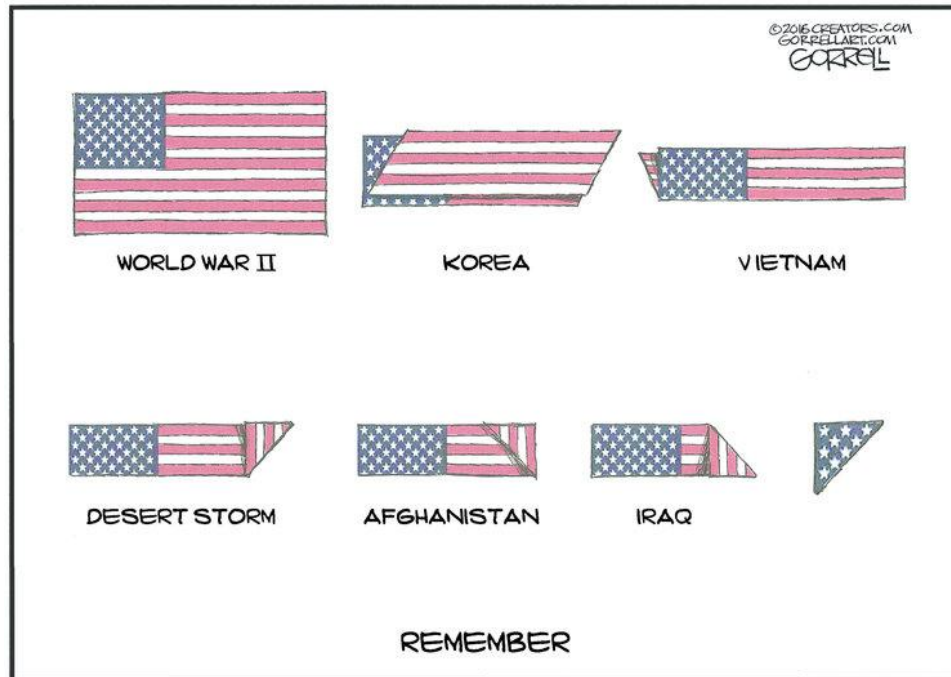


Military Resistance 14E9



[Thanks to SSG N (ret'd) who sent this in. She writes: "More on Dead Buddies Day."]

**Lying Pentagon Shitheads At It
Again:
U.S. Soldiers Caught By
Reporter Fighting ISIS Inside
Syria Wearing Kurdish Military
Insignia:
"An AFP Photographer Saw As
Many As 20 Us Soldiers In Fatisah**

**On Wednesday And Heard Them
Communicating In English”
“Field Commander Hawkar Kobane
Told AFP That ‘Us Forces Are Taking
Part In This Operation’ Alongside His
Own Troops”
“There Are U.S. Forces Using (Anti-Tank)
Tow Missiles To Fire On The Explosives-
Rigged Cars That Daesh Is Using To
Attack”**



Armed men in uniform identified by Syrian Democratic forces as US special operations forces ride in a pickup truck in the village of Fatisah, in the northern Syrian province of Raqa on May 25, 2016 (AFP Photo/Delil Souleiman)

May 26, 2016 by Delil Souleiman, AFP

Fatisah (Syria)

US forces on the ground in northern Syria are helping a major offensive against the Islamic State group in its stronghold of Raqa province, Kurdish-Arab fighters battling the jihadists say.

Near the frontline north of the IS bastion of Raqa city, American commandos climbed onto a low rooftop carrying US-made anti-tank missiles.

"These are US special operations forces and this is why you cannot follow them or take many pictures," said a fighter with the Syrian Democratic Forces, which announced on Tuesday an assault on the jihadists north of Raqa.

Leaning on a partially destroyed home in the village of Fatisah recently seized from IS, SDF field commander Hawkar Kobane told AFP that "US forces are taking part in this operation" alongside his own troops.

"On the rooftop of this house, there are US forces using (anti-tank) TOW missiles to fire on the explosives-rigged cars that Daesh is using to attack the SDF," he said, using an Arabic acronym for IS.

The SDF has also received air support from the US-led air coalition bombing the jihadists in Iraq and Syria.

And this week, the first of 250 members of the US special operations forces were set to arrive in northeast Syria to support the fight, joining dozens of advisers already on the ground.

Though the Pentagon insists the commandos are working away from the frontlines, the troops' presence in Fatisah shows just how close to IS forces they are. [**above: "On the rooftop of this house, there are US forces using (anti-tank) TOW missiles to fire on the explosives-rigged cars that Daesh is using to attack" If that's happening "away from the front lines," the whole operation is fucked. T]**

Several US commandos were photographed wearing the military insignia of the Kurdish People's Protection Units (YPG), which make up the bulk of the SDF.

Pentagon press secretary Peter Cook downplayed the significance of the foreign military patches.

"Special operations forces, when they operate in certain areas, do what they can to, if you will, blend in with the community to enhance their own protection, their own security," Cook said.

Observers questioned the wisdom of such a display of support for Kurdish fighters whom neighboring Turkey -- a NATO ally and vital US partner in the region -- considers an offshoot of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK).

"On a human level, I get it. They are probably doing it in some way to try and present (themselves) as a friendly ally to the locals," said Charles Lister, a senior fellow at the Middle East Institute.

"But the broader reality here is that US-Turkish relations are already on a pretty low level, and I know for a fact that something like this will have stirred significant anger in Ankara -- and that's not a good thing."

Emile Hokayem, a Middle East analyst at the International Institute for Strategic Studies, wrote on Twitter that the move was "politically tone-deaf and counterproductive in this context."

An AFP photographer saw as many as 20 US soldiers in Fatisah on Wednesday and heard them communicating in English.

They refused to speak to journalists but generally appeared less wary than usual about the media presence.

The US soldiers could be seen climbing onto pickup trucks fitted with heavy machine guns and driving across the swathes of agricultural plains that make up northern Raqa province.

Other US soldiers surveyed territory alongside SDF forces identified by the patches on the arms of their uniforms.

"The American forces present here have a lot of experience," Kobane said.

"We will take advantage of their experience to fight terrorism and capture the other villages as quickly as possible with as few casualties as possible."

Another SDF field commander, Baraa al-Ghanem, said US fighters were "present at all positions along the front... They are taking part on the ground and in the air."

"We have a joint operations room with the coalition. We also have special weapons, both heavy and light, and we are facing the problem of mines," he added.

The US forces on Wednesday could be seen accompanying a special unit within the SDF known as the "counterterrorism forces."

The two forces entered a building on the edge of Fatisah used as the town's school, reportedly to carry out a training session on using US weaponry.

Kurds play a dominant role in the US-backed SDF, providing the core of the forces that have pushed back IS in the country's northeast.

The SDF has a total of about 25,000 Kurdish fighters and around 5,000 Arab fighters.

Washington is pushing to bring more Arab forces into the group.

The Syrian war erupted in early 2011 after Bashar al-Assad's forces launched a brutal crackdown on anti-government protests, and has since claimed more than 270,000 lives.

AFGHANISTAN WAR REPORTS

Resistance Action: Bomb Kills Regime Court Staff



Destroyed bus carrying collaborator regime court staff, Kabul. (Xinhua/Omid)

05-26-2016 CCTV.com

At least 11 people were killed and four others wounded when a bomber struck a bus carrying a local court staff in Afghan capital of Kabul on Wednesday.

May 28 2016 By Khaama Press

The administrative director of Kunduz police has been captured by the anti-government armed militants in north of Afghanistan.

According to the local security officials, the administrative director of Kunduz police, was abducted as he was travelling on Kunduz-Takhar highway.

The officials further added that a policeman was also killed as the Taliban insurgents abducted the administrative director from the vicinity of Khanabad district.

May 28 2016 By Khaama Press

At least 6 soldiers of the Afghan National Army (ANA) forces were martyred in fight against terrorism in the past 24 hours, the Ministry of Defense (MoD) said.

According to an operational update by the Ministry of Defense (MoD), the soldiers were martyred while conducting counter-terrorism operations against the internal and external terrorists.

There has been a sharp rise in the casualties of the Afghan national security forces since the start of last year.

**IF YOU DON'T LIKE THE RESISTANCE
RESIST THE OCCUPATION**

MILITARY NEWS



[Thanks to SSG N (ret'd) who sent this in. She writes: "No. they measure the dollars you spend."]

MILITARY RESISTANCE BY EMAIL

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There is no subscription charge. Same address to unsubscribe.

FORWARD OBSERVATIONS



“At a time like this, scorching irony, not convincing argument, is needed.

“Oh had I the ability, and could reach the nation’s ear, I would, pour out a fiery stream of biting ridicule, blasting reproach, withering sarcasm, and stern rebuke.

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

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

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

Frederick Douglass, 1852

**The oppressed are allowed once every few years to decide which particular representatives of the oppressing class are to represent and repress them.
.--Karl Marx**

Agent Orange Children Vietnam 2016



Photograph by Mike Hastie

From: Mike Hastie
To: Military Resistance Newsletter
Sent: May 12, 2016
Subject: Agent Orange Children Vietnam 2016

Full Disclosure

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

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

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

**Ice Cream Parlor Responds Perfectly
To Anti-Muslim Scumbag:
“You Can Give Somebody Else Your
Business”**



Nura Takkish, left, and Malaak Ammari, right, were in a local ice cream shop when they noticed a man being escorted out. Facebook

05/26/2016 by Yasmin Nouh, HuffPost

As a Muslim woman who wears the headscarf in America, 22-year-old Nura Takkish says she expects to be the target of Islamophobia — just not when she and her friends are enjoying ice cream at their neighborhood ice cream parlor.

Takkish was sitting with two of her friends at Andrew's Ice Cream and Dessert in Orange County, California, on Monday, May 23, when they noticed a commotion at the counter.

A customer was being asked to leave for saying "racist and nasty things," the shop's baker, Jessie Noah, later told The Huffington Post.

Takkish's friend Malaak Ammari started to record the incident on her phone.

In the 20-second clip, Noah can be heard saying to the man, "You can give somebody else your business," as she returns him \$3 he spent on ice cream.

"If you can't be nice, we don't want you," Cindy Ramsay, the shop owner's wife, adds.

As he heads to the door, the man points a finger at the two women in headscarves and says, "I don't want them near my country."

"Too bad, we're here," Ammari replies, still filming. "Sucks for you."

"Sucks for me? You'll see what happens," the man replies threateningly. Then Noah walks to the door and closes it as the man walks away.

Takkish says she posted the video on Twitter Monday evening to show how common anti-Muslim bigotry has become.

A report released earlier this month by the Bridge Initiative at Georgetown University states that there were more acts of anti-Muslim violence and vandalism in 2015 than in any year since the Sept. 11 attacks.

And in the month after the terror attacks in Paris and San Bernardino late last year — as presumptive Republican candidate Donald Trump called for a ban on all Muslims from entering the U.S. — hate crimes against Muslims in the U.S. tripled. The Huffington Post has also documented the near-daily acts of harassment, violence and discrimination faced by Muslims in the U.S. in recent months.

But Takkish said she also shared the video because she was so impressed by the way the shop responded to the man.

Noah, who was seen escorting the man out in the video, said she had never experienced such outward racism before, and felt the need to defend the women.

“To treat them as lesser because of their beliefs is not American,” she told HuffPost.

While some on Twitter defended the man’s bigotry, many have also expressed support for the women. Several people have also taken to Yelp to commend the shop.

The encouragement has extended beyond social media.

Greg Ramsay, the shop’s owner, was not present at the time of the incident, but told HuffPost that he received a call from a Muslim community member offering to organize an event encouraging the area’s Muslims to come to the shop and buy ice cream as a way of showing gratitude for the employees’ actions.

“There’s been an expression from a lot of people to say thank you,” Ramsay said.

The day after the incident, the women went back to the shop to thank the employees for defending them.

When they left, Ramsay explained to a couple waiting to order ice cream the reason for the women’s visit.

Ramsay said another woman nearby overheard the story, and she placed a \$20 bill on the counter and said she didn’t want ice cream but would like to pay for whoever ordered ice cream after she left.

When Ramsay explained to the next customers why they didn’t have to pay for ice cream, other people in the shop heard and gave money as well, until Ramsay had \$60 worth of pre-paid ice cream.

“It took me about two to three hours to get rid of it before I could start charging people again for ice cream,” he said.

“I wasn’t trying to solicit money, but I would tell people and they’d like it.”

Where We Are Now:

**“At A Certain Stage Of Their
Development, The Material
Productive Forces Of Society
Come Into Conflict With The
Property Relations Within The
Framework Of Which They Have
Hitherto Operated”**

**“From Forms Of Development Of The
Productive Forces These Relations
Turn Into Their Fetters”**

**“At That Point An Era Of Social
Revolution Begins”**

Preface To A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy, Karl Marx, 1859 [Excerpt]

In the social production of their existence, men inevitably enter into definite, necessary relations, which are independent of their will, namely relations of production corresponding to a determinate stage of the development of their material forces of production.

The totality of these relations of production constitutes the economic structure of society, the real foundation, on which there arises a legal and political superstructure and to which there correspond definite forms of social consciousness.

The mode of production of material life conditions the social, political and intellectual life-process in general.

It is not the consciousness of men that determines their being, but on the contrary it is their social being that determines their consciousness.

At a certain stage of their development, the material productive forces of society come into conflict with the existing relations of production or – what is merely a legal expression for the same thing – with the property relations within the framework of which they have hitherto operated.

From forms of development of the productive forces these relations turn into their fetters.

At that point an era of social revolution begins.

With the change in the economic foundation, the whole immense superstructure is more slowly or more rapidly transformed.

In considering such transformations it is always necessary to distinguish between the material transformation of the economic conditions of production, which can be determined with the precision of natural science, and the legal, political, religious, artistic or philosophic – in short, ideological forms in which men become conscious of this conflict and fight it out.

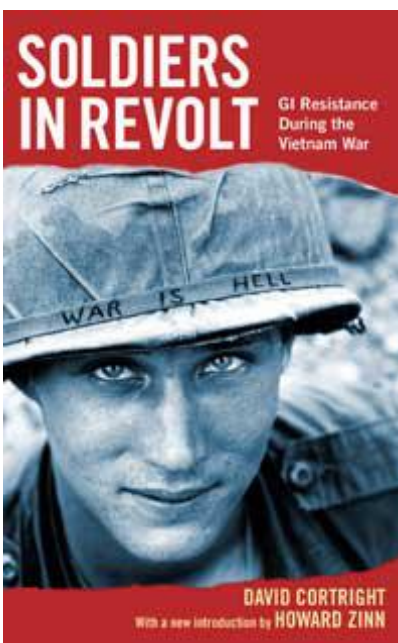
Just as one does not judge an individual by what he thinks about himself, so one cannot judge such a period of transformation by its consciousness, but, on the contrary, this consciousness must be explained from the contradictions of material life, from the conflict existing between the social forces of production and the relations of production.

A social order never perishes before all the productive forces for which it is broadly sufficient have been developed, and new superior relations of production never replace older ones before the material conditions for their existence have matured within the womb of the old society.

Mankind thus inevitably sets itself only such tasks as can solve, since closer examination will always show that the task itself arises only when the material conditions for its solution are already present or at least in the process of formation.

“The Courts Have Issued Several Judgments Which For The First Time Permit The Distribution Of Political Literature Within Military Installations”

“In A Sweeping First Amendment Decision, The Court Declared That The Military Did Not Have The Right To Restrict Access To Parts Of An Installation Generally Open To The Public”



From: SOLDIERS IN REVOLT: DAVID CORTRIGHT, Anchor Press/Doubleday, Garden City, New York, 1975. [Now available in paperback from Haymarket Books]

We have seen numerous examples in which not a lack of authority but its very excessiveness have increased dissension and unrest.

Stern discipline has frequently only exacerbated internal difficulties and strengthened GI resistance.

Servicemen rooted in a society increasingly skeptical of authority and established institutions must inevitably rebel against the arbitrary punitive methods of the military establishment.

The present, medieval system is also fundamentally incompatible with the changed nature of modern military forces. The increasing pace of technological change and introduction of new and sophisticated military job specialties have changed the demands of military service, requiring greater abilities and more individual, initiative on the part of each soldier.

Military discipline and training, derived from times when armies had to be forced into open fire in mass infantry lines, can only impede the individual responsibility required in many modern military occupations.

Moreover, an increasing number of servicemen work in a bureaucratic or technical environment similar to that found in many civilian jobs. Indeed, many now live off post and commute to their forty-hour-a-week military job very much in the manner of the average civilian.

To claim that strict discipline is necessary for proper job performance is absurd.

One of the most controversial subjects of military reform is the administrative discharge system.

Nearly five hundred thousand Vietnam-era veterans have received less-than-honorable separations, often resulting in a lifelong barrier to GI benefits and decent employment.

Since adaptability to the military has little or no relation to one's ability to function in civilian life, the permanent deprivations of a "bad" discharge constitute a vindictive and senseless form of oppression.

Given the frequency with which commanders resorted to discharges as a means of eliminating political opponents, many punitively released veterans must be counted among those who resisted the military and the Vietnam War.

Similarly, the disproportionate number of blacks who received "bad" discharges were often leading activists in the GI movement and in many cases were victims of overt discrimination and repression.

Some may object that proposals for military democracy are hopelessly utopian, that military authorities will never yield to demands for GI rights.

While the ultimate goals of the GI movement are admittedly distant, the resistance effort has not been without impact. Indeed, the pressures of continuous political struggle have resulted in important gains in recent years.

Perhaps the clearest example of progress in the campaign for enlisted rights is the increasing influence of civilian federal courts in the affairs of military discipline — what might be termed "the civilianization of military law."

In the past decade, servicemen have pushed relentlessly for Bill of Rights protections, and, through an unprecedented wave of GI court suits, have persuaded federal judges to assume jurisdiction over many crucial areas of military justice.

The vaguely worded catch-alls, Articles 133 and 134, have been seriously challenged; court-martial defendants have won the right to individual counsel; various unjust and discriminatory regulations have been nullified; the right to on-post distribution of political literature has been granted; etc.

The intrusion of civilian legal standards into the world of the military marks an important and potentially fundamental change in the nature of military law.

There have been literally hundreds of GI court cases, and it would be impossible for us to discuss even a fraction of them here. Rather, we shall review a few of the recent landmark decisions with greatest consequence.

One of the most important of these involved two Fort Ord soldiers, Don Amick and Ken Stolte, who in 1968 distributed a leaflet urging fellow GIs to join an anti-war union. The two were court-martialed under Article 134 for “disloyal statements” and sentenced to three years in prison.

In January 1973, however, Washington Federal District Judge Aubrey Robinson ruled that the Army had incorrectly interpreted the article in charging the two and threw out their convictions.

The Robinson decision was extended two months later, when a Washington Appeals Court declared that Article 134 was in fact unconstitutional because of vagueness and inadequate standards of guilt. The case involved Marine Pfc Marl Avreeh, who had been convicted in Da Nang, during 1969, of anti-war activities.

The courts have issued several judgments which for the first time permit the distribution of political literature within military installations.

In November of 1972, the Supreme Court ruled that the conviction of antiwar activist Tom Flower for distributing literature at Fort Sam Houston was unconstitutional.

In a sweeping First Amendment decision, the court declared that the military did not have the right to restrict access to parts of an installation generally open to the public.

In a following case, *Jenness v. Forbes*, a Rhode Island district court decided that Socialist Workers Party candidate Linda Jenness could not be prevented from distributing political literature at Quonset NAS.

MORE:

Vietnam Days:

Fixin' To Die Rag: 1969

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LBdeCxJmcAo>

[And Two More At No Extra Charge]

Fortunate Son:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V7WtVJSJQaM&NR=1>

We Gotta Get Out Of This Place:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lo_6UtzBf28

ANNIVERSARIES

May 26, 1838: Infamous Anniversary



Carl Bunin Peace History May 21-27

U.S. General Winfield Scott ordered the forced removal of the Cherokee Indians from the east to the “Indian Nation” (what is now Oklahoma).

Approximately one quarter of the 10,000 died on this march called “The Trail of Tears.”

May 29, 1932: Betrayed Veterans March On DC



The St. Louis contingent of the Bonus Expeditionary Force is pictured here as it starts for Washington, D.C., in May 1932.

Carl Bunin Peace History May 28-June 3

In the depths of the Great Depression, the “Bonus Expeditionary Force,” a group of 1,000 World War I veterans seeking cash payments for their veterans’ bonus certificates, arrived in Washington, D.C.

By mid-June, they had set up a massive “Hooverville,” a contemporary term for an encampment of the homeless.

One month later, other veteran groups made their way to the nation’s capital, swelling the Bonus Marchers to nearly 20,000 strong, most of them unemployed veterans in difficult financial straits.

In direct violation of the Posse Comitatus Act, they were violently disbanded by the Army in July.

**May 30, 1937:
The Memorial Day Massacre:
Chicago Police Cowards Murder
Striking Steel Workers:
“All But Four Of The Fifty-Four Gunshot
Wounds Were To The Side Or Back”**



Carl Bunin Peace History May 28-June 3

1000 striking steel workers (and members of their families), on their way to picket at the Republic Steel plant in south Chicago where they were organizing a union, were stopped by the Chicago Police.

In what became known as the “Memorial Day Massacre,” police shot and killed 10 fleeing workers, wounded 30 more, and beat 55 so badly they required hospitalization.

The Memorial Day Massacre of 1937

uhigh.ilstu.edu [Excerpts]

The 1930s was a period of economic unrest for the United States. Following the prosperous “roaring twenties”, the Great Depression hit the general population hard. Many employees were fired and those who were not lost much of their former salary.

Then, in 1933, as part of Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal, the National Recovery Act was passed. One of its most important concessions to laborers was the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

The number of strikes nationwide grew to the highest amount in American history.

When the National Recovery Act was declared unconstitutional in 1935, Congress was still sympathetic to the young labor unions that had been formed under it. They soon passed the Wagner Act, or National Labor Relations Act, to reassert the rights of the laborers.

By the 1930s the steel industry had survived much adversity, yet there were still changes to come.

The Committee for Industrial Organization, (CIO), was founded in November 1935.

Encouraged by the CIO, the steel industry became one of the first to begin organizing under the Wagner Act. Accordingly, on June 17, 1936 The Steel Workers Organizing Committee, (SWOC), was created. The industry itself did not accept this movement.

Many companies began to stock up on tear-gas, firearms, and ammunition as well as, refining their espionage and police systems.

After a long struggle for further organization and acceptance within the steel industry, the United States Steel Corporation, (the leading producer of steel, dubbed “Big Steel”), signed an agreement recognizing SWOC. This contract allowed for five dollar a day wages in addition to a 40-hour week with time-and-a-half for overtime. By May 1937, there were 110 firms under contract.

Still, some companies refused to sign. In response, SWOC called its first strike involving 25,000 workmen against Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation. Thirty-six hours later, the corporation agreed to a Labor Board election. The union won 17,028 to 7,207.

Despite this enormous victory, a combination of "Little Steel" companies including Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, Inland Steel, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube, refused to sign.

Their leaders had strong anti-union attitudes and felt that the U.S. steel decision to "surrender" to SWOC was a betrayal. Tom Girdler, chairman of the Board of Republic Steel, was one particularly influential anti-union spokesperson.

The company anticipated a strike so they placed a stockpile of industrial munitions at various plants of Republic Steel.

Then, on May 26, 1937, SWOC decided to strike three of the "Little Steel" companies: Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, and Inland. Most of the plants ceased production during the strike; they were willing to wait it out because the steelworkers' union strike benefits were meager.

Picket lines were set up at these plants to prevent any attempt to reopen them.

However, Republic Steel remained defiant and refused to close all of its plants. They even housed non-union workers in the plant, so they could continue working without the hassle of picket lines outside.

One of these plants was the Republic Steel South Chicago Plant.

One half of this plant's 2,200 employees had joined the strike. When the walkout began on May 26, the police interfered in an attempt to prevent other non-committed workers from joining the cause. The SWOC organizers attempted to form a picket line in front of the gate.

Police Captain James Mooney, despite the fact that the picketers were peaceful, broke up the line and arrested 23 people who refused to move. The rest were forced to 117th Street, 2 blocks from the plant.

Because of this action, the police no longer played an impartial role in the strike. Instead, they were clearly supportive of Republic.

Strike headquarters were established in Sam's Place, at 113th and Green Bay Avenue.

Chicago mayor, Edward J. Kelley, announced in the Chicago Tribune that peaceful picketing would be permitted. In response to this article, the strikers attempted to establish pickets, but were turned away.

On the next day, at around 5:00 PM, another attempt was made to picket. The marchers marched from Sam's Place to 117th Street. There were a few policemen present, but the marchers continued west towards Burley Avenue.

Once the marchers reached Buffalo the police line had strengthened a great deal. The workers continued and fighting broke out. The police used clubs to fight the workers back. A few had drawn revolvers without orders and discharged them in the air. No one was killed, but there were several bloody heads.

May 28 was a quiet day, but the marchers were upset with police actions.

Nick Fontecchio, a Union leader, called for a mass meeting at Sam's Place the next day, Memorial Day Sunday. Captain Mooney received an anonymous report that on Sunday an attempt would be made to invade the plant to drive out the remaining non-union workers. He did not check the rumor, but proceeded to station 264 policemen on duty at the Republic Steel Mill.

By 3:00 p.m. on May 30, 1937, a crowd of around 1500 strikers had gathered. It was a sunny, warm day with the temperature at around 88 degrees.

Many of the union members and supporters had brought along their wives and children to join in this almost festive gathering organized by SWOC leader Joe Hunt. Several speakers addressed various labor issues most importantly, the right to organize and picket.

Some resolutions were approved to send to government officials concerning police conduct at the Republic plant. It was then moved to march to the plant and establish a mass picket.

When this was approved about 1000 people went into formation behind two American flags. Instead of marching south down Green Bay Avenue, they turned onto a dirt road across an open prairie chanting, "CIO, CIO!"

When the police, saw this they moved their position from 117th street between Green Bay and Burley Avenue to across the dirt road, just north of 117th on Burley.

The 200 police were in double file and watched the approaching marchers with their clubs drawn. The Republic mill had armed some of the officers with non-regulation clubs and tear gas.

The marchers met the police line and demanded that their rights to picket be recognized by the police letting them through.

They were "commanded in the name of the law to disperse", but the picketers persisted. This continued for several minutes. While marchers armed themselves with rocks and branches, foul language was passed between the two parties. Tension was mounting.

Recording all of this was cameraman Orland Lippert. Unfortunately, he was changing lenses at the start of the actual violence. This has caused some dispute as to which side initiated the fighting. The following account, determined at the hearings under Senator Robert LaFollette, is generally accepted.

Police were trying to prevent marchers from outflanking their line.

As some strikers began to retreat a stick flew from the back of the line towards the police. Instantaneously, tear gas bombs were thrown at the marchers. The next few moments were total chaos.

More objects were thrown at the police by the marchers.

Acting without orders, several policemen in the front drew their revolvers and fired point blank at the marcher's ranks, many of whom were beginning to retreat.

The actual shooting only continued for fifteen seconds, but the violence did not end there. Using their clubs, the police beat anyone in their paths, including women and children.

During this time, arrests were also made. Patrol wagons were filled to twice the mandated capacity of 8 prisoners. The injured were not even taken directly to local hospitals.

As a result of this atrocity, four marchers were fatally shot and six were mortally wounded. Thirty others suffered gunshot wounds.

Thirty-eight were hospitalized due to injuries from the beatings and still thirty more required other medical treatment.

It is noteworthy that all but four of the fifty-four gunshot wounds were to the side or back and one victim was shot four times.

There were minor police casualties with thirty-five reported injuries, (no gunshot wounds), but only three needed overnight hospital care.

After the riot, sympathetic strikers fervently protested the police brutality. On the other hand, the press, especially the Chicago Tribune, portrayed the marchers as communist conspirators who had essentially attacked the police and attempted to throw out non-union workers.

The LaFollette Committee investigated this tragedy and came to four conclusions.

First, the police had no right to limit the number of peaceful pickets and that the march was not aimed at freeing remaining plant workers.

Second, the police should have halted the march with limited violence, if this action is even justifiable.

Third, the force used by the police was excessive and the marcher's only methods of provocation were abusive language and throwing of isolated missiles.

Fourth, the police could have avoided the bloodshed.

In addition to those killed in the Memorial Day Massacre, 6 other union members lost their lives in pickets of the "Little Steel" strike of 1937. In fact, the "Little Steel" strike is surpassed by few in the areas of viciousness, press distortion, suppression of rights, and police brutality.

The strike was called off when the many hardships suffered began to demoralize union workers. However, in August of 1941, under legal pressure, the Little Steel companies agreed to cease the committing of unfair labor practices. A year later, they signed their first contract recognizing the new union, United Steelworkers of America.

The massacre has been referred to as the “blackest day of modern labor history”, but the sacrifices of these workers were not in vain. Little Steel had only delayed the inevitable march of unionism in America.

STUCK ON STUPID

A Piece Of Spam

From: "Special Report:" <OBYXBmt@GYXYQGf.dealsyouwant
To: Military Resistance Newsletter
Subject: Trump Credits his Success to this Small Brain Pill
Date: May 28, 2016 1:45 AM

Military Resistance In PDF Format?
If you prefer PDF to Word format, email:
contact@militaryproject.org

CLASS WAR REPORTS

France Gripped By Spreading Strike:

**“Major Roads Blocked, 40 % Of
Gas Stations In Paris Region Hit
By Partial Or Total Shortages”**

Workers At Nuclear Power Plants Walk Out;



Demonstrations in Le Havre, northwest France, on Thursday. PHOTO: AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE/GETTY IMAGES



Striking workers blocked access to the nuclear-power plant at Nogent-sur-Marne during a protest against working class incomes on Thursday. PHOTO: AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE/GETTY IMAGES



French police fight protesters blocking a fuel depot after trade unionists erected a burning barricade to block the entrance of a refinery in Douchy-les-Mines, northern France, EPA/THIBAUT VANDERMERSCH

May 26, 2016 By WILLIAM HOROBIN and INTI LANDAURO, Wall Street Journal & 25 May 2016 by Chris Stevenson, The Independent [Excerpts]

PARIS—Strikes and demonstrations against the Socialist government’s labor overhauls intensified on Thursday with workers at nuclear-power plants voting to walk out and protesters blocking major roads around the country.

The walkouts at the country’s 19 nuclear plants—which provide more than three-quarters of power to households and businesses in France—come after the CGT union blocked refineries this week, causing shortages at gas stations across the country.

The leftist union says it has already succeeded in reducing production at eight nuclear plants and won’t back down unless a labor bill winding through Parliament is dropped.

“Workers are determined to have their demands taken into account,” the energy and mining branch of the CGT said.

The unions staged a protest that gathered between 18,000 and 19,000 people in the streets of Paris.

Clashes with the police erupted in the late afternoon, injuring five protesters and four police officers. A group of 36 violent protesters were detained by the police.

The strikes at power stations won’t lead to blackouts, although they could force the country to import electricity, a spokesman at Electricité de France SA said.

That risks hurting the French economy just as growth is picking up and statistics show a fall in the number of jobless people.

“Good grief, are people patriots or not in these times?” Prime Minister Manuel Valls said in an interview with BFM TV. “It is irresponsible.”

The upheaval appears set to continue as the government refuses to back down on key elements of the labor bill.

Faced with protests in April, Socialist President François Hollande watered down his plans to shake up the labor code, leaving him now with little room for maneuver without completely dropping the bill.

The labour reforms which the government has worked hard to push through aim to make it easier for firms to fire workers.

In its current format, the labor bill would give companies greater margin to negotiate directly with their employees on pay and conditions, circumventing the rules imposed by sector-wide unions.

The CGT says it would dismantle protective labour regulation and undermine workers’ rights.

“Withdrawing the bill is not possible. Withdrawing it would mean it’s impossible for this government or any government other to reform,” Mr. Valls said.

The strikes in France have had an impact on international markets as oil and gas import terminals are being blocked.

France is a net importer of oil and gas, but the country supplies oil, gas and refined products to other countries. Some of the gas and oil not shipped to France could be diverted to the spot market, said gas terminal operator Elengy. Any added supply on the spot market could affect prices.

Against the backdrop of blockades by truck drivers and strikes at oil refineries, the state has dipped into the country’s strategic fuel reserves to resupply gas stations and police have been sent to lift blockades at some of France’s refineries and oil-storage facilities.

France has used three of its 115 days of fuel reserves to deal with the shortages so far, Junior Minister for Transportation, Alain Vidalies, acknowledged, adding that about 40 per cent of gas stations in the Paris region have been hit by partial or total shortages.

Six out of eight oil refineries are said to be wholly or partially blocked,

The situation remains tense as the leftist CGT has begun blocking oil-import terminals and plans to continue strikes in several sectors.

There will be another day of protests in Paris on June 14 when the senate is due to start debating the labor bill.

To get the bill through Parliament, the government already had to resort to special constitutional measures to bypass a vote in the National Assembly, the lower house.

Around 50 Socialist lawmakers in the majority said they would vote against the bill and attempted to stage a no-confidence vote to bring down the government.

There were some signs Thursday of wavering within the government. French Finance Minister Michel Sapin—a long-term ally of Mr. Hollande—said Article 2 in the bill, which refers to giving employers more powers to negotiate directly with workers, “should perhaps be altered.”

Mr. Valls retorted minutes later in a radio interview saying that while improvements are always possible, the philosophy of the bill should not be altered. “We won’t change Article 2,” he said.

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OCCUPATION PALESTINE

**Union Bureaucrats Defy Vote By
Union Members To Support
Boycott Of Israel:
They Order Vote Suppressed;
United Auto Workers Union
Management Bosses Hate And Fear
Union Democracy;**

“An Attempted Ban On Even Raising The Debate Within The UAW”

26 May 2016 by Ali Abunimah, The Electronic Intifada [Excerpts]

Posted at [Labor for Palestine](#)

In 2014, UAW Local 2865, which currently represents 14,000 graduate student workers at the University of California, became the first US union to join the BDS movement in a landslide vote.

But executives at the parent union, the United Auto Workers, nullified the vote last December.

In a decision issued on 16 May, the UAW’s Public Review Board (PRB) rejected an appeal against the nullification.

The 27-page ruling “to uphold nullification of the BDS vote ... is based solely on a thread of anti-democratic thinking that misrepresents basic facts,” the solidarity caucuses of UAW 2865, GEO-UAW 2322 and GSOC-UAW 2110 said in a joint statement.

According to the statement, “(the review board posits) that because the UAW International president signed a letter opposing BDS in 2007 – without any record of discussion or debate among the [International Executive Board], let alone the membership – the international union now holds a position against BDS, and subordinate Locals cannot assert a different position.”

“The (Public Review Board) ignored the clear language of the resolution, which simply called on the UAW [International Executive Board] to change its current position of investment in multinational corporations that enable human rights abuses,” the solidarity caucuses state.

The nullification of the vote represents “an attempted ban on even raising the debate within the UAW,” they add.

A leading Israel lobby group has welcomed the UAW’s decision to overturn a democratic vote.

“We applaud the Public Review Board for declaring that UAW Local 2865 had no authority to subvert the UAW International’s position opposing the BDS movement,” Dean Schramm, the American Jewish Committee’s Los Angeles regional president, said.

Schramm accused union members of promoting “polarizing political propaganda and misinformation promoted by the BDS movement, which seeks to delegitimize Israel’s right to exist.”

In contrast to its opposition to the struggle for Palestinian rights, the UAW strongly supported divestment from apartheid South Africa. In 1978, the union withdrew all its money from banks that made loans there.

It also pulled pension fund investments from firms complicit in human rights abuses in South Africa.

“This decision cannot erase the fact that increasing numbers of UAW members stand in solidarity with Palestinian workers,” Local 2865 BDS Caucus member Jennifer Mogannam said, adding that thousands of union members disagree with the position on BDS stated by the UAW president almost a decade ago.

Union leaders “cannot just reach into a dusty file cabinet to shut down the growing number of members who want to discuss and change the union’s position on BDS,” Mogannam added.

“Already, the clear will of the membership of three UAW locals is to support our Palestinian counterparts, including workers and broader society, in their struggle against racism, dispossession and apartheid,” said Joe Keady, a rank and file member of GEO-UAW 2322.

“Despite the attempts of top-down ... officials to crush our union democracy, the tide of rank and-file support is against them,” Keady added.

“We will work hard to implement the will of our members until Palestinians have won justice, freedom and equality.”

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