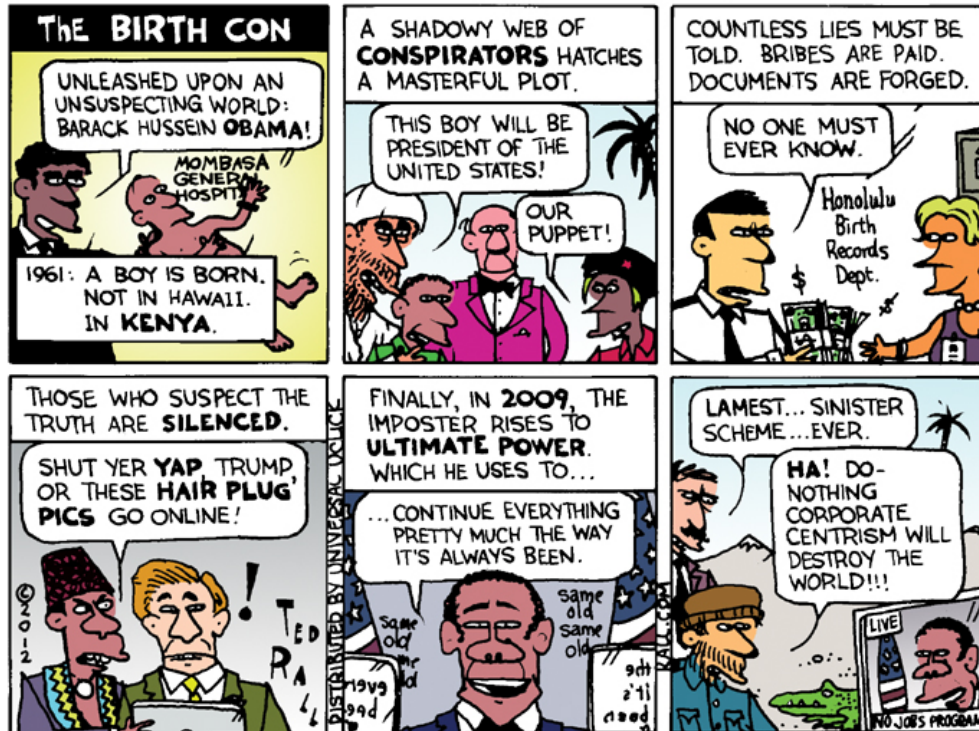


Military Resistance 10B13



“Work With Soldiers And Don’t Crush Their Careers Because They Make A Mistake”

“If We Go Back To The Zero-Fault Mentality, You Will Have A Force Of Backstabbers And Politicians”

“But Isn’t That What The Military Is All About Now, Casting Aside Those Who Don’t Fit The Mold?”

Letters To The Editor
February 20, 2012
Army Times

I wish I could say I was surprised by this total lack of regard for the men and women who, although they may not be the best, are above the 98 percent of the rest of the nation who have not volunteered to serve in uniform ("Keep the best, lose the rest," Jan. 9).

But isn't that what the military is all about now, casting aside those who don't fit the mold?

The corrupt and subjective evaluation systems will ensure that some of the best, because of a lack of political skills or being able to sell themselves, will be cast out while immoral and corrupt personnel will be kept in.

Make an evaluation system that is objective, not one that has a whole bunch of writing that gets ignored with the exception of the first line.

Hold people accountable for their actions and stop shotgun blasting the force with stupid rules and wasting time with PowerPoints. My 9year-old daughter knows you shouldn't drink and drive.

Work with soldiers and don't crush their careers because they make a mistake. If we go back to the zero-fault mentality, you will have a force of backstabbers and politicians and not one of effective fighting men and women.

Chief Warrant Officer 3 Raymond R. Bell
Camp Humphreys, South Korea

DO YOU HAVE A FRIEND OR RELATIVE IN MILITARY SERVICE?

Forward Military Resistance along, or send us the address if you wish and we'll send it regularly.

Whether in Afghanistan or at a base in the USA, this is extra important for your service friend, too often cut off from access to encouraging news of growing resistance to the wars and economic injustice, inside the armed services and at home.

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AFGHANISTAN WAR REPORTS

North Arlington Marine Killed In Afghanistan



Lance Cpl. Osbrany Montesdeoca: FACEBOOK.COM

February 13, 2012 BY JUSTO BAUTISTA, STAFF WRITER; The Record

Osbrany Montes De Oca was the embodiment of the Marine Corps' sacred motto "Semper Fidelis" — Always Faithful — family members said Monday as they gathered in North Arlington to mourn the son they called a hero.

The 20-year-old lance corporal was killed Friday on a combat mission in Helmand Province, Afghanistan, the Defense Department announced Monday.

"He was very unselfish, cared about everybody before himself, a hard worker, the best brother anybody could ask for," said Montes De Oca's older brother, Sandro Moreta, 22, who traveled home Monday night with Montes De Oca's twin, Osmany, 20, from Camp Lejeune, N.C., where both are serving in the Marine Corps.

Cars whizzed by outside the family's white two-story house on Belleville Turnpike, one of North Arlington's busiest streets. On the front door, a green-and-white wreath slung with a beige ribbon bearing the name "Osbrany" paid silent tribute to the family's fallen son. A small American flag was tucked into the wreath.

Inside, Montes De Oca's mother, Miriam, lay in bed, surrounded by framed pictures of Osbrany in his Marine dress blues.

Osbrany was a mortarman with the 2nd Battalion, 6th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, based at Camp Lejeune, when he was killed. The Pentagon did not release details.

"It's very hard just talking about it," said Sandro, adding that he wanted to keep any details of his brother's death in the family. Moreta learned about Montes De Oca's death on Friday, when an uncle called.

Moreta said he last talked to Osbrany on Wednesday, two days before his brother's death. "He told me everything that was going on," Moreta said. "He was in good spirits." Osmany Montes De Oca also served in Afghanistan, his tour there overlapping with his twin brother's, Moreta said.

The three brothers enlisted a year and a half ago. They wanted to stay together for boot camp at Parris Island, S.C., but they were there at different times, he said.

"It's something (Osbrany) just wanted to do, something we all did together," Moreta said.

A fourth brother, Franklin, is a student at North Arlington High School.

Osbrany Montes De Oca's unit shipped out to Afghanistan in December.

Moreta said his unit was also supposed to deploy to Afghanistan but the mission has been put on hold. "If I have to go, I will," Moreta said.

Montes De Oca, wiry at 5 feet 9 inches, was an accomplished athlete who played basketball, football and lacrosse in middle school and at North Arlington High School. "He was a beast," Moreta said.

On Monday night, members of Montes De Oca's large family gathered to mourn and pay solemn tribute. "He's just a hero," said an aunt, Theresa Gonzalez of Union City.

She said she was upset that the war had not yet ended, referring to news reports about the U.S. mission ending in 2013 when the Afghans will take the lead role.

"Stop sending these little kids, just out of school," to war, said Adriano Moreta of Union City, an uncle. "He was just 20 when he was sent over there."

Another uncle, Jorge Moreta of Union City, added: "He's a hero."

Meanwhile, Sandro Moreta was just trying to stay strong. "I told my family, God took him the best way — he was a Marine," he said. "My brother was a warrior; that's what Marines are. He was tough."

**POLITICIANS CAN'T BE COUNTED ON TO HALT
THE BLOODSHED**

**THE TROOPS HAVE THE POWER TO STOP THE
WARS**

Twisting In The Wind: “Forty-Three Forward Operating Bases In 2011 Relied Exclusively On Aerial Resupply”

February 20, 2012 By Jim Michaels, Army Times [Excerpts]

The U.S. last year airdropped a record amount of supplies to remote outposts throughout Afghanistan, reflecting dramatic changes in the accuracy of aerial resupply missions that are crucial to the counterinsurgency cam-paign, the U.S. military said.

“I don’t know if we could execute the strategy ... without airdrops,” said Air Force Maj. Tom Lankford, chief of combat tactics branch at Air Mobility Command.

The ability to drop bundles of ammunition and supplies with near-pinpoint accuracy has allowed the coalition to maintain scores of combat outposts among small villages and towns.

Some of the outposts are impractical to resupply by ground because of poor or nonexistent roads.

Enemy activity and bad weather can also make it difficult to send out ground convoys with supplies.

Insurgents seed roads with makeshift bombs, slowing down supply lines.

In 2011, aircraft delivered 80 million pounds of cargo in Afghanistan, up from 60 million pounds the year before, according to Air Mobility Command.

Some outposts exist only because of the air supply effort.

Forty-three forward operating bases in 2011 relied exclusively on aerial resupply, according to Air Mobility Command.

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MILITARY NEWS

HOW MANY MORE FOR OBAMA'S WARS?



The remains of Marine Lance Cpl. Edward J. Dycus of Greenville, Miss., at Dover Air Force Base, Del. Feb. 2, 2012. Dycus was killed by an Afghan Army soldier who was guarding a joint operating base with him in Afghanistan. (AP Photo/Jose Luis Magana)...

“The Army Failed To Uncover \$1.2 Million In Rule-Breaking Payments Using Government Charge Cards, Much Of It Spent On Sport Shirts, Knives And Fishing Gear”

[Thanks to Mark Shapiro, Military Resistance Organization, who sent this in. He writes “credit crunch? what credit crunch...”]

Feb 15, 2012 By Joe Gould - Staff writer, Army Times [Excerpts]

The Army failed to uncover \$1.2 million in rule-breaking payments using government charge cards, much of it spent on sport shirts, knives and fishing gear, an audit found.

The audit examined 112 transactions valued at \$3.6 million and found 17 noncompliant transactions, only one of which the Army had noticed previously.

The Army's government purchase card program is the largest in the Defense Department. In fiscal 2009, it used 53,300 cards and made 4.5 million transactions, which totaled \$4.5 billion, auditors noted.

"Only two people in the (Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology) program management office monitor the Army GPC program," the audit states. "Without using a data mining tool, Army program management personnel could not readily review the Army-wide program to assess its risks."

Of the transactions, \$1 million was spent by a cardholder in the 3rd Infantry Division's Office of Retention at Fort Stewart, Ga., who was directed by the installation budget office to spend \$1 million before the end of the 2009 fiscal year, weeks away.

The cardholder purchased 57,000 items of the sort used as gifts to reward soldiers for re-enlisting. More than 800 items were improperly sent to his home address, including laptop bags, knives, shirts, flashlights, fishing lures and fishing packs, auditors said.

Auditors called the items "highly pilferable," including name-brand sport shirts, jackets and golf balls.

The audit faulted the Army for lax tracking of these items, for their inappropriate purchase in one fiscal year for use in the following fiscal year, and for splitting the purchases into multiple transactions to avoid caps on single transactions.

At the time of the purchases, five of 3rd Infantry's brigades were deployed in Iraq, and another was in Afghanistan, a Fort Stewart spokesperson said.

FORWARD OBSERVATIONS



“At a time like this, scorching irony, not convincing argument, is needed. Oh had I the ability, and could reach the nation’s ear, I would, pour out a fiery stream of biting ridicule, blasting reproach, withering sarcasm, and stern rebuke.

“For it is not light that is needed, but fire; it is not the gentle shower, but thunder.

“We need the storm, the whirlwind, and the earthquake.”

“The limits of tyrants are prescribed by the endurance of those whom they oppose.”

Frederick Douglass, 1852

The Nixon administration claimed and received great credit for withdrawing the Army from Vietnam, but it was the rebellion of low-ranking GIs that forced the government to abandon a hopeless suicidal policy.

-- David Cortright; Soldiers In Revolt

“It Looks Like Something Changed, Tangibly, In The Past 10 Days”

“On The Ground, Sunday’s Demonstration Felt Massive”

“Time And Again Police Made Incursions Into Large Masses Of Peaceful Protesters” “It Feels Like A Process Of Collective Punishment Of A Peaceful Majority”

“The Established Parties Lost Belief In What The EU Is Forcing Them To Do”

“The People - Quite Wide Layers Of

Society - Lost Belief In The Political Class”

As I was standing amid the teargas and missile barrages, a young masked protester limped up to me, almost sobbing: "They attacked Glezos!"

17 February 2012 By BBC, Paul Mason [Excerpts]

The breeze block homes that cling to the sides of the cliffs above Piraeus harbour are painted typical Greek colours: cream and pink. The bare twigs poking out of hanging baskets and trellises stand ready to sprout, as soon as some warmth arrives.

At the clinic, on the corner, people hang around the doorway. Some have sunken cheeks. Others emerge carrying that international brand identifier of poverty - the multicoloured plastic sack - filled with old clothes and basic food.

Volunteer doctors and nurses set the clinic up for migrants who fall through the Greek social security net.

But since the crisis, something startling has happened. Greeks have started to turn up here, in ever larger numbers:

"It's gone from 8% of the users to 30% in four months, and because I can see the trends across all our clinics I'm sure it will reach 50% by the end of 2012," says Dr Nikitas Kanakis, president of the charity Medecins du Monde.

Under the Greek system, you pay five euros to see a doctor and up to 25% of the medical bills yourself; the rest being covered by social security.

But after a year of being unemployed the social security runs out, Dr Kanakis tells me.

Some Greeks never had it - because after five years of crisis they have never properly worked.

The clinic sees about 90 patients a day.

Recently they had to vaccinate 400 Greek children for free because they could not afford the vaccination fee: apart from any issues of poverty, it makes no sense medically, says Dr Kanakis, because vaccination only works if you do it to everybody.

"Even the pregnant women have to pay for the delivery in a state hospital. Sometimes this can be 800 euros or 1,000 euros - so if they can't afford it they don't give them a birth certificate."

In the last two months they started providing food as well as medicines. "Just here in Perama we're feeding 500 families," Dr Kanakis says.

The people who come here are trapped amid advancing penury and the retreating state.

The minimum wage has just been slashed by 20%. The government has just voted to cut the medicines bill by a further 1bn euros.

What is going to happen to the health service if this goes on?

"I think it will collapse," says Dr Kanakis. "Very soon. Because as the cuts continue, even very sick people can't get treatment; even people with social security.

"My mother has a pension of 500 euros and this month had to pay the special austerity tax, collected through her electricity bill. It was 350 euros. She's 80 years old. So tell me how she can survive?"

What is clear, once you get away from the incessant shouting on Greek TV, and the flash-bang battles between the anarchists and the police, is that this rapid breakdown of certainty is having a big, but immeasurable, effect on people's political expectations.

The polls tell one part of the story. The Pasok party, which tried and failed to implement the first austerity bill until replaced by a technocratic coalition in October, is now down to 11%.

New Democracy, the centre-right party that expected to form the government - it has been a two-horse race since the restoration of democracy in the 1980s - is also in trouble. Its own vote - 27.5% - is not enough to form a government. And 20 MPs just got expelled for opposing the bailout.

The far left is now polling a combined 43.5%.

And there's an air of mania.

The lightning rod for this hostility has been the call by two Greek octogenarians - Mikis Theodorakis and Manolis Glezos - for an "uprising".

Mr Theodorakis is, of course, famous as a composer.

Mr Glezos is famous for tearing down the Nazi swastika flag from the Acropolis in May 1941.

Both were gassed as they tried to march on parliament on Sunday night.

As I was standing amid the teargas and missile barrages, a young masked protester limped up to me, almost sobbing: "They attacked Glezos!"

Few Greeks believe the austerity plan can work.

The rationale among the politicians has turned from "Do the cuts and we will recover" to "Do the cuts because we have no option."

Outflanking both of them, a tiny former "eurocommunist" party called the Democratic Left has gone from near zero to 16% in the polls.

I have been reporting the Greek crisis now for two years, intermittently on the ground, and it looks like something changed, tangibly, in the past 10 days.

The established parties lost belief in what the EU is forcing them to do; parts of the EU lost belief in it too; and the people - quite wide layers of society - lost belief in the political class.

On the ground, Sunday's demonstration felt massive. It was never allowed to assemble in one place but even the PAME contingent, where I stood on Stadiou Street, looked maybe 50-70,000 strong.

The organisers claimed 250,000 had tried to assemble.

The police claimed 4,500. The media reported 15,000. Both of the latter figures were a joke.

Time and again, on the grounds of confronting the rioters, police made incursions into large masses of peaceful protesters.

This is hardly spoken of by Greek ministers and the EU doesn't seem to want to comment on it.

But I can tell you from repeated experience, it feels like a process of collective punishment of a peaceful majority.

I think this week caught Greece on the proverbial brink of something.

The anger could easily solidify into anti-German sentiment, but with the conservatives and Orthodox right implicated in the first bailout, anger can more easily flow to the left.

But here is another problem of perception: in the three hours I spent at or close to the front of the rioting on Sunday night, I did not see a single other television crew.

At the start of the demo I saw one other (foreign) TV crew and that was it.

Parts of the Greek broadcast media have long since given up telling the story of the streets; for most of them it is too dangerous, such is the popular hostility to a media many believe is in the pocket of a corrupt political class.

If you are Schauble, Rehn, Merkel, Lagarde, you are increasingly flying blind in this crisis.

The Greek papers, heavily politically aligned, can only partially reflect what is happening. The Greek politicians you talk to spend their nights shuttered behind grilles in anonymous offices - they cannot appear in public, they cannot get a feel of the streets.

The Greek politicians in power cannot deliver the country they run to an austerity package they do not believe in.

Just as the combined might of the IMF and the Greek government is pulling economic levers that do not work, the more insidious problem is that they are pulling political strings that are broken.

**“Conditions Of Prolonged And
Unsuccessful War Could Only
Hasten And Sharpen The Process
Of Revolutionary Disintegration Of
The Army”**

**“That Miserable And Criminal
Offensive Of The Democrats Did The
Rest”**

**“The Soldiers Were Now Saying, To The
Last Man ‘Enough Of Bloodshed!’”**

Comment: T

In February 1917, Russian workers and soldiers rose in revolution to overthrow a feudal government that had dragged them into an Imperial War, World War I, where Russians died, at home and in the Army, for the glory and greed of the Czar, Emperor of Russia.

Having gotten rid of him, they thought the new government, led by the liberal Prime Minister Kerensky, would stop the war.

Instead, his government kept Russia in the war.

But the soldiers, who had hoped for such much from the new government, increasingly felt abused and betrayed.

[Excerpt from: The History of the Russian Revolution, By Leon Trotsky, Chapter 19, The Offensive.

The soldiers did not want to fight.

The rear troops, to whom the weakened units turned for replacements after occupying the enemy trenches, answered: “What did you advance for anyway? Who told you to?”

“It’s time to end the war, not attack.”

The commander of the 1st Siberian Corps, considered one of the best commanders, reported how at nightfall the soldiers began to abandon the unattacked first line in crowds and whole companies. “I understood that we, the officers, were powerless to alter the elemental psychology of the soldier masses, and I sobbed bitterly and long.”

One of the companies refused even to toss a leaflet to the enemy announcing the capture of Galich, until a soldier could be found who could translate the German text into Russian.

In that it expressed the utter lack of confidence of the soldier mass in its ruling staff, both the old one and the new February one.

A century of taunts and violence had burst to the surface like a volcano.

The soldiers felt themselves again deceived.

The offensive had not led to peace but war.

The soldiers did not want war. And they were right.

Patriots hiding in the rear were branding the soldiers as slackers and baiting them.

But the soldiers were right.

They were guided by a true national instinct, refracted through the consciousness of men oppressed, deceived, tortured, raised up by a revolutionary hope and again thrown back into the bloody mash.

The soldiers were right.

A prolongation of the war could give the Russian people nothing but new victims, humiliation, disasters – nothing but an increase of domestic and foreign slavery.

The patriotic press of 1917 – not only the Kadet but also the socialist press – was tireless in contrasting the Russian soldiers, cowards and deserters, with the heroic battalions of the great French revolution.

This testifies not only to a failure to understand the dialectic of a revolutionary process, but also to a crude ignorance of history.

The remarkable warriors of the French revolution and empire frequently began their careers as breakers of discipline, disorganisers – ...

The future Marshal Davout spent many months of 1789-90 as Lieutenant d'Avout destroying the "normal" discipline in the garrison of Hesdin, driving out the commanding staff. Throughout France up to the middle of 1790 a complete disintegration of the whole army was taking place.

The soldiers of the Vincennes regiment compelled their officers to eat with them.

The fleet drove out their officers.

Twenty regiments did various deeds of violence upon their officers. At Nancy three regiments locked their highest officers in prison.

Beginning with 1790 the leaders of the French revolution never tire of repeating on the subject of soldier excesses: "The executive power is, guilty, because it has not removed officers hostile to the revolution."

It is remarkable that both Mirabeau and Robespierre spoke in favour of dismissing the entire old corps of officers. The former was trying the more quickly to establish a firm discipline, the latter wanted to disarm the counter-revolution. But both understood that the old army could not survive.

To be sure, the Russian revolution, in contrast with the French, took place in a time of war. But you cannot infer from this an exception

On the contrary, conditions of prolonged and unsuccessful war could only hasten and sharpen the process of revolutionary disintegration of the army.

That miserable and criminal offensive of the democrats did the rest.

The soldiers were now saying, to the last man "Enough of bloodshed! What good are land and freedom if we are not here?"

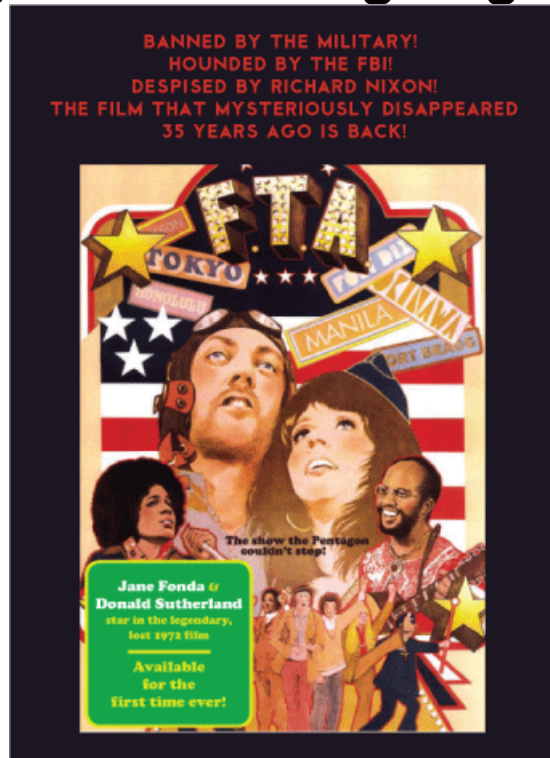
When enlightened pacifists try to abolish war by rationalistic arguments they are merely ridiculous, but when the armed masses themselves bring weapons of reason into action against a war, that means that the war is about over.

Troops Invited:

Comments, arguments, articles, and letters from service men and women, and veterans, are especially welcome. Write to Box 126, 2576 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10025-5657 or email contact@militaryproject.org: Name, I.D., withheld unless you request publication. Same address to unsubscribe.

FTA!

The Film Provides A Rare Glimpse Into The Revolt From Below That Ultimately Forced The Pentagon To Withdraw In Defeat From Vietnam: “Behind-The-Scenes Footage Of Soldiers Talking Candidly To The Troupe Members About Their Frustration And Anger At The Ongoing War”



FTA Trailer

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4HlkgPCgU7g&eurl=http://imageaworldof.blogspot.com/&feature=player_embedded

**FINALLY, AFTER 35-YEARS IN EXILE
FTA IS BACK! AVAILABLE FEBRUARY 24**

**EXCLUSIVELY ON DVD
FROM DISPLACED FILMS AND
NEW VIDEO/ DOCURAMA**

FTA:

Ultra-Rare! F.T.A. (aka FREE THE ARMY aka FUN, TRAVEL, ADVENTURE), 1972, Displaced Films, 97 min. Dir. Francine Parker.

F.T.A. was originally released by American-International but pulled from distribution after only one week, with rumors of pressure from the Pentagon.

– Phil Hall, Film Threat

About The Film:

[Thanks to Michael Letwin, New York City Labor Against The War & Military Project, who sent this in.]

February 22, 2009 By Dennis Lim, Los Angeles Times [Excerpts]

A time capsule of the anti-Vietnam War movement, “FTA” is also a vivid flashback to a world-famous movie star’s stint as a political radical. At the peak of her celebrity, which coincided with the dawning of her political consciousness, Jane Fonda abdicated her Hollywood throne and remade herself as the face of the anti-establishment.

With government agents and the news media watching her every move, she led a vaudeville troupe on a tour of U.S. military bases in 1971 -- a trip chronicled in this fascinating documentary, largely unseen since its brief, abortive release and finally available on DVD this week.

In the disc’s only extra, a 20-minute interview, Fonda recounts how the project came about.

She and Donald Sutherland, her costar in 1971’s “Klute” (which won her an Oscar), were approached by Howard Levy, a doctor who had become an antiwar cause célèbre for refusing to train Green Beret medics.

He proposed that they put on a corrective to Bob Hope’s gung-ho USO shows, giving voice not just to the growing peace movement but to antiwar sentiment within the ranks of the military.

The FTA troupe staged its first shows in the U.S., with Fonda and Sutherland (who had just played the irreverent Hawkeye in Robert Altman’s “MASH”) headlining a company that included Peter Boyle and Howard Hesseman. (The all-purpose acronym is short for “Free the Army” and a more profane variation.)

When it came time to embark on the two-week Pacific Rim tour, Fonda assembled a more politically correct lineup that stressed racial and gender parity -- equal numbers of black and white, and male and female, performers, including singer Holly Near and comedian Paul Mooney.

Fonda, Sutherland and company stopped off in Hawaii, the Philippines, Okinawa and Japan (where they were initially refused entry).

Denied permission to perform on U.S. bases, they set up shop in nearby coffeehouses and other venues, although military officials apparently tried to minimize attendance by publicizing incorrect show times.

All told, the troupe played 21 shows, which were attended by some 64,000 servicemen and women.

Many of the male GIs, as Fonda ruefully concedes in the interview, must have been anticipating the Space Age sex kitten from "Barbarella" and not the righteous radical who took the stage in jeans, no makeup and a raised fist.

The show mixes protest songs with broad and bawdy skits, taking potshots at military chauvinism and top-brass privilege. But what it lacks in finesse, it makes up for with a raucous energy.

Directed by Francine Parker (who died in 2007), the documentary alternates between the song-and-dance routines and behind-the-scenes footage of soldiers talking candidly to the troupe members about their frustration and anger at the ongoing war and the American presence in the region.

As fate would have it, "FTA" opened the same week in July 1972 that news broke of Fonda's trip to Hanoi, where she made radio broadcasts for the North Vietnamese regime and was photographed sitting on an anti-aircraft gun.

Within a week, the distributor (youth-flick specialist American-International Pictures) had pulled the movie from theaters.

Fonda's career went into partial eclipse, and she remains to this day a favorite target of the right, but she recovered to win a second Oscar for the 1978 war-veteran drama "Coming Home."

For years she quietly has distanced herself from her radical past, which might explain why "FTA," which she co-produced, has been out of circulation for more than three decades.

Its recent reemergence points to a change of heart and owes much to the efforts of filmmaker David Zeiger, who used footage from "FTA" in "Sir! No Sir!," a 2005 documentary about antiwar resistance within the military.

To Get Your Copy Of FTA:

http://militarylies.typepad.com/military_lies/2009/01/preorder-fta-from-displaced-films.html



Vietnam Days

**“The Number Of People Employed
In Health And Educational
Services Has Grown Continuously
Over The Past Century, As Part Of
The Overall Expansion Of
Capitalism”**

**“At The Same Time, However, The
Capitalist Class Resents Paying More
Than Is Absolutely Necessary To Get
Their Services”**

**“As A Result, The Long Term Trend Is
For Them To Be Forced Increasingly Into
Conditions Comparable To Those Of
Industrial And Routine Office Workers”**

By CHRIS HARMAN, Issue 96 of INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM JOURNAL; Autumn 2002 [Excerpt]

The number of people employed in health and educational services has grown continuously over the past century, as part of the overall expansion of capitalism.

Today there are over 10 million of them in the US (around one in 13 of the workforce)--US capitalism could not function without them.

At the same time, however, the capitalist class resents paying more than is absolutely necessary to get their services.

As a result, the long term trend is for them to be forced increasingly into conditions comparable to those of industrial and routine office workers.

Various work-measurement systems once regarded as exclusive to the 'old' industries are now being forced on these sectors--payment by results, assessment and appraisal systems, increased concern with timekeeping, and enhanced discipline codes.

Six percent more employees were subject to formal supervision or assessment in Britain in 2000 than eight years earlier. Around 5 percent more were subject to some sort of individual payment by results system.

This does not mean health and education workers are all uniformly 'proletarian'.

Hospitals, schools and colleges are all organised along hierarchical lines.

The higher grades are given salaries designed to cement them to the system so that they can be used to impose control on both the lower grades and the working class clientele of the institutions.

But the bulk of the workforce is subject to continual pressure to work at a capitalist tempo for a level of remuneration determined by the labour market.

They are for this reason part of the global working class, even though many continue to regard themselves as superior to the manual working class.

In fact, two related processes are taking place in all 'advanced' economies (and many 'non-advanced' ones).

The traditional manual working class is put under more and more pressure as capital tries to squeeze its direct labour so as to get more profits from it.

At the same time, the new 'non goods-producing service' working class is subject to proletarianisation as capital sets out to reduce the cost to it of a growing mass of 'indirect' labour.

DANGER: POLITICIANS AT WORK



Egotistical Scumbags In Command Ordered NY City Secret Police To Infiltrate Other States To Spy On Muslim Students And Professors:

**“Although Professors And Students
Had Not Been Accused Of Any
Wrongdoing, Their Names Were
Recorded In Reports Prepared For
Police Commissioner Raymond
Kelly”**

Kelly And Bloomberg Caught In Stupid Lies About It

Though the NYPD says it follows the same rules as the FBI, some of the NYPD's activities go beyond what the FBI is allowed to do.

Kelly and New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg repeatedly have said that the police only follow legitimate leads about suspected criminal activity.

But the latest documents mention no wrongdoing by any students.

19 February 12 By Chris Hawley, Associated Press [Excerpts]

The New York Police Department monitored Muslim college students far more broadly than previously known, at schools far beyond the city limits, including the elite Ivy League colleges of Yale and the University of Pennsylvania, The Associated Press has learned.

Police talked with local authorities about professors 300 miles (480 kilometers) away in Buffalo and even sent an undercover agent on a whitewater rafting trip, where he recorded students' names and noted in police intelligence files how many times they prayed.

Detectives trawled Muslim student websites every day and, although professors and students had not been accused of any wrongdoing, their names were recorded in reports prepared for Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly.

"I see a violation of civil rights here," said Tanweer Haq, chaplain of the Muslim Student Association at Syracuse.

"Nobody wants to be on the list of the FBI or the NYPD or whatever. Muslim students want to have their own lives, their own privacy and enjoy the same freedoms and opportunities that everybody else has."

In recent months, the AP has revealed secret programs the NYPD built with help from the CIA to monitor Muslims at the places where they eat, shop and worship. The AP also published details about how police placed undercover officers at Muslim student associations in colleges within the city limits; this revelation has outraged faculty and student groups.

Though the NYPD says it follows the same rules as the FBI, some of the NYPD's activities go beyond what the FBI is allowed to do.

Kelly and New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg repeatedly have said that the police only follow legitimate leads about suspected criminal activity.

But the latest documents mention no wrongdoing by any students.

In one report, an undercover officer describes accompanying 18 Muslim students from the City College of New York on a whitewater rafting trip in upstate New York on April 21, 2008. The officer noted the names of attendees who were officers of the Muslim Student Association.

"In addition to the regularly scheduled events (Rafting), the group prayed at least four times a day, and much of the conversation was spent discussing Islam and was religious in nature," the report says.

Praying five times a day is one of the core traditions of Islam.

Jawad Rasul, one of the students on the trip, said he was stunned that his name was included in the police report.

"It forces me to look around wherever I am now," Rasul said.

"The City College of New York does not accept or condone any investigation of any student organization based on the political or religious content of its ideas," the college said in a written statement. "Absent specific evidence linking a member of the City College community to criminal activity, we do not condone this kind of investigation."

Browne said undercover officers go wherever people they're investigating go.

There is no indication that, in the nearly four years since the report, the NYPD brought charges connecting City College students to terrorism.

The AP first reported in October that the NYPD had placed informants or undercover officers in the Muslim Student Associations at City College, Brooklyn College, Baruch College, Hunter College, City College of New York, Queens College, La Guardia Community College and St. John's University. All of those colleges are within the New York City limits.

A person familiar with the program, who like others insisted on anonymity because he was not authorized to discuss it, said the NYPD also had a student informant at Syracuse.

Police also were interested in the Muslim student group at Rutgers, in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

In 2009, undercover NYPD officers had a safe house in an apartment not far from campus. The operation was blown when the building superintendent stumbled upon the safe house and, thinking it was some sort of a terrorist cell, called the police emergency dispatcher.

The FBI responded and determined that monitoring Rutgers students was one of the operation's objectives, current and former federal officials said.

The Rutgers police chief at the time, Rhonda Harris, would not discuss the fallout. In a written statement, university spokesman E.J. Miranda said: "The university was not aware of this at the time and we have nothing to add on this matter."

Another report, entitled "Weekly MSA Report" and dated Nov. 22, 2006, explained that officers from the NYPD's Cyber Intelligence unit visited the websites, blogs and forums of Muslim student associations as a "daily routine."

The universities included Yale; Columbia; the University of Pennsylvania; Syracuse; New York University; Clarkson University; the Newark and New Brunswick campuses of Rutgers; and the State University of New York campuses in Buffalo, Albany, Stony Brook and Potsdam; Queens College, Baruch College, Brooklyn College and La Guardia Community College.

"Students who advertised events or sent emails about regular events should not be worried about a 'terrorism file' being kept on them. NYPD only investigated persons who we had reasonable suspicion to believe might be involved in unlawful activities," Browne said.

But such assurances seem to offer little comfort to some former students.

One University at Buffalo student, Adeela Khan, did end up in a police report after receiving an email on Nov. 9, 2006, announcing an upcoming Islamic conference in Toronto.

The email said "highly respected scholars" would be attending, but did not say who or give any details of the program. Khan says she clicked "forward," sent it to a Yahoo chat group of fellow Muslims and promptly forgot about it.

"A couple people had gone the year prior and they said they had a really nice time, so I was just passing the information on forward. That's really all it was," said Khan, who has since graduated.

Khan was a board member of the Muslim Student Association at the University at Buffalo at the time. She says she never went to the conference, was not affiliated with it and had no idea who was speaking at it.

But officer Mahmood Ahmad of the NYPD's Cyber Intelligence Unit took notice and listed Khan in his weekly report for Kelly. The officer began researching the Toronto conference and found that one of the speakers, Tariq Ramadan, had his U.S. visa revoked in 2004. The U.S. government said it was because Ramadan had given money to a Palestinian group. It reinstated his visa in 2010.

The officer's report notes three other speakers. One, Siraj Wahaj, is a prominent but controversial New York imam who has attracted the attention of authorities for years. Prosecutors included his name on a 3 ½-page list of people they said "may be alleged as co-conspirators" in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing, though he was never charged.

The other two are Hamza Yusuf and Zaid Shakir, two of the nation's most prominent Muslim scholars. Both have lectured at top universities in the U.S..

Yusuf met with President George W. Bush at the White House following the 2001 terrorist attacks.

The post about the academic event was enough to get Khan's name mentioned in the weekly MSA report, which was stamped "SECRET" in red letters and sent to Kelly's office.

There is no indication that the investigation went any further, or that Khan was ever implicated in anything. But she worries about being associated with the police report.

It's just a waste of resources, if you ask me," she said. "I understand why they're doing it, but it's just kind of like a Catch-22. I'm not the one doing anything wrong."

The university said it was unaware its students were being monitored.

"UB does not conduct this kind of surveillance and if asked, UB would not voluntarily cooperate with such a request," the university said in a written statement. "As a public university, UB strongly supports the values of freedom of speech and assembly, freedom of religion, and a reasonable expectation of privacy."

“A Car Bomber Struck At The Gates Of Baghdad’s Police Academy Sunday”

February 19, 2012 By TIM ARANGO, The New York Times [Excerpts] & Feb 16 (Reuters) & Feb 17 (Reuters)

BAGHDAD — A car bomber struck at the gates of Baghdad's police academy Sunday afternoon, as recruits were leaving the compound, punctuating weeks of relative calm here after a particularly violent January.

The attack left 15 dead and 21 wounded, according to an official at the Interior Ministry, and several of the dead were police recruits, a common target for insurgents. Differing accountings of casualties often emerge in the aftermath of attacks, and the Associated Press reported a higher death toll — 20 killed and 28 wounded.

The police academy, on the northeastern edge of the capital, is adjacent to the fortified home for many American advisers and support staff who oversee the State Department's training program for the Iraqi police. No Americans were harmed in the attack, officials said.

One witness on Sunday said he saw two policemen arguing near the gate, and that a vehicle detonated as other men approached. "I saw people lying on the ground, blood and flesh and burned vehicles," said Mohsen Ali, a policeman.

MUQDADIYA - A roadside bomb targeting a police patrol went off in a village near Muqdadiya, 80 km (50 miles) northeast of Baghdad, wounding two policemen, the Diyala security operations centre said.

KHALIS - Insurgents opened fire on an off-duty policeman near his house and killed him in a town near Khalis, 80 km (50 miles) north of Baghdad, a source in the Diyala security operations centre said.

BAGHDAD - Insurgents in a speeding car opened fire with silenced weapons at a foot police patrol in Baghdad's southern Doura district, killing two policemen on Thursday, police and hospital sources said.

TIKRIT - Insurgents in a car opened fire and killed a police lieutenant colonel and his driver on Thursday in a village near the city of Tikrit, 150 km (95 miles) north of Baghdad, police said.

BAGHDAD - Insurgents in a speeding car opened fire with silenced weapons on another car carrying a police Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain, wounding them both in the Binoog District of northern Baghdad, police said.

CLASS WAR REPORTS



“Thousands Of Demonstrators Took To The Streets Of Damascus On Saturday For The Funeral Of Three Youths Killed In One Of The Largest Protests Against

President Bashar Al-Assad Since The Start Of An 11-Month Uprising”



Anti-government protesters attend the funerals, in snowy weather, of protesters killed during clashes with government troops in earlier protests against Syria's President Bashar al-Assad, in Damascus February 18, 2012. Thousands of demonstrators took to the streets of Damascus on Saturday for the funeral of three youths killed in one of the largest protests against President Bashar al-Assad since the start of an 11-month uprising, witnesses said. REUTERS/Handout

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