

Military Resistance 12F6



Israeli Nazis

Written by Dennis Serdel, Vietnam 1967-68 (one tour) Light Infantry, Americal Div. 11th Brigade; United Auto Workers GM Retiree

From: Dennis Serdel
To: Military Resistance Newsletter
Sent: June 10, 2014
Subject: Israeli Nazis

Israeli Nazis

**Bassem remembers his Grandfather telling him that when he was just a boy throwing rocks at the Israeli Soldiers, that they beat him so bad that they broke both of his legs and both of his arms.
When the Israeli Soldiers take him**

to the Doctor, a Jewish man who
was in the Holocaust
with tattooed numbers on his arm.
The old Doctor screams at the Soldiers
"You are acting just like Nazis,"
but the Soldiers just wave at him.
One Soldier says, "Who cares about that,
it was a long time ago, He should get
hit by a rock in the head,"
as they walk away.
The Doctor sets both of his legs
and both of his arms,
waits for his parents to take
him back "Home."
12 year old Nawal says, "She heard
of the Holocaust that was
a long time ago, and why are
the Israeli Soldiers acting the same way?"
Then she slips her silky black hair
around each ear ready to hear more
from her Father.
Nariman, a Mother of two says,
"After WWII, they sent Jewish people
to Palestine, then in 1948 they said,
that Israel was a Country.
Then dear child, they started taking our land.
My Grandmother, who is dead now
showed them the Deed to her land
but they just took her house
and like thieves and made it their own."
Just as they bulldoze 100 year old
olive trees
many young Palestinians in their twenties
are leaving the Israeli Nazis
and going to another country
where the people are sane.

written by Dennis Serdel for T

AFGHANISTAN WAR REPORTS

U.S. B-1 Bomber Kills 5 U.S. Special Operations Soldiers In Arghandab

JUNE 10, 2014 By AZAM AHMEDJUNE, New York Times [Excerpts]

KABUL, Afghanistan — Five American Special Operations service members and at least one Afghan soldier were killed when a United States Air Force B-1 bomber unleashed an airstrike on their position in southern Afghanistan, in one of the deadliest instances of friendly fire in more than a decade of war, Afghan and American officials said Tuesday.

The deaths happened Monday night in the restive Arghandab District of Zabul Province, where troops were conducting security operations connected to the presidential runoff election on Saturday, said Ghulam Sakhi Roghliwanai, the province's police chief.

The Taliban also released a statement about the airstrike, confirming their role in the ambush and claiming that their troops also ambushed a joint patrol in the Mizan District of Zabul.

As in the first round of the presidential election in April, Afghan forces have stepped up security operations ahead of the runoff vote on Saturday.

Zabul Province is an especially challenging place to hold an election, with an unforgiving landscape and a heavy insurgent presence. In Arghandab District, just 183 ballots were cast in the first round of voting, the second-smallest number of ballots of any district in the entire province, according to tabulations by the National Democratic Institute, an American-financed organization.

POLITICIANS REFUSE TO HALT THE BLOODSHED

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

Resistance Action

06-11-2014 AKIpress

Six Afghan border guards were wounded in an attack on the northern village of Marchak, along the border with Turkmenistan, Radio Liberty reported.

The attack started late on June 4, when militants launched an assault on the village, which is located in Afghanistan's Baghdis province, according to the security chief in the Afghan district, Daulat Mawin.

Several militants were also killed in the clash.

Mawin noticed that the security situation in the region had been deteriorating for several months.

Meanwhile, Turkmen border guards have increased their surveillance and are now flying regular helicopter patrols along the border.

Last year, militant groups started staging attacks, including cross-border raids.

MILITARY NEWS



[Thanks to SSG N (ret'd) who sent this in. She writes: "Pass the joe, or pass over the GI Joe."]

**Insurgents Capture Nineveh
Province And Iraq's Second
Largest City:
The Tyrant Maliki's Troops Wont
Fight For Him And Run From
Mosul;**

Over 1400 Prisoners Freed From Dictator's Prisons And Torture Chambers: "Local Youths And Even Children Stoning Iraqi Security Vehicles As They Fled Mosul"



10 Jun 2014 Al Jazeera & BBC

Armed fighters, some of them believed to be part of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant have seized the northern Iraqi province of Nineveh and freed hundreds of prisoners, government officials say.

Iraqi parliament speaker Osama al-Nujaifi told journalists in Baghdad that "all of Nineveh province" had fallen to the militants who were now heading south towards Salaheddin province.

Overnight, hundreds of fighters launched an assault on the provincial capital Mosul, 350km north of Baghdad, engaging in combat with troops and police, the officials said on Tuesday.

Government troops fled Mosul.

Usamah al Nujayfi, the speaker of Iraq's Council of Representatives, told Al Baghdadiyah Satellite Television "When the battle intensified inside the city of Mosul, these forces gave up their weapons and the commanders fled, leaving behind arms, armored vehicles, and locations for the terrorists," Nujayfi continued.

"Mosul Airport and some aircrafts and command locations have fallen, not to mention arms warehouses.

Before Mosul fell on Tuesday, fighters took control of the governor's headquarters, prisons and television stations, reports said.

In Falluja and its province, Anbar, Prime Minister Maliki has clearly alienated many tribesmen and others, creating fertile soil for the radicals.

Internet images of local youths and even children stoning Iraqi security vehicles as they fled Mosul suggest that the PM is not popular there either.

In recent days, fighters have launched major operations in Nineveh and four other provinces, killing scores of people and highlighting both their long reach and the weakness of Iraq's security forces.

"The city of Mosul is outside the control of the state and at the mercy of the militants," an Interior Ministry official told the AFP news agency, making it the second city to fall to anti-government forces this year.

Insurgents have been informally controlling much of Nineveh province for months and the past week has attacked cities and towns in western and northern Iraq, killing scores of people.

After five days of fighting, they took control of key installations in Mosul, which has a population of about 1.8 million.

On Tuesday, residents said jihadist flags were flying from buildings and that the militants had announced over loudspeakers they had "come to liberate Mosul".

"The situation is chaotic inside the city and there is nobody to help us," said government worker Umm Karam. "We are afraid."

Many police stations were reported to have been set on fire and hundreds of detainees set free.

The Associated Press news agency reported that the group freed about 1,400 prisoners held in the city's jails.

A pro-ISIL Twitter feed boasted that fighters had released about 3,000 prisoners from three facilities.

Describing the assault, Ali Mahmoud, media official for Nineveh, said rebels armed with machineguns and rocket-propelled grenade launchers stormed the provincial headquarters building in Mosul late on Monday night.

He said the attackers were able to overpower the building guards after a short firefight.

He confirmed accounts by Mosul residents that many of the police and army forces that had been stationed in the city had disappeared by Tuesday.

Security sources also told the BBC on Tuesday that fierce fighting had erupted between Iraqi forces and ISIS fighters in a town called Rashad near Kirkuk, south-east of Mosul.

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.”

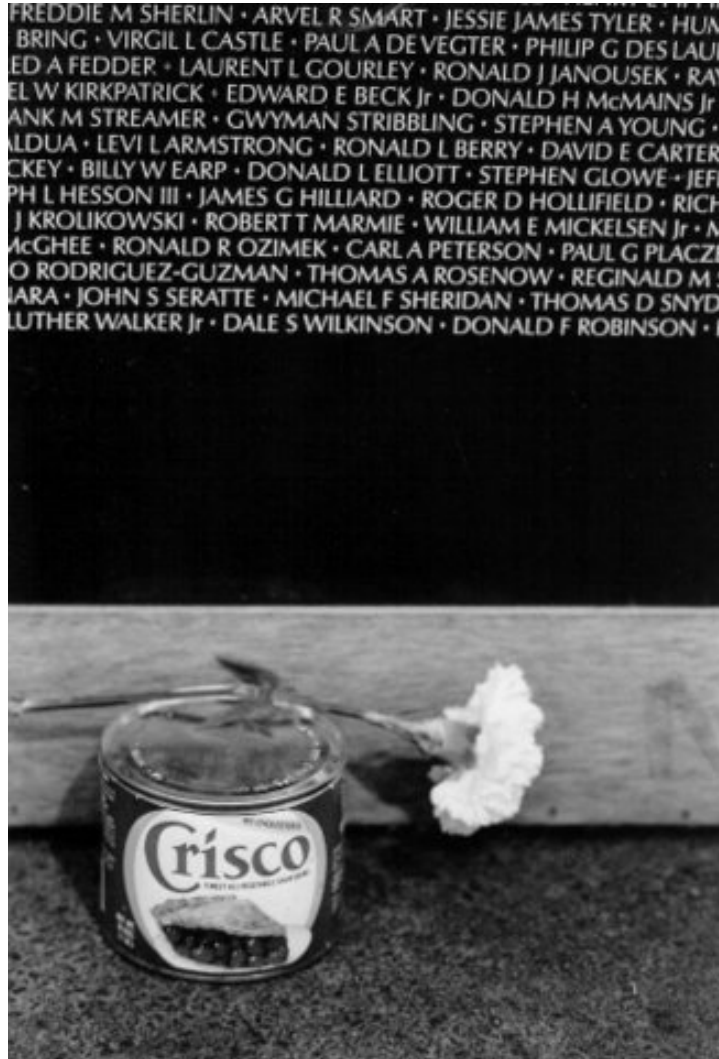
Frederick Douglass, 1852

But out of this complicated web of material and psychic forces one conclusion emerges with irrefutable clarity: the more the soldiers in their mass are convinced that the rebels are really rebelling – that this is not a demonstration after which they will have to go back to the barracks and report, that this is a struggle to the death, that the people may win if they join them, and that this winning will not only guarantee impunity, but alleviate the lot of all – the more they realize this, the more willing they are to turn aside their bayonets, or go over with them to the people.

And the highest determination never can, or will, remain unarmed.

-- Leon Trotsky; The History of the Russian Revolution

Crisco Can Left At The Moving Wall



Photograph by Mike Hastie

From: Mike Hastie
To: Military Resistance Newsletter
Sent: June 10, 2014
Subject: Crisco can left at the Moving Wall

Of all the images I have taken, this is probably the most succinct. In 1988 I went to Salem, Oregon to view the Moving Wall at a fair grounds. By 1988, there were still a lot of raw emotions concerning the Vietnam War. I saw a lot of grief being expressed as people walked along this memorial. There was also unexpressed anger that I could see in the faces of many veterans.

One Vietnam veteran placed a can of Crisco at the foot of the memorial. I knew exactly what it meant. As far as I was concerned, this image represents the L I E of the entire war. In December of 1989, the U.S. invaded Panama, and the real dominoes kept falling, as America invaded one country after the other.

When I think of Bowe Bergdahl, nothing has changed, as betrayal becomes the unseen bounty hunter for yet another generation of soldiers and veterans.

Mike Hastie

Photo and caption from the portfolio of Mike Hastie, US Army Medic, Vietnam 1970-71. (For more of his outstanding work, contact at: hastiemike@earthlink.net) T)

One day while I was in a bunker in Vietnam, a sniper round went over my head. The person who fired that weapon was not a terrorist, a rebel, an extremist, or a so-called insurgent. The Vietnamese individual who tried to kill me was a citizen of Vietnam, who did not want me in his country. This truth escapes millions.

Mike Hastie
U.S. Army Medic
Vietnam 1970-71
December 13, 2004

The Shocking Evil Bergdahloid Historic And Present Beard Infiltration Scandal: See For Yourself!

<http://went2thebridge.blogspot.com/2014/06/muslim-beards-found-all-over-planet.html>

**“In The Production Process More
Labour Is Absorbed Than Is
Bought”**

“What Capital As Capital (Hence The Capitalist As Capitalist) Wants To Produce Is Neither An Immediate Use Value For Self-Consumption, Nor A Commodity To Be Turned First Into Money And Then Into A Use Value”
“Its Aim Is The Accumulation, The Expansion Of Value, Its Increase; That Is To Say, The Maintenance Of The Old Value And The Creation Of Surplus Value”

From Karl Marx, Theories Of Surplus Value; International Publishers; New York, 1952

In the actual production process labour is in reality transformed into capital, but this transformation is made possible by the original exchange between money and labour power.

Through this *direct* transformation of labour into *materialized* labour belonging not to the worker but to the capitalist, the money is first transformed into capital, including that part of it which has taken the form of means of production, of the conditions necessary for labour.

Up to this point the money is only in its nature capital, whether it exists in its own form or in the form of commodities (products of labour) of such a type as can serve as means of production of a commodity.

This definite relation to labour first transforms money and commodities into capital, and that labour is productive labour which, through this, its relation to the means of production — to which corresponds a definite relation in the actual production process — transforms money or commodities into capital; that is to say, maintains and increases in its value the *materialized* labour which confronts labour power as something independent.

Productive labour is only an abbreviated way of expressing the whole relationship and the form and manner in which labour power figures in the capitalist production process. But it is of the greatest importance to distinguish it from other kinds of labour, since this distinction expresses precisely the distinct form of that labour on which is based the whole capitalist mode of production and capital itself.

Productive labour is therefore — in the system of capitalist production — that which produces *surplus value* for its employer, or which transforms the objective conditions of labour into capital and their owner into a capitalist; and therefore labour which produces its own product as capital.

When therefore we speak of *productive labour*, we speak of socially determined labour, labour which implies a quite precise relation between the buyer and the seller of the labour.

But although the money which is in the hands of the buyer of labour power — or the supply of means of production and means of subsistence for the worker which he possesses in the form of commodities — first becomes capital through the process of production, it is only in the process transformed into capital, and therefore these things are not capital before they enter into this process, but are only destined to be capital — nevertheless they are *in themselves* capital.

They are in themselves capital because of the independent form in which they confront labour power and labour power confronts them; a relationship which the exchange with labour power and the subsequent process of the actual transformation of labour into capital conditions and consolidates.

They have from the outset the *definite social relationship* to the workers which makes them into capital and gives them command over labour.

They are therefore presupposed to be capital in relation to labour.

Productive labour, consequently, can be so described when it is directly exchanged with money as *capital*, or, what is only a shorter way of saying this, labour which is directly exchanged with capital — that is to say, with money which in itself is capital, which is destined to function as capital or confronts labour power as capital.

The expression: labour which is directly exchanged with capital, implies that the labour is exchanged with money as capital, and thereby transforms it into capital.

The significance of the direct exchange will be seen more clearly in a moment.

Productive labour is therefore labour which reproduces for the worker only the previously determined value of his labour power, but as a value-creating activity increases the value of the capital, or which confronts the worker himself with the values it creates as capital.

In the exchange between capital and labour, as we saw in examining the production process, two essentially different though interdependent aspects have to be distinguished.

First: The first exchange between capital and labour is a formal process, in which capital figures as money and labour power as commodity.

The sale of the labour power takes place conventionally or legally in this first process, although the labour is paid for only after it has been applied, at the end of the day, the week, etc.

This in no way alters the transaction in which the labour power is sold.

What in this transaction is directly sold is not a commodity in which labour has already been realised, but the use of the labour power itself, and therefore in fact the labour itself, as the use of the labour power is its activity, labour.

It is therefore not an exchange of labour mediated through an exchange of commodities.

When A sells boots to B, both exchange labour, one labour realised in boots, the other labour realised in money.

But in the case we are dealing with, on one side materialized labour in its general social form, that is, as money, is exchanged against labour that as yet exists only as a power, and what is bought and sold is the use of this power, that is, the labour itself; although the value of the commodity sold is not the value of the labour (a meaningless expression) but the value of the labour power.

A direct exchange therefore takes place between materialized labour and labour power, which *de facto* resolves itself into living labour; that is, between materialized labour and actual labour.

The wage — the value of the labour power— appears, as explained above, in the form of direct purchase price, the price of the labour.

In this first phase the relation between worker and capitalist is that of seller and buyer of a commodity. The capitalist pays the value of the labour power, that is, the value of the commodity which he buys.

A the same time, however, the labour power is only bought because the labour which it can perform, and undertakes to perform, is greater than the labour required for the reproduction of the labour power, and therefore expresses itself in a value greater than the value of the labour power.

Secondly: The second phase of the *exchange* between capital and labour has in fact nothing to do with the first, and strictly speaking is not an exchange at all.

In the first phase there is an exchange of money and commodity — of equivalents — and worker and capitalist confront each other simply as owners of commodities.

Equivalents are exchanged (that is to say, it makes no difference to the transaction when they are exchanged and whether the price of the labour is above or below the value of the labour power or is equal to it. The transaction can therefore take place in accordance with the general law of the exchange of commodities).

In the second phase no exchange at all takes place.

The owner of money has ceased to be a buyer of commodities, and the worker a seller of commodities.

The owner of money functions now as a capitalist. He consumes the commodity which he has bought, and the worker supplies it, since the use of his labour power is his labour itself.

Through the earlier transaction the labour itself has become part of materialized wealth.

The worker performs it, but it belongs to the capital and is only just a function of the latter. It is performed therefore directly under the control and direction of the capital, and the product in which it is materialized is the new form in which the capital appears) or in which rather it realises itself *actu* as capital.

In this process, therefore, the labour materializes itself directly, is transformed directly into capital, after having already been formally incorporated in capital through the first transaction.

And indeed more labour is here transformed into capital than capital was earlier expended in the purchase of labour power.

In this process a part of unpaid labour is appropriated, and only through this is the money transformed into capital.

But although in this phase no exchange in fact takes place, the result, disregarding the intermediary stages, is that in the process — taking both phases together — a definite quantity of materialized labour has exchanged for a greater quantity of living labour.

This finds expression in the result of the process, in the fact that the labour materialized in its product is greater than the labour materialized in the labour power, and is consequently greater than the materialized labour paid to the worker; or that in the actual process the capitalist receives back not only the part of the capital which he expended in wages, but a surplus value which costs him nothing.

The *direct* exchange of labour against capital here signifies

(1) the direct transformation of the labour into capital, into a material constituent of capital in the production process;

(2) the exchange of a definite quantity of materialized labour against the same quantity of living labour plus an additional quantity of living labour which is appropriated without an equivalent in exchange.

The statement that productive labour is labour which is directly exchanged with capital embraces all these phases, and is only a derivative formula signifying that it is labour which transforms money into capital, which is exchanged with the means of production as capital, and whose relation to them therefore is not at all a relation to simple means of production, nor in its relation to the means of production is it labour in general, without a specific social character.

This statement covers

(1) the relation of money and labour power to each other as commodities, the purchase and sale between the owner of money and the owner of labour power;

(2) the direct subsumption of labour under capital;

(3) the real transformation of labour into capital in the production process, or what is the same thing, the creation of surplus value for capital.

Two kinds of exchange between labour and capital take place.

The first expresses simply the buying of the labour power and hence *actu* of the labour and hence of its product; the second, the direct transformation of living labour into capital, or its materialization as the embodiment of capital.

The result of the capitalist production process is neither a mere product (use value), nor a commodity, that is, a use value which has a definite exchange value.

Its result, its product, is the creation of surplus value for capital, and hence the actual transformation of money or commodity into capital.

Before the production process they were capital only in intention, in themselves, in their destiny.

In the production process more labour is absorbed than is bought.

This absorption, the appropriation of another's unpaid labour, which is consummated in the production process, is the direct aim of the capitalist production process; for what capital as capital (hence the capitalist as capitalist) wants to produce is neither an immediate use value for self-consumption, nor a commodity to be turned first into money and then into a use value.

Its aim is *the accumulation, the expansion of value, its increase*; that is to say, the maintenance of the old value and the creation of surplus value.

And it achieves this *specific product* of the capitalist production process only in exchange with labour, which is therefore called *productive labour*.

Staff Officer Crafts Perfect PowerPoint Slide

June 9, 2014 by Frederick Taub, The Duffle Blog

FORT BLISS, Texas — A howl of joyous laughter rattled the dusty windows of the 5/52 Air Defense Artillery Battalion building Tuesday as 1st. Lt. Andrew Lapp leapt from his small work station in the corner of the empty S-3 shop.

Sources reported that the junior officer, who has been driven to mental extremis from the constant verbal and physical harassment of his supervisor Maj. Thomas Hale, proceeded to dance like a satyr around the filthy confines of the office, shouting at the top of his lungs.



"At last!" Lapp cried, ecstatic tears running down his prematurely aged face, "It is so beautiful! Oh God, most merciful Creator of the Heavens and Earth, thank you for blessing me with this almighty privilege! Verily I have looked upon a reflection of the Lord, and it is good!"

Lapp's excitement stemmed from his labor of love on Slide 23 of the 14th of May Quarterly Training Brief, upon which he poured countless unrequited hours, sacrificing his three month-old marriage upon the altar of 'Slideology' and the sardonic hatred of his sadistic Shop Chief.

"Bone-white background," Lapp stammered, scarcely able to control himself. "Perfect $\frac{3}{4}$ " margin border with .5" line, heading in Calibri, all listings spaced even on tastefully organized bullets. My God," he licked his cracked lips, sweat trickling down cheeks pallid from never seeing sunlight, "It even has the battalion seal as a watermark!"

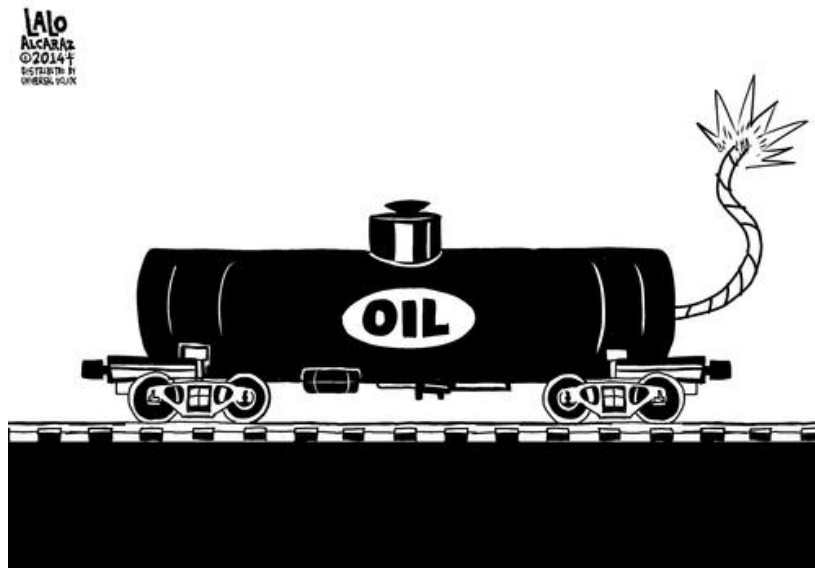
Unable to contain his masterpiece anymore, the hapless lieutenant burst out of the office, looking desperately for someone – anyone – to share his Pygmalion moment with. He raced through the deserted corridors frantically, but it was nearly 7:00 pm and everyone in Battalion Staff had already left 3 hours ago for 'Resiliency Time'.

At press time, tech support Specialist Nicholas Bock, who was also working late on a battalion IT update, had just sat down at 1st Lt. Lapp's unattended computer and begun to re-image his hard drive.

YOUR INVITATION:

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.

DANGER: CAPITALISTS AT WORK



OCCUPATION PALESTINE

Settlers Use Bulldozers To Level Palestinian Land Near Salfit: “The Settlers Were Escorted By Israeli Military Forces”

23/05/2014 Ma'an

SALFIT -- Israeli settlers on Thursday leveled Palestinian land in the village of Kafr ad-Dik west of Salfit, local Palestinian officials said.

Settlers from Alei Zahav and the Bruchin outpost used bulldozers to level land in an area known locally as Thair Subih.

Witnesses say the settlers were escorted by Israeli military forces.

A day earlier, settlers from Ariel used bulldozers to raze agricultural lands belonging to Palestinian farmers from the Salfit town of Kifl Haris.

A local activist who monitors settlement activities told Ma'an that Ariel settlement is expanding to the West and South and construction work has increased dramatically during the 9-month period of peace negotiations.

Ariel settlement is located 16.5 kilometers east of the green line in the center of the Salfit district, blocking Palestinian development in the area.

Come Home To Israel



Palestinian Emad Obaid walks with his mother over the rubble of their uninhabited house, demolished by Israeli army bulldozers, in Faraon village near the West Bank city of Tulkarm June 9, 2014. Palestinians say Israeli-issued construction permits in the area are nearly impossible to obtain. (REUTERS/Abed Omar Qusini)

Zionist Occupation Forces Grab More Palestinian Farm Land:

‘When The First Farmer Arrived He Asked Why He Was Not Allowed To Access His Land’

“He Was Later Handcuffed And Detained For Almost Two Hours When He Attempted To Access His Land”

The Israeli Military Reportedly Stated That If Palestinians Continued To Take Photographs, “Local Olive Trees In The Area Would Be Burnt”



Israeli forces in the area (photo by ISM).

26th May 2014 International Solidarity Movement, Nablus team

Kafr ad Dik, Occupied Palestine

Early yesterday morning, at approximately 05:00, two drilling machines were at work in Daher Sobeh, at the top of a mountain in the eastern part of Kafr ad Dik, an area where there are many water springs.

Together with the machines, there were a large number of settlers from nearby illegal settlements, a tent with Israeli flags, and four military jeeps, with approximately 40 soldiers. According to several witnesses, the land grab could sum up 600 dunums (60 hectares).

When the first farmer arrived on his land at 06:00, the area had already been declared a closed military zone.

When he asked why there were machines at work, and why he was not allowed to access his land, he was told that the area was closed for “security reasons”.

He was later handcuffed and detained for almost two hours when he attempted to access his land.

In the following hours, other villagers arrived at the area to protest, together with international activists and Palestinian media, documenting the construction.

The Israeli military reportedly stated that if they continued to take photographs, local olive trees in the area would be burnt.

The villagers remained in the area for approximately three hours, but only the mayor of Kafr ad Dik was allowed to speak with the Israeli captain.

The mayor stated that the soldiers claimed to operate under a military order, but no documents were ever shown. International witnesses reported that this military zone was arbitrary, allowing some people through but stopping others.

These events followed the previous Thursday; where there was a first attempt to take over the land.

Thursday, 22nd, May, in the early morning, approximately 30 Israeli soldiers and border police officers, together with a dozen settlers and one bulldozer, entered the area.

The villagers started to protest, involving around one hundred people from Kafr ad Dik and other villages in the area, Israeli forces left at approximately 15:00.

The Israeli captain working with the DCO (District Coordination Office) in the area (Salfit and Qalqilya) was present on Thursday. Before leaving he stated that they would come back. When Israeli forces returned on Sunday morning, they claimed to have governmental approval and that any complaints should be taken to the court.

Furthermore on Thursday night, undercover Israeli police arrested a 34-year-old man in the town.

A villager in the town stated that Israeli border police stopped a Palestinian car and took the vehicle. With this car, and without uniforms, they entered in Kafr ad Dik and stopped in front of a supermarket, taking the owner, Wafee at Turc.

No further information is available.

The first attempt to build in this area began in 1992, when the construction was stopped by a court decision.

After this, there were a further two occasions when settlement expansion was attempted. Currently the municipality together with the owners of the land are trying to take this land seizure to the Bet'el court. This can take two or three years, and there are no guarantees of an impartial court.

The Kafr ad Dik area is actually the table plane of water of the West Bank, although, the people of Kafr ad Dik are only allowed to use 300 cubic meters of water per day, in a town populous of about 6,000.

The governing body in the town has asked for an increase in water supply, to no avail.

As suggested by many sources, this attempt is made in order to increase the size of the already large illegal settlement of Ari'el, linking it with all present and future illegal settlements in the area.

Kafr ad Dik is actually surrounded by four illegal settlements (Ale Zahav, Pedu'il, Bruchin, and Lesh'ev), while the only area fully available to the village is the one between the village itself and Ben Ghassan.

Of the 16,500 dunums owned initially by the village, over the 80 % is under Area C (full Israeli civil and security control). Some Palestinians have suggested, this is just one step to a further expansion of the Annexation Wall, made in this area in order to divide the West Bank into two parts.



Volk ohne Raum

Young Palestinian Girls Detained By Occupation Forces On Suspicion Of Eating Cherries

May 27, 2014 +972 Magazine

Israeli soldiers and police detained four Palestinian girls between the ages of 11 and 15 on suspicion of — eating cherries from trees belonging to the Jewish settlement of Maon in the south Hebron hills on Tuesday.

The four were held at the Kiryat Arba police station.

The girls, who live in Khirbet Tuba in the south Hebron hills and go to school in a-Twane, are escorted to and from school on a daily basis by Israeli soldiers.

The escorts are a response to years of harassment by settlers who attack Palestinian children on their way to and home from school.

According to B'Tselem, a settler from Maon told the soldiers who were escorting the Palestinian girls that they ate some cherries from the settlement's trees.

According to the report, the soldiers immediately called the police, who took the girls to the Kiryat Arba police station to be interrogated.

Atty. Gaby Lasky, who is representing the minors, spoke with police on the phone and she was told that the 11 year old and another girl, who apparently has learning and speech disabilities, were released once their parents were contacted. The two others were being held for questioning.

"I have a murder and manslaughter cases that they haven't questioned the suspects for over a year, but (these girls) need to be interrogated immediately, and without the presence of their parents," Lasky said.

If the girls were Jewish, it would be illegal for the police to question them without the presence of their parents.

A request for comment was sent to the police and IDF spokespersons. We will update this article if and when they respond. Update: According to B'Tselem, the two remaining girls were being released without charge or bail.

To check out what life is like under a murderous military occupation commanded by foreign terrorists, go to:
<http://www.maannews.net/eng/Default.aspx> and
<http://www.palestinemonitor.org/list.php?id=ej898ra7yff0ukmf16>
The occupied nation is Palestine. The foreign terrorists call themselves "Israeli."

They Know An Enemy When They See One:

83% Of Palestinians Under Occupation Consider Bashar Al Assad “Unfavorable”, 65% Of Which Regard Him As “Very Unfavorable”

June 4, 2014 by Talal Alyan, Beyondcompromise.com/

As Assad opts for a modest 88.7% win for his third term, the latest Pew Global Attitudes Survey reaffirms that the self-designated liberator of Palestine continues to be flatly rejected by Palestinian in Palestine.

The survey found that 83% of Palestinians under occupation consider Bashar Al Assad “unfavorable”, 65% of which regard him as “very unfavorable”

The survey confirms the prevailing contempt towards Assad, reasserting what surveys from previous years have already indicated.

There are some who might regard a survey from Pew as being suspect. They are free to revisit polling data from the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research which point to the same conclusion.

There will also be those who try to suggest that they share the Palestinian disdain for Assad but that he continues to be the lesser of evils and should remain on his throne.

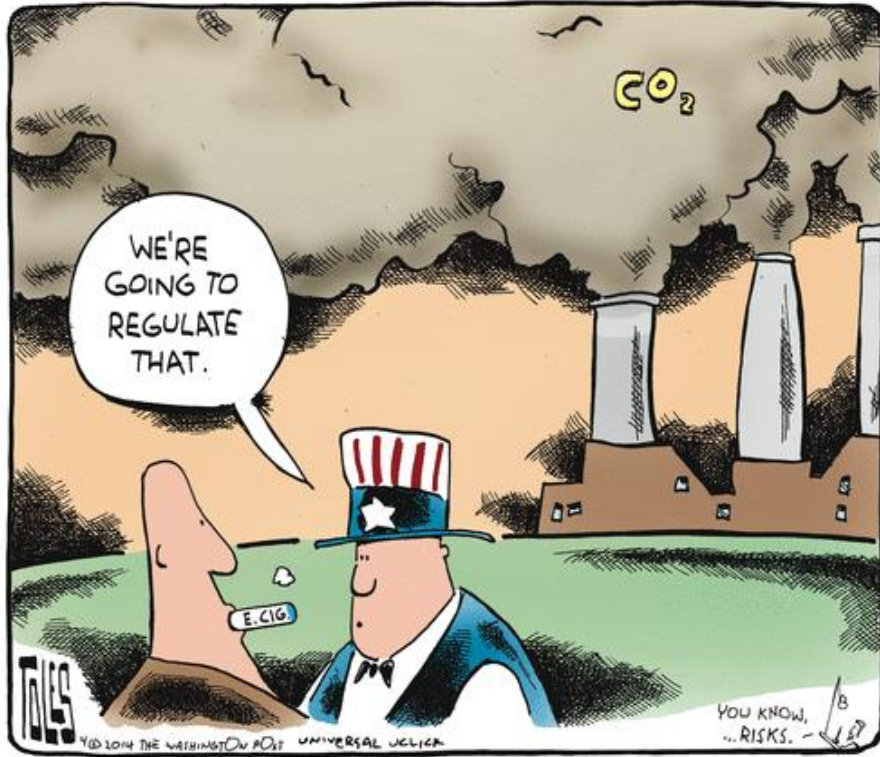
Palestinians under occupation disagree. The same survey found that 72% of Palestinians in Palestine thought that Bashar al Assad should step down, thereby showcasing their refusal to adopt the faulty “lesser of two evils” logic and the often misguided conclusions it leads to.

People are free to take their political cues from Palestinians. But they would be well advised to first ensure they fully grasp what Palestinian opinion is.

MILITARY RESISTANCE BY EMAIL

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DANGER: POLITICIANS AT WORK



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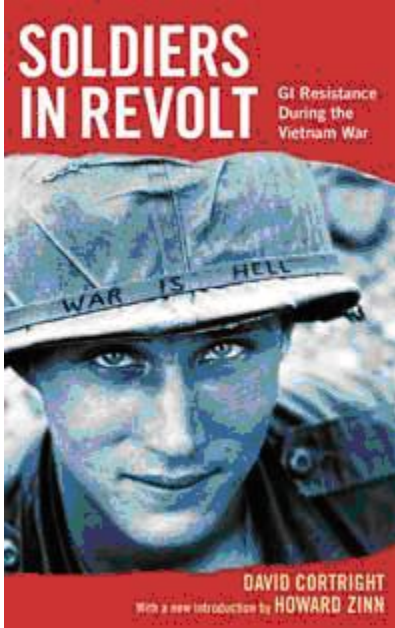
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