Global Day of Action
Party and Protest
against ‘Free Trade’
and the WTO
May 1998

“Riots are not just taking place on the streets of Jakarta but also here in Geneva. Alienation has reached the streets of the North too.”
– Martin Khor of Third World Network, May 1998

The first global day of action is called by groups involved in Peoples’ Global Action’s inaugural meeting and takes place in May 1998 to coincide with both the G8 meeting of the world’s eight most powerful leaders in Birmingham, Britain, and the WTO’s Second Ministerial meeting in Geneva, where global, corporate-friendly trade rules are being determined. More than 70 cities take part in the first globally co-ordinated action against these multilateral institutions by grassroots groups demanding their abolition rather than reform.
On 2 May, hundreds of thousands of peasants, farmers, tribal people, and workers from all regions of India take to the streets of Hyderabad against a backdrop of a wave of peasant suicides, calling for a rejection of neoliberal policies and demanding the immediate withdrawal of India from the WTO. Two weeks later in the Philippines, 10,000 fisherfolk march in Manila, calling for the cancellation of treaties signed with the WTO and APEC, “in order to reorient our food production and market to feed the Filipino people and not aristocrats abroad”. In Nepal, a forum and publication against globalization is born out of workshops attended by farmers, teachers, and tea plantation workers.

On 16 May, the first global street party takes place, called by London Reclaim the Streets, under the slogan “our resistance will be as transnational as capital”. Over 30 street parties happen around the world, spreading carnival and rebellion from Helsinki to Sydney, Berkeley to Toronto, Ljubljana to Ghent, Lyon to Berlin. In Prague, the biggest single mobilization since the Velvet Revolution in 1989 brings over 3,000 mostly young people out for a mobile street party, which is attacked by police, and
ends with an assault on several McDonald’s and other transnational stores. The following days’ media saturation brings issues of globalization to the forefront of public discussion for the first time since the Czech Republic accepted capitalism in 1989.

Meanwhile, people in a tiny midwestern town in the US decide to block the highway with a picnic table. No-one comes past to disturb their picnic the entire day, except a single truck, which they turn back.

In Birmingham, UK where the G8 is meeting, 75,000 Jubilee 2000 anti-debt campaigners make a human chain around the summit, and a Reclaim the Streets party blocks the town centre with 6,000 people, many dressed as clowns. The eight world leaders choose to flee the city to a local manor in order to continue their meeting in a more tranquil location.

In Geneva, which is preparing for the following week’s WTO ministerial and celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT – the forerunner of the WTO), the media publish scare stories of anticipated riots, and protesters are turned back from the borders. However, over 10,000 march to the WTO headquarters, a few banks have their windows smashed, the WTO
Director-General’s Mercedes is turned over, and three days of the heaviest rioting ever seen in the city follows. The security surrounding the summit on the final day is so robust that many delegates miss their flights home. It was not the last time that a city hosting the WTO ministerial was to be filled with billowing clouds of tear gas…

Four days later, Brazil’s 50,000 landless peasants, unemployed workers, and trade unionists who had been marching from the four cardinal points of the country, converge on the capital, Brasilia. During the week as they approach the city they steal food from supermarkets which is redistributed to feed the poor. The global scale and co-ordination of the protests goes unnoticed to most observers but China’s English-language paper, The China Daily, says of the protest in Geneva: “It was planned as a grand birthday celebration to mark the fiftieth year of the free trade system. But the second ministerial conference of the WTO will instead be remembered as a turning point in the rush towards globalization.”