

## Military Resistance 13G4



**Nobody Spat On American GIs!**

**“Rather Than Being Spit On,  
Returning GIs And Veterans Led  
Anti-War Demonstrations”**

**“Activists Had Reached Out And  
Recruited Veterans To The Cause Of  
Ending The War”**

**“Thousands Of Service Personnel  
Returning From Southeast Asia Joined  
The Anti-War Movement”**

Jerry Lembcke is Associate Professor Emeritus of Sociology at College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Mass. He is the author of *The Spitting Image: Myth, Memory and the Legacy of Vietnam* and *Hanoi Jane: War, Sex, and Fantasies of Betrayal*. His newest book is *PTSD: Diagnosis or Identity in Post-empire America?* He can be reached at [jlembcke@holycross.edu](mailto:jlembcke@holycross.edu)

\*\*\*\*\*

Stories of spat-on veterans began proliferating in the U.S. media in 1990 as the country ramped up for the first Persian Gulf War.

Anti-war activists had spat on troops returning from Vietnam, or so the stories went, and to make sure that did not happen again, Americans were urged to rally around the men and women dispatched to the Gulf. Within weeks, the nation was awash with yellow ribbons, symbols of support for troops, and by inference, the mission on which they had been sent.

Rather than being spit on, returning GIs and veterans led anti-war demonstrations, as in this photo from 1970.



Rather than being spit on, returning GIs and veterans led anti-war demonstrations, as in this photo from 1970.

The classic spitting story is told by a Vietnam veteran who deplaned at San Francisco's airport and was met by spitting women and hippies or "male longhairs," some carrying placards reading, "Baby Killer."

Several of the story tellers say they were warned by military authorities on the plane to go immediately to the airport restroom and change into civilian clothes lest they be attacked by protesters. One caller to a radio show interview with me said that he observed the trash can in the restroom piled high with uniforms. When he was asked if there were any photographs of the piled uniforms, he was gone.

The Gulf War context may have catalyzed, “I was spat on, too,” stories that had never been told before — a kind of copycat phenomenon. But the accounts only proliferated after that.

With research help from Holy Cross College student Lynn Barowsky in 2008, I began collecting the first-person spitting stories and entering their details into a spreadsheet.

To my surprise, the frequency of stories-told had not diminished since they first trended in the early 1990s. I have now recorded over 200 stories from returning vets, all of whom relate some variant of the spitting image.

**My 1998 book, *The Spitting Image: Myth, Memory and the Legacy of Vietnam*, delved into the origins of the stories and inquired into their persistence. I was careful not to call the stories lies, and even allowed that some version of their classic form may have actually occurred — after all, you cannot prove a negative.**

**However, there is no evidence that such incidences actually happened, and a scant record of claims in the media or anywhere else made during the late 1960s and early 1970s when the corporate media would have made every effort to cast aspersions on anti-war activists.**

Some particulars in the stories could not be true, such as returnees from Vietnam landing at civilian airports like San Francisco.

**Rather, those planes arrived at military facilities such as Travis Air Force Base, 50 miles north of the city where protesters could not have gotten near deplaning troops.**

**Also, it was very unlikely that returning soldiers would have been told to take off their uniforms.**

**Discarding their uniforms would have meant abandoning military property, a serious offense that returning soldiers looking forward to getting home and out of the service would have been hesitant to commit.**

Plus, it is implausible that young women would spit on anyone as a form of political expression, let alone a battle-hardened male soldier.

**Stories of protester hostility toward veterans were incongruent with the historical record that activists had reached out and recruited veterans to the cause of ending the war, and that thousands of service personnel returning from Southeast Asia joined the anti-war movement.**

The image of spat-on veterans was displacing memory of veterans politicized and empowered by their wartime experience. The consequence of that displacement would be evinced years later when a new generation, oblivious to the political narrative of antiwar veterans, sought identity within victim-veteran imagery provided by the mental health discourse of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

I was most fascinated by the fact that similar stories were told in other nations after other lost wars including Germany following World War I and France after its loss of Indochina

in 1954. In both cases, it was women who were alleged to have greeted returned veterans hostilely.

The German women, some with pistols tucked in their skirts, were said to have spat on the soldiers.

The German scholar Klaus Theveleit, in his two-volume *Male Fantasies*, examined the stories and judged them to be what his title exclaimed — male fantasies. Theveleit used a Freudian analysis to explain that the stories were expressions of male fears of women with male powers — even the power to project body fluids.

In turn, the scapegoating of women masked veterans' fears of their own female Inner-Other laying hidden in the subconscious until brought to the surface by battlefield defeat casting doubt on their masculinity.

Theveleit's psychoanalytic study centered on veterans who were key members of the Freikorps, formed to suppress the revolutionary upsurge in Germany following World War I. Many of his subjects became prominent Nazis a decade later.

One might think that with the passage of time and the efforts like my own to debunk the spitting stories as myth, their telling would be a past-tense phenomenon — the kind of stories “once told” that are now known to be folklore. But one would be wrong.

The October/November 2014 issue of *AARP Magazine* ran a story written by Gary Sinise, the actor who played Lieutenant Dan in the movie, “*Forrest Gump*,” who related a story his brother-in-law, Jack, told upon returning from Vietnam. Jack ducked into the airport's men's room to shed his uniform because, “he'd heard the stories about returning soldiers being spit on.”

It was what happened “at home” during the war, wrote Sinise, that inspired his commitment to see that it didn't happen again and that the troops sent to “protect our liberties” will be appreciated and cared for.

I continue to receive stories sent to me as evidence that Vietnam veterans had been spat on. The most recent was received on January 22, 2015 from a veteran who returned through San Francisco in 1970:

“I was followed by five or six hippies who immediately started cussing at me, calling me all kinds of names and spit at me. They didn't hit me since they were bad shots. I realized that to hit them would create a disturbance, involve the police, and the odds were against me.

So, I continued on and got onto my plane. To this day, I don't even like to go back to that area of the country.”

This fellow was quite angry with me for describing stories like his as myths. In a set of email exchanges between us, he said I was calling men like him “liars” and expressed doubt that I “had ever served my country” and speculated that I had an “anti-military agenda.”

Stories of spat-on Vietnam veterans have become so ingrained in the American discourse about war and veterans that they can now be referenced matter-of-factly with no acknowledgment of their mythical properties.

Their migration from bar-stools to the higher cultural ground of literary trope has been assisted by mainstream news organizations, which, with few exceptions, repeat the spit-on stories uncritically.

As recently as February 22 of this year, The New York Times Sunday Review repeated the canard — “...with Vietnam, people spit on you...” — as if it’s just something that everyone knows to be true.

As one of the Vietnam War’s more enduring legacies, the stories of denigrated veterans are now salted into the biographies of the latest generation.

The late Navy SEAL Chris Kyle wrote in his book *American Sniper* of being disparaged in San Diego upon his deployment to Iraq. He recalled passing “a small group of protesters demonstrating against the war.

They had signs about baby killers and whatever, protesting the troops going over to fight.”

The new stories also continue a pattern in which claims of mistreatment by anti-war activists are often bundled in resumes displaying remarkable martial accomplishment. In his blog, culture critic Michael McCaffrey challenged the veracity of several boasts made by Kyle and gave particular attention to the “baby killer” incident.

It was, said McCaffrey, “at worst, pure fantasy; at best, a great embellishment.”

**The American betrayal narrative was provided Presidential imprimatur when Barack Obama used his 2012 Memorial Day speech to announce a \$65 million Pentagon plan to commemorate the war in Vietnam with a 12-year series of events running across the 50th anniversary dates of the war.**

**Speaking to cameras with the Veterans Memorial Wall as the backdrop, the President called the Vietnam War, “one of the nation’s most painful chapters.” Treatment of Vietnam veterans he said, “...was a national shame, a disgrace that should have never happened....We’re here today to see that it doesn’t happen again.”**

**News pundits were quick to associate the President’s remarks with the enduring images of the Vietnam era spat-upon veteran.**

The Los Angeles Times editorialized in 2012 that “it was a mythical image — an edifying myth,” the writer said, but still a myth. An edifying myth — and a dangerous myth. The disparaged Vietnam veterans invoked by President Obama are mythical, and it is dangerous imagery.

Myths are group stories, stories as real as the people who tell them — as real as the group, the nation, that the stories create.

Nations bonded by commitments to avenge their hurts are dangers to all. Germany's *dolchstosslegende* led it into a terrifying campaign for retribution that, in the end, destroyed Germany itself.

France's generals in the 1950s, feeling abandoned in Indochina by civilian leaders, sought reaffirmation in Algeria and inflamed the conflicts there with consequences that Paris has still not outlived.

The United States, having gone to the Persian Gulf in 1990 to "kick" its Vietnam Syndrome, as President George H. W. Bush said at the time, instead supercharged the jihadi movement into the World Trade Center and found itself, years later, bogged down in a multi-front war with no end, much less victory, in sight.

**Remembered by many as a war lost because of betrayal at home, Vietnam has become a modern-day Alamo that must be avenged, a pretext for more war and generations of more veterans.**

**However, it more correctly should be remembered as a war in which soldiers, veterans and citizens joined hands to fight for peace demonstrating the effectiveness of popular resistance to political authority.**

Obama's endorsement of the Pentagon's plan to remember Vietnam during the next 12 years as a war lost to betrayal on the home front only beclouds what needs to be remembered lest we are taken down the path to more wars like it.

**We need to reject the political, economic, and militarist logic that leads to endless wars, and to remember the inspiring history of returning veterans who, along with the anti-war movement and GI resistance, brought the troops home from Vietnam.**

---

## **AFGHANISTAN WAR REPORTS**

### **Blast Near US Base In Afghanistan Reportedly Kills At Least 34**

July 12 2015 By Brianna Lee, IBT Media Inc. & July 14, AAP

A car bombing near an eastern Afghanistan military base has left 34 people dead, including the bomber, a government official says.

The bomber detonated an explosives-laden car on Sunday at a military roadblock near Camp Chapman, formerly used by the CIA and currently used by foreign and Afghan troops, in the eastern province of Khost.

The blast took place as people were crossing a security.

"Twenty-seven civilians and six members of the security forces were killed in the bomb blast," said the provincial governor's spokesperson, Mobariz Zadran, on Monday. Afghan police told reporters a car bomb went off in Khost province, near the Camp Chapman base, which houses Afghan and U.S. military forces.

The blast occurred around 7 p.m., local time, as residents were breaking their fast for Ramadan, Al Jazeera reported.

Officials have not yet revealed the identities of those killed, but Al Jazeera reported all of those killed are believed to be Afghan.

---

## **More Resistance Action: Senior Police Officer Gunned Down In Kandahar**

Jul 16 2015 By Zabihullah Moosakhail, Khaama Press

Unidentified armed men have killed a senior police officer in southern Kandahar. Local officials say that Abdul Hadi Farahi, the commander of the 13th police district, was on usual patrol when unknown miscreants fired at his vehicle in Choni area last night. Abdul Hadi Farahi and his brother, also a policeman, died on the spot and two other policemen sustained injuries in the attack. Other security personnel arrived at the scene following the incident but the attackers had already fled the area. Zia Durani, spokesman for the provincial police headquarters of Kandahar says that an investigation has been initiated into the incident.

\*\*\*\*\*

Jul 16 2015 By Khaama Press

The Taliban militants have executed a Mullah Imam of a mosque after he spoke against the group's movements and rejecting their jihad as false. According to local security officials, the Imam was executed early on Thursday morning shortly after he was abducted by the militants. Deputy provincial police chief Karim Khrosh said the Imam was serving in Bukhari village mosque and was abducted late on Wednesday night. He said the Imam was identified as Mullah Abdul Satar who had spoken against the Taliban group last Friday. In the meantime, the district administrative chief Mohammad Saleh Saleh said at least two militants raided the Imam's house late on Wednesday night and executed him around 1 km away from his residence. Saleh said Muallah Satar was previously serving in Badghesi village mosque which is under the control of the Taliban militants and had recently shifted to Bukhari village mosque. The Taliban militants group has not commented regarding the incident so far.

\*\*\*\*\*

14 July 2015 APA

---

More than two dozen people, including senior local government officials, sustained injuries when a bomb explosion ripped through a mosque in Afghanistan's northern province of Baghlan on Monday.

---

## **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**

**All our lives we fought against exalting the individual, against the elevation of the single person, and long ago we were over and done with the business of a hero, and here it comes up again: the glorification of the personality. .This is not good at all. I am just like everybody else.”**

**-- V. I. Lenin**



## **FYI: Military Resistance Website Visits: Top Ten Sources Of Visits Ranked 1-10 June 2015**

- 1 United States**
- 2 China**
- 3 Germany**
- 4 Netherlands**
- 5 Ukraine**
- 6 France**
- 7 Unknown [Source Masked]**
- 8 Romania**
- 9 South Korea**
- 10 Slovak Republic**

Readers from an additional 82 have also accessed, including Vietnam, India, Estonia, Thailand, Ecuador & Switzerland.

Source: AWStats

## **Greece: Reality “The Question Of The Referendum Had Been Set By The Class Enemy And The Answer Was A Clear No To Austerity Whatever It Takes”**

Jul 11, 2015

From: ioannis aposperites [Greece] via Marxism list

The facts are stubborn things.

The referendum took place under these concrete conditions the week before 5th July:

1. The government which had called for a no vote was clear only in its ambivalence:

They were begging the troika for a deal in order to call off the referendum and only after it refused on Thursday did the referendum became certain, while the majority of SYRIZA's cadres and ministers had disappeared from the media, had made no declarations in favour of the no vote, while some of them, like Mardas, had appeared only to declare that they would resign if Greece would leave eurozone.

2. The banks were closed and the 1st of July was the pay day for a lot of people including pensioners.

Keep in mind that pensioners support their unemployed children out of their miserable pensions. There are many households which have no other income than the pension of the grandfather or grandmother.

3. The whole EU's political personnel and the Greek bourgeois parties were chanting in every possible tone that the question of the referendum was fake and that it was about leaving or not Eurozone and EU, while SYRIZA was just pretending to claim that it was about a no longer existent troika proposition.

**4. The whole media system including the public broadcaster ERT, which SYRIZA reopened, were threatening the public with the supposedly horrific consequences of the NO vote.**

**"There will be no wages, no pensions. There will be no food nor medicines. There will be no oil and nothing wouldn't be imported".**

**That's what they had been yelling during the week before 5th July.**

**5. The political forces which were consistently calling for a NO to austerity had won less than one per cent of support last January, while KKE was calling for an invalid vote.**

**6. In the middle of all this mess, the greek working class voted for NO at a percentage of 70-80%, resulting to an overall of 61.3% for the NO vote.**

The question of the referendum had been set by the class enemy and the answer was a clear no to austerity whatever it takes.

And in that context "whatever" meant "including grexit".

---

## **Greece: Reality 2**

### **“Syriza, Intent On Preserving The Existing Class Relations, Can Only Pose, Posture, Proclaim. It Cannot Perform”**

### **“The Chances For Improving The Welfare Of The Greek People Begin With Opposing Syriza's Program”**

May 30, 2015 The Wolf Reports [Excerpt]

Since February, 2015, articles, debates, maneuvers, denials of Greece's imminent, and immanent, bankruptcy have filled the journals, the websites, the periodicals, the epublications of the world market. It's on again; it's off again.

Greece can make it to April, but then... Greece can make it to May, but then....Greece can make it to June, but then.....

The last time the players of left and right in this gigantic hedging operation they wish they could substitute for class struggle predicted something to occur so many times in such a short period was when they were all awaiting, breathlessly, the death of Francisco Franco, who managed to keep breathing... to the point where it simply didn't matter.

Like Franco, the demise of Greek capitalism, its bankruptcy, is both a foregone conclusion, and an event not worth waiting for.

**Syriza pays the IMF?**

**Guess what? It doesn't matter.**

**The payments will not resolve the structural, organic, inadequacies of capitalism in Greece.**

**Syriza draws "redlines"?**

**Guess what?**

**They don't matter.**

**No matter what Syriza does or does not do, the Syriza government, that is to say the government administering capitalism in Greece will not be able to pay the pensions, the salaries, the bills that are past due.**

**Syriza privatizes, refuses to privatize, communications, ports, the national lottery?**

**Guess what?**

**It doesn't matter.**

**The revenue generated from privatization, or from continued nationalized operations is inadequate to the needs of the population, and the needs of social development.**

**Syriza keeps Greece in the eurozone?**

**Syriza takes Greece out of the eurozone?**

**Doesn't matter.**

**The tasks of economic development, of social welfare, are class tasks. The bourgeois class cannot, structurally, historically, meet those challenges.**

**Syriza, not being a class, intent on preserving the existing class relations, can only pose, posture, proclaim. It cannot perform.**

A "Grexit" would be "a disaster" for Greece?

Hey, exactly what do you think the last 6 years have been?

Catastrophic is the word.

**Those who argue that Greece, under Syriza, would suffer horribly if it left the Eurozone are simply not paying attention to what has, and continues to, transpire in Greece.**

Those who argue that Greece under Syriza must remain in the eurozone are utilizing the exact argument that was used by "leftists" to support the TARP program in the US to prop up the banks; the capital injections by the UK government to its banking sector; the coordinated actions of the central banks to protect capitalism.

**"Under," "with" Syriza are conditions, not requirements. Under, with are conditions of capitalism.**

**The chances for improving the welfare of the Greek people begin with opposing Syriza's program; for declaring "no-confidence" in it as a government, and as a party.**

### **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](mailto:contact@militaryproject.org): Name, I.D., withheld unless you request publication. Same address to unsubscribe.**

## **ANNIVERSARIES**

***July 14, 1789:  
Magnificent Anniversary:***

## **“Revolutionaries And Mutinous Troops Stormed And Dismantled The Bastille”**



Carl Bunin Peace History

**Bastille Day in France: Parisian revolutionaries and mutinous troops stormed and dismantled the Bastille, a royal fortress converted to a state prison, that had come to symbolize the tyranny of the Bourbon monarchs.**

This dramatic action was proof that power no longer resided in the King as God's representative, but in the people, and signaled the beginning of the French Revolution and the First Republic.

---

### **July 16, 1877**

**“One Hundred And Twenty-Five Years Ago, American Workers Exploded With Rage — And The Rulers Of The Nation Feared The Fury Of The ‘Terror’ From Within”**  
**“The New York World Told Its Readers That Pittsburgh Was ‘In The Hands Of**

# Men Dominated By The Devilish Spirit Of Communism”



A contemporary artist's rendering of the clash in Baltimore between workers and the Maryland Sixth Regiment during the Great Railroad Strike of 1877. The governor had called out the troops on behalf of the railroad company.

Via Carl Bunin Peace history July 15-21

UE News:

One hundred and twenty-five years ago, American workers exploded with rage — and the rulers of the nation feared the fury of the “terror” from within.

A headline in the Chicago Times in 1877 expressed the capitalists' anxious outrage: “Terrors Reign, The Streets of Chicago Given Over to Howling Mobs of Thieves and Cutthroats.”

After three years, the nation still suffered through a major economic depression. A strike by railroad workers sparked a coast-to-coast conflagration, as workers driven by despair and desperation battled troops in the streets of major U.S. cities.

The foreign born were widely blamed for the unprecedented, collective expression of rage against economic hardship and injustice.

The ruling elite, badly shaken by the widespread protests, thought a revolution was underway. The New York Sun prescribed “a diet of lead for the hungry strikers.”

When the fires turned to cold ash and working-class families buried their dead, no one — neither labor nor capital — would be the same again.

**If there ever was such a thing, this was no ordinary strike. It was an explosion of “firsts.”**

**The Great Railroad Strike of 1877 was the first major strike in an industry that propelled America’s industrial revolution.**

**It was the first national strike, stretching from Atlantic to Pacific. In some cities, especially St. Louis, the struggle became one of the nation’s first general strikes.**

**This was the first major strike broken by the U.S. military. Probably in no other strike had so many working people met a violent death at the hands of the authorities.**

### **BORN OF DEPRESSION**

The Great Strike was a creature of one of the periodic economic downturns that have caused misery for working people throughout U.S. history.

A bank panic on Sept. 18, 1873 disintegrated into depression. “Weekly the layoffs, wage cuts, strikes, evictions, breadlines and hunger increased,” wrote Richard Boyer and Herbert Morais in *Labor’s Untold Story*. The winter of 1873-74, especially in large cities, was one of great suffering for the tens of thousands of unemployed workers and their families who were starving or on the brink of starvation.

As the depression stretched into 1874, the unemployed demanded work and unions fought wage cuts. But the depression itself became a powerful weapon in smashing unions.

Millions suffered through months upon months of mounting misery. “By 1877 there were as many as three million unemployed [roughly 27 percent of the working population],” according to Boyer and Morais.

“Two-fifths of those employed were working no more than six to seven months a year and less than one-fifth was regularly working. And the wages of those employed had been cut by as much as 45 percent, often to little more than a dollar a day.” Newspapers reported cases of starvation and suicide.

### **FIXED ELECTION**

Political crisis seemed to mirror the economic mess.

Many Americans in 1877 believed their new president had reached the White House through fraud. Certainly Rutherford B. Hayes, a Republican, was not the man for whom a majority of voters had cast their ballots the previous year. Democrat Samuel Tilden overcame the Ohio governor in the popular vote but 20 disputed electoral votes from Florida and other states threw the election into House of Representatives.

**Thomas Scott of the Pennsylvania Railroad reached a deal with Hayes: in exchange for a federal bailout of his troubled investment in the Texas and Pacific Railroad, the millionaire industrialist would deliver Congressional votes to Hayes.**

**As a further inducement, the Republicans promised to end Reconstruction, a blatant betrayal of African Americans.**

**Southern Congressmen deserted Tilden, handing the election to Hayes.**

**President Hayes withdrew federal troops from the South, ending Reconstruction and its promise of political equality for former slaves. The troops would soon have other uses.**

### **PAY CUTS**

The Pennsylvania Railroad had already slashed wages by 10 percent when it cut wages by another 10 percent in June 1877. The following month that railroad company, the nation's largest, announced that the size of all eastbound trains from Pittsburgh would be doubled, without any increase in the size of crews. Angry railroad workers took control of switches and blocked the movement of trains.

Meanwhile, on July 13, the Baltimore & Ohio cut the wages of all workers making more than a dollar a day, also by 10 percent. The company also reduced the workweek to only two or three days, a further pay cut.

On July 16 firemen and brakemen refused to work. The company tried to bring on replacements — many experienced men were unemployed because of the depression — but the strikers assembled at Camden Junction, three miles from Baltimore, would not let trains run in any direction.

The word quickly spread to Martinsburg, W. Va., where workers abandoned their trains and prevented others from operating them.

**The railroad company appealed to the governor, who called out the militia. Militiamen and workers exchanged gunfire. The scabs ran off, the militia withdrew — and the strikers were left in control of their idled trains.**

The strike swiftly followed the rails to Wheeling and Parkersburg. As Harper's Weekly reported the following month, "Governor Matthews evoked the aid of the national government. President Hayes responded promptly."

**Federal troops armed with Springfield rifles and Gatling guns arrived in Martinsburg on July 19. The show of force got the trains running, releasing the 13 locomotives and 1,500 freight cars bottled up in Martinsburg.**

**But the strike was far from over.**

**"Indeed, it was barely begun," reported Harper's Weekly.**



“As fast as the strike was broken in one place it appeared in another,” wrote Boyer and Morais. The revolt against the powerful railroad companies spread into western Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio.

Believing that strikers in Cumberland were stopping the eastbound trains from Martinsburg, Maryland’s governor ordered out the state militia.

**Thousands of the jobless and underpaid in Baltimore clearly saw whose interests the governor’s proclamation served.**

**Within a half hour of the call, “a crowd numbering at least 2,000 men, women, and children surrounded the (Maryland Sixth Regiment) armory and loudly expressed their feelings against the military and in favor of the strikers,” according to Harper’s Weekly.**

**The crowd added bricks and stones to the curses hurled against the armory. The police were powerless.**

**Once the troops emerged for their march to Camden Station, shots were fired — and shots were exchanged. The militia killed at least 10 and wounded many others, among them curious onlookers. The Fifth Regiment was also attacked, although no shots were fired.**

## **BATTLE IN PITTSBURGH**

Sympathy for the strikers was even stronger in Pittsburgh. Here, said Boyer and Morais, the strike against Tom Scott’s Pennsylvania Railroad “had the support even of businessmen, angry at the company because of extortionate freight rates.”

The police and local militia sided with the strikers, so the authorities had to appeal for troops from Philadelphia.

**When the militiamen arrived and marched out of the station, they were met with the cries of an angry crowd — and, according to Harper’s, “a shower of stones.” They emptied their rifles into the crowd, killing 20 men, women and children and wounding 29. “The sight presented after the soldiers ceased firing was sickening,” reported the New York Herald; the area “was actually dotted with the dead and dying.”**

A newspaper headline read: “Shot in Cold Blood by the Roughts of Philadelphia. The Lexington of the Labor Conflict at Hand. The Slaughter of Innocents.”

**As the news reached nearby rolling mills and manufacturing shops, workers came rushing to the scene.**

**Workers broke into a gun factory and seized rifles and small arms.**

Wrote Boyer and Morais, “Miners and steel workers came pouring in from the outskirts of the city and as night fell the immense crowd proved so menacing to the soldiers that they retreated into the roundhouse.”

By midnight, Harper's said, some 20,000 surrounded the roundhouse, 5,000 of them armed.

Workers and soldiers exchanged gunfire throughout the night. The workers nearly succeeded in burning out the troops by sending a blazing oil car hurtling against a nearby building.

### **'A NIGHT OF TERROR'**

A Civil War veteran among the besieged troops told a New York Herald reporter that he had seen some "wild fighting" in that conflict, but "a night of terror such as last night I never experienced before and hope to God I never will again."

**The next morning the troops evacuated the roundhouse and fought their way out of town.**

Pittsburgh policemen were among those reportedly taking aim at the strikebreakers. The angry crowd then torched the railroad station, roundhouse, company offices and scores of railroad cars.

The New York World told its readers that Pittsburgh was "in the hands of men dominated by the devilish spirit of Communism."

Meanwhile, on July 21, President Hayes had issued a proclamation warning strikers and their sympathizers to disperse within 24 hours. The next day, Pennsylvania's governor had ordered every regiment in the state to report for duty. Clashes between troops and strikers in Reading added to the death toll among workers.

### **CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS**

The strike continued to spread. Reported Harper's, "On the morning of the 25th the strike had reached its height, when hardly a road was running, from the Hudson to the Mississippi, and from Canada to Virginia."

The strike reached Chicago, as workers on the Michigan Central followed the example of the men on the other lines. General Sheridan's cavalry, newly recalled from the South, attacked a group of workers there, killing many and wounding many more.

The workers of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad joined the strike in St. Louis, where the Workingmen's Party coordinated a general strike. The Workingmen's Party had several thousand members.

**At one of its huge meetings, writes Marieke van Ophem, "a black man was the voice for those who worked on the steamboats and levees. He asked: 'Will you stand to us, regardless of color?' The crowd shouted in response: 'We will!'"**

**Not only did the trains cease running, but breweries, flour mills, foundries and other shops stopped operating as well.**

As a result of this working-class solidarity, bosses agreed to pay raises and shorter working hours without a reduction in wages.

Then the military arrived — the U.S. Army and state militia, as well as armed vigilantes in the service of the bosses.

Although there had been no violence, St. Louis came under martial law. Strike leaders were thrown in jail. Bosses canceled the wage increases and the eight-hour day.

### **‘SHOT BACK TO WORK’**

Business leaders became better organized, rallying their political allies, who mobilized the might of the military. Tom Scott of the Pennsylvania Railroad had recommended giving strikers “a rifle diet for a few days and see how they like that kind of bread;” in the end, the government’s ability to inflict violence on strikers and supporters got the trains rolling again. As one worker put it, “We were shot back to work.” By early August the strike had collapsed everywhere.

It had been an unforgettable event, and many railroad workers seemed to have been justifiably proud. “Without any organization they had fought with bravery and skill and the country had been behind them,” wrote Boyer and Morais. “The strike had been as solid as it was spontaneous. There had been few desertions and few scabs.”

Some 100,000 workers had gone on strike, and countless unemployed workers in numerous cities had joined the strikers in protests against intolerable conditions. Farmers, who hated the railroad companies and their extortionate practices, fed the strikers.

More than half the freight on the nation’s 75,000 miles of track stopped moving.

More than 100 had died and 1,000 had been jailed, although those imprisoned were not the ones directly responsible for the deaths.

The results of the Great Strike were mixed.

### **GUNS AND PROMISES**

Even as they agreed to some worker demands, bosses were determined to never again allow workers the upper hand.

“The railroads made some concessions, rescinded some wage cuts, but also strengthened their ‘Coal and Iron Police,’” writes van Ophem. “In several large cities, National Guard armories were constructed, with loopholes for guns.”

Working people learned that without strong unions and nationwide organization they could not defeat the alliance of capital and government.

Not all drew the same conclusions from this lesson. For some, the experience justified the development of a conservative business unionism that would not challenge the boss or promote social change.

For others, it meant organizing the all-inclusive Knights of Labor on a national basis and building labor parties that would reorient government.

America's Industrial Revolution was underway, and with it, born in the blood of men and women who yearned for a better life, a modern labor movement.

---

## **July 17, 1927: Dishonorable Anniversary: A Bloody Day In A 24 Year U.S. Occupation**

**After taking office on January 1, 1925, Solórzano requested that the United States delay the withdrawal of its troops from Nicaragua. Nicaragua and the United States agreed that United States troops would remain while United States military instructors helped build a national military force.**

Carl Bunin Peace History July 16-22

**In a significant early use of close air support, a U.S. Marine squadron of seven airplanes dive-bombed rebels and peasants surrounding Marines and Nicaraguan military (then under direct U.S. control) in Ocotal, Nicaragua, killing more than 100.**

**The rebels were opposed the presence of U.S. forces, essentially continuous since 1909.**

### **United States Occupation 1909-33:**

[Countrystudies.us/nicaragua/15](http://Countrystudies.us/nicaragua/15)

United States interest in Nicaragua, which had waned during the last half of the 1800s because of isolationist sentiment following the United States Civil War (1861-65), grew again during the final years of the Zelaya administration.

Angered by the United States choice of Panama for the site of a transisthmian canal, President Zelaya made concessions to Germany and Japan for a competing canal across Nicaragua.

Relations with the United States deteriorated, and civil war erupted in October 1909, when anti-Zelaya liberals joined with a group of conservatives under Juan Estrada to overthrow the government.

**The United States broke diplomatic relations with the Zelaya administration after two United States mercenaries serving with the rebels were captured and executed by government forces.**

**Soon thereafter, 400 United States marines landed on the Caribbean coast.**

Weakened and pressured by both domestic and external forces, Zelaya resigned on December 17, 1909. His minister of foreign affairs, José Madriz, was appointed president by the Nicaraguan Congress. A liberal from León, Madriz was unable to restore order under continuing pressure from conservatives and the United States forces, and he resigned on August 20, 1910.

Conservative Estrada, governor of Nicaragua's easternmost department, assumed power after Madriz's resignation. The United States agreed to support Estrada, provided that a Constituent Assembly was elected to write a constitution. After agreeing with this stipulation, a coalition conservative-liberal regime, headed by Estrada, was recognized by the United States on January 1, 1911.

Political differences between the two parties soon surfaced, however, and minister of war General Luis Mena forced Estrada to resign. Estrada's vice president, the conservative Adolfo Díaz, then became president. In mid-1912 Mena persuaded a Constituent Assembly to name him successor to Díaz when Díaz's term expired in 1913.

When the United States refused to recognize the Constituent Assembly's decision, Mena rebelled against the Díaz government. A force led by liberal Benjamín Zelaydón quickly came to the aid of Mena.

**Díaz, relying on what was becoming a time-honored tradition, requested assistance from the United States.**

**In August 1912, a force of 2,700 United States marines once landed again at the ports of Corinto and Bluefields. Mena fled the country, and Zelaydón was killed.**

**The United States kept a contingent force in Nicaragua almost continually from 1912 until 1933.**

**Although reduced to 100 in 1913, the contingent served as a reminder of the willingness of the United States to use force and its desire to keep conservative governments in power.**

Under United States supervision, national elections were held in 1913, but the liberals refused to participate in the electoral process, and Adolfo Díaz was reelected to a full term. Foreign investment decreased during this period because of the high levels of violence and political instability.

Nicaragua and the United States signed but never ratified the Castill-Knox Treaty in 1914, giving the United States the right to intervene in Nicaragua to protect United States interest.

A modified version, the Chamorro-Bryan Treaty omitting the intervention clause, was finally ratified by the United States Senate in 1916.

This treaty gave the United States exclusive rights to build an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua. Because the United States had already built the Panama Canal, however, the terms of the Chamorro-Bryan Treaty served the primary purpose of securing United States interests against potential foreign countries--mainly Germany or Japan--building another canal in Central America.

**The treaty also transformed Nicaragua into a near United States protectorate.**

**Collaboration with the United States allowed the conservatives to remain in power until 1925.**

The liberals boycotted the 1916 election, and conservative Emiliano Chamorro was elected with no opposition.

**The liberals did participate in the 1920 elections, but the backing of the United States and a fraudulent election assured the election of Emiliano Chamorro's uncle, Diego Manuel Chamorro.**

A moderate conservative, Carlos Solórzano, was elected president in open elections in 1924, with liberal Juan Bautista Sacasa as his vice president.

**After taking office on January 1, 1925, Solórzano requested that the United States delay the withdrawal of its troops from Nicaragua.**

**Nicaragua and the United States agreed that United States troops would remain while United States military instructors helped build a national military force.**

In June, Solórzano's government contracted with retired United States Army Major Calvin B. Carter to establish and train the National Guard. The United States marines left Nicaragua in August 1925. However, President Solórzano, who had already purged the liberals from his coalition government, was subsequently forced out of power in November 1925 by a conservative group who proclaimed General Emiliano Chamorro (who had also served as president from 1917 to 1921), as president in January 1926.

**Fearing a new round of conservative-liberal violence and worried that a revolution in Nicaragua might result in a leftist victory as happened a few years earlier in Mexico, the United States sent marines, who landed on the Caribbean coast in May 1926, ostensibly to protect United States citizens and property.**

United States authorities in Nicaragua mediated a peace agreement between the liberals and the conservatives in October 1926. Chamorro resigned, and the Nicaraguan Congress elected Adolfo Díaz as president (Díaz had previously served as president, 1911-16). Violence resumed, however, when former vice president Sacasa returned from exile to claim his rights to the presidency.

In April 1927, the United States sent Henry L. Stimson to mediate the civil war. Once in Nicaragua, Stimson began conversations with President Díaz as well as with leaders from both political parties. Stimson's meetings with General José María Moncada, the leader of the liberal rebels, led to a peaceful solution of the crisis. On May 20, 1927, Moncada agreed to a plan in which both sides--the government and Moncada's liberal forces--would disarm. In addition, a nonpartisan military force would be established under United States supervision. This accord was known as the Pact of Espino Negro.

**As part of the agreement, President Díaz would finish his term and United States forces would remain in Nicaragua to maintain order and supervise the 1928 elections.**

A truce between the government and the rebels remained in effect and included the disarmament of both liberal rebels and government troops. Sacasa, who refused to sign the agreement, left the country.

**United States forces took over the country's military functions, and strengthened the Nicaraguan National Guard.**

\*\*\*\*\*

## **Sandino Begins Nationalist Guerrilla War Against The U.S. Occupation**

A rebel liberal group under the leadership of Augusto César Sandino also refused to sign the Pact of Espino Negro.

An illegitimate son of a wealthy landowner and a mestizo servant, Sandino had left his father's home early in his youth and traveled to Honduras, Guatemala, and Mexico.

During his three-year stay in Tampico, Mexico, Sandino had acquired a strong sense of Nicaraguan nationalism and pride in his mestizo heritage.

At the urging of his father, Sandino had returned to Nicaragua in 1926 and settled in the department of Nueva Segovia, where he worked at a gold mine owned by a United States company.

Sandino, who lectured the mine workers about social inequalities and the need to change the political system, soon organized his own army, consisting mostly of peasants and workers, and joined the liberals fighting against the conservative regime of Chamorro.

Highly distrusted by Moncada, Sandino set up hit-and-run operations against conservative forces independently of Moncada's liberal army.

**After the United States mediated the agreement between liberal forces and the conservative regime, Sandino, calling Moncada a traitor and denouncing United States intervention, reorganized his forces as the Army for the Defense of Nicaraguan Sovereignty (Ejército Defensor de la Soberanía de Nicaragua-EDSN).**

**Sandino then staged an independent guerrilla campaign against the government and United States forces.**

**Although Sandino's original intentions were to restore constitutional government under Sacasa, after the Pact of Espino Negro agreement his objective became the defense of Nicaraguan sovereignty against the United States.**

**Receiving his main support from the rural population, Sandino resumed his battle against United States troops.**

**At the height of his guerrilla campaign, Sandino claimed to have some 3,000 soldiers in his army, although official figures estimated the number at only 300.**

**Sandino's guerrilla war caused significant damage in the Caribbean coast and mining regions.**

After debating whether to continue direct fighting against Sandino's forces, the United States opted to develop the nonpartisan Nicaraguan National Guard to contain internal violence. The National Guard would soon become the most important power in Nicaraguan politics.

The late 1920s and early 1930s saw the growing power of Anastasio "Tacho" Somoza García, a leader who would create a dynasty that ruled Nicaragua for four and a half decades.

Moncada won the 1928 presidential elections in one of the most honest elections ever held in Nicaragua. For the 1932 elections, the liberals nominated Juan Bautista Sacasa and the conservatives, Adolfo Díaz. Sacasa won the elections and was installed as president on January 2, 1933.

**In the United States, popular opposition to the Nicaraguan intervention rose as United States casualty lists grew.**

**Anxious to withdraw from Nicaraguan politics, the United States turned over command of the National Guard to the Nicaraguan government, and United States marines left the country soon thereafter.**

President Sacasa, under pressure from General Moncada, appointed Somoza García as chief director of the National Guard. Somoza García, a close friend of Moncada and nephew of President Sacasa, had supported the liberal revolt in 1926.

**Somoza García also enjoyed support from the United States government because of his participation at the 1927 peace conference as one of Stimson's interpreters. Having attended school in Philadelphia and been trained by United States marines, Somoza García, who was fluent in English, had developed friends with military, economic, and political influence in the United States.**

After United States troops left Nicaragua in January 1933, the Sacasa government and the National Guard still were threatened by Sandino's EDSN.



True to his promise to stop fighting after United States marines had left the country, Sandino agreed to discussions with Sacasa. In February 1934, these negotiations began.

**During their meetings, Sacasa offered Sandino a general amnesty as well as land and safeguards for him and his guerrilla forces. However, Sandino, who regarded the National Guard as unconstitutional because of its ties to the United States military, insisted on the guard's dissolution.**

**His attitude made him very unpopular with Somoza Garcia and his guards.**

**Without consulting the president, Somoza Garcia gave orders for Sandino's assassination, hoping that this action would help him win the loyalty of senior guard officers. On February 21, 1934, while leaving the presidential palace after a dinner with President Sacasa, Sandino and two of his generals were arrested by National Guard officers acting under Somoza Garcia's instructions.**

**They were then taken to the airfield, executed, and buried in unmarked graves.**

Despite Sacasa's strong disapproval of Somoza García's action, the Nicaraguan president was too weak to contain the National Guard director.

After Sandino's execution, the National Guard launched a ruthless campaign against Sandino's supporters. In less than a month, Sandino's army was totally destroyed.

President Sacasa's popularity decreased as a result of his poor leadership and accusations of fraud in the 1934 congressional elections. Somoza García benefited from Sacasa's diminishing power, while at the same time he brought together the National Guard and the Liberal Party (Partido Liberal-PL) in order to win the presidential elections in 1936. Somoza García also cultivated support from former presidents Moncada and Chamorro while consolidating control within the Liberal Party.

Early in 1936, Somoza García openly confronted President Sacasa by using military force to displace local government officials loyal to the president and replacing them with close associates.

Somoza García's increasing military confrontation led to Sacasa's resignation on June 6, 1936. The Congress appointed Carlos Brenes Jarquín, a Somoza García associate, as interim president and postponed presidential elections until December. In November, Somoza García officially resigned as chief director of the National Guard, thus complying with constitutional requirements for eligibility to run for the presidency. The Liberal Nationalist Party (Partido Liberal Nacionalista--PLN) was established with support from a faction of the Conservative Party to support Somoza García's candidacy.

**Somoza García was elected president in the December election by the remarkable margin of 107,201 votes to 108.**

**On January 1, 1937, Somoza García resumed control of the National Guard, combining the roles of president and chief director of the military.**

Thus, Somoza García established a military dictatorship, in the shadows of democratic laws, that would last more than four decades.

**MORE:**

## **July 17, 1979: Honor Restored: 22 Years Later To The Day, Sandinistas Overthrow The Traitors So Beloved By The U.S. Empire**

Carl Bunin Peace History July 16-22

**Fighters of the Sandinista National Liberation Front overthrew the U.S.-supported dictatorial regime of Anastasio Somoza in the Central American republic of Nicaragua and forced him to flee the country.**

**The notorious and feared U.S.-trained National Guard crumbled and its surviving commanders negotiated a surrender, despite their superiority in armaments.**

\*\*\*\*\*

### **THE SANDINISTAS TAKE POWER**

[Countrystudies.us/nicaragua/15.htm](http://Countrystudies.us/nicaragua/15.htm) [Excerpts]

The new government inherited a country in ruins, with a stagnant economy and a debt of about US\$1.6 billion.

An estimated 50,000 Nicaraguans were dead, 120,000 were exiles in neighboring countries, and 600,000 were homeless. Food and fuel supplies were exhausted, and international relief organizations were trying to deal with disease caused by lack of health supplies.

Yet the attitude of the vast majority of Nicaraguans toward the revolution was decidedly hopeful. Most Nicaraguans saw the Sandinista victory as an opportunity to create a system free of the political, social, and economic inequalities of the almost universally hated Somoza regime.

One of the immediate goals of the new government was reconstruction of the national economy.

The junta appointed individuals from the private sector to head the government's economic team. They were responsible for renegotiating the foreign debt and channeling foreign economic aid through the state-owned International Reconstruction Fund (Fondo Internacional de Reconstrucción--FIR). The new government received

bilateral and multinational financial assistance and also rescheduled the national foreign debt on advantageous terms.

Pledging food for the poor, the junta made restructuring the economy its highest priority. At first the economy experienced positive growth, largely because of renewed inflow of foreign aid and reconstruction after the war.

**The new government enacted the Agrarian Reform Law, beginning with the nationalization of all rural properties owned by the Somoza family or people associated with the Somozas, a total of 2,000 farms representing more than 20 percent of Nicaragua's cultivable land.**

These farms became state property under the new Ministry of Agrarian Reform. Large agroexport farms not owned by the Somozas generally were not affected by the agrarian reform. Financial institutions, all in bankruptcy from the massive capital flight during the war, were also nationalized.

The second goal of the Sandinistas was a change in the old government's pattern of repression and brutality toward the general populace.

**Many of the Sandinista leaders were victims of torture themselves, and the new minister of interior, Tomás Borge Martínez, tried to keep human rights violations low.**

**Most prisoners accused of injustices under the Somoza regime were given a trial, and the Ministry of Interior forbade cruelty to prisoners. In their first two years in power, Amnesty International and other human rights groups found the human rights situation in Nicaragua greatly improved.**

---

## **DANGER: CAPITALISTS AT WORK**



---

## **OCCUPATION PALESTINE**

# **Zionists Uproot 80 Olive Trees In Salfit: “The Fanatic Settlers Repeatedly Bulldoze And Uproot Olive Orchards, And Farmlands”**

July 11, 2015 by IMEMC & Agencies

A group of colonialist Israeli settlers, driving a number of bulldozers, invaded earlier Saturday Palestinian orchards belonging to residents of Deir Estia village, northwest of the central West Bank district of Salfit, and uprooted more than 80 olive trees.

Local villagers said the settlers uprooted the olive trees in order to expand a bypass road, leading to illegal Israeli settlements, built on Palestinian lands.

Head of the Deir Estia Village Council Amal Kokash said Israel is ongoing with the expansion of its illegal colonies in the Salfit district, especially the eight settlement overlooking Qana Valley.

She added that Israel aims at controlling all natural resources in Salfit, and the rest of the occupied West Bank, and that the fanatic settlers repeatedly bulldoze and uproot olive orchards, and farmlands.

Palestinian researcher Khaled Ma'aly said Israel is trying to expand all of its 24 colonies in the Salfit district, and is ongoing with bulldozing and uprooting farmlands and olive orchards to achieve this goal.

Ma'aly added that Israel is also expanding all four Industrial Zones, in its illegal settlements in Salfit, and is working on building several factories.

---

## **Unarmed Palestinian Teen Shot By Occupation Forces, As Usual**

July 11, 2015 Ma'an

QALQILIYA--Israeli forces shot and injured a Palestinian teenager Friday as demonstrators were dispersed during the weekly protest in Kafr Qaddum village near Qalqiliya in the occupied West Bank.

Israeli forces reportedly fired live and rubber-coated-steel bullets injuring Amjad Farouq Abu Khalid, 17, with a live bullet to the leg, the coordinator for the popular resistance committee in the village Murad Shtewei told Ma'an.

Khalid was taken to Rafidia hospital for treatment.

Shtewei said dozens of Israeli soldiers raided homes in the village and used them as shooting posts, in addition to firing tear gas and skunk water, a foul-smelling liquid has been used by the Israeli military as a form of non-lethal crowd control that can leave individuals and homes smelling like feces and garbage for weeks.

**Israeli forces had declared the village a closed military zone at dawn and prevented journalists and international activists from entering, a regular practice by Israeli forces in attempt to prevent the weekly march from taking place.**

An Israeli army spokesperson could not provide immediate information on the incident.

Kafr Qaddum is one of many villages that have weekly Friday protests in opposition to the ongoing effects of Israeli occupation, including land disputes, the separation wall, freedom of movement, and water claims.

Kafr Qaddum's protest in particular calls for the reopening of the village's southern entrance, which has been closed 13 years and is the main route to the nearby city of Nablus, an economic stronghold in the area.

The village has also lost large swathes of its land to Israeli settlements, outposts and separation wall, all illegal under international law.

Israeli forces regularly use violent means to disperse protests in the village.

On June 28 Israeli forces shot and injured a 14-year-old Palestinian boy in the thigh with live ammunition and on June 12, five Palestinians were injured, including two critically, when Israeli forces opened fire on demonstrations.

An weekly average of 38 Palestinians have been injured by Israeli forces per week since the start of 2015, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

Without belonging  
To any organization  
Palestinians take up  
Stones, knives and pistols -  
Whatever they have

The government of Israel  
Continues full steam ahead  
Towards the fiftieth anniversary  
Of the occupation

---

## DANGER: POLITICIANS AT WORK



### **MILITARY RESISTANCE BY EMAIL**

If you wish to receive Military Resistance immediately and directly, send request to [contact@militaryproject.org](mailto:contact@militaryproject.org). There is no subscription charge. Same address to unsubscribe.

### **Military Resistance In PDF Format?**

If you prefer PDF to Word format, email: [contact@militaryproject.org](mailto:contact@militaryproject.org)

# Military Resistance [www.militaryproject.org](http://www.militaryproject.org)

*This is how Obama brings the troops home,  
BRING THEM ALL HOME NOW, ALIVE.*



*Military Resistance is a near-daily news bulletin for service members  
[www.militaryproject.org](http://www.militaryproject.org)*

**Military Resistance Looks Even Better Printed Out**  
**Military Resistance/GI Special are archived at website**  
<http://www.militaryproject.org> .

Military Resistance distributes and posts to our website copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available in an effort to advance understanding of the invasion and occupations of Iraq and Afghanistan. We believe this constitutes a "fair use" of any such copyrighted material as provided for in section 107 of the US Copyright Law since it is being distributed **without charge or profit** for educational purposes to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving the included information for educational purposes, in accordance with Title 17 U.S.C. Section 107. **Military Resistance has no affiliation whatsoever with the originator of these articles nor is Military Resistance endorsed or sponsored by the originators. This attributed work is provided a non-profit basis to facilitate understanding, research, education, and the advancement of human rights and social justice.** Go to: [law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml](http://law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml) for more information. If you wish to use copyrighted material from this site for purposes of your own that go beyond 'fair use', you must obtain permission from the copyright owner.

---

**If printed out, a copy of this newsletter is your personal property and cannot legally be confiscated from you. "Possession of unauthorized material may not be prohibited." DoD Directive 1325.6 Section 3.5.1.2.**