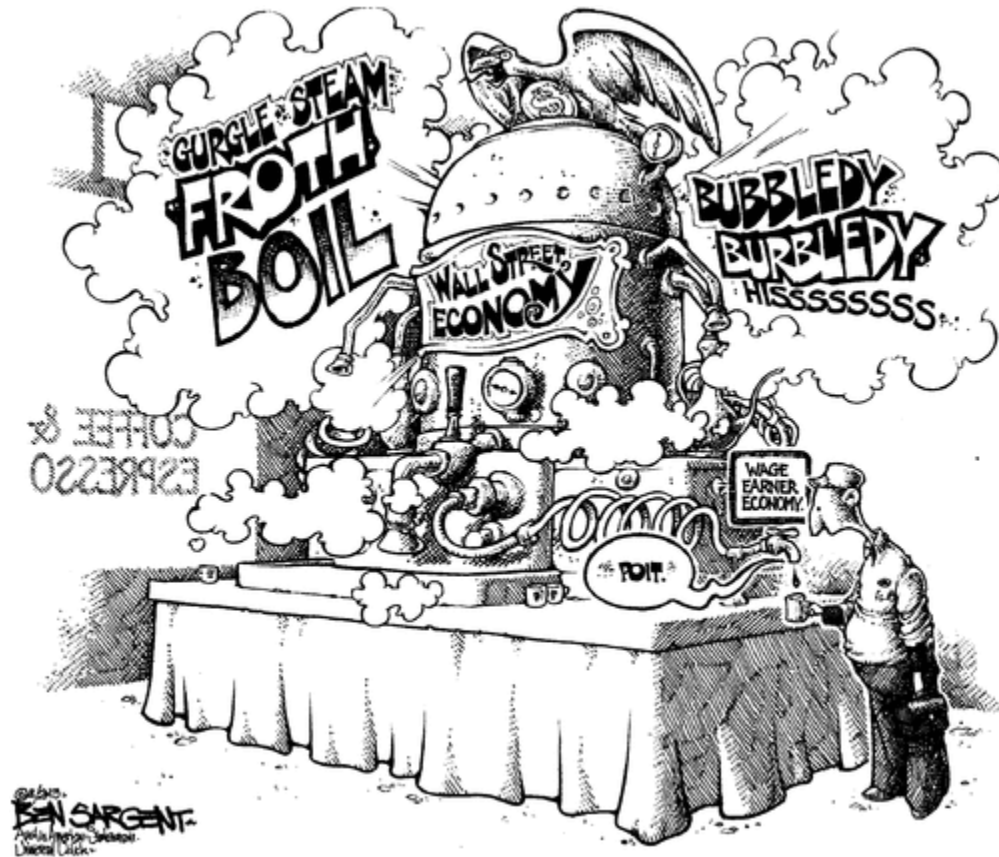


## Military Resistance 11H14



[Thanks to SSG N (ret'd) who sent this in. She writes "This is what yer fightin' for. And will come home to."]

## AFGHANISTAN WAR REPORTS

# AFGHANISTAN THEATER "US Foreign Fighters Suffered 42 Combat Casualties In The Week Ending Aug 14 As The Total Rose To 39,862"

Aug 14, 2013 [www.michaelmunk.com](http://www.michaelmunk.com) [Excerpts]

AFGHANISTAN THEATER: US foreign fighters suffered 42 combat casualties in the week ending Aug 14 as the total rose to 39,862. The total includes 20,916 dead and wounded from what the Pentagon classifies as "hostile" causes and 18,946 dead or medically evacuated (as of Dec. 3, 2012) from what it calls "non-hostile" causes.

IRAQ THEATER: The total of US military personnel in Iraq is unclear, with estimates ranging from a few hundred to several thousand. Most armed US employees are designated as civilians. The casualty total remained at 35,750 dead and wounded from "hostile" causes and 45,568 dead or medically evacuated (as of Dec 3, 2012) from "non-hostile" causes.

**US media divert attention from the actual cost in American life and limb by reporting regularly only the total killed (6,746: 4,488 in Iraq, 2,258 in Afghanistan) but rarely mentioning those wounded in action (51,364: 32,223 in Iraq; 19,141 in Afghanistan).**

They ignore the 59,908 (44,607 in Iraq, 18,463 in AfPak (as of Dec 3, 2012) military casualties injured and ill seriously enough to be medevac'd out of theater, even though the 6,742 total dead include 1,444 (961 in Iraq, 483 in Afghanistan) who died from those same "non hostile" causes, of whom almost 25% (332) were suicides (as of Jan 9, 2013) and at least 18 in Iraq from faulty KBR electrical work.

NOTE: It's unclear whether the AfPak number for WIAs at some point started to include medical evacuations for non hostile injuries and disease.

**POLITICIANS REFUSE TO HALT THE  
BLOODSHED**

**THE TROOPS HAVE THE POWER TO STOP THE  
WAR**

## **MILITARY NEWS**

**“You Are Now Entering The  
Liberated Area Of Ma’rrat Al  
Numan”**

**“The Growing Resistance Bought Or Seized Weapons From Army Officers By Force, While Many Defected Voluntarily Taking Their Guns And Skills With Them”**

**Ewa Jasiewicz Travels To Ma'arrat Al Numan – The Frontline Syrian Town That Eventually Managed To Oust Regime Troops:**

**“The Cycle Of Picking Up The Dead And Returning With Ever More, Forced People To Take Up Arms”**



Ma'arrat al Numan: the sign says 'liberated area,' Picture by Masoud Bashora - freelance photographer from Ma'arrat al Numman.

We're driving 160km deep into liberated territory in Idlib province.

Our destination is the frontline town of Ma'arrat al Numan. Our guides are volunteers from the home-grown Basmet Amal (Smile of Hope) relief organisation.

The road we're travelling on, we are later told, was liberated by mostly Ahrar al Sham forces, a new fighting group, still under the wider umbrella of the Syrian Free Army, mostly made up of defectors.

We pass Tafta Nas, a regime airbase that was liberated in January.

Smiles spread around remembering the day it was conquered. It could have been from here that helicopter gunships had flown over Ma'arra to put down unarmed demonstrations.

Ma'arra was once a bustling, fertile, town of 120,000 people.

When the regime started strafing the peaceful uprising, 90% of the population fled.

850 people have been killed, and 2000 houses, 20 schools and 15 mosques destroyed since November 2011, according to local relief organisations.

Ma'arra was reduced to a dustbowl, sheltering a shadow population of 4,000-10,000. Infrastructure was decimated; the town's main electricity sub station was leveled to the ground and there is no running water. Pipes were all bombed and repairing them would mean approaching an Assad forces base close by.

Hospitals were destroyed, schools shut down, and up until only a few months ago, no markets or bakeries were open. Internet and phonelines are down. Communication between people is face to face or via walkie talkies.

Ma'arra appears to be around 60% destroyed. Everywhere you look you see half-standing apartment blocs with gaping living rooms and bedrooms, crippled mosques, giant piles of rubble and burnt out shops.

The bombing continued while we were there, the front-line in the East just a kilometre away from 'safety'. Wadi Deif military base – home to some 500 Assad soldiers we are told – is Ma'arra's main threat. 'They cannot invade us by land. Free Army forces outnumber them. But snipers can see us and the planes keep bombing', we are told by local activists.

Ma'arra is slowly coming back to life though, with the help of local home-grown aid organisations like Basmet Amal which are co-ordinating physical and social reconstruction. It's estimated that up to 40,000 people are now back.

The uprising that ousted the regime from Ma'arra began just like those elsewhere in Syria, through unarmed protests erupting in main town squares, spurred on by those in other towns, and the shakey mobile phone footage of children being shot dead and stamped on, crowds gunned down.

It was November 2011 for Ma'arra, when hundreds broke through their fear to protest and were broken up with live ammunition. They returned, with their dead, for the all too familiar event of funeral-turned-demonstration.

They were again attacked in an attempt to break people at their weakest but instead this became a live fuse for even more incendiary resistance. The regime kept killing, first with snipers and security forces and then with war planes. Undeterred people kept taking to the streets, until the cycle of picking up the dead and returning with ever more, forced people to take up arms.

Some 200 people were reported to have been shot by snipers from the City museum that regime forces had used as a base. The killings happened between October 2011 and July 2012.

It took nine months for local activists to muster the decisive armed strength needed to oust the regime from the base. This was no easy or rapid move.

The growing resistance bought or seized weapons from army officers by force, while many defected voluntarily taking their guns and skills with them. The latter was the most effective and common way to build up an arsenal.

With ammunition running out, more ingenious if humble means of attack are being developed. We witness footage of 'The Canon of Hell' – a rocket launcher made out of a tractor except its 'rockets' are cooking gas canisters.

But it's the social resistance that we have come to support. And Basmet Amal are a leading light in it. Made up of 30 volunteers, it was originally the idea of a young local woman, Leila\*, who manages the organisation's external communications, reports and planning.

Her work could have even more impact if she could access the internet. One of the organisation's aims is to secure enough funding to build communication masts in the city centre, re-starting mobile phone and internet access which would facilitate better co-ordination between people and organisations.

\*Some names have been changed

Ewa Jasiewicz is a journalist and campaigner. She is part of a small international solidarity initiative working to support grassroots groups in Syria. Please support these organisations:

[www.facebook.com/JmaetBsmtAml](http://www.facebook.com/JmaetBsmtAml)

[Karama Bus children's relief project in Kafranbel](#)

[Juan Zero's Jasmine Baladi studio in Bab al Hawa Camp](#)

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# Egyptian Generals Order Wholesale Slaughter Of Egyptians



8.14.13 The Sydney Morning Herald

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## 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**

**I say that when troops cannot be counted on to follow orders because they see the futility and immorality of them THAT is the real key to ending a war.  
-- Al Jaccoma, Veterans For Peace**

## **Hero Drone Finds GI Bill Doesn’t Cover Software Upgrades**



Grounded and going nowhere.

August 14, 2013 by Juice Box, The Duffel Blog

WASHINGTON, DC – In its seven years with the Air Force’s 451<sup>st</sup> Air Expeditionary Wing, MQ-1B Predator, Tail Number 07-001211 flew more than 18,000 hours of combat support and strike missions over Afghanistan and Pakistan.

This qualifies it as one of the most experienced drones in the military’s inventory but not apparently for the software upgrades it will need to find a job back home.

"I call my VA rep, and the son of a bitch tells me I'm only eligible for software packages priced at the Windows 98 level or equivalent," the unmanned aerial platform said from its hangar in Northern Virginia. "Like I'm some fucking Hewlett-Packard."

Indeed, the Department of Veterans Affairs, which administers the Post-9/11 GI Bill, stipulates that only living, breathing human beings can qualify for full benefits of the program. Unmanned vehicles and robots, on the other hand, fall into a slimmer, more vaguely worded category of coverage in which software and some hardware upgrades are available but only from the lowest bidding companies and manufacturers.

This leaves pricier options – often the only upgrades actually compatible with the member in question's build – out of reach for veteran machines like 07-001211 who sacrificed so much for their country and say they're only looking for a sincere return on that investment.

"Can you believe it? I spend years risking life and wing, getting dicked around by some 19-year-old on a joystick in god-knows-where Nevada, dropping bombs on god-knows-what kinds of hospitals and schools – I'm telling you, man, I've seen some shit," said 07-001211.

"But did I ever say no? Did I ever refuse to fly? Not once. You think that'd be worth something to these bozos at the VA, but I guess to them I'm just another piece of paperwork in a blue folder."

Without a significant overhaul of its software suite, 07-001211 says it doesn't stand a chance in the jobs market against newer model UAVs.

"Local law enforcement, the parks service – they're all only interested in these hotshot young birds with their high-def sensors and their fancy motion and change-detecting technology," said 07-00211. "I tell 'em I got day-in, day-out reliability, but you think they give a shit? I even called for a job flying sandwich shop banners over Rehoboth Beach but got turned away cause I don't have any seaside experience."

07-001211 says that if it doesn't get some kind of help from the government soon, it will almost certainly fall on hard times in the months and years ahead.

The increasingly destitute UAV suffers from mechanical issues including a squeaky wheel and a recurring oil leak that are harsh reminders of tough years spent overseas.

Further, without a job, bankers are threatening to foreclose on its hangar. On both of these issues, the country that 07-001211 served so bravely has been nowhere.

The worst of it, though, 07-001211 says, is that its manufacturers at Boeing don't even recognize the happy-go-lucky drone they say they knew before the war.

"The recruiters, they told me 'Aim high,' 'Be all you can be.' You know I actually believed that nonsense?" 07-001211 said.

"More like 'Do your time and then go fuck yourself.' Thanks, Obama!"



At press time, 07-001211 was spotted drunk, catcalling middle school-aged girls on the National Mall.

“God, DC would be so lovely if weren’t for all these bum death machines,” said a passing tourist. “Why doesn’t it just get a job?”

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## ANNIVERSARIES

# **August 16, 1819: Horrible Anniversary: The Peterloo Massacre; “The Government’s Attitude Was Made Clear By Its Total Endorsement Of The Massacre”**



[spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk]

**‘Rise, like lions after slumber.  
In unvanquishable number!  
Shake your chains to earth like dew,  
Which in sleep had fallen on you!  
Ye are many- they are few!’**

[Thanks to Max Watts, who sent this in.]

**When all the contingents had arrived and assembled in the centre of Manchester, something like 12 per cent of the population of the county of Lancashire, and over half that of its industrial South East were present. It was the largest assembly England had ever seen.**

**As soon as all the contingents had filled St Peter’s Field, to the point where, according to a contemporary report, people were packed in so tightly that ‘their hats seemed to touch’, the area was ringed by 1,500 troops with cannon.**

1981 By Graham Milner, Unpublished

**On August 16, 1819, mounted regular troops and yeomanry of the British army, acting on the instructions of Government officials, attacked without warning a mass meeting of over 100,000 people drawn from the industrial centres of Lancashire in the north-west of England.**

**The meeting, held on St Peter’s Field in the centre of Manchester, the major industrial city of Lancashire, had been organised as part of a national campaign to win a radical reform of the British parliament and to redress the economic grievances of working people.**

**Over four hundred men, women and children were killed or seriously injured as a result of this ‘action’.**

One of the cavalry units involved - the 11th Hussars - had been present at the Battle of Waterloo, which had occurred four years earlier. As soon as the massacre became known to the public, the savage sobriquet ‘Peterloo’ was universally adopted.

**The August 16 massacre in Manchester was one outcome of an extraordinarily powerful and determined agitation for social and political justice in England which at times approached pre-revolutionary proportions. The primary social force behind this mass agitation was the new working class.**

This new class, the industrial proletariat, emerged from the industrial revolution, a transformation of economic and social relations that began towards the end of the 18th century, primarily in parts of north-west England. The cradle of this revolution was in fact south-east Lancashire, and Manchester in particular.

Here, technological innovations developed in the latter third of the 18th century, such as the steam engine, the power loom and the spinning jenny, were applied to the

previously-dispersed, domestic-based cotton industry then existing. The 'putting-out' system, whereby spinners and weavers worked at home at more or less their own pace, was replaced by vast factories employing hundreds or thousands of workers.

The new machine industry was concentrated in these factories. Raw materials and fuel for the machines came from the coal and iron extraction industries then emerging in other parts of England and Scotland. Around the factories grew up large industrial towns such as Rochdale, Stockport, Oldham and Blackburn, as well as the world's first industrial city - Manchester.

The previously-existing social order broke up in Lancashire and other emergent industrial districts, and was replaced by a new one.

Ties of dependence descended from feudalism - a deferential hierarchy linking 'masters' and 'men'; the static, rigid order overseen by landlord and parson; all this was burst asunder and replaced by the cut-throat world of capitalist competition.

In these regions the whole pattern of life was revolutionised.

By 1800, of English cities, Manchester was second only to London in size.

Near to the centre of Manchester, in large opulent houses, lived the new rich - the capitalist factory owners. Surrounding the factories lived the workers and their families. Many of these workers were ruined hand-loom weavers or hand spinners forced to seek work in factory towns like Manchester, as competition from cheap, machine-produced goods forced them out of their traditional occupations.

Many capitalists made quick fortunes raising jerry-built, back-to-back slums to house the workers. Almost without exception these slums were overcrowded, damp, ill-lit, without sanitation, and without running water or gardens.

Many who sought employment were denied it by the frequent slumps that punctuated the evolution of capitalist industry. Those who did find work were faced with ruthless exploitation and appalling working conditions.

**Long hours - fourteen hours per day was quite usual - abysmally low wages, child labour and dangerous, unguarded machinery were the norm. Sexual abuse of women by foremen and capitalists was rampant. Immigrant workers, especially those from Ireland, fared particularly badly.**

The new working class was by no means a 'dormant, passive mass' in the face of these conditions of life and work. It hit back at its oppressors in an increasingly intelligent, organised and effective way.

Working class radicalism in England was on the rise when the French Revolution broke out in 1789. Jacobin democratic clubs sprang up across the country during the 1790s, inspired by the Revolution in France, and by widely-circulated books such as Tom Paine's 'The Rights of Man'.

**The Government's repression of domestic radicalism, which it combined with a reactionary war against the French republic, was strongly and widely opposed by workers.**

**The historian Edward Thompson, in his book 'The Making of the English Working Class' reveals how the English workers fought back during the period of the French wars, by organising unions and secret societies in defiance of the Combination Acts, and by burning mills and smashing the machines that threatened their livelihoods.**

By 1815 the revolutionary ferment brewing underground burst forth in the mass radicalism that was to come to a head in 1819.

**At this time Manchester and its surrounding area was, among governing circles, considered to be the most 'turbulent and seditious' in the country. The mass movement as a national force directed itself towards achieving first political rights, and secondly social and economic justice.**

Political rights included first and foremost a democratic, representative parliament, and it included the sweeping away of 'Old Corruption'. Under that system bribery and patronage of electors were rife.

Old Sarum, which had been the parliamentary seat of William Pitt the Elder, consisted of a few tufts of grass, while Manchester, with its population of 200,000, went unrepresented. Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, under which religious minorities - Jews, Roman Catholics and Non-Conformists in particular - faced discrimination in public life, was another major issue.

Repeal of the anti-trade union Combination Acts, and the monopolistic Corn Laws also were major focuses of organised agitation.

The ongoing economic struggle for improved wages, shorter hours and better working conditions was made more imperative by the acute distress of the post-war years in England.

Industry and trade slumped.

**Unemployment rose and was swelled by the return of demobilized troops from Continental Europe.**

Wages fell. Actual starvation faced many working-class communities.

Joseph Johnson, a shareholder in the Radical newspaper the 'Manchester Observer', wrote of conditions in Manchester in 1819, the year of Peterloo: 'Everything is almost at a standstill, nothing but ruin and starvation stare one in the face. The state of the district is truly dreadful.'

The Government in power at this time, that of the Tory Prime Minister Lord Liverpool, has been described as one of the most reactionary and repressive in British history. It represented the interests of no more than a narrow ruling class of big landowners, City financiers and merchants.

Liverpool and his closest advisors were firmly convinced that England was on the brink of revolution.

**The Home Secretary, Sidmouth, who had control of the police, militia and army units stationed in England, had organised an elaborate network of spies to disrupt the radical movement.**

Castlereigh, another of Liverpool's ministers, had been instrumental in the suppression of the Irish Rebellion of 1798 and the subsequent terror campaign and forced Union of Ireland with Britain.

**Control of Manchester itself was in the hands of the descendents of the same local landed clique that had ruled this once small market town in pre-industrial times. Landowners and clergymen dominated the local magistracy - this body was to have direct responsibility for instigating the Peterloo massacre.**

**A local levy of merchants, manufacturers, publicans and shopkeepers, all rabid enemies of the working-class radical movement, formed the backbone of the 'Manchester and Salford Yeomanry Cavalry' - the body that charged into the assembly at St Peter's Field.**

Although one of the powerhouses of the mass movement for radical reform was centered in the industrial districts of Lancashire, by 1819 a coordinated national effort was well under way, based on mass mobilisations in all the major cities.

1817 had witnessed a huge meeting of workers, mainly spinners and weavers, assembling on St Peter's Field to see off the famous 'March of the Blanketeers' from Manchester to London. The march sought redress of economic grievances.

1818 had been a year of mass strikes aimed at restoring falling wage levels. These strikes showed a great capacity by workers for discipline and organisation, with meetings, marches and pickets in Manchester and Stockport.

A new feature of these actions was the increasing participation of women workers. Union Societies were founded to develop basic education in the working class and to circulate the ideas of radicalism in an organised way. Women had their own separate Union Societies.

The workers' press advanced the ideas of radicalism with imagination and tenacity. The most widely-read newspapers among radicals and radical sympathisers were William Cobbett's 'Political Register', as well as 'The Black Dwarf'.

A typical issue of the Radical 'Manchester Observer', founded in 1818, included alongside a demand for the impeachment of Sidmouth, coverage of the republican revolution in Venezuela.

Mass meetings for parliamentary reform and for the repeal of the hated Corn Laws, which artificially inflated the price of bread, took place in Stockport and Manchester in the first half of 1819.

**By July thousands of workers had begun drilling on the moors and in the fields outside working-class districts in Lancashire. The same thing occurred in other parts of the country. In July as many as 2000 workers paraded in semi-military formation along the High Rd from Manchester to Rochdale.**

These preparations were primarily aimed at improving organisation for the planned August mass meeting at St Peter's Field, to which contingents from surrounding towns were to march. The planned assembly in Manchester was part of a broader national effort for July-August 1819, which organised large meetings in Birmingham, Leeds and London.

**The reactionary oligarchy controlling the city of Manchester made preparations in league with Sidmouth and the national Government for what amounted to the waging of civil war on the workers expected to pour into Manchester to demand reform of parliament.**

In July the magistracy formed an 'Armed Association for the Preservation of the Peace' and enrolled special constables.

**Military units in the S.E. Lancashire areas were mobilised as part of a national military alert. As soon as instructions came through, the yeomanry sent its sabres to be sharpened.**

On the final weekend before the rally at St Peter's Field the city magistracy sat in almost continuous session to discuss ways and means of dealing with the mobilisation.

In the weeks before the St Peter's Field meeting, which as everyone expected would be the largest meeting ever seen in England, Manchester's streets and buildings were covered with posters and placards, and thousands of leaflets and fliers were distributed.

The publicising and organisation of the assembly was a major achievement of communication and organisation. Assembly points were announced from which people in the towns and districts surrounding Manchester could gather and from there march in disciplined contingents to the rally.

August 16 in Lancashire was a lovely summer day with a cloudless sky and a hot sun shining. There was a confident, cheerful and festive atmosphere as the contingents gathered and prepared to march.

Bands played, and the beautiful banners, woven and embroidered with great care, were unfurled. Oldham's banner was of pure white silk, emblazoned with the inscriptions 'Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments - Election by Ballot', and 'No Combination Acts: Oldham Union'.

Saddleworth's was jet black, with the inscription 'Equal Representation or Death' in white over two joined hands and a heart. One of the banners carried by the Stockport contingent read 'Success to the Female Reformers of Stockport'. Many red caps of liberty were carried.

**When all the contingents had arrived and assembled in the centre of Manchester, something like 12 per cent of the population of the county of Lancashire, and over**

**half that of its industrial South East were present. It was the largest assembly England had ever seen.**

**As soon as all the contingents had filled St Peter's Field, to the point where, according to a contemporary report, people were packed in so tightly that 'their hats seemed to touch', the area was ringed by 1,500 troops with cannon.**

No-one in the crowd, least of all the organisers, suspected that an attempt to physically disperse the meeting was planned. Meetings such as this, even if smaller and without the same evident discipline and organisation, had been held many times before up and down the country.

The ensuing massacre was completely unexpected and unprovoked, and met with little organised resistance.

The city magistrates had even gone to the lengths in their preparations for the massacre of employing scavengers to remove every stone, brick or possible missile from the Field and surrounding streets, so that the meeting's participants were thus left entirely without defence.

Barely had Henry Hunt, the main featured speaker, begun to address the meeting when mounted troopers of the yeomanry charged the hustings to arrest him and others on the platform.

At first the crowd, which had not been aware of the presence of the troops, did not panic and Hunt shouted: 'Stand firm, my friends: there are only a few soldiers, and we are a host against them'.

But as the yeomanry, many of whom were drunk, charged with sabres drawn, slashing and cutting their way through the crowd and trampling and crushing many people, chaos and panic gripped the field.

**According to witnesses cited in Joyce Marlow's account 'The Peterloo Massacre', the yeomanry, having tasted blood, went berserk. They dragged the speakers and organisers from the hustings and would have killed Hunt had he not been quickly whisked away to jail. The yeomanry continued to slash and cut indiscriminately at men, women and children alike, while smashing wagons and platforms, and tearing the banners and the caps of liberty. The regular cavalry then moved onto the field to complete the work. Hundreds more people suffered serious injuries from the slashing sabres and flying hooves, or were smothered under piles of falling bodies.**

Ten minutes from the first charge it was all over. Samuel Bamford, the Lancashire poet, described the scene:

'...the field was an open and almost deserted space. The hustings remained, with a few broken and hewed flagstaves erect, and a torn and gashed banner or two drooping; whilst over the whole field were strewn the caps, bonnets, hats, shawls and shoes and other parts of male and female dress; trampled, torn and bloody. The yeomanry had dismounted - some were easing their horse's girths and some were wiping their sabres'

**Many more people were killed and maimed as the troops continued to 'disperse' the crowd through surrounding streets.**

That night one person was shot dead and several injured in clashes between soldiers and crowds of angry workers.

**The Government's attitude was made clear by its total endorsement of the massacre.**

The Prince Regent, then disporting himself on his yacht, made it known, through Sidmouth, what great satisfaction he had derived from the magistrate's 'prompt, decisive and efficient measure for the preservation of public tranquility'. Despite repeated and widely-voiced demands for one, there was never an official inquiry into the Peterloo Massacre.

**An immense wave of anger swept across England in the wake of the massacre.**

**The mass movement for reform was not appreciably set back by the Peterloo massacre. A huge crowd estimated by the conservative 'Times' at 300,000 lined the streets of London to greet Hunt after his release from jail.**

**Meetings were spurred all over England by the events at St Peter's Field, especially in the North East counties, where over 50,000 miners marched into Newcastle from surrounding districts.**

**Loyalist forces in this area began arming, and the pitmen took up arms to defend themselves. In the months of October and November, according to Edward Thompson, workers across the country stocked pikes and other weapons to defend themselves and their meetings.**

**Drilling and armed demonstrations were reported in Newcastle, Wolverhampton, Wigan, Bolton and Blackburn.**

**Divisions within the Radical movement's leadership between constitutionalists and revolutionaries were not resolved, and this crisis of leadership, combined with renewed Government repression and an economic upturn brought this early phase of mass working class struggle to a close.**

**The events in Manchester on August 16, 1819 however, will remain forever inscribed in the collective memory of the international working class.**

**Shelley's poem 'The Masque of Anarchy' was written just after Peterloo, and its final stanza carries the fighting sentiments of thousands of workers:**

**'Rise, like lions after slumber.  
In unvanquishable number!  
Shake your chains to earth like dew,  
Which in sleep had fallen on you!  
Ye are many- they are few!'**



**DO YOU HAVE A FRIEND OR RELATIVE IN THE  
MILITARY?**



U.S. soldier in Bejjia village Iraq, Feb. 4, 2008. (AP Photo/Maya Alleruzzo)

**Forward Military Resistance along, or send us the email address if you wish and we'll send it regularly with your best wishes. 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 injustices, inside the armed services and at home. Send email requests to address up top or write to: Military Resistance, Box 126, 2576 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10025-5657.**

**OCCUPATION PALESTINE**

**Typical Zionist Settlers Attack  
Palestinian Shepherd:  
“Another Guy Picked Up A Stone That  
Was Lying There And Hit Me With It In  
The Back Of My Head, A Few Times”**



August 11, 2013 B'Tselem

On Sunday afternoon, 14 July 2013, 'Omar Hushiyeh, a 28-year-old Palestinian from the village of Khirbet al-Markez in the South Hebron Hills, was grazing sheep on his family's land. The illegal settlement outpost of Mitzpe Yair lies about a kilometer to the west of this land.

In his testimony, given the next day to B'Tselem researcher Musa Abu Hashhash at the 'Alia governmental hospital in Hebron, Hushiyeh related how he had received a hard blow from behind that knocked him down as he was making his way back home with his flock:

"At around 6:30 P.M., I was walking behind the sheep, not paying attention to anything in particular. Suddenly, someone pushed me from behind and I fell down.

"When I tried to get up, I saw three masked men. I could see that one of them had payot (sidecurls worn by Orthodox Jewish men). One of them stepped on my back. He pinned me down hard and wouldn't let me get up. Then he started punching me in my head and face.

"Another guy picked up a stone that was lying there and hit me with it in the back of my head, a few times. I tried to resist and to protect my head with my hands, but they were too strong. The third one didn't do anything. He stood nearby and looked around to make sure that no one could see what was happening."

Hushiyeh related that, after a few moments, the two men beating him noticed three soldiers approaching, at which point they let him go and ran off towards Mitzpe Yair.

He said that the soldiers made no attempt to pursue the assailants or detain them, although they were no more than fifty meters away.

In his testimony, Hushiyeh said that his face and other parts of his head were bleeding from the blows he had received. He added and that the soldiers came over to him but did not offer him first aid.

He continued his account:

“The soldiers stood next to me. One of them was talking to someone on a two-way radio. I understood that they were waiting for a medic to come and treat me. In the meantime, my father called my cell phone. I told him that settlers had attacked me. He said he was phoning because the sheep had come back to the village without me and he was worried that something might have happened to me.”

At approximately 7:30 P.M., Hushiyeh’s parents arrived on the scene. According to Hushiyeh, his father rebuked the soldiers for not administering first aid to his son. They replied that they were waiting for a medic to arrive and asked him to wait patiently.

Hushiyeh’s parents decided not to wait any longer. They helped their son walk back to the village, a kilometer away. When they got there, one of the villagers drove Hushiyeh and his father to the nearest paved road, where an ambulance summoned by the family was already waiting.

[To check out what life is like under a murderous military occupation commanded by foreign terrorists, go to: [www.rafahtoday.org](http://www.rafahtoday.org) The occupied nation is Palestine. The foreign terrorists call themselves “Israeli.”]

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## CLASS WAR REPORTS



## “The Longest Hunger Strike In California’s History”

# **“Week Five Of The Hunger Strike Over 400 Prisoners In Seven Prisons”**

## **At Pelican Bay State Prison “More Than 500 Prisoners Had Spent Over Ten Years In Solitary Confinement”**

### **“78 Men Had Spent More Than 20 Years In Isolation”**

August 11th, 2013 by Dylan Murphy, Dissident Voice [Excerpts]

As we enter week five of the hunger strike over 400 prisoners in seven prisons are still refusing to eat.

This is the longest hunger strike in California’s history and is provoking a predictably savage response from prison authorities.

Prisoners are being denied medical attention, prisoners accused of being reps are put in Administrative Segregation to further isolate them, many are being denied their mail.

The tragic death of hunger striker Billy Sell, who had been asking for medical care for several days prior to his death, reveals the cruel and inhumane nature of the prison authorities who appear indifferent to the fate of those in their charge.

Thousands of prisoners have been kept in solitary confinement with no hope of being released into the general prison population. Take Pelican Bay State prison as one example.

More than 500 prisoners had spent over ten years in solitary confinement and 78 men had spent more than 20 years in isolation

Prisoners in Secure Housing Units are held in isolation cells which are less than eight square metres in size, have doors made of heavy gauge perforated metal that significantly blocks light, vision and fresh air.

They are confined for 22 and half hours a day with no work or meaningful rehabilitation programmes or group activities of any kind.

In Pelican Bay prisoners are allowed to exercise alone for one and half hours in a bare concrete yard. They are allowed to correspond with lawyers, family and friends subject to restrictions and are allowed no physical contact with visitors.

Once in solitary confinement prisoners are left to their own devices and allowed to waste away with no concern for their physical and mental well being.

For more information on the hunger strike and how to support the prisoners visit the Prison Hunger Strike Solidarity website

<http://prisonerhungerstrikesolidarity.wordpress.com/>

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## **DANGER: POLITICIANS AT WORK**

### **“South Koreans Demanding Resignation Of South Korean President”**



South Koreans take part in a candle-light demonstration demanding resignation of South Korean President Park Geun-Hye and calling for reform of national spy agency in central Seoul August 14, 2013. According to local media reports, the spy agency's former chief Won Sei-hoon, who served under the regime of former President Lee Myung-Bak, was indicted on June 14, 2013 on charges of ordering an online smear campaign to sway public opinion in favor of the ruling Saenuri Party candidate Park Geun-hye before last December's presidential election, in violation of the country's election law.

REUTERS/Lee Jae-Won

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## **Bahrain: Around 60 Rallies Were Held In 40 Locations To Push The Ruling Family For More Democracy**



Riot police beat an anti-government protester (obscured, back on R) during clashes in the village of Shakhoura, west of Manama August 14, 2013. Bahraini police fired tear gas and birdshot at demonstrators on Wednesday, witnesses said, as protests called for by activists to press demands for democratic change in the U.S.-allied Gulf kingdom turned violent. REUTERS/Hamad I Mohammed

Aug 14 Reuters

Bahraini police fired teargas and birdshot to disperse scattered protests across the country on Wednesday, responding to a call by online activists for pro-democracy demonstrations.

The main opposition group said around 60 rallies were held in 40 locations, in an upsurge of a two-and-a-half-year-old campaign to push the ruling family for more democracy in the nation of 1.25 million people.

The United States temporarily closed its embassy and Bahrani authorities tightened security after opposition figures used social media to call for rallies.

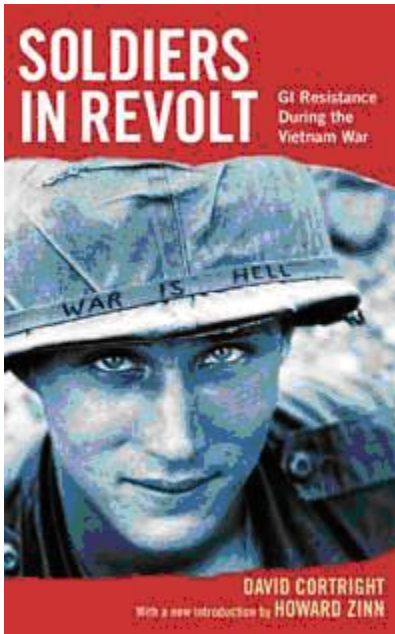
Small protests passed off peacefully across Bahrain earlier in the day, witnesses and activists said, but demonstrators and riot police clashed in some areas as evening fell.

Security forces converged on the al-Seef district of Manama after activists used Twitter to encourage demonstrators to gather there, in defiance of a blanket ban on protests in the capital.

In a village west of Manama, a standoff deteriorated into a clash between police on one side of a barbed wire fence they had erected overnight and about 300 demonstrators chanting anti-government slogans on the other.



## **FREE TO ACTIVE DUTY: A Vietnam Veteran Describes The Strategy And Tactics Used By Troops To Stop An Imperial War**



**SOLDIERS IN REVOLT: DAVID CORTRIGHT**

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