor** was a campaign of political repression involving assassination, torture and intelligence operations officially implemented in 1975 by the right-wing governments of the Southern Cone. U.S. military and intelligence officials supported and collaborated with **Condor** as a secret partner or sponsor, and provided organizational, intelligence, financial and technological assistance to the operation. The program aimed to eradicate alleged socialist and communist influence and ideas and to control active or potential opposition movements against the participating governments. Due to its clandestine nature, the precise number of deaths directly attributable to **Operation Condor** is unknown, but the death toll is estimated to be over 60,000.

In the last ten years, suits and subpoenas against Kissinger regarding his involvement in **Operation Condor**, have been filed in France, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and the U.S.

66. En Chile 2800 Presos Políticos Desparicidos

Comite Chileno de Derechos Humanos para America
Offset, 1977
Mexico
27893

*In Chile, 2800 Political Prisoners Have Disappeared.
Solidarity Events
Year for the Disappeared*

67. Torture in Chile

Nancy Spero
Silkscreen, 1975
United States
6020

68. Stop!! Wells Fargo Bank Loans to Chile

Malaquías Montoya
Silkscreen, 1979
Oakland, California
8139

69. Help Chile!

San Francisco Poster Brigade
Offset, mid 1970s
San Francisco, California
11896

70. *El Pueblo Unido Jamas Sera Vencido*

Jose Balmes
Offset, 1974
Chile
27909

The People United Will Never Be Defeated

El Pueblo Unido Jamas Sera Vencido is the title of a song initially composed and recorded in June 1973 as an anthem for the popular unity government of Chile. It reflected the spirit behind the mass mobilization of working class people who had responded to Salvador Allende's call for the socialist transformation of Chile. After the U.S.-backed Chilean coup of September 11, 1973, the song became the anthem of the Chilean resistance against the Pinochet regime, both within Chile and among the community of Chilean exiles and their political allies abroad.

OPERATION CONDOR

71. *Secreto...*

Artist Unknown
Offset, circa 1975
Chile
27821

ARGENTINA

72. *Esto es una Realidad!*

Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo
Offset, 1982
Buenos Aires, Argentina
4005

On March 24, 1976, military leaders in Argentina staged a coup against the then civilian government and began a period of Argentine history called the "dirty war." Although presented by the military as a war against armed subversion, military terror affected non-violent opponents of the regime, as well as potential and imaginary opponents. During this period, between 11,000-30,000 people were kidnapped, tortured and "made to disappear" by the military. The

disappearances were secret, making an exact count of victims difficult. They belong to a category of non-persons, between the certified dead and the living, for which Argentina became sadly famous: those who were never heard of again, the "disappeared" – "desaparecidos." In the early 1980s, mothers and grandmothers, wives and sisters of the "disappeared" began marching in the Plaza del Mayo outside government headquarters. They were attacked by police until their numbers became too large and began attracting international attention.

73. Help Free Olga Talamante and all Political Prisoners in Argentina

Wilfred Owen Brigade
Linocut, 1975-1976
San Francisco, California
35451

Olga Talamante was a naturalized U.S. citizen who became active in the anti-Viet Nam War peace movement and the Chicano Movement while attending the University of California, Santa Cruz. After graduating with a degree in Latin American Studies she went to Argentina in 1973, and began working for a poverty-relief agency in one of the city's poorest sectors of Buenos Aires. After the death of President Juan Peron in 1974, the government moved to the right and political assembly was banned. In November 1974, Talamante was arrested for political activity, and subsequently imprisoned and tortured. The Olga Talamante Defense Committee petitioned Congress and the State Department for her release. By the time she was freed on March 27, 1976, Talamante had become nationally known. She returned to the San Francisco Bay Area, where she still works as a community activist.

BRAZIL

74. Brasil 71

Artist Unknown
Silkscreen, 1971
South America
4274

The military dictatorship of Brazil is shown directed by the U.S., France, Great Britain and Switzerland.

75. Economic "Miracle"

Artist Unknown
Silkscreen, 1974
Country Unknown
18490

In 1964, President Lyndon Johnson ordered support for a military coup in Brazil to overthrow the democratically elected government of João Goulart. U.S. support included clandestine delivery of arms of non-U.S. origin, delivered via unmarked submarine to be off-loaded at night in isolated shore spots.

BOLIVIA

76. *Bolivia*

M. E.
Comite Boliviano La Defensa De La Soberania
Los Recursos Naturales Y La Paz
Offset, 1975
Mexico
18810

PARAGUAY

77. *Paraguay en 1954, Un Cuarto de Siglo Atrás*

Artist Unknown
Offset, date unknown
Paraguay
22084

URUGUAY

78. *Uruguay*

Rafael Enriquez
Organización de Solidaridad de los Pueblos de Africa, Asia y América Latina
(OSPAAAL)
Offset, 1980
Havana, Cuba
601

VENEZUELA

79. *Venezuela*

Alfredo Rostgaard
Kampos
Organización de Solidaridad de los Pueblos de Africa, Asia y América Latina
(OSPAAAL)
Offset, 1975
Havana, Cuba

18491

80. Chavez es le Pueblo

Jesus Barraza; Favianna Giannoni Rodriguez
Taller Tupac Amaru
Center for the Study of Political Graphics
Silkscreen, 2004
Oakland, California
23308

Chavez is the People

COLOMBIA

81. Colombia: Free Trade is Not Fair Trade

Carolina Botero
Offset, circa 2006
Miami, Florida
32521

Free Trade is a term used to justify U.S. corporate interests entering and dominating markets of weaker nations. Subsidized agricultural products of U.S. corporations often make it impossible for indigenous farmers to stay in business.

Fair Trade is an organized social movement and market-based approach that aims to help producers in developing countries and promote sustainability. The movement advocates payment of higher prices to producers as well as social and environmental standards. It focuses in particular on exports from developing countries to developed countries, most notably handicrafts, coffee, cocoa, sugar, tea, bananas, honey, cotton, wine, fresh fruit, chocolate and flowers.

82. ¡No al Plan Colombia!

Thomas J. Richter; Junge Welt
Offset, 2002
Germany
22661

No to Plan Colombia!
Solidarity Event

Plan Colombia is the largest single military assistance program ever approved for a Latin American country. In 1999, Senator Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) described this plan: "What we are really seeing is a ratcheting up of a counterinsurgency policy masquerading as a counter-drug policy."

From 1997-2008, the U.S. spent approximately eight billion dollars training the Colombian army to battle rebel and fight drug production, with most of the money going towards military aid. Critics claim that elements within the Colombia security forces, which received aid and training from the U.S., were involved in supporting or tolerating abuses by right-wing paramilitary forces against left-wing guerrilla organizations and their sympathizers. Aerial fumigation to eradicate coca has also come under fire because it damages legal crops and has adverse health effects upon those exposed to the herbicides. It also targets desperate farmers and has worsened an existing human rights crisis.

83. Ice Cold

Corporate Campaign, inc.
Campaign to Stop Killer Coke
Offset, 2003
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
26468

In 2003, trade unions around the world launched a boycott of Coca-Cola products, alleging that the company's locally owned bottlers in Colombia used illegal paramilitary groups to intimidate, threaten and kill workers who attempt to unionize. The unions claim Coca-Cola bottlers hired far-right militias of the United Self Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC) to murder nine union members at Colombian bottling plants since 1990. These charges have resulted in several court cases against The Coca-Cola Company. The Coca-Cola Company continues to deny all allegations. Critics argue that, whatever their source, the assassinations seem to have been helpful to Coca-Cola in eliminating agitators from their bottling plants.

EUROPE

84. Weg Mit der Sonnenfinsternis am Rhein

John Heartfield
Offset, 1957
East Germany
31861

Away with the solar eclipse on the Rhine!

John Heartfield (1891-1968), a pioneer in photomontage, used this technique to create many anti-Nazi graphics. After World War II, he settled in East Germany and Berlin, designing both political and film posters. This poster demonstrates Heartfield's classic photomontage technique. The floating American helmet symbolizes American occupied West Germany, throwing a shadow over the Rhine (Rhein), the longest river in Germany, and one of the most important rivers in Europe.

85. Cruise Threatens Peace and Breaks the Law

Greenham Women Against Cruise

Offset, 1983

London, United Kingdom

15030

Greenham Common was a British military air base in Berkshire, England that was occupied by the U.S. Air Force from 1968 until it closed in 1993. **Greenham Common Women's Peace Camp** was established in 1981 after a Welsh group called "Women for Life on Earth" arrived at Greenham to protest the U.S. decision to store 96 cruise missiles there. When their request to debate the issue on television was refused they chained themselves to a fence. The women's peace camp attracted significant media attention and inspired the creation of other peace camps at more than a dozen sites in Britain and elsewhere in Europe. The women were often evicted, but within days always set up a new camp nearby. The presence of women living outside an operational nuclear base 24 hours a day, brought a new perspective to the peace movement—giving it leadership and a continuous focus. Their commitment to non-violence and non-alignment gave the protest an authority that was difficult to dismiss. The last missiles left the base in 1991 but the camp remained in place until 2000 after protestors won the right to house a memorial on the site.

*A **cruise missile** is a guided missile designed to carry a large conventional or nuclear warhead many hundreds of miles with high accuracy; it is essentially a flying bomb. They can travel at supersonic or high subsonic speeds, are self-navigating, and fly on a very low altitude trajectory to avoid radar detection.

86. Solidarnosc

Tomasz Sarnecki; Autry Museum of Western Heritage

Offset, 1999 reproduction of 1989 Original

Design: Warsaw, Poland

20979

It's High Noon June 4, 1989 Vote Solidarnosc

Solidarnosc (Solidarity), founded in 1980, was the first independent labor union in a Soviet-block country, and it gave rise to a broad anti-communist nonviolent social movement that contributed to the fall of communism.

This poster was designed by Tomasz Sarnecki, a 23 year old design student shortly before the 1989 elections in Poland. Sarnecki's instructor showed the work to an organizer for *Solidarnosc*, who took the design and left, saying nothing to Sarnecki. Thousands of copies were subsequently reproduced in Italy, air-dropped into Poland the night before the election, and then plastered throughout the country. Although the exact funding source for this expensive and

tightly organized action is not known, it is attributed to the CIA, since *Solidarnosc* had received millions of dollars from the Catholic Church, AFL-CIO, and the CIA since its inception.

On the Sunday morning before the election, Sarnecki left his home for church, and was stunned to find the city blanketed with copies of his poster. *Solidarnosc* won the election, and this poster is credited with changing the history of Poland. However, Sarnecki received no credit for the work until ten years later, when the Autry Museum organized an exhibition of Polish posters.

87. Demolicion

Artist Unknown
Offset, 1980s
Spain
12481

Demolition
8th march to Torrejon
Sunday 13 March, depart 10:30
No Treaty with the US
Get them all out
NO NATO!
Bases Out

In the 1930s, slapstick film duo Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy rose to stardom by routinely bumbling their way through misadventure. This 1980s poster protests the U.S. NATO base in Torrejon, near Madrid. The base was closed in 1993.

88. Elkartasuna

Elkartasunako Komite
Offset, 1983
Euskadi (Autonomous Basque region in Spain)
32676

*The United States—
Against Peace and Liberty
of the People of the World.
Stop Yankee Intervention.
Basque Solidarity Committee*

The Basque nationalist movement advocates for a separate nation.

89. Wanted by the Cypriots

Artist Unknown
Offset, 1983
Solonos, Cyprus

GREECE

90. No to American Blackmail

Communist Party of Greece
Offset, 1980s
Greece
2574

*No to American Blackmail. Out with the bases at a definite time.
Party organization eastern Greece. Communist Party of Greece (KKE)*

AFRICA

91. Breaking the Chains

Liberation Support Movement
Offset, 1970s
Seattle, Washington
35

SOUTH AFRICA

92. Break all Ties with Apartheid

Africa Fund
Offset, early 1970s
United States
25627

93. Don't Bank on Apartheid!

Diane Haft
Silkscreen, 1985
United States
5334

94. Free Nelson Mandela

Rupert García
Offset, 1981
San Francisco, California
5318

Nelson Mandela (born 1918) was an anti-apartheid activist and the leader of the African National Congress' armed wing. In 1962, he was arrested and served 27

years in prison. Not until 1990 did a retired Central Intelligence Agency official admit that the CIA was responsible for his capture. Following Mandela's release from prison in February 1990, he supported reconciliation and negotiation, and helped lead the transition towards multi-racial democracy in South Africa. Mandela served as President of South Africa from 1994-1999, the first South-African president to be elected in a fully representative democratic election. In 1993 he received the Nobel Peace Prize. Despite being one of the most respected and revered people in the world, Mandela remained on the U.S. terrorism watch list until July 2008.

95. ...and Freedom for All

Mark Peters
Offset, 1990
Fairfield, Iowa
5398

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

96. You Can Kill A Revolutionary But You Can't Kill A Revolution

Emory Douglas
Black Panther Party
Offset, 1971
Oakland, California
28402

97. Banque National Du Congo

Alfredo Rostgaard
Organización de Solidaridad de los Pueblos de Africa, Asia y América Latina
(OSPAAAL)
Offset, 1968
Havana, Cuba
23451

Top:

Mobutu Sésé Soko – In 1965, Mobutu seized power in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the backing of the CIA and the Congolese military who saw him as a bulwark against communist expansion in Africa. He established a one-party state, banning all other political organizations but his own. During his 32 year rule he became fantastically wealthy while driving his country deep into poverty. American aid was vital to his rule, and in 1989 President George Bush praised him as "one of our most valued friends." Mobutu was overthrown in 1997.

Bottom:

Patrice Émery Lumumba (1925–1961) was a Congolese independence leader and the first legally elected Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo after he

helped win its independence from Belgium in June 1960. Only ten weeks later, Lumumba's government was deposed in a CIA-sponsored coup. He was subsequently imprisoned and assassinated by a firing squad.

ZIMBABWE

98. *Pamberi Ne Zimbabwe!*

National Campaign in Solidarity with ZANU Women's League

Offset, circa 1980s

New York, New York

10811

Forward with Zimbabwe

99. *Zimbabwe Liberation Day Nov. 12*

African Liberation Support Committee

Offset, late 1970s

United States

32668

ANGOLA

100. *Boycott Gulf*

Pan-African Liberation Committee

Offset, 1972

Brookline, Massachusetts

6666

Gulf Oil was the largest U.S. investor in Portuguese Africa, and Harvard University was Gulf's largest university investor. * In 1972, a shareholder proposal asked Gulf Oil to report on its ties to the Portuguese government then ruling Angola, charging that the company's presence in Angola lent support to a repressive and undemocratic regime. Harvard's 700,000 shares of Gulf stock quickly became a hot topic on campus. The Pan-African Liberation Committee, Radcliffe African and Afro-American Association of Students, Harvard Black Faculty and Administrator's Association, demanded that Harvard divest of its holdings in Gulf Oil. When Harvard President-elect Derek Bok announced that the University would abstain from the vote, 25 student members of Afro and the Pan-African Liberation Committee occupied his office for a week in protest. In response, Bok dispatched Farber to Angola to gather first-hand information to help the University make future decisions. This poster was produced during these protests.

* Until 1975, Portugal had five colonies in Africa: Angola/Cape Verde/ Guinea Bissau/Mozambique/Sao Tome & Principe.

101. *Support the People of Angola!*

Artist Unknown
Offset, circa 1970s
Country Unknown
25360

NAMIBIA

102. *Remember Kassinga 4 May 78*

South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO)
Offset, circa 1979-80
Luanda, Angola
5416

103. *Victory to SWAPO Independence for Namibia*

John Brown Anti-Klan Committee
Offset, circa 1976
United States
10906

LIBYA

104. *Wanted for Terrorism*

Artist Unknown
Silkscreen, 1980s
United States
6008

105. *This Is the Result of Reagan Terrorism*

Artist Unknown
Offset, 1986
Libya
11818

MIDDLE EAST

106. *Watch the Indian Ocean & the Persian Gulf*

Information Centre of the World Peace Council
Offset, circa 1980s
Helsinki, Finland

32678

107. US Out of the Middle East

Fireworks Graphics
Prairie Fire Organizing Committee
Offset, 1991
San Francisco, California
18324

108. Condinatrix

Karen Fiorito
Silkscreen, 2005
Los Angeles, California
27999

LEBANON

109. The American Israeli "Peace" in Lebanon

H. El Touni
Organization of Communist Action in Lebanon
Digital print, date unknown
Country Unknown
32449

110. US: Get Out of Lebanon!

World Federation of Democratic Youth
Offset, circa 1980's
Country Unknown
32448

ISRAEL/PALESTINE

111. Independence Day

Offset, 1985
Tel Aviv, Israel
18392

This poster was banned by the Israeli government, and the Israeli printshop that produced it was destroyed. Until 1993 it was illegal to show the Palestinian flag in Israel or in the Occupied Territories.

112. A Free Palestine

Malaquías Montoya
Inkworks Press
Offset, 1989
Berkeley, California
12117

113. *Return to Sender*

Jacek R. Kowalski
Offset, 1986
Alexandria, Virginia
18381

Jacek R. Kowalski of Poland won first prize for this poster in the 1979 international poster exhibition "Palestine: A Homeland Denied" held in London. Reprinted 1986 by Liberation Graphics, Alexandria, Virginia

114. *End The Occupation*

American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee
Offset, 2002
Washington, D.C.
17406

115. *End Israeli Apartheid!*

U. S. Campaign to end the Israeli Occupation; Sam Nzima; Mohammed Slem;
Allied Printing
Offset, circa 2004
Cleveland, Ohio
32581

116. *No Longer In Our Name*

Rick Reinhard
Act on Conscience for Israel/Palestine
A National Campaign for Responsible Foreign Aid
Offset, date unknown
Washington, D.C.
32583

117. *Israel, Stop Killing Peace*

If Americans Knew
Offset, 2003
Berkeley, California
24176

118. *Stop US Aid to Israel*

Doug Minkler
The Emergency Coalition for Palestinian Rights

Silkscreen, 1988
Berkeley, California
5528

119. *Don't Vote for War!*

Coalition of Women for Peace
Offset, 2002-2003
Israel
20891

[In Hebrew and Arabic:]

Don't vote for war!

No to violence

It's in our hands

Your voice is a seed for peace

For the rights of women and mankind,

economic and social justice,

peace and respect.

Women's Peace Coalition

The member organizations of Coalition of Women for Peace are: Bat Shalom, Women in Black (Israel Chapter), The Fifth Mother Movement (The Fifth Mother movement is a social movement calling for the end of the occupation.), The 4 Mothers, Women in Black, Women Promoting a culture of Peace in Israel, New Profile (Addresses issues of militarism and gives support to conscientious objectors in Israel since 1998), WILPF, TANDI (Movement of Democratic Women for Israel, est. 1951), Noga (Feminist Magazine), NELED (An acronym for Women for Coexistence), Machsom-Watch (Group of women who monitor and prevent human rights violations at checkpoints).

IRAQ

120. *Iraq Why?*

Cedomir Kostovic
Silkscreen, 1993
Springfield, Missouri
12993

121. *Warning: Smoking The Enemy*

Artist Unknown
Photocopy, circa 2001
Los Angeles, California
17244

122. *Did She Risk Her Life for Governments that Enslave Women?*

Guerrilla Girls
Offset, 1991
New York, New York
18479

123. No For American Aggression Against Iraq

Artist Unknown
Offset, 2003
Country Unknown
19732

124. When Did the War in the Persian Gulf Really End?

Artists for Limited Military Spending
Offset, circa 1992
New York, New York
6343

125. Are You Willing To Kill Her To Get Saddam?

Photo: Alan Pogue
Poster: Cole Miller
computer-generated, 2002
Los Angeles, California
18382

This poster was downloaded from Cole Miller's Web site tens of thousands of times, in nine different languages, and used in anti-war demonstrations all over the world.

126. Endless Bummer

Nick Gerhard
digital print, circa 2008
California
32677

Based on original poster for classic 1966 surfing film, *The Endless Summer*.

127. G.I. George

Karen Fiorito
Silkscreen, 2003
Los Angeles, California
21573

128. Stop B S

Richard Serra
Offset, 2004
Los Angeles, California

24447

129. *iRaq [Abu Ghraib prisoner]*

Forkscrew Graphics
Silkscreen, 2004
Los Angeles, California
22001

Seymour Hersh, the same journalist who exposed the My Lai Massacre during the Viet Nam War, also exposed the torture of Iraqi prisoners in Abu Ghraib prison by the U.S. military. In April 2004, the first photographs of torture, abuse and humiliation appeared in the U.S. media. Simultaneously, a striking series of Apple Computer ads were posted in magazines and billboards throughout the world. The ads used dancing silhouettes with white wires against a flat brightly colored background to promote the iPod, a pocket-sized device for playing music files. Artists soon merged the iconic Abu Ghraib hooded man with electric wires hanging from his fingers, with the iPod ad. The two best know were Copper Greene from New York and Fork Screw Graphics from Los Angeles, both of whom inserted their anti-war graphics into displays of the real ads, provoking a lot of attention.

130. *Never Again*

Lester Doré
Digital Print, 2009
Madison, Wisconsin
29993

Combining Christian and Islamic iconography, the skeletal figures evoke Michelangelo's or virtually any Pieta. The chador-draped Virgin sits amidst a rubble-strewn landscape destroyed by war. The oil wells signify Iraq. "Never Again" was a cry following the horrors of the Nazi extermination camps. It is attributed to the Soviet officer in command of the troops that liberated Auschwitz. Its use here in Arabic denounces a new genocide in the Middle East.

AFGHANISTAN

131. *No Police State*

Claude Moller
San Francisco Print Collective
Silkscreen, 2001
San Francisco, California
16975

132. *Friendly Fire*

John Jota Leaños
Offset, 2004
United States

24837

Patrick Daniel "Pat" Tillman (1976–2004) was an American football player who left his professional sports career and enlisted in the U.S. Army in 2002 in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 attacks. He joined the Army Rangers and served multiple tours in combat before he was killed in the mountains of Afghanistan. Although he died in service to his country, he opposed the war in Iraq and was critical of President Bush.

Details about the circumstances surrounding his death have been the subject of controversy and military investigations. The army initially claimed he was killed in an enemy firefight before changing the story to state that he was killed by "friendly fire" (inadvertently shot by one's fellow soldiers). It was weeks after his memorial service before the Pentagon acknowledged he was gunned down by fellow Rangers, although at least some senior Army officers knew of that fact prior to the service. In 2007, three years after the initial cover-up, Tillman's autopsy report was sent to the Associated Press, indicating that he had been murdered. His mother and other family members share this view.

Ultimately, the Pentagon did conduct a criminal investigation, and ruled that Tillman's death at the hands of his comrades was a friendly-fire accident.

133. Stop US Aggression

John Carr
Self-Help Graphics and Art
Silkscreen, 2009
Los Angeles, California
31394

PAKISTAN

134. American Rule Must Be Stopped

Hezbollah
Digital Print, Date Unknown
Pakistan
32446

*American Rule must be stopped.
American embassies and military bases must be closed.*

IRAN

135. Iran Day Demonstration

San Francisco Poster Brigade

Silkscreen, 1980
Berkeley, California
18312

136. *Halt Execution and Torture in Iran!*

Neusha
International Solidarity Front for the Defence of the Iranian People's Democratic
Rights
Offset, 1982
Berkeley, California
239

In 1953 the CIA organized a coup against Mohammed Mossadegh who had nationalized the Iranian oil resources. The CIA reestablished the monarchy, and sponsored the dictatorship of Shah Reza Pahlevi. Protests against the Shah occurred during his visits to the United States and many European countries. The Shah's brutal regime was overthrown in 1979 and was succeeded by the Islamic Republic under the leadership of the Ayatollah Khomeini.

137. *Iran [Mickey]*

Istvan Orosz
Digital print, 2009 reproduction of 2007 original
Hungary
29097

Although the shadow of Mickey Mouse, symbol of U.S. culture, admonishes the Persian lion, the roaring sculpted lion, symbol of Iran's proud and ancient civilization, towers menacingly over Mickey. The lion, seen all over the art and architecture of ancient Iran, represents a special species found only in Iran and extinct since the last was killed by a British hunter in the 19th century. The lion was added to the national flag during the reign of the Shah (1964-1979) but removed under the Islamic Republic. The allegorical cat and mouse conflict resonates here as Iranians sometimes refer to Iran as the cat, both because of the lion, and because the geographic shape of the country resembles a cat.

138. *Häde Weg Vom Iran*

German Socialist Working Youth (SDAJ)
Offset, date unknown
Germany
28523

Hands off Iran
No Blood for Oil
Not in Iran
Not in Iraq
Nowhere

139. *Solidarity with Iran*

Melanie Cervantes
Silkscreen, 2010
Oakland, California
32524

After 30 years of repressive policies under the Islamic Republic, an opposition movement developed. It appeared in the 2009 presidential campaign of Mir-Hossein Mousavi. The color green was used in his campaign, and symbolized growth and renewal and reform of the Islamic Republic. The June 2009 election had a record voter turn out. When Mahmood Ahmadinejad was declared the winner of the election, many people were outraged and confident that voter fraud occurred and took to the streets in protest. The protesters were met with brutal suppression and the death a young woman, Neda Agha-Soltani, was broadcast throughout the world. Her death came to symbolize the face of the Islamic Republic.

140. *Vietnam*

Onish Aminelahi
Digital print, 2009 reproduction of 2007 original
Iran
29102

141. *Afghanistan*

Onish Aminelahi
Digital print, 2009 reproduction of 2007 original
Iran
29104

142. *Iraq*

Onish Aminelahi
Digital print, 2009 reproduction of 2007 original
Iran
29106

143. *Iran*

Onish Aminelahi
Digital print, 2009 reproduction of 2007 original
Iran
29108

MAKE ART NOT WAR

144. *It's Time to Build a Culture of Peace*

Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in Britain
Offset, circa 1999

England
27989

145. Day of Unacceptance

April 22 Coalition
Offset, circa 1972
San Francisco, California
8563

146. Guerra No Racismo No

Mizui Aizeki; 8 · 2; Racial Justice 911
Offset, 2003
Bronx, New York
20885

147. This Woman is Vietnamese

John Schneider
Collective Graphics Workshop
2008 Digital Print of 1970 original
United States
28009

148. 33% of The Homeless Are Veterans

Claude Moller
The National War Tax Resistance Coordinating Committee
Silkscreen, date unknown
San Francisco, California
32444

149. OFF/ON

Leon Kuhn
Offset, 2008
London, United Kingdom
31376

150. The Most Dangerous Burka

Massimiliano
2009 Digital print of 2006 original
Italy
29110

151. Love Justice

Sister Mary Corita Kent; Center for the Study of Political Graphics
Corita Art Center
Silkscreen, 2003 reprint of 1970 original
Los Angeles, California

22609