Military Resistance 13D1

Police Kill Handcuffed Unconscious New Jersey Man: "The Guy Was Out Cold" "They Punched Him, Stomped Him, Kicked Him"



Phillip White, 32, before being killed by Vineland, NJ, police

April 3, 2015 By Josie Wales, The Free Thought Project & Mar 31, 2015 by Shaun King, Daily Kos

Vineland, NJ — Phillip White, of Cumberland County NJ, died yesterday in custody after being beaten in the street by two Vineland police officers.

Police were arresting White at a home on the 100 block of Grape Street when witnesses say the officers proceeded to beat him brutally after he was already restrained and on the ground.

One of the officers is heard on the dispatch recording saying "Subject under...tried to disarm me."

However, eyewitness Agustin Ayala paints a different story, saying he saw the officers handcuff White and take him to the ground.

Ricardo Garcia, another eyewitness, is outraged.

"The guy was out cold," stated Garcia.

"They punched him, stomped him, kicked him and then they let the dog out of the car. The dog bit him on his face and around his body.

"There's no call for that. Once a man is handcuffed and unconscious, you should have stuck him in the patrol car and take him to the police station.

"Instead, they decided to beat him right here."

White was taken into custody around 11am Tuesday morning and died shortly thereafter.

Vineland Police Chief Timothy Codispoti has not released any details about the incident but has offered condolences to the family of the victim.

"Why, what he was doing, I don't know," White's aunt, Valerie White, said. "I'm trying to get answers and closure now. He lived a street life, but he was a human being. Bottom line."

Pollice Kill Unarmed Georgia
Man And Lie About It, As Usual:
"Police Said Officers Feared For
Their Life When Suspect Jumped
In A Car And Drove At Them"
"The Car Was Not Moving When They
Began To Shoot At Him. The Car Had
Been Stopped. He Wasn't Driving
Towards Them" Witness Says
"He Hit A Curb. He Couldn't Go Any
Further"



Nicolas Thomas: "His baby is not even 5 months old."

March 25, 2015 By WSB-TV & Terrell Jermaine Starr, AlterNet

A local police officer shot and killed a man in Cobb County Tuesday.

Police said they feared for their lives which led them to open fire on a suspect they were attempting to serve a warrant on.

Investigators said Cobb County and Smyrna police went to Goodyear Tire to serve an arrest warrant for a probation violation. It happened in a parking lot near Cumberland Parkway and Paces Ferry Road at about 1:30 p.m.

They said the man saw police when they approached his place of work and tried to flee.

Police said officers feared for their life when the suspect jumped in a car, tried to get away, and drove at them in the white Maserati.

"He was a lovable guy," mother Felicia Thomas said. "He was just a lovable guy. He would do anything for everybody. He was just loved cars. He loved his family. He just had a baby. His baby is not even 5 months old."

"He just called me this morning and he said, 'Ma, I got an attorney and I'm just waiting for my income tax check to come so I can pay off so I can get out of this probation violation," she told reporters yesterday.

"It's a sin and a shame. A kid had a traffic probation violation and they're going to shot my son dead in the street?"

Nicolas Thomas' father, Huey Thomas, told Diamant at the scene, "I guess now, I just want to understand what happened, because I hear so often and here it is now. I'm a professional, my wife is a professional and we have a kid that's dead."

It happened across the driveway from a busy Starbucks where witnesses inside took cover as it all unfolded.

"They were standing behind the car, opening fire. He wasn't driving towards them," Goodyear customer Brittany Eustache said.

Eustache told Channel 2's Rachel Stockman what happened. She said she watched from inside the store, just feet away.

"The car was not moving when they began to shoot at him. The car had been stopped. He hit a curb. He couldn't go any further," she said.

"So at no point was he making any aggressive moves?" Stockman asked her.

"None, none at all. They immediately opened fire on them," Eustache said.

ACTION REPORTS

Good News From Fort Hamilton [Outreach To The New York National Guard]

From: Alan S

To: Military Resistance Newsletter

Sent: April 04, 2015

Subject: Outreach To The New York National Guard 4.3.15

At an abbreviated outreach today, through only one NYC commuter terminal, I first met 3 young soldiers who'd never met me. They, courteously turned down all material I offered except the Military Resistance Intro Card.

Not 20 paces away were two more soldiers who both knew me. They said they already had DVDs: "Sir! No Sir!" and "Authority & Expectations." Nevertheless, they each accepted a MR newsletter and the special printout of the Vol. 12L Issue: 7 that we've been distributing for some time now.

[Sir No Sir: http://www.sirnosir.com/the_film/storefront.htm]

[Authority & Expectations: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tyfkLubnyBw]

But the high point of the encounter was when I asked one of them, who enjoyed "Sir! No Sir!" if they liked history. When told yes I offered a copy of "Soldiers in Revolt." The soldier then told me that's already available on his base – Ft. Hamilton in Brooklyn - for anyone choosing to read it.

And that went for the DVDs as well.

We've been told this before – on more than one occasion – but it's always good to hear it again – and again.

MORE:

ACTION REPORTS WANTED: FROM YOU!

An effective way to encourage others to support members of the armed forces organizing to resist the Imperial war is to report what you do.

If you've carried out organized contact with troops on active duty, at base gates, airports, or anywhere else, send a report in to Military Resistance for the <u>Action Reports</u> section.

Same for contact with National Guard and/or Reserve components.

They don't have to be long. Just clear, and direct action reports about what work was done and how.

If there were favorable responses, say so.

If there were unfavorable responses or problems, don't leave them out. Reporting what went wrong and/or got screwed up is especially important, so that others may learn from you what to expect, and how to avoid similar problems if possible.

If you are not planning or engaging in outreach to the troops, you have nothing to report.

NOTE WELL:

Do not make public any information that could compromise the work.

Identifying information – locations, personnel – will be omitted from the reports.

Whether you are serving in the armed forces or not, do not identify members of the armed forces organizing to stop the wars.

If accidentally included, that information will not be published.

The sole exception: occasions when a member of the armed services explicitly directs identifying information be published in reporting on the action.

MORE:

The Military Resistance Organization:

Military Resistance Mission Statement:

- 1. The mission of Military Resistance is to bring together in one organization members of the armed forces and civilians in order to give aid and comfort to members of the armed forces who are organizing to end the war of empire in Afghanistan. The long term objective is to assist in eliminating all wars of empire by eliminating all empires.
- 2. Military Resistance does not advocate individual disobedience to orders or desertion from the armed forces. The most effective resistance is organized by members of the armed forces working together.

However, Military Resistance respects and will assist in the defense of troops who see individual desertion or refusal of orders as the only course of action open to them for reasons of conscience.

3. Military Resistance stands for the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of all U.S. and other occupation troops from Afghanistan.

Occupied nations have the right to independence and the right to resist Imperial invasion and occupation by force of arms.

4. Efforts to increase democratic rights in every society, organization, movement, and within the armed forces itself will receive encouragement and support.

Members of the armed forces, whether those of the United States or any other nation, have the right and duty to act against dictatorships commanding their services, and to assist civilian movements against dictatorship.

This applies whether a political dictatorship is imposed by force of arms or a political dictatorship is imposed by those in command of the resources of society using their wealth to purchase the political leadership.

5. Military Resistance uses organizational democracy.

This means control of the organization by the membership, through elected delegates to any coordinating bodies that may be formed, whether at local, regional, or national levels.

Any member may run for any job in the organization. All persons elected are subject to immediate recall, by majority vote of the membership.

Coordinating bodies report their actions, decisions and votes to the membership who elected them, and may be overruled by a majority of the membership.

6. It is not necessary for Military Resistance to be in political agreement with other organizations in order to work together towards specific common objectives.

It is productive for organizations working together on common projects to discuss differences about the best way forward for the movement.

Debate is necessary to arrive at the best course of action.

Membership Requirements:

- 7. It is a condition of membership that each member prioritize and participate in organized action to reach out to active duty armed forces, Reserve and/or National Guard units.
- 8. Military Resistance or individual members may choose to support candidates for elective office who are for immediate withdrawal from Afghanistan, but do not support a candidate opposed to immediate, unconditional withdrawal.
- 9. Members may not be active duty or drilling reserve commissioned officers, or employed in any capacity by any police or intelligence agency, local, state, or national.

10. I understand and am in agreement with the above statement. I pledge to
defend my brothers and sisters, and the democratic rights of the citizens of the
United States, against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

(Signed
(Date)
(Application taken by)

Military Resistance: Contact@militaryproject.org Box 126, 2576 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10025-5657

MORE

You Can Take Action That Makes A Difference: Join The Military Resistance Organization:

MILITARY RESISTANCE MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name (please	e print):		
Armed Forces	s? (Branch)		
Veteran? Yea	ars:		
Union:			
Occupation: _			
Mailing addre	ss:		
E-Mail:		-	
Phone (Landl	ine):		
Phone (Cell):			
	lendar year basis.)	_	
	Armed Forces Members Civilians Students/Unemployed Civilian/Military Prisoners	0 0 0	Dues waived \$25 \$10 Dues Waived
0			

Comments:

NOTE: Civilian applicants will be interviewed, in person if possible, or by phone.

Military Resistance: Contact@militaryproject.org Box 126, 2576 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10025-5657

MORE

"People Need Not Be Helpless Before The Power Of Illegitimate Authority"

[Based on a statement by David Cortright, Vietnam Veteran and armed forces resistance organizer.]

In the final analysis the stationing of American forces abroad serves not the national interest but the class interest of the corporate and political elite.

The maintenance of a massive, interventionist-oriented military establishment is based on the need to protect multinational investment and preserve regimes friendly to American capital.

Imperialism is at the heart of the national-security system and is the force fundamentally responsible for the counterrevolutionary, repressive aims of U.S. policy.

Only if we confront this reality and challenge it throughout society and within the ranks can we restore democratic control of the military.

Of course nothing can be accomplished without citizen involvement and active political struggle.

During the Vietnam era enlisted servicemen created massive pressures for change, despite severe repression, and significantly altered the course of the war and subsequent military policy.

To sustain and strengthen this challenge we must continue to build political opposition to interventionism and support those within the armed services, including national guard and reserves, who defy the goals and program of Empire.

The central lesson of the GI movement is that people need not be helpless before the power of illegitimate authority, that by getting together and acting upon their convictions people can change society and, in effect, make their own history.

The Military Project

Military Resistance: Contact@militaryproject.org Box 126, 2576 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10025-5657

MILITARY NEWS

Rebel Victory And Syrian Regime Defeat In Idlib:

"A Big Loss For Assad" "The Opposition Is Likely To Advance And Consolidate Its Hold On Much Of The Country"

April 2, 2015 By Scott Lucas, EA WorldView

Last Saturday, after a four-day offensive, rebels captured Idlib in northwest Syria, the third provincial capital lost by the Assad regime in Syria's four-year conflict.

The five major lessons of Idlib for the winners (the rebels, the Islamist faction Jabhat al-Nusra), the losers (the Assad regime, mainstream media), and those on the side (the US, the Islamic State)....

Taking control of a provincial capital is significant in itself, of course, but this victory is far greater for Syria's rebellion.

If it does not point to the overthrow of the regime in the foreseeable future, it indicates that the opposition is likely to advance and consolidate its hold on much of the country.

The lesson in the manner of the success.

For almost a year, rebels have begun working together in northwest Syria with the cooperation culminating in a joint operations room, Jaish al-Fatah.

Already holding much of Idlib and Aleppo Provinces, they had been successful in attacks against regime bases and enclaves as well as defeating the Syrian military's own offensive in February.

An eventual assault upon Idlib had been long anticipated, but no one could have expected the city — with a pre-war population of 165,000 and a reputation for providing many of Syria's police officers — to have fallen within four days.

The surprise lay in the coordination of the offensive, attacking Idlib from all sides and cutting off routes for any regime reinforcements.

That coordination included Jabhat al-Nusra, the "Al Qa'eda" falsely identified by an errant mainstream media (see below) as the leader of the offensive. However, it also involved Ahrar al-Sham — the largest faction in the operations — and other elements of the Islamic Front, the independent bloc Faylaq al-Sham, local brigades, and Free Syrian Army units.

This will not end with Idlib.

Rebels are already putting pressure on Mastoumeh, the major regime base south of Idlib, and cutting the highway between other key regime positions in the province.

With control established, the Jaish al-Fatah operations can look at moves into Hama Province — with Assad vulnerable in Hama city if an offensive can break through regime defenses — and Latakia Province on the Mediterranean.

The rebel coordination is also paying dividends in the south. Days before Idlib feel, the opposition took the historic town of Busra al-Sham on the Jordanian border, opening up the route to Suweida Province. Last night, it claimed the regime's last border crossing with Jordan, taking the post at Naseeb.

Meanwhile, the headline threat to the rebels has receded.

The regime has not only failed, after months of pressure, to cut off insurgents in Aleppo city; its forces have been pushed back after the casualties taken in February's failed offensive.

None of this means a pendulum swing to a "rebels are winning" narrative. But it does indicate that the opposition is in a far stronger position — and is likely to remain so — than six months ago.

A Big Loss For Assad:

Conversely, the loss of Idlib is not just a specific military defeat for the Assad regime. It is a powerful sign that the President will never "win" this conflict, even if he can hold onto power in Damascus and control other Syrian cities.

The prospect of a reunited Syria under Assad was already long-gone, even if State media continue to put out the vision.

Even if cities could be secured — and even if control of all of Aleppo could be regained — large portions of the north remain beyond reach. Even if the Islamic State could be vanquished in the east, it is far from certain that local groups would again accept Damascus' rule.

Much of the south has slipped away, especially near the borders with Jordan and the Israeli demilitarized zone. In some areas under regime control, authority is only assured through brutality and enforcers such as the "shabiha".

Assad's political argument has been reduced to "I'm better than anyone who might follow if I fell". That declaration has been successful to the point of rallying support in some areas of Syria who fear a rebel victory for political, economic, or sectarian reasons. But it will never be enough to win back large parts of the country, especially those with a mostly-Sunni population, with the facade of "reconciliation" and the reality of the regime's remaining military advantage of aerial bombardment.

Even in areas where it has a clear advantage in firepower — such as Jobar in northeast Damascus, suburbs such as Douma, and areas south of the capital — the regime has been unable to break the opposition.

Now the President faces the prospect of an alternative government in one of his provincial capitals.

That had already occurred with the rise of the Islamic State in Raqqa, but this could be set aside as the temporary distraction of a "non-Syrian" force. Now it is Syrians who have control of a key symbolic and political base — if they can turn that control into governance accepted by most of the population, withstanding the Syrian air force's attempts to bombard them into oblivion, then the opposition challenge has set down deeper roots.

"The Other Big Loser Last Week Was The Mainstream Media"

The other big loser last week was the mainstream media, which not only failed to cover the events but turned them into a hyperbolic fiction of "Al Qa'eda" taking control of Idlib.

Few outlets noticed the start of the rebel offensive, an understandable neglect given the lack of sustained coverage to developments on the ground in northern Syria. However, when the media realized that Idlib might fall, the outcome was worse than ignorance.

Rather than assessing the information from the area, almost all of the press turned to the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights and its packaging of claims on social media as accounts from a "network" of sources inside the country.

The Observatory's narrative is sometimes accurate, but on other occasions it is a distortion of developments. In this case, it set up such a distortion with its take-away line of an offensive by "Al-Nusra Front and its Islamist allies".

That presentation misrepresented the offensive as being led by Jabhat al-Nusra, only one of the groups in the Jaish al-Fatah operations room.

Excluding all factions that are not "Islamist", it ignored any distinction between "Islamic" and "Islamist" groups, overlooked the Free Syrian Army and "independent" brigades, pushed aside local units, and missed Christian and Druze fighters who participated in the offensive.

But no need for such details. Instead, it was only a small step from the first reports to headlines such as "Qaeda's Syria Wing Battles to Enter Regime-held Idlib".

Error upon error followed, with the Observatory further reducing Saturday's rebel victory to "Jabhat al-Nusra have taken control of Idlib city".

The Guardian proclaimed, "Islamists Seize City in Alawite Heartland for First Time", a curiosity since there are few Alawites — the group to which President Assad belongs — in Idlib.

The newspaper subsequently reframed Idlib as a "strategically important city". However, thanks to the Observatory, it assured that the "hardline Islamist groups" of Jabhat al-Nusra and the Islamic State "now control two provinces".

The faulty narrative, further bolstering the media's portrayal of Syria as "Extremists vs. Assad", is now entrenched. The Daily Telegraph converted the story to "Islamic State v. al-Qa'eda" with "Syrian Militants Jabhat al-Nusra Seize City of Idlib, Giving Al-Qaeda a Rival Capital to Isil's Raqqa".

Just to make sure no one missed the distorted point, writer Richard Spencer opened:

"Little-noticed, al-Qaeda has a new capital"

Even the most reputable of outlets chose illusion over detail. The New York Times continues to feature a photo with the caption, "(Idlib) was seized last weekend by the Qaeda-affiliated Nusra Front." Reuters added to the hyperbole: it linked "the Nusra Front and its allies" to the claim from a "Syrian military source" — unsupported outside regime propaganda — that Turkey "led and planned the operation" in Idlib.

The Associated Press takes the distortion nationwide:

"The opposition drive is being led largely by al-Qaida's branch in Syria, the Nusra Front....All told, the Nusra Front and its rival, the Islamic State group, now control roughly half of Syria, raising concerns about the country's future."

The media misrepresentation adds to the political challenge for the opposition, perhaps its greatest of the four-year conflict. The groups now trying to re-establish basic services in Idlib have to show the ability to govern rather than fight among themselves, to implement a legal and social system which is seen more as protecting the lives and rights of civilians rather than subjugating them to punishment and the threat of regime bombing.

The initial statements from the rebel factions — even the "extremists" — shows cognizance of this.

Ahrar al-Sham quickly put out a call for cooperation in the establishment of an independent sharia court and restoration of administration and services. Jabhat al-Nusra's leader Abu Mohammad al-Golani followed with his appeal for unity and promise that all in Idlib would be respected.

Early tests of planning, such as the evacuation of vulnerable civilians from the anticipated regime bombing of the city, are now followed by challenges in assuring communications — a free wi-fi network has already been established — power, and food and shelter.

The odds are stacked against the rebels and opposition.

The Islamic State's takeover of Raqqa, the first provincial capital to fall, sets a bad precedent, even if the jihadists — expelled from Idlib Province in 2014 — will not repeat the feat in Idlib.

Jaish al-Fatah, the Islamic Front, and civilian bodies will have to guard against in-fighting over corruption, profit-taking, and detentions — the real cause of Jabhat al-Nusra's victorious fights against both the Syrian Revolutionary Front and Harakat Hazm in the

northwest in the last six months, rather than the "Al-Qa'eda" takeover proclaimed by many in the media.

The Assad regime will pounce on any mis-step as proof that Idlib is held by "terrorists".

But if the challenge can be met, the opposition will have won a victory as great as the military success.

A "no-fly zone" still cannot be expected — the US (see below) has let indecision set into fear of the "extremists" — but an alternative government is likely to bolster financial, political, and even military support from other backers. It will de-fang some of the criticism that there is no "non-extremist" movement left in Syria.

Most importantly, it will further galvanize the opposition in the belief that a coordinated approach can make steady progress against President Assad and his forces.

"The Rebels And Opposition Are Not Dependent On The US For Victory"

Perhaps the most interesting lesson of Idlib is that the rebels and opposition are not dependent on the US for victory.

Despite the show of the aerial intervention against the Islamic State — and, unproclaimed, Jabhat al-Nusra — since last September, Washington has no policy for Syria.

The token train-and-equip program for a force of 5,000 fighters has still not begun; even when it does, its goal of Syrian fighters facing the Islamic State is peripheral to the main arena of Rebels v. Assad.

The misguided hope of a Russian-organized conference between regime and opposition is going nowhere, and the short-sighted "freeze" plan of UN envoy Staffan de Mistura is now close to burial.

So the US finds itself at a point where an attempted statement by Secretary of State John Kerry to cover up the muddle only adds to it, as his garbled words are re-framed as an acceptance of President Assad as a partner for a political resolution.

In the past, that refusal to back the opposition — stepping away from a no-fly zone in 2012, stepping back from any action against Assad after the chemical weapons attacks in 2013 — would have been seen as a vital blow.

Now it is an irritant but far from an insuperable hindrance.

Idlib demonstrated that the rebels and opposition can pursue their campaign without reliance on a US-backed military council or umbrella political group — the Syrian National Council, once supported by Washington, was quickly dismissed when it declared its intention to set up a headquarters in the city.

It also probably established, although this will not be said publicly, that countries beyond the US can provide the backing needed to assist a successful military offensive.

American aid would certainly be welcomed by the rebels, provided it did not come from conditions to accept the authority of a long-eroded military council based in Turkey, but they can now plan their next steps without relying on any hope of this.

Similarly, the opposition's political project in Idlib does not need the endorsement of Washington as much as it needs internal cooperation and cohesion.

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

There is no democracy without socialism and no socialism without democracy.
-- Rosa Luxemburg

The Laws Of Capitalist Anarchy: "Increasingly Threatening The Existence Of Society With The Spread Of Anarchy, And Forming A Chain Of Devastating Economic And Political Catastrophes"

From: Rosa Luxemburg; Introduction To Political Economy; Ms. 1909-1910 [Excerpt]

The year 1848 was to see both the culmination and the crisis of socialism in all its varieties.

The Paris proletariat, influenced by traditions of earlier revolutionary struggle and roused by various socialist systems, passionately clung to the vague ideas of a just social order.

As soon as the bourgeois monarchy of Louis-Philippe was toppled, the Paris workers used their position of power to demand from the terrified bourgeoisie the realization now of the "social republic" and a new "organization of labor.

For the achievement of this program, the proletariat afforded the provisional government the celebrated timeframe of three months, during which time the workers starved and waited, while the bourgeoisie and petty-bourgeoisie quietly armed and prepared the subjection of the workers.

The period ended with the memorable butchery of June, in which the ideal of a "social republic achievable at any tlme was drowned in the streaming blood of the Paris proletariat!

The revolution of 1848 did not introduce the realm of social equality, but rather the political rule of the bourgeoisie and an unprecedented upswing of capitalist exploitation under the Second Empire.

At the same time, however, that socialism of the old schools seemed buried forever beneath the demolished barricades of the June insurrection, the socialist idea was placed on a completely new footing by Marx and Engels.

These two sought the basis for socialism not in moral repugnance towards the existing social order nor in cooking up all kinds of possible attractive and seductive projects, designed to smuggle in social equality within the present state.

They turned to the investigation of the *economic* relationships of present-day society.

Here, in the laws of capitalist anarchy itself, Marx discovered the real starting-point for socialist efforts. If the French and English classics of political economy had discovered the laws by which the capitalist economy lived and developed, Marx took up their work half a century later precisely at the point where they had broken this off.

He discovered for his part how these same laws of the present day social order acted towards their own downfall, by increasingly threatening the existence of society with the spread of anarchy, and forming a chain of devastating economic and political catastrophes.

It was thus, as Marx showed, the developmental tendencies of the rule of capital itself that at a certain stage of their maturity made necessary the transition to a planned mode of production, consciously organized by the whole working society, if the whole of society and human culture were not to collapse in the convulsions of unleashed anarchy.

And the rule of capital hastened this fateful hour ever more energetically by bringing together its future grave diggers, the proletarians, in ever greater masses, by spreading itself over all corners of the earth, producing an anarchic world economy and in this way creating the basis for the proletariat of all countries to combine in a revolutionary world power for the abolition of capitalist class rule.

In this way socialism ceased to be a project, a beautiful fantasy or even an experiment of particular groups of workers in separate countries.

As the common program of political action of the international proletariat, socialism is a historical necessity, since it is a fruit of the economic developmental tendencies of capitalism.

The Best Way To Support Our Veterans Is By Bombing Iran



Photo Credit: Wikimedia Commons/ Chatham House

OPFOR, Opinion

The following is an op-ed written by John Bolton, the former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations under President George W. Bush.

It's no secret our country has failed its wounded veterans, with tales of denied care, wait times, and total incompetence run amok.

But the solution is simple: Bomb Iran.

Where we bomb does not matter. Whether we turn Bander Abbas into Dresden or drop a few Tomahawks in the desert, we will show the world our commitment to the men and women who were injured while fighting for our country.

Bombing runs will increase the VA's budget, create a more streamlined system, and give our veterans the care they deserve. It will also fix our public schools.

Not bombing Iran could allow its regime to obtain nuclear weapons and lead to instability in the Middle East, which would be disastrous to our soldiers struggling from PTSD.

After we conduct a bombing campaign, we should go further and topple their regime. Removing an Iranian government by force and replacing it with a pro-American leader would never backfire.

I spent over a year as U.S. Ambassador to the UN, where my constant calls for bombing Iran were dismissed by everybody as the ravings of a madman. Clearly everyone else in the world has no idea what they're talking about, since they can't see how bombing Iran would clearly solve poverty and world hunger.

In short, we must bomb Iran and wipe it off the map.

It'll be another gold star in my record of Middle Eastern policy.

ANNIVERSARIES

April 6, 1712: Honorable Anniversary: Courageous Slaves Rise Up Against Their Masters;

"Death Was Preferable To Life In Bondage"

Carl Bunin Peace History April 6-12

Slavenorth.com &Pbs.org [Excerpts]

In 1712, some slaves in New York City rose up in a crude rebellion that could have been much more deadly, had it been better planned.

As it was, it was among the most serious slave resistances in American history, and sparked a vicious backlash by the authorities.

The stage was set for an uprising.

First, the city had a large population of black slaves -- the result of many years of trade with the West Indies. Secondly, communication and meeting among enslaved persons was relatively easy, since the New York City's inhabitants lived in a small area on the southern tip of Manhattan.

Thirdly, living in such a densely populated area also meant that slaves worked in close proximity to free men, a far cry from the situation on the plantations to the south.

The revolt was led by African-born slaves, who decided death was preferable to life in bondage.

They managed to collect a cache of muskets and other weapons and hide it in an orchard on the edge of town.

On the night of April 6, twenty-four of the conspirators gathered, armed themselves, and set fire to a nearby building. They then hid among trees, and when white citizens rushed up to put out the blaze, the slaves opened fire on them, killing five and wounding six.

The surviving citizens sounded the alarm. Every able-bodied man was pressed into service, and appeals were made to governors of surrounding colonies. The militia pinned down the rebels in the woods of northern Manhattan. The leaders of the uprising committed suicide, and the rest, starving, surrendered.

The death toll in the 1712 uprising doesn't seem high, but in a New York county that, at that time probably numbered some 4,800 whites, it was shocking.

In considering the psychological impact on the survivors, imagine some sort of attack on modern New York, with its 8 million people, that would leave casualties of 10,000 dead.

A special court convened by the governor made short work of the rebels. Of the twentyseven slaves brought to trial for complicity in the plot, twenty-one were convicted and put to death. Since the law authorized any degree of punishment in such cases, some unlucky slaves were executed with all the refinements of calculated barbarity.

New Yorkers were treated to a round of grisly spectacles as Negroes were burned alive, racked and broken on the wheel, and gibbeted alive in chains.

In his report of the affair to England, Governor Hunter praised the judges for inventing 'the most exemplary punishments that could be possibly thought of.' "[

White New Yorkers had been apprehensive before the revolt of April 6; now they were spurred into action.

Strict laws were soon enacted, and more would come, over the next thirty years. No longer could more than three black slaves meet. A master could punish his slaves as he saw fit (even for no reason at all), as long as the slave did not lose his or her life or limb. Any slave handling a firearm would receive twenty lashes. Anyone caught gambling would be whipped in public.

Involvement in a conspiracy to kill would result in execution, as would a rape. There was even a law that discouraged masters from freeing a slave:

The master could free a slave, but only after posting a bond of 200 (pounds). This money would be paid to the freed slave if that slave couldn't support himself or herself.

These laws would, in the end, prove to be futile. In 1741, New York would see another uprising.

April 6, 1968: Anniversary Of A Murder By The Cowards In Blue



Bobby Hutton

Carl Bunin Peace History April 6-12

Bobby Hutton, the 17-year-old first member of the Black Panther Party was gunned down by officers of the Oakland Police Department.

Police opened fire on a car of Black Panthers returning from a meeting. The Panthers escaped their vehicle and ran into a house. Police attacked the house with tear gas and gunfire.

After the building was on fire, the Panthers tried to surrender.

Hutton came out of the house with his hands in the air.

But a police officer shouted, "He's got a gun." This prompted further police gunfire that left Hutton dead and Panthers co-founder Eldridge Cleaver wounded.

Police later admitted that Hutton was unarmed.

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CLASS WAR REPORTS

Greece:

The Situation Is Now Critical;
"They Want Us To Impose Capital
Controls And Cause A Credit Crunch,
Until The Government Becomes So
Unpopular That It Falls"
"A Tough Line With Creditors Risks
Setting Off An Unstoppable ChainReaction"

02 Apr 2015 By Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, & Mehreen Khan, The Telegraph, London

Greece is drawing up drastic plans to nationalise the country's banking system and introduce a parallel currency to pay bills unless the eurozone takes steps to defuse the simmering crisis and soften its demands.

Sources close to the ruling Syriza party said the government is determined to keep public services running and pay pensions as funds run critically low. It may be forced to take the unprecedented step of missing a payment to the International Monetary Fund next week.

Greece no longer has enough money to pay the IMF €458m on April 9 and also to cover payments for salaries and social security on April 14, unless the eurozone agrees to disburse the next tranche of its interim bail-out deal in time.

"We may have to go into a silent arrears process with the IMF. This will cause a furore in the markets and means that the clock will start to tick much faster," the source told The Telegraph.

Syriza's radical-Left government would prefer to confine its dispute to EU creditors but the first payments to come due are owed to the IMF. While the party does not wish to trigger a formal IMF default, it increasingly views a slide into pre-default arrears as a necessary escalation in its showdown with Brussels and Frankfurt.

The view in Athens is that the EU creditor powers have yet to grasp that the political landscape has changed dramatically since the election of Syriza in

January and that they will have to make real concessions if they wish to prevent a disastrous rupture of monetary union, an outcome they have ruled out repeatedly as unthinkable.

"They want to put us through the ritual of humiliation and force us into sequestration. They are trying to put us in a position where we either have to default to our own people or sign up to a deal that is politically toxic for us. If that is their objective, they will have to do it without us." the source said.

Going into arrears at the IMF – even for a few days – is an extremely risky strategy. No developed country has ever defaulted to the Bretton Woods institutions.

While there would be a grace period of six weeks before the IMF board declared Greece to be in technical default, the process could spin out of control at various stages.

Syriza sources say are they fully aware that a tough line with creditors risks setting off an unstoppable chain-reaction.

They insist that they are willing to contemplate the worst rather than abandon their electoral pledges to the Greek people. An emergency fall-back plan is already in the works.

"We will shut down the banks and nationalise them, and then issue IOUs if we have to, and we all know what this means. What we will not do is become a protectorate of the EU," said one source. It is well understood in Athens such action is tantamount to a return to the drachma, even though Syriza would rather reach an amicable accord within EMU.

Eurozone creditors may be willing to release enough funds to cover Greece's government costs on April 14, but only if Syriza pays the IMF first. However, trust has already collapsed to the point where key ministers in Greece no longer believe the assurances from Brussels, fearing they may be lured into a trap. The mood has become poisonous.

"They want us to impose capital controls and cause a credit crunch, until the government becomes so unpopular that it falls," said one official.

"They want make an example of us, and demonstrate that no government in the eurozone has a right to have mind of its own.

"They don't believe that we will walk away, or that the Greek people will back us, and they are wrong on both counts," he said.

Syriza is still hoping that German Chancellor Angela Merkel can defuse the crisis, deeming her a "real ally", but fear that she will be confronted with a fait accompli beyond even her control.

Bank of America warned that a "critical sequence of events could unfold" once Greece misses a payment to the IMF. It would trigger a parallel default to the eurozone bail-out

fund (EFSF) under the legal master agreement, and might force the EFSF to cancel its loan packages and demand immediate repayment.

This in turn would trigger a default on Greek government bonds issued under the bail-out accord. The situation is now critical. Even if Greece manages to cobble together enough money to cover the April deadline, it owes the IMF a further €200m on May 1 and €763m on May 12.

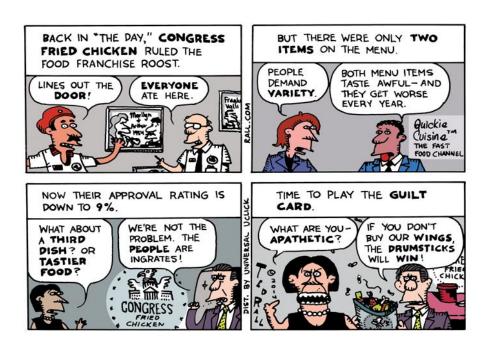
A Greek official told EMU counterparts at a teleconference on Wednesday that the country has run out of money. "There is no way we can go beyond April 9," the official reportedly said.

The drama comes after the creditors refused to rubber stamp Athens' latest bid to unlock funds, raising objections over Syriza plans to boost union powers in collective bargaining and boost pensions for lower income groups.

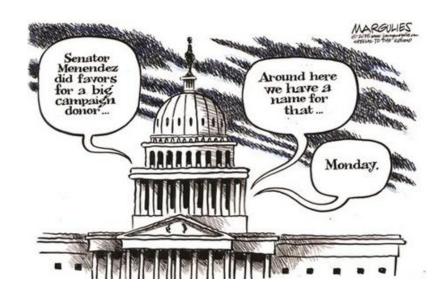
Brussels continues to insist on more concrete pledges, despite receiving a 26-page list of reforms on Wednesday.

Athens hopes to raise €6.1bn in 2015 by clamping down on fuel smuggling and tax evasion, introducing new levies on luxury goods, and reforming public procurement. It estimated funding needs at €19bn over the coming year, meaning that there will inevitably be fresh tensions over the summer even if there a deal on interim funds until June.

DANGER: CAPITALISTS AT WORK



DANGER: POLITICIANS AT WORK



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