

Military Resistance 14F5

Orlando

Comment: T

Religious fanatics who believe that other people deserve death for their sexual preferences are found in everywhere in the world, professing different religions to justify their barbarism.

They merit the death they intend to inflict, regardless of what religion they profess, regardless of their nation of residence.

It is reasonable and proper for persons of non-traditional sexual preferences in the United States to exercise their second amendment right to bear arms for their self-defense, and use them when attacked when it necessary to do so.

Christian Pastor Says Gays 'Worthy Of Death' At Conference With 3 ...

www.thenewcivilrights_movement.com/.../christian_pastor_says_gays_worthy_of_death_at_conference_with_3_gop_presidential_candidates

Nov 6, 2015 ... So today, Pastor Swanson took to the stage and told attendees once again that gays should be killed. Twice, according to Right Wing Watch.

Gays Should Be Executed - The Christian Post

www.christianpost.com/.../bible-says-gays-should-be-executed-and-i-believe-every-word-says-arizona-pastor-99583/

Jul 8, 2013 ... Pastor Sparks Anger by Saying 'Gays Should Be Executed'

Biblical Literalist Stones Gay Man To Death

<https://www.truthwinsout.org/blog/2011/03/15373/>

Christian proposes bill which makes it legal to murder gay people ...

metro.co.uk/.../christian-lawyer-proposes-bill-which-makes-it-legal-to-murder-gay-people-5117125/

Mar 23, 2015 ... A Christian Californian lawyer has proposed a bill which would make it legal to kill gays. the Bible says to kill gays.

“We Want Food!”
Hunger Stalks Venezuelans:
“A Mother Is Shot Dead Fleeing
Police After Hundreds Storm
Warehouses”
"Behind All This Is The President, The
Rat In His Palace, Eating Riches While
We Fight To Buy Pasta"



A woman shows a flour package outside a supermarket as they denounce food shortage in Caracas, Venezuela, June 11, 2016. REUTERS/Ivan Alvarado/File Photo

Jun 12, 2016 BY GIRISH GUPTA AND ALEXANDRA ULMER, Reuters. (Additional reporting by Anggy Polanco in San Cristobal, Mircely Guanipa in Punto Fijo and Manuel Hernandez in Maracaibo.; Editing by Andrew Cawthorne and Steve Orlofsky) [Excerpts]

CARACAS

A young woman faints in the heat as hundreds fight for pasta, screaming they are hungry.

Slum-dwellers and armed gangs wait for nightfall to hijack food trucks or ransack stores.

A mother is shot dead fleeing police after hundreds storm warehouses.

Food riots and violent looting have become a daily occurrence across scarcity-struck Venezuela and a major problem for the struggling leftist government of President Nicolas Maduro.

Despite hours in lines, Venezuelans increasingly find that coveted supplies of subsidized flour and rice run out before they can buy them.

Many are skipping meals, getting by on mangoes stripped from trees - or taking matters into their own hands.

On a recent morning in the rundown, garbage-strewn Caracas district of El Valle, some 200 people pushed up against police guarding a supermarket as they chanted, "We want food!" and "Loot it!" A few at the front were allowed in for two bags of pasta each.

"We're not eating. People are desperate for a looting," said mother-of-three Miza Colmenares, 55, who had spent the night in line and not eaten since the previous day when she had eggs for breakfast.

One young woman fainted in the heat, an elderly lady cried uncontrollably on the sidewalk and the seething crowd chased away a government supporter.

Supermarkets have become flashpoints across Venezuela, one of the world's most violent countries. More than 10 lootings occur every day now, according to the Venezuelan Observatory of Violence, and are increasing in the usually more insulated capital.

More than a quarter of the 641 protests last month were for food, according to a tally by the Venezuelan Observatory of Social Conflict, a figure that has risen every month this year.

Venezuela's angry streets are arguably a bigger threat for Maduro than the political opposition, which is pushing to remove him via a recall referendum this year.

One recent food protest came within blocks of the Miraflores presidential palace.

It is a remarkable turnaround for a government which prided itself on social welfare programs such as Cuban-staffed medical posts and subsidized supermarkets. It won elections time-and-time again thanks to devoted support from Venezuela's poor.

But with their beloved former president, Hugo Chavez, dead for three years and the economy deteriorating rapidly, many former "Chavistas" have turned on Maduro.

"Behind all this is the president, the rat in his palace, eating riches while we fight to buy pasta," said homemaker Maria Perez, 31, once a Chavez supporter, at the El Valle supermarket.

Maduro accuses the opposition of hoarding food to stoke unrest, an argument convincing fewer and fewer people.

When Socialist Party community organizer Pedro Gonzalez, 58, told a Reuters reporter the unrest at El Valle was "orchestrated by the country's opposition," he was chased away by angry bystanders.

The opposition says the government's distorted currency controls and crumbling state-led economic system are to blame.

For months now, groups have ransacked delivery trucks that crash or suffer flat tires. But in recent weeks, there has been an increase in frustrated shoppers storming supermarkets after food runs out as well as cases of communities or armed gangs organizing lootings, sometimes reportedly to re-sell the goods.

In the small roadside town of Tacuato in the remote Paraguana peninsula late last month, residents and delinquents frustrated after spending the night in line for no food decided to loot the next passing truck.

"If you have a son who says, 'Mommy I want my bottle,' and you don't have milk to give him, in a moment like that you don't think of anything else and you grab everything you can for your family," said one woman, asking to remain anonymous to avoid compromising her job.

Also in late May, a group stormed a small store in the Andean state of Tachira after the owner declined to sell all the corn flour she had, preferring to keep some for the next day.

"They waited for nightfall, watched me get on the bus ... and some 70 people came up, hooded and armed," said the store owner, who asked to remain anonymous for fear of retaliation. They stole a TV, cash, and eight bags of flour, said the owner, who has not dared re-open her store.

Much of Caracas' Petare slum, one of Latin America's largest, was a ghost town one recent morning after a night of lootings and food protests that spooked shopowners from opening.

Authorities said one person was shot dead during the melees.

A policeman is being charged in Tachira after a woman was gunned down following a looting attempt earlier this month.

With imports shrinking and local production ailing, Venezuelans fear lootings will only increase.

On a recent day in affluent eastern Caracas, dozens waiting outside a supermarket started shouting that they be sold two packs of pasta instead of one. Managers briefly closed up, demanded the crowd calm down, and re-opened 10 minutes later - caving in to shoppers' demands for fear of unrest.

Amid the tensions, Venezuelans are increasingly drawing parallels with the 1989 'Caracazo' - roughly translated as 'Caracas disaster' - when hundreds died in riots and looting sparked by a fuel price increase amid an economic crisis.

"We're going to tire of this. There will be something like the 'Caracazo' for sure," said Yubisai Blanco, 40, clutching her two bags of pasta after seven hours in line.

MILITARY NEWS

Okinawa Murder Case Heightens Outcry Over U.S. Military “We Are Still A Colony” “The Okinawa Prefectural Assembly Passed A Resolution Demanding That All United States Marines Be Removed From The Island”



Where the body of a 20-year-old woman was found on Okinawa last month. Adam Dean for The New York Times



Peace activists protesting plans to expand an American Marine base, Camp Schwab, on Okinawa. Adam Dean for The New York Times

June 4, 2016 by JONATHAN SOBLE, The New York Times

OKINAWA, Japan — Memorial Day weekend is normally party time on Gate Street, a seedy strip of bars and clubs outside a giant United States Air Force base here.

During this year's holiday, though, Gate Street was all but deserted, its customers — young Americans from the military installations that blanket much of this southern Japanese island — barred by their superiors from partying in public.

The reason: a recent murder that has angered Okinawans and damaged relations between Tokyo and Washington.

The killing of the 20-year-old Okinawan woman, whose body was found decomposing in a suitcase last month, has been linked to an American military contractor who is a Marine veteran.

The outcry after the man, Kenneth Franklin Shinzato, was arrested on May 19 has been so strong that Prime Minister Shinzo Abe protested publicly to President Obama during the president's recent trip to Japan.

The unusual rebuke over a criminal case by another head of state marred a visit that was otherwise carefully choreographed to celebrate friendly relations and included Mr. Obama's historic visit to Hiroshima. Mr. Abe, at a joint news conference, professed "shock" over the murder and asked Mr. Obama "to understand the feelings of the Japanese people" and strengthen military discipline.

Mr. Shinzato has not yet been formally charged, a decision that can take weeks in Japan. His lawyer has declined to comment.

Okinawans have complained for years about violence, noise and other problems associated with American bases. But this murder case is threatening to ratchet up opposition to the United States' large military presence, which dates to the end of World War II.

"We've heard apologies and promises of prevention hundreds of times, for decades, but it hasn't had any effect," said Okinawa's governor, Takeshi Onaga. Okinawans still bitterly remember a 1995 rape of a 12-year-old girl involving two Marines and a Navy sailor, which led to protests, as well as more recent episodes.

Mr. Onaga was once the leader of the local chapter of Mr. Abe's right-leaning Liberal Democratic Party, but he has broken with the prime minister over the issue of America's military footprint, which he wants greatly reduced. Half of the 50,000 American military personnel in Japan are stationed here, and United States facilities take up one-fifth of Okinawan land.

Anger is increasingly reflected in the politics of Okinawa, where local elections are being held on Sunday. Late last month, the Okinawa Prefectural Assembly passed a resolution demanding that all United States Marines be removed from the island, its strongest censure of the American military to date. Local elections are being held on Sunday.

The spot where the woman's body was found, in woods beside a golf course, has been covered with hundreds of offerings of flowers, food and drink.

"The Okinawa Prefectural Assembly Passed A Resolution Demanding That All United States Marines Be Removed From The Island"

The furor is erupting at a sensitive time for Okinawa, and for Japan, and the growing wealth and power of China has sharpened the debate about the island's future.

Mr. Abe is seeking to reinforce its position as a military outpost by building a new but widely contested base for the Marines and expanding Japan's own military assets. Japan's Self-Defense Forces began operating a sophisticated new radar station this year on the tiny island of Yonaguni, part of Okinawa Prefecture, to monitor Chinese naval activity in the East China Sea.

But at the same time, Asia's new prosperity is opening up other possibilities.

These were on display 40 minutes south of Gate Street in Naha, Okinawa's capital, where tourists from Taiwan, China and South Korea thronged the city's shopping streets and hotels. Foreign tourism was up 70 percent last year. Airlines are adding new international flights to the semitropical island, while more Asian cruise lines are docking at Naha's port.

“Okinawa used to be an object of pity in Japan, but now it’s a brand,” said Hiroshi Meguro, a former research fellow at the Institute of Okinawan Studies at Hosei University in Tokyo.

The bases never made Okinawans rich: The prefecture has the lowest per-capita income in Japan, one-third below the national average. Now, dependence on them is in decline, Mr. Meguro said, and with it Okinawans’ tolerance for the problems they bring.

Some in Okinawa would like to follow the example of the Philippines, which pushed out the American military in the early 1990s and redeveloped a major Navy base, at Subic Bay, into a lucrative resort destination.

“When it comes to the economy and tourism, it’s ‘Welcome, China,’” Mr. Meguro said. “Of course, it glosses over the fact that the Philippines has started to invite American forces back because it’s being menaced by China.”

Hiroji Yamashiro, a retired local civil servant, said that he wanted Okinawa to become a tourist center, but that the bases stood in the way.

He spends most days protesting outside the gates of Camp Schwab, a Marine armory and firing range in the north that the Japanese and American governments want to radically expand by filling in a bay and building a pair of aircraft runways.

The plan illustrates the complexities facing Japanese and American policy makers. The expanded base is intended to replace another facility to the south, Marine Corps Air Station Futenma, which sits in the middle of a crowded city and has been the object of some of the most vigorous complaints by Okinawans. A Marine helicopter crashed just outside its walls in 2004, damaging a university.

Tokyo and Washington agreed two decades ago to shift much of Futenma’s equipment and personnel to Schwab. But local opposition has blocked the move, and work on the project was frozen before it really began.

On a boat ride around the bay, Mr. Yamashiro pointed to nearly uninterrupted beaches surrounding Camp Schwab. A couple of young men with military haircuts and snorkels had a small island inside its perimeter to themselves. Mr. Yamashiro said they should be replaced by far larger numbers of Chinese and Taiwanese tourists.

“The future is opening up in front of us, but the Japanese government is blocking it,” Mr. Yamashiro said.

Successive Japanese and American governments have struggled to find a satisfactory solution to the Futenma issue. Deadlines to start construction at Schwab have come and gone, holding up a broader reorganization of United States forces in Japan that would move some troops off Okinawa to Guam. But critics of the long-stalled plan, including Mr. Onaga, the governor, are holding out for a more drastic drawdown.

“Okinawa is isolated, physically and in people’s minds,” said Susumu Inamine, the mayor of Nago, where Camp Schwab is situated.

He does not want the base expanded, and has rebuffed offers of subsidies from the government in Tokyo that are contingent on his accepting the plan. "For the government, it's a faraway place where what happens doesn't impose any pain on the mainland," he said.

The local authorities have little say over base policy. But they can hold up projects with tactics like withholding construction permits. The prefectural government recently fought Tokyo to a standstill in court over the expansion plan. A judge persuaded both sides to return to the negotiating table in March, but neither has shown signs of retreating.

"We'll keep delaying until 2020, then 2030," Mr. Inamine said. "The question is, can the U.S. wait that long before looking for another option?"

Many Americans in Okinawa feel the military has been unfairly demonized. They point to crime statistics that show United States personnel are arrested at lower rates than locals. Still, some sympathize with Okinawans' sense that the United States occupation of their island, which formally concluded in 1972, has never truly ended.

Part of the problem is that the American military's presence extends across the whole island, said a retired member of the Air Force who has lived in Japan for three decades and was stationed at various bases across Japan. Today, he manages several businesses in Okinawa, including one that does contract work for the military, and like other Americans with base connections, he requested anonymity to speak.

Michio Sakima, the owner of the Sakima Art Museum next to the Futenma base, said Okinawans' anger over the recent killing reflected pent-up political frustration as much as the brutal nature of the crime.

His museum shares a fence with the base, and Futenma's closing would relieve Mr. Sakima of the noise of jets and helicopters. But he opposes moving the Marines to Camp Schwab, he said, on the grounds that it would entrench the military presence on the island.

"We are still a colony," he said. "When a serious crime happens, that's when our real feelings come out."

YOUR INVITATION:

Comments, arguments, articles, and letters from service men and women, and veterans, are especially welcome. Write to Box 126, 2472 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10025 or email contact@militaryproject.org: Name, I.D., withheld unless you request publication.

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.”

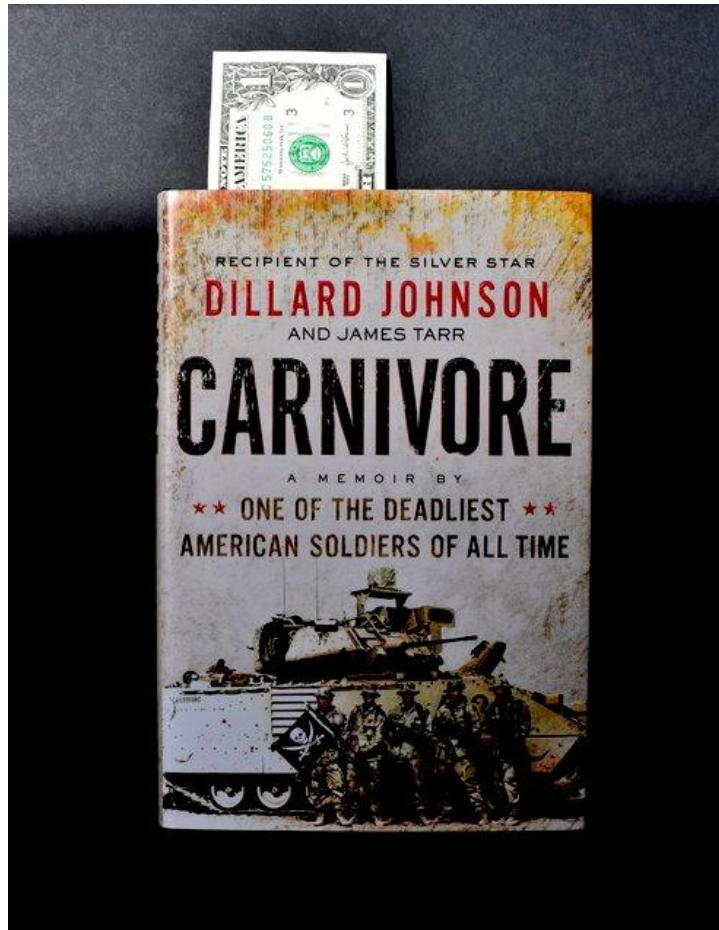
Frederick Douglass, 1852

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

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

-- Leon Trotsky; The History of the Russian Revolution

Carnivore In War



From: Mike Hastie
To: Military Resistance Newsletter
Sent: June 12, 2016
Subject: Carnivore In War

Carnivore In War

**For the love of money is the root of all evil.
1 Timothy 6:10**

As I was putting this image together, I read the horrible news that an American citizen walked into a night club in Orlando, Florida and murdered 50 people, and wounded more than 50 others. The American people of course will be absolutely shocked over this, and wonder why anything like this could happen. Why do American citizens buy automatic weapons and go on killing rampages all across America? Where does this kind of pathology come from? Well, it's right in front of us.

Mike Hastie
Army Medic Vietnam
June 12, 2016

Great states have no permanent friends, only permanent interests.
Lord Palmerston

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

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

FROM D DAY TO DRONES
“If I Was An Islamic State Fighter,
I’d Jump Out Of My Trench And
Wave Encouragingly At The
Gunships And Drones”
“Come On, Americans!”
“Show The World Again How You Punish
Muslims To Bring Me More Recruits!”





From: Clancy Sigal]
To: Military Resistance Newsletter
Subject: D DAY TO DRONES
Date: Jun 5, 2016 6:33 PM

by Clancy Sigal

June 6 D-Day – the “longest day” – is my personal Memorial Day when spontaneous memories flood back of soldier friends, one of whom I lost on D-plus-one storming ashore.

Also, the 8th Infantry Regiment, which I joined after they returned from Europe, was the first surface-borne Allied unit to hit Normandy at Utah beach, and I had a chance to talk to some of the (very few) survivors. All this, and my cable TV is currently full of John Wayne parachuting into St Mere Eglise and Tom Hanks saving Private Ryan and romantic dilemmas in D Day The Sixth of June.

This year I first noticed something peculiar about those movies which show, as an afterthought, war damage to French civilians. The casual nature of these scenes – wrecked homes and corpses - stuck in my mind. It’s only collateral damage so let’s move on.

A little research tells a different story. In WW2 between 50,000 and 60,000 French civilians were killed by Allied bombs – more than Hitler’s Luftwaffe killed Britons in the Nazi air war. When I landed later with other infantry replacements at Le Havre the tricolors that greeted us were wrapped in black crepe because Allied bombers had destroyed the city and killed 5000 citizens.

It was all part of the American and British air generals’ mind-set which put a priority on high level “strategic” or “area” bombing allegedly aimed at military targets but really designed to break the enemy’s morale and will to fight. If a bunch of French, Dutch and Belgians were under the B-17 flight path, tant pis.

This “strategy”, which obliterated cities like Dresden and Hamburg, failed entirely. Despite enormous human losses from fire-storm raids the Germans fought to the very last day. Nothing beat the Germans except (loathsome phrase) “boots on the ground” some of which were worn by kids from my neighborhood.

In the Pacific Gen. Le May's similar God-like fire-raising raid on Tokyo – the most deadly in history – killed 100,000 civilians almost entirely old women, mothers and children since the city had lost most of its men to the military.

And then I remembered an incident the great historian Howard Zinn talked about. As a young man in WW2 he was a lead bombardier over European targets. On one raid he dropped napalm on Royan a French seaside resort. Later, visiting Royan, he learned he'd killed 1000 French civilians for no good reason but to advance the career of US military officials.

His conclusion? "(It) suggests that the history of bombing – and no one has bombed more than this nation – is a history of endless atrocities."

In WW2 the air generals loved unreal terms like "surgical strike" and "precision bombing".

Of course there's no such thing. In Vietnam and now today over Syria, Iraq, Yemen and Afghanistan we hear the same nonsense about "targeted" "precise" drone strikes that somehow always manage to kill lots – and lots – of farmers, nursing mothers, children, families in vehicles on their way to a wedding, and hospitals run by Doctors Without Frontiers.

With the usual Pentagon apologies for "navigation errors" and "electronic miscommunication" and tossing a few compensatory shekels to surviving relatives.

If I was still an American infantryman, I'd jump out of my hole and wave joyfully at the AC-130 gunships and hunter-killer Reaper drones passing overhead supposed to break and demoralize ISIS. Go, guys, go! You're saving my life.

If I was an Islamic State fighter, I'd jump out of my trench and wave encouragingly at the gunships and drones. Come on, Americans! Show the world again how you punish Muslims to bring me more recruits!

THE SUCCESSFUL ANTI-WAR REBELLION OF THE ARMED FORCES IN VIETNAM: "Sedition – Coupled With Disaffection Within The Ranks, And Externally Fomented With An Audacity And

Intensity Previously Inconceivable – Infests The Armed Services”

[Thanks to Mark Shapiro, who sent this in.]

Excerpts from an article by Col. Robert D. Heinl, Jr., North American Newspaper Alliance, Armed Forces Journal, 7 June, 1971

THE MORALE, DISCIPLINE and battleworthiness of the U.S. Armed Forces are, with a few salient exceptions, lower and worse than at any time in this century and possibly in the history of the United States.

By every conceivable indicator, our army that now remains in Vietnam is in a state approaching collapse, with individual units avoiding or having refused combat, murdering their officers and non commissioned officers, drug-ridden, and dispirited where not near mutinous.

Elsewhere than Vietnam, the situation is nearly as serious.

To understand the military consequences of what is happening to the U.S. Armed Forces, Vietnam is a good place to start.

It is in Vietnam that the rearguard of a 500,000 man army, in its day and in the observation of the writer the best army the United States ever put into the field, is numbly extricating itself from a nightmare war the Armed Forces feel they had foisted on them by bright civilians who are now back on campus writing books about the folly of it all.

“They have set up separate companies,” writes an American soldier from Cu Chi, quoted in the New York Times, “for men who refuse to go into the field. Is no big thing to refuse to go. If a man is ordered to go to such and such a place he no longer goes through the hassle of refusing; he just packs his shirt and goes to visit some buddies at another base camp.

Operations have become incredibly ragtag. Many guys don’t even put on their uniforms any more... The American garrison on the larger bases are virtually disarmed. The lifers have taken our weapons from us and put them under lock and key...There have also been quite a few frag incidents in the battalion.”

“Frag incidents” or just “fragging” is current soldier slang in Vietnam for the murder or attempted murder of strict, unpopular, or just aggressive officers and NCOs. With extreme reluctance (after a young West Pointer from Senator Mike Mansfield’s Montana was fragged in his sleep) the Pentagon has now disclosed that fraggings in 1970(109) have more than doubled those of the previous year (96).

Word of the deaths of officers will bring cheers at troop movies or in bivouacs of certain units.

In one such division -- the morale plagued America -- fraggings during 1971 have been authoritatively estimated to be running about one a week.

Yet fraggings, though hard to document, form part of the ugly lore of every war. The first such verified incident known to have taken place occurred 190 years ago when Pennsylvania soldiers in the Continental Army killed one of their captains during the night of 1 January 1781.

Bounties, raised by common subscription in amounts running anywhere from \$50 to \$1,000, have been widely reported put on the heads of leaders whom the privates and Sp4s want to rub out.

Shortly after the costly assault on Hamburger Hill in mid-1969, the GI underground newspaper in Vietnam, "G.I. Says", publicly offered a \$10,000 bounty on Lt. Col. Weldon Honeycutt, the officer who ordered (and led) the attack. Despite several attempts, however, Honeycutt managed to live out his tour and return Stateside.

"Another Hamburger Hill," (i.e., toughly contested assault), conceded a veteran major, is definitely out."

The issue of "combat refusal", and official euphemism for disobedience of orders to fight -- the soldier's gravest crime -- has only recently been again precipitated on the frontier of Laos by Troop B, 1st Cavalry's mass refusal to recapture their captain's command vehicle containing communication gear, codes and other secret operation orders.

As early as mid-1969, however, an entire company of the 196th Light Infantry Brigade publicly sat down on the battlefield. Later that year, another rifle company, from the famed 1st Air Cavalry Division, flatly refused -- on CBS-TV -- to advance down a dangerous trail.

While denying further unit refusals the Air Cav has admitted some 35 individual refusals in 1970 alone. By comparison, only two years earlier in 1968, the entire number of officially recorded refusals for our whole army in Vietnam -- from over seven divisions - was 68.

"Search and evade" (meaning tacit avoidance of combat by units in the field) is now virtually a principle of war, vividly expressed by the GI phrase, "CYA (cover your ass) and get home!"

That "search-and-evade" has not gone unnoticed by the enemy is underscored by the Viet Cong delegation's recent statement at the Paris Peace Talks that communist units in Indochina have been ordered not to engage American units which do not molest them. The same statement boasted - not without foundation in fact - that American defectors are in the VC ranks.

Symbolic anti-war fasts (such as the one at Pleiku where an entire medical unit, led by its officers, refused Thanksgiving turkey), peace symbols, "V"-signs not for victory but for peace, booing and cursing of officers and even of hapless entertainers such as Bob Hope, are unhappily commonplace.

Only last year an Air Force major and command pilot for Ambassador Bunker was apprehended at Ton Son Nhut air base outside Saigon with \$8 million worth of heroin in his aircraft.

The major is now in Leavenworth.

Early this year, an Air force regular colonel was court-martialed and cashiered for leading his squadron in pot parties, while, at Cam Ranh Air Force Base, 43 members of the base security police squadron were recently swept up in dragnet narcotics raids.

All the foregoing facts – and mean more dire indicators of the worse kind of military trouble – point to widespread conditions among American forces in Vietnam that have only been exceeded in this century by the French Army’s Nivelle mutinies of 1917 and the collapse of the Tsarist armies in 1916 and 1917.

Sedition – coupled with disaffection within the ranks, and externally fomented with an audacity and intensity previously inconceivable – infests the Armed Services:

At best count, there appear to be some 144 underground newspapers published on or aimed at U.S. military bases in this country and overseas. Since 1970 the number of such sheets has increased 40% (up from 103 last fall).

These journals are not mere gripe-sheets that poke soldier fun in the “Beetle Bailey” tradition, at the brass and the sergeants.

“In Vietnam,” writes the Ft Lewis-McChord Free Press, “the Lifers, the Brass, are the true Enemy, not the enemy.” Another West Coast sheet advises readers: “Don’t desert. Go to Vietnam and kill your commanding officer.”

At least 14 GI dissent organizations (including two made up exclusively of officers) now operate more or less openly. Ancillary to these are at least six antiwar veterans’ groups which strive to influence GIs.

Three well-established lawyer groups specialize in support of GI dissent. Two (GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee and New York Draft and Military Law Panel) operate in the open. A third is a semi-underground network of lawyers who can only be contacted through the GI Alliance, a Washington, D.C., group which tries to coordinate seditious antimilitary activities throughout the country.

One antimilitary legal effort operates right in the theater of war. A three-man law office, backed by the Lawyers’ Military Defense Committee, of Cambridge, Mass., was set up last fall in Saigon to provide free civilian legal services for dissident soldiers being court-martialed in Vietnam.

Besides these lawyers’ fronts, the Pacific Counseling Service (an umbrella organization with Unitarian backing for a profusion of antimilitary activities) provides legal help and incitement to dissident GIs through not one but seven branches (Tacoma, Oakland, Los Angeles, San Diego, Monterey, Tokyo, and Okinawa).

Another of Pacific Counseling's activities is to air-drop planeloads of sedition literature into Oakland's sprawling Army Base, our major West Coast staging point for Vietnam

On the religious front, a community of turbulent priests and clergymen, some unfrocked, calls itself the Order of Maximilian.

Maximilian is a saint said to have been martyred by the Romans for refusing military service as un-Christian. Maximilian's present-day followers visit military posts, infiltrate brigades and stockades in the guise of spiritual counseling, work to recruit military chaplains, and hold services of "consecrations" of post chapels in the name of their saintly draft-dodger.

By present count at least 11 (some go as high as 26) off-base antiwar "coffee houses" ply GIs with rock music, lukewarm coffee, antiwar literature, how-to-do-it tips on desertion, and similar disruptive counsels. Among the best-known coffee houses are: The Shelter Half (Ft Lewis, Wash.); The Home Front (Ft Carson, Colo.); and The Oleo Strut (Ft Hood, Tex.).

Virtually all the coffee houses are or have been supported by the U.S. Serviceman's Fund, whose offices are in New York City's Bronx.

While refusing to divulge names, IRS sources say that the serviceman's Fund has been largely bankrolled by well-to-do liberals.

One example of this kind of liberal support for sedition which did surface identifiably last year was the \$8,500 nut channeled from the Philip Stern Family Foundation to underwrite Seaman Roger Priest's underground paper OM, which, among other writings, ran do-it-yourself advice for desertion to Canada and advocated assassination of President Nixon.

"Entertainment Industry for Peace and Justice," the antiwar show-biz front organized by Jane Fonda, Dick Gregory, and Dalton Trumbo, now claims over 800 film, TV, and music names. This organization is backing Miss Fonda's antimilitary road-show that opened outside the gates of Ft. Bragg, N.C., in mid-March.

Describing her performances (scripted by Jules Pfeiffer) as the soldiers' alternative to Bob Hope, Miss Fonda says her case will repeat the Ft Bragg show at or outside 19 more major bases.

Freshman Representative Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.) runs a somewhat different kind of antimilitary production.

As a Congressman, Dellums cannot be barred from military posts and has been taking full advantage of the fact. At Ft Meade, Md., last month, Dellums led a soldier audience as they booed and cursed their commanding officer who was present on-stage in the post theater which the Army had to make available.

MORE:

THE SUCCESSFUL ANTI-WAR REBELLION OF THE ARMED FORCES IN VIETNAM

[Part 2]

**“Unpunished Seditious, And
Recalcitrant Antimilitary
Malevolence”**

**Elected Enlisted Men’s Councils “Made
Up Of Privates And Sp 4s (NCOs Aren’t
Allowed) Which Sits At The Elbow Of
Every Unit Commander Down To The
Companies”**

[Thanks to Mark Shapiro, who sent this in.]

By Col. Robert D. Heinl, Jr., Armed Forces Journal, 7 June, 1971 [Excerpts]

The Action Groups

Not unsurprisingly, the end-product of the atmosphere of incitement of unpunished seditious, and of recalcitrant antimilitary malevolence which pervades the world of the draftee (and to an extent the low-ranking men in “volunteer” services, too) is overt action.

During 1970, large armory thefts were successfully perpetrated against Oakland Army Base, Vets Cronkhite and Ord, and even the marine Corps Base at Camp Pendleton, where a team wearing Marine uniforms got away with nine M-16 rifles and an M-79 grenade launcher.

Operating in the middle West, three soldiers from Ft Carson, Colo., home of the Army’s permissive experimental unit, the 4th Mechanized Division, were recently indicted by a federal grand jury for dynamiting the telephone exchange, power plant and water works of another Army installation, Camp McCoy, Wis., on 26 July 1970.

The Navy, particularly on the West Coast, has also experienced disturbing cases of sabotage in the past two years, mainly directed at ships' engineering and electrical machinery.

It will be surprising, according to informed officers, if further such tangible evidence of disaffection within the ranks does not continue to come to light. Their view is that the situation could become considerably worse before it gets better.

Part of the defense establishment's problem with the judiciary is the now widely pursued practice of taking commanding officers into civil courts by dissident soldiers either to harass or annul normal discipline or administrative procedures or the services.

Only a short time ago, for example, a dissident group of active-duty officers, members of the concerned Officers' Movement (COM), filed a sweeping lawsuit against Defense Secretary Laird himself, as well as all three service secretaries, demanding official recognition of their "right" to oppose the Vietnam war, accusing the secretaries of "harassing" them, and calling for court injunction to ban disciplinary "retaliation" against COM members.

Such nuisance suits from the inside (usually, like the Laird suit, on constitutional grounds) by people still in uniform, let alone by officers, were unheard-of until two or three years ago.

Now, according to one Army general, the practice has become so command that, in his words, "I can't even give a /34/ directive without getting permission from my staff judge advocate."

Other reports tell of jail-delivery attacks on Army stockades and military police to release black prisoners, and of officers being struck in public by black soldiers. Augsburg, Krailsheim, and Hohenfels are said to be rife with racial trouble.

Desertions And Disasters

With conditions what they are in the Armed Forces, and with intense efforts on the part of elements in our society to disrupt discipline and destroy morale the consequences can be clearly measured in two ultimate indicators: man-power retention (reenlistments and their antithesis, desertions); and the state of discipline.

In both respects the picture is anything but encouraging.

Desertion, to be sure, has often been a serious problem in the past. In 1826, for example, desertions exceeded 50% of the total enlistments in the Army. During the Civil War, in 1864, Jefferson Davis reported to the Confederate Congress: "Two thirds of our men are absent, most absent without leave."

Desertion rates are going straight up in Army, Marines, and Air Force. Curiously, however, during the period since 1968 when desertion has nearly doubled for all three other services, the Navy's rate has risen by less than 20 percent.

In 1970, the Army had 65,643 deserters, or roughly the equivalent of four infantry divisions.

This desertion rate (52.3 soldiers per thousand) is well over twice the peak rate for Korea (22.5 per thousand).

If desertions continue to rise (as they are still doing this year), they will attain or surpass the WWII peak of 63 per thousand, which, incidentally, occurred in the same year (1945) when more soldiers were actually being discharged from the Army for psychoneurosis than were drafted.

The marines in 1970 had the highest desertion index in the modern history of the Corps and, for that year at least, slightly higher than the Army's. Meanwhile, grimly remarked one officer, "let the bastards go. We're all the better without them."

But letting the bastards go doesn't work at all for the Army and the Navy, who do need a lot of recruits and whose reenlistment problems are dire.

Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., chief of naval Operations, minces no words. "We have a personnel crisis," he recently said, "that borders on disaster."

The Navy's crisis, as Zumwalt accurately describes it, is that of a highly technical, material oriented service that finds itself unable to retain the expensively-trained technicians needed to operate warships, which are the largest, most complex items of machinery that man makes and uses.

"Discipline," George Washington once remarked, "is the soul of an army."

Washington should know.

In January 1781, all the Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops in the Continental Army mutinied. Washington only quelled the outbreaks by disarming the Jersey mutineers and having their leaders shot in hollow square – by a firing squad made up of fellow mutineers.

(The navy's only mutiny, aboard USS Somers in 1842, was quelled when the captain hanged the mutineers from the yardarm while still at sea.)

If Washington was correct (and almost any professional soldier, whether officer or NCO, will agree), then the Armed Forces today are in deep trouble.

What enhances this trouble, by exponential dimensions, is the kind of manpower with which the Armed Forces now have to work.

As early as three years ago, U.S. News and World Report reported that the services were already plagued with "... a new breed of man, who thinks he is his own Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and Attorney General. He considers

himself superior to any officer alive. And he is smart enough to go by the book. He walks a tightrope between the regulations and sedition.”

Yet the problem is not just one of trouble-makers and how to cope with them.

The trouble of the services – produced by and also in turn producing the dismaying conditions described in this article – is above all a crisis of soul and backbone.

It entails – the word is not too strong – something very near a collapse of the command authority and leadership George Washington saw as the soul of military forces. This collapse results, at least in part, from a concurrent collapse of public confidence in the military establishment.

Elected Enlisted Men’s Councils

General Matthew B. Ridgway, one of the Army’s finest leaders in this century (who revitalized the shaken Eighth Army in Korea after its headlong rout by the Chinese in 1950) recently said, “Not before in my lifetime ... has the Army’s public image fallen to such low esteem ...”

But the fall in public esteem of all three major services – not just the Army – is exceeded by the fall or at least the enfeeblement of the hierarchic and disciplinary system by which they exist and, when ordered to do so, fight and sometimes die.

Take the case of the noncommissioned and petty officers.

In Rudyard Kipling’s lines, “the backbone o’ the Army is the noncommissioned man!”

In the 4th Mechanized Division at Ft. Carson, Sp 4 David Gyongyos, on his second year in the Army, enjoys an office across the hall from the division commander, a full-time secretary, and staff car and driver also assigned full time. He has the home phone numbers of the general and chief of staff and doesn’t hesitate to use them out of working hours when he feels like it.

Gyongyos (with a bachelor’s degree in theology and two years’ law school) is chairman of the division’s Enlisted Men’s Councils, a system of elected [councils] made up of privates and Sp 4s (NCOs aren’t allowed) which sits at the elbow of every unit commander down to the companies.

“I represent, electively,” Gyongyos expansively told this reporter, “the 17,000 men on this post.”

The division sergeant major, with a quarter-century in the Army, who is supposed to be the division’s first soldiers and – non-electively – father and ombudsman of every soldier, has an office with is on even on the same floor with the general (or Sp 4 Gyongyos either). He gets his transportation, as needed, from the motor pool.

The very most that Gyongyos will concede to the sergeant major, the first sergeants, the platoon sergeants – the historic enlisted leadership of armies – is that they are “combat technicians.” They are not, he coldly adds, “highly skilled in the social sciences.”

The soldiers’ [councils] of the 4th Division represent an experiment in what the Army calls “better communications”.

Conditions throughout the rest of the Army do not quite duplicate those at Carson, but the same spirit is abroad. And experienced NCOs everywhere feel threatened or at least puzzled.

Most major units of the Army, Navy, and Air force have some form of enlisted men’s councils, as well as junior officer councils.

Even the trainee companies at Ft. Ord, Calif. have councils, made up of recruits, who take questions and complaints past their DIs to company commanders and hold weekly meetings and post minutes on bulletin-boards.

General Pershing, who once said, “All a soldier needs to know is how to shoot and salute”, would be surprised.

As for the officers, said a four-star admiral, “We have lost our voice.”

The foregoing may be true as far as admirals are concerned, but hasn’t hampered short-term junior officers (including several West Pointers) from banding together into highly vocal antiwar and antimilitary organizations, such as the Concerned Officers’ Movement (COM).

At Norfolk, the local COM chapter has a peace billboard outside gate 2, Norfolk Naval Station, where every sailor can profit by the example of his officers.

How Colleges Can Protect Students From Assault

June 14, 2016 ONION, INC.

Several high-profile assault cases on college campuses are leading many schools to address how they prevent and respond to them. Here are some ways universities can protect students from assault:

Create a safe system in which students can freely report any non-varsity-athlete attackers to campus authorities

Installation of a 24-hour hotline for anyone with information on what the victim was wearing that night

Formulating a written action plan that outlines exactly how the school will deflect reports of assault

Ask all prospective students to thoroughly explicate the word “no” on their applications

TKE’s blacklight rush party to be attended by at least one Title IX attorney

Grievance panels to carefully assess all the facts from both victim and assailant to determine whose family is the bigger donor

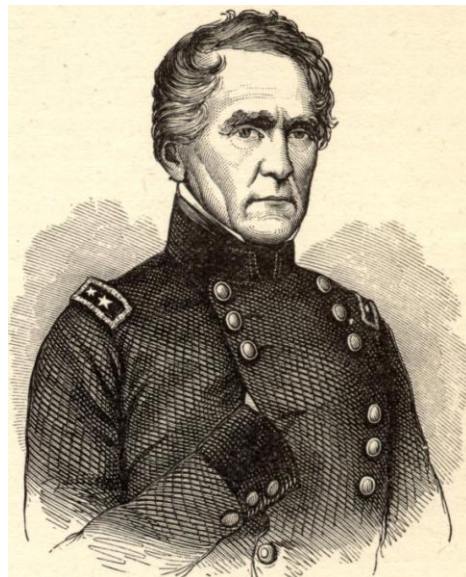
Lengthen orientation-week skits about alcohol tolerance and party safety from 15 minutes to a full 25

Provide everyone on campus, both students and faculty, with a clear definition of behaviors that constitute boys just being boys

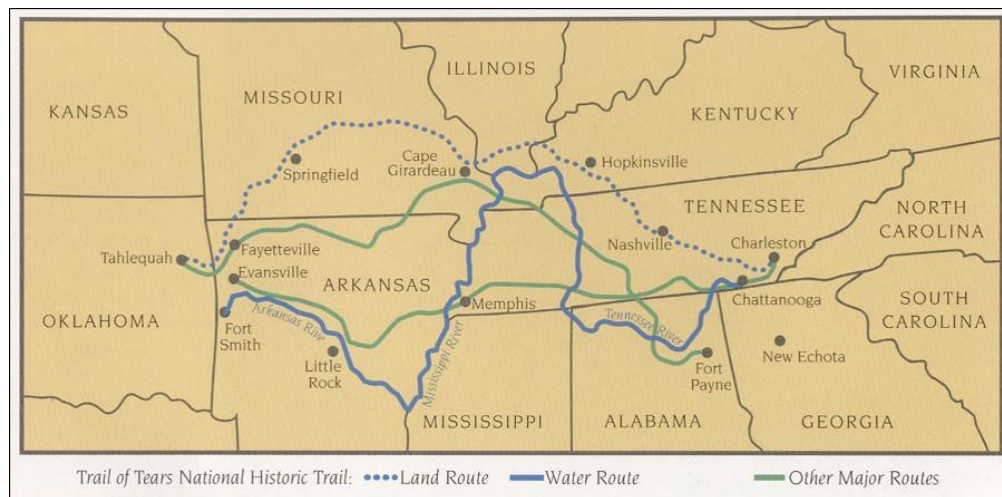
Allegations to be immediately reviewed by a dedicated team of internet commenters

ANNIVERSARIES

June 17, 1838: Anniversary On A Most Honorable Act By General John Wool Of The United States Army



General John Wool [Sonofthesouth.net]



Carl Bunin Peace History June 16-22

The Cherokee Nation began the 1,200-mile forced march known as the Trail of Tears.

Their removal from ancestral land in the southeast U.S. had been ordered by Pres. Andrew Jackson as the result of a treaty signed by a small minority of the tribe, and approved in the Senate by a one-vote margin.

Ordered to move on the Cherokee, General John Wool resigned his command in protest; Gen. Winfield Scott and 7000 troops moved in to enforce the treaty.

“The Trail Where They Cried” (“Nunna daul Tsuny” in the Cherokee language) led from northern Georgia to Oklahoma.

Along the way, an estimated 4,000 died from hunger, exposure and disease.

OCCUPATION PALESTINE

Occupation Soldiers Open Fire On Unarmed Palestinian Farmers Working In Their Land And Shepherds Rearing Their Sheep

6.4.16 4-6-2016 The Palestinian Information Center

GAZA –

Israeli occupation forces (IOF) opened machinegun fire at Palestinian farmers and shepherds in southern Gaza Strip on Saturday morning.

Local sources said that IOF soldiers near the border fence got out of their patrol jeeps and opened fire at the farmers working in their land and shepherds rearing their sheep to the east of Khan Younis in southern Gaza.

They said that the intensive shooting forced the farmers and shepherds to leave the area, adding that no casualties were suffered.

Palestinians working near the Gaza border areas are constant targets for IOF shooting in violation of the 2014 calm agreement.

Zionist Army Kidnaps Palestinian Prisoners Society Head In Jerusalem

June 6, 2016 IMEMC News

Israeli soldiers kidnapped, on Sunday evening, the head of the Jerusalem office of the Palestinian Prisoners Society (PPS), Nasser Qous.

PPS Lawyer Mofeed al-Haj said the soldiers kidnapped Nasser Qous and moved him to an interrogation facility in the city.

The Israeli military is accusing Qous of “incitement,” for statements defending the Palestinian detainees, facing ongoing violations, and many holding hunger strikes demanding an end to their arbitrary Administrative detention, without charges.

**Occupation Forces Shoot Unarmed Man For Fishing While Palestinian:
“I’m Responsible For Providing For My Family, We Are 21 Members”
“Now No One Is Providing For Us, As I’m Injured And They Took Our Boat And Motor”**



Rajab after the surgery



Rajab's mother shows the bullet removed from his leg

June 12, 2016 IMEMC News & Agencies

2016 International Solidarity Movement, Gaza Team

Last Wednesday, 30-year-old Rajab Khaled Abu Riela, his brother and two cousins left Gaza's port at 12 pm. They stayed out fishing until 1:30 am.

"When we started our way back to the port one Israeli warship approached, the soldiers started insulting us through the microphone and immediately after started shooting against our two small boats with live ammunition".

"Then, their warship crashed against us.

"In that moment, I decided to try to escape, but I was immediately shot in the leg with live ammunition".

They took Rajab and his brother to Ashdod port, where they wouldn't give him any medicine or treatment for the injury he sustained by the Israeli forces.

"I was left bleeding until 9:30am".

Finally, they were sent back to Gaza, where an ambulance took him directly from Erez border to the hospital, where he had to undergo surgery.

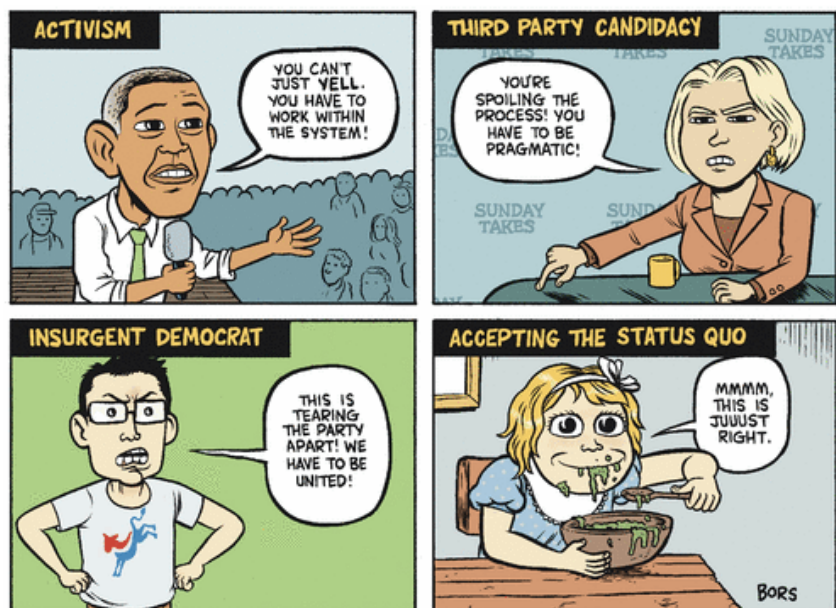
When he finally reached Shifa Hospital, doctors managed to remove the biggest pieces of the bullet – but, many small pieces still remain in his leg.

"Our future (for the fishermen) is uncertain; we don't know what will happen tomorrow. Israel assaults us every day, takes our boats, shoots at us... Since 2005 I have pain in my chest due to an attack of the occupation, and as well my brother was injured while fishing in 2008.

"I'm responsible for providing for my family, we are 21 members... Now no one is providing for us, as I'm injured and they took our boat and motor. How I can work now without a boat?"

To check out what life is like under a murderous military occupation commanded by foreign terrorists, go to:
<http://www.palestinechronicle.com/>
The occupied nation is Palestine. The foreign terrorists call themselves "Israeli."

DANGER: POLITICIANS AT WORK



Military Resistance 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*

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 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.