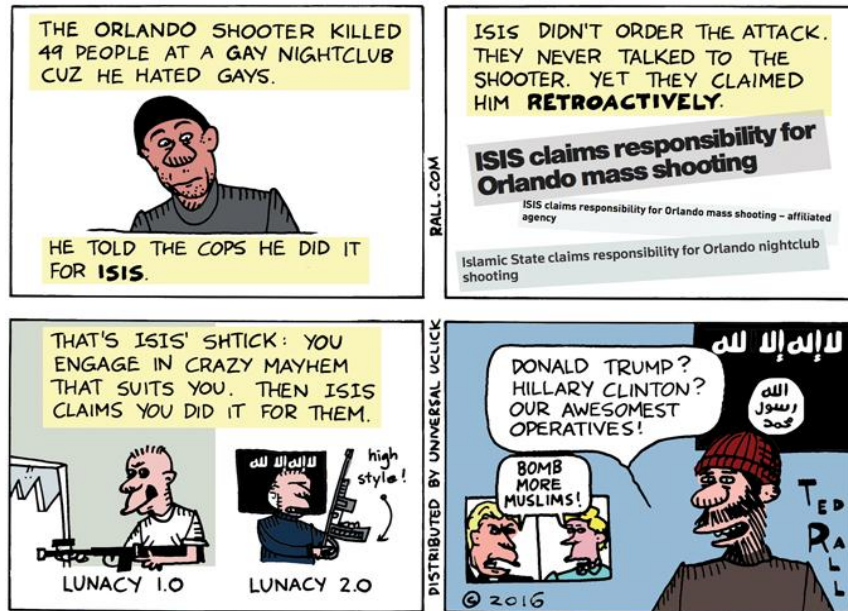


Military Resistance 14G1



7 Out Of 10 Americans Agree That Economy Is Rigged Against Them: “Nearly 60 Percent Agreed That Wall Street Does More To Hurt Than Help The Majority Of Americans”

“A Plurality Of The Respondents Are Also ‘Not Satisfied At All’ With The Two Top Presidential Contenders”

June 28, 2016 by Nika Knight, staff writer; Common Dreams

A new Marketplace-Edison Research poll published Tuesday found that a full 71 percent of respondents agree that the economy is rigged, affirming the popular rhetoric of the current presidential campaign season.

The majority opinion held firm across ethnicity, class, age, and gender differences. A whopping 83 percent of African Americans polled agreed that the economy is rigged, and 80 percent of people ages 18-24 also held that opinion.

The poll, which has been tracking rising economic anxiety, discovered that most Americans agree that the economy was better for their parents' generation, and believe that the economy will be worse for the next generation.

Perhaps the perception of a rigged economy is because people are working harder for increasingly less financial security.

The poll found that nearly one-quarter of respondents hadn't taken a single vacation for over five years, while nearly 50 percent also confirmed fearing that they might lose their job within the next 12 months.

Moreover, 71 percent said they were afraid of an unexpected medical bill and 53 percent feared being unable to make a mortgage payment. Of renters, 60 percent fear being unable to pay rent.

Nearly one-third told the pollsters that they are losing sleep over their financial situation.

Meanwhile, the poll found that Wall Street and banks are viewed in an unfavorable light: nearly 60 percent agreed that Wall Street does more to hurt than help the majority of Americans, and 56 percent agreed that the U.S. government should break up banks deemed "too big to fail."

A majority of 54 percent also felt that the decline in U.S. manufacturing jobs was a result of so-called "free trade" deals, rather than "natural changes in the economy," as the poll put it.

The poll's questions were familiar to many of those following this year's presidential election, as presidential hopeful Bernie Sanders made the phrase "rigged economy" and his critique of trade deals into touchstones of his campaign:

"The truth is, we have a rigged economy. It is unsustainable. It is not moral. And it's not the economy we need to be a great nation.

"The fact of the matter is trade agreements pushed by corporate America are very good for CEOs, but disastrous for American workers."

Following the shocking success of Sanders' outsider campaign, current front-runners Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton have both co-opted Sanders' language in an attempt to woo his supporters.

"It's not just the political system that's rigged, it's the whole economy," Trump said during a speech last week, while Clinton on Monday told a crowd, "To build an economy that works for everyone, not just those at the top, we have got to go big and we have got to go bold," as Common Dreams reported.

Yet their efforts may be falling flat: the Marketplace-Edison Research poll found a plurality of the respondents are also "not satisfied at all" with the two top presidential contenders.

Pundits have drawn connections between "a deep frustration on the part of working-class voters with economic globalization schemes," as John Nichols put it, and the recent Brexit vote—provoking some to wonder if a similar shock may eventually strike the U.S. establishment, if today's economic woes go unheeded.

AFGHANISTAN WAR REPORTS

Insurgents Attack Regime Police: 27 Dead

Kabul, June 30 (Reuters):

Two Taliban bombers today killed at least 27 people and wounded around 40 in an attack on buses carrying newly graduated cadets on the western outskirts of Kabul, officials said.

The attacks underline the threat to security in Afghanistan about a week ahead of a Nato summit in Warsaw.

The green buses, clearly identifiable as police vehicles, were attacked and partially destroyed as they approached the capital from neighbouring Wardak province, leaving debris strewn across the road.

An interior ministry official said at least 27 people were killed and 40 wounded in the attack during Ramazan. In a statement, the Taliban said around 150 police had been killed and dozens injured.

Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid said the first attack targeted a bus carrying police cadets and instructors. Then, as rescuers and emergency services arrived, a second bomber rammed his car, packed with explosives, into their vehicles, killing dozens.

Afghan Ministry Of Interior Admits 9 Districts Under Taliban Control:

“The Afghan Government Is Likely Still Underestimating The Extent Of Taliban Control Throughout Afghanistan”

June 29, 2016 BY BILL ROGGIO, The Long War Journal. [Excerpts] Bill Roggio is a Senior Fellow at the Foundation for Defense of Democracies and the Editor of The Long War Journal.

Afghanistan’s Ministry of Interior reported yesterday nine districts are under Taliban control, including four in the southern province of Helmand, and more than 40 others are heavily contested.

The statement is an admission of the worsening security situation in Afghanistan since the last time the government disclosed such information one year ago.

“The districts are in the northeastern, southern and also other parts of Afghanistan. The enemy has increased its activities in those areas,” Ministry of Interior spokesman Sidiq Siddiqi said, according to TOLONews.

One year ago, in June 2015, Afghan officials told The New York Times that only four districts were under Taliban control (Nawa in Ghazni, Khak-i Afghan in Zabul, and Dishu and Musa Qala in Helmand). “No other area except those four districts is under the enemy control now,” Major General Mohammad Afzal Aman, the chief of operations for the Ministry of Defense told The New York Times then.

However, multiple districts other than the four mentioned by Aman were known to be under Taliban rule at the time. A study by The Long War Journal at this time last year recorded all nine of these districts as being under Taliban command.

The nine districts controlled by the Taliban were identified this week as Now Zad, Musa Qala, Bagran, and Dishu in Helmand in the south; Nawa district in Ghazni and Khak Afghan district in Zabul provinces in the southeast; Warduj and Yamgan districts in Badakhshan in the northeast; and Kohistanat district in Sar-i-Pul in the north.

The number contested districts, which were described by TOLONews as districts “facing serious security threats,” were not identified.

The Afghan government is likely still underestimating the extent of Taliban control throughout Afghanistan. For instance, the Taliban is known to have seized Char Chino district in Uruzgan on June 16 and there is no indication that Afghan forces ejected the Taliban.

The Taliban currently control 39 districts in Afghanistan and contest another 43, according to data compiled by The Long War Journal.

Districts under Taliban command are being administered by the group, or the group controls the district center. Typically the Taliban dominates all of the areas of a district except the administrative center in contested districts.

Al Qaeda has taken advantage of the deteriorating security situation to establish training camps in areas out of the government's jurisdiction. For instance, al Qaeda ran two training camps, including a large facility, in the Shorabak district in Kandahar for more than a year before they were discovered by US forces. The US military only discovered the location of the two camps in Shorabak after raiding another in Paktika province in July 2015. Abu Khalil al Sudani, one of al Qaeda's most senior figures, is thought to have been killed during that raid. Al Qaeda clearly assessed the situation in Paktika as being safe enough to place one of their top leaders there.

In October 2015, a large US military strike force took four days to clear the two al Qaeda camps in Shorabak. One camp covered over 30 square miles, and included large caches of weapons, ammunition, and other supplies. An al Qaeda media cell was also based there. More than 150 al Qaeda operatives are reported to have been killed in the raid. [See LWJ reports, US military strikes large al Qaeda training camps in southern Afghanistan, Al Qaeda's Kandahar training camp 'probably the largest' in Afghan War., and State notes 'severely degraded' al Qaeda operated large training camp in Afghanistan].

After the Shorabak raid, General John Campbell, then the commander of Resolute Support, noted that US military and intelligence officials were surprised that the camp even existed. And the Shorabak raids forced the US military to revised its long-held estimate of 50 to 100 al Qaeda operatives in Afghanistan upwards to 300 in country. For more than six years,

The Long War Journal has warned that official estimate of al Qaeda's presence in Afghanistan is erroneous, and the jihadist group remains a significant threat to this day.

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

**A revolution is always distinguished by impoliteness, probably because the ruling classes did not take the trouble in good season to teach the people fine manners.
-- Leon Trotsky, History Of The Russian Revolution**

How It Has All Changed



Hanoi, Vietnam April 2016. Photo by Mike Hastie

From: Mike Hastie
To: Military Resistance Newsletter
Sent: June 22, 2016
Subject: How It Has All Changed

How It Has All Changed

Great reflection of me and Sandy. This was a quick shot. If their grandparents fought in the war, these grandparents must be scratching their heads. I guess Colonel Sanders won the war. It seems like a lot of suffering could have been avoided, if Kentucky Fried Chicken had been allowed to land on the beach at Da Nang in 1965. There is a sick and sad humor here, but maybe this little bit of insight could help those who want to join the U.S. military and go kick some Arab ass. Someday, an Iraq veteran might be in Baghdad sitting at a table at Kentucky Fried Chicken. He will have his dead buddies names tattooed on his arm, and he will be wondering how this insane moment ever happened. Thank you for your service...

Mike Hastie
Army Medic Vietnam

The Pentagon is the largest insane asylum in the world.
Daniel Berrigan

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

The Enraged Reaction To The Brexit Vote Is In Full Flood: “Backing Policies Designed To Benefit The Bankers And Arms Manufacturers, And Ones That Wreak Havoc Domestically And Abroad”

June 28, 2016 by Jonathan Cook, CounterPunch [Excerpts]

The enraged liberal reaction to the Brexit vote is in full flood.

The anger is pathological – and helps to shed light on why a majority of Britons voted for leaving the European Union, just as earlier a majority of Labour party members voted for Jeremy Corbyn as leader.

Liberal pundits sensitively agonise over, but invariably end up backing, policies designed to benefit the bankers and arms manufacturers, and ones that wreak havoc domestically and abroad.

They are the “useful idiots” of modern western societies.

The liberal British media is current awash with articles by pundits on the Brexit vote I could select to illustrate my point, but this one by Guardian columnist Zoe Williams, I think, isolates this liberal pathology in all its sordid glory.

Here is a revealing section, written by a mind so befuddled by decades of neoliberal orthodoxy that it has lost all sense of the values it claims to espouse:

“There is a reason why, when Marine le Pen and Donald Trump congratulated us on our decision, it was like being punched in the face – because they are racists, authoritarian, small-minded and backward-looking. They embody the energy of hatred. The principles that underpin internationalism – cooperation, solidarity, unity, empathy, openness – these are all just elements of love.”

One wonders where in the corridors of the EU bureaucracy Williams identifies that “love” she so admires.

Did she see it when the Greeks were being crushed into submission after they rebelled against austerity policies that were themselves a legacy of European economic policies that had required Greece to sell off the last of its family silver?

Is she enamoured of this internationalism when the World Bank and IMF go into Africa and force developing nations into debt-slavery, typically after a dictator has trashed the country decades after being installed and propped up with arms and military advisers from the US and European nations?

MORE:

**International House Negroes
Defend European Union:
“They Like The House That Slavery
And Genocide Built, And Where
Global Capitalism Now Rules”**

“The Lords Of Capital And Their Political Minions And Media All Over The World Are In Panic Over Brexit”



06/29/2016 by Glen Ford. A Black Agenda Radio commentary by executive editor Glen Ford

We can be sure that the British exit from the European Union represents a profound crisis for the global capitalist order.

We know this because the Lords of Capital and their political minions and media all over the world are in panic over Brexit.

The capitalist order is built on five centuries of European plunder, enslavement, and extermination of the rest of humanity.

Blood oozes from every edifice of the European Union – and yet, the victims, and the descendants of the victims of this horrific and ongoing capitalist carnage, often behave as if they have some kind of stake in keeping the old order intact.

Like Malcolm X's house Negroes, their first instinct when they see the master's house on fire, is to put the fire out. If the master gets sick, they start sneezing. And, when the referendum went against Britain staying in the European Union, house Negroes of all colors on both sides of the Atlantic acted like their own worlds were coming to end.

On Comedy Central's Daily Show, this week, host Trevor Noah interviewed Cynthia Erivo, who plays Celie in the Broadway production of "The Color Purple."

Noah lampooned those Brits that voted to leave the EU as a bunch of Donald Trumps with Cockney accents.

He said nothing about the EU's pro-corporate, pro-banker austerity policies – maybe because there's nothing funny about those policies, or maybe because he works for a rich corporation.

Noah drew Ms. Erivo into the Brexit discussion. She was born in London to parents who emigrated from Nigeria. She explained her opposition to Brexit, saying, "If my mom didn't get to the UK, I probably wouldn't be here right now, on that stage on Broadway."

Cynthia Erivo is grateful that her West African parents were allowed into Britain, so that she could be born in London and pursue a successful career.

Her parents were permitted to settle in Britain because Nigeria was a British colony, and later became part of the British Commonwealth. It actually had nothing to do with the European Union.

By Cynthia Erivo's logic, it was a good thing that Britain invaded, plundered, enslaved, and stole her parent's homeland.

By colonizing Nigeria, the Brits saved her from being born an African.

The millions who died in the British conquest of Nigeria, and in the Middle Passage to the America's, or on the plantations of Virginia or Jamaica, or in forced labor to the British in Nigeria, or who die today in the oil soaked wasteland of the Niger River Delta – all of this past and present suffering and human degradation is balanced out by the fact that a daughter of Nigeria gets to star in a Broadway show.

This super-exploitation of Africa made Britain and France and Spain and Belgium and the Netherlands and other members of today's European Union rich – but Cynthia Erivo and Trevor Noah, the South African, come to the defense of the European Union.

They like the house that slavery and genocide built, and where global capitalism now rules. They fear anything that might create disorder in the House of Europe, just as their counterparts in Black America fear anything that might disturb the tranquility of the U.S. ruling class and its institutions.

The House Negroes are truly international, always ready to put out fires in their masters many houses around the globe.

MORE:

“An Attempt To Rule 500 Million People With What Amounted To A Capitalist Dictatorship”

“A Rare Blow, Struck By Ordinary People Against The Very Powerful Global Forces Of International Supranational Capitalism, Against All The Odds”

Jun 30, 2016 via Marxism list

"...the vote to leave (was a) defeat of an attempt to rule 500 million people with what amounted to a capitalist dictatorship, that was anti union and anti working class, as a victory for democracy and equality in Europe, and a rare blow, struck by ordinary people, without any very strong leadership, against the very powerful global forces of international supranational capitalism, against all the odds..."

Gregory Motton

MORE:

Greek Experience

Jul 1, 2016 12:55 PM From: ioannis aposperites [Greece] via Marxism list

If Greek experience has something to teach, then one must be prepared for the worst regarding Corbyn and UK Labour.

The right-wing attacks against them will turn them to the right not to the left, no matter what their own supporters wish, or stand for.

MORE:

**The Combined Votes Of London
And Scotland Were Not Enough To
Outweigh A Working Class Revolt
Against The Political Elites As
Well As The EU
“The Leaders Of All Three Main
Political Parties, The Urgings Of Most**

Business Leaders, And The Dramatic Warnings From Expert Economists Failed To Sway The Mass Of Voters” “They Heard The Warnings And Their Answer Was: Get Stuffed”

24 Jun 16 2016 by Marcus Tanne, BIRN

The combined votes of London and Scotland were not enough to outweigh a working class revolt against the political elites as well as the EU

A political disaster for UK Prime Minister David Cameron and an even bigger disaster for the EU unfolded just after 12.30 on Friday morning - two-and-half hours after polling closed in Britain's historic "in-out" referendum.

Panelists gathered in the BBC studio in London gasped when the first results came in from the industrial northeast of England - the Labour Party heartlands of Newcastle and Sunderland. As a prosperous university town with a large young and graduate population, Newcastle had been tipped to vote heavily for "Remain". The vote in Sunderland was expected to be evenly split.

Instead, the result was almost exactly 50-50 in Newcastle, while poorer, less affluent, Sunderland voted by a thumping margin for "Brexit".

The value of the pound tumbled in minutes as traders grasped the seismic significance of these results, and scrambled to sell stocks of UK currency. The game for Remain was up, even before the votes in the rest of the country had been counted.

Later on Friday morning, as the vote from overwhelmingly pro-EU London came in, the Remain camp rallied briefly. But the combined votes of the capital – where people voted 4:1 to remain – and of Scotland, was not enough to quell what was turning out to be an English provincial rebellion – not only against the EU but against the political establishment generally and, indeed, London.

The final result, which was 52 per cent for Leave and 48 for Remain, not only terminates the career of David Cameron, who has announced his resignation. It deals another huge blow to the reputation of the pollsters who – as in the last UK general election – got it wrong. Right up until polling stations closed on 10pm on Thursday, pollsters had predicted a narrow but convincing victory for Remain.

The shock murder of a popular pro-Remain MP last week by a deranged far-right fanatic was another factor that appeared to derail the Leave campaign and hand the initiative to the Remainers.

In the end, however, the murder of Jo Cox, the combined advice of the leaders of all three main political parties, the urgings of most business leaders, the passionate declarations of a host of celebrities and sports stars and the dramatic warnings from expert economists failed to sway the mass of voters.

As the Guardian columnist Matthew D'Ancona put it: "They heard the warnings, listened to experts of every kind tell them that Brexit meant disaster, watched the prime minister as he urged them not to take a terrible risk. And their answer was: get stuffed."

For Prime Minister Cameron, it is indeed clear that the decision to call a referendum on the EU, in the hope of ending years of arguments over Europe, was a fatal blunder. Cameron called the vote to silence anti-EU agitators inside his own Conservative Party, confirm his leadership and reunite the country around a programme of "reform" of the EU. Instead, the referendum did the opposite, splitting both the ruling party and the country into two halves.

In Scotland, there have been immediate predictions that the exit vote will open the way to a second referendum on independence - which angry pro-EU separatists look likely to win. In Europe, the impact of the vote will be long-lasting and potentially devastating.

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.

“The Capitalist Production Process Is Therefore A Process Which Absorbs Unpaid Labour, Which Makes Of The Means Of Production Means For The Absorption Of Unpaid Labour”
“The Necessary Labour Time Materialised In A Pair Of Trousers

Is Equal Let Us Say To Twelve Hours, While The Wage Received By The Journeyman Is Equal To Six Hours”

“The Service Which The Journeyman Employed By A Master Tailor Provides For This Capitalist Does Not Consist In The Transformation Of Cloth Into Trousers”

“The Service With Which He Provides The Capitalist Consists Therefore In The Fact That He Works Six Hours For Nothing”

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

In order that it may produce a commodity, labour must be useful labour; it must produce a use value, be manifested in a use value.

And consequently only labour which manifests itself in commodities, that is, in use values, is labour with which capital is exchanged.

This is a self-evident premise. But it is not this concrete character of labour, its use value as such — that it is for example the labour of a blacksmith or a cobbler, spinning weaving, etc. — that constitutes its specific use value for capital and hence stamps it as productive labour in the system of capitalist production.

What constitutes its specific use value for capital is not its definite useful character, any more than it is the particular useful properties of the product in which it is materialised; but its character as the creative element of exchange value, that it is abstract labour; and not indeed that it represents simply a definite quantity of this general labour, but a greater quantity than is contained in its price, that is, in the value of the labour power.

The capitalist production process is therefore also not merely the production of commodities. It is a process which absorbs unpaid labour, which makes of the means of production means for the absorption of unpaid labour.

It follows from what has been said that the designation of labour as productive has absolutely nothing to do with the definite content of the labour, with its special usefulness, or with the particular use value in which it manifests itself.

The same kind of labour maybe productive or unproductive.

For example, Milton, who wrote *Paradise Lost*, was an unproductive worker.

On the other hand, the writer who turns out factory-made stuff for his publisher is a productive worker.

Milton produced *Paradise Lost* for the same reason that a silk worm produces silk. It was an activity of his nature.

Later he sold the product for £5.

But the literary proletarian of Leipzig who fabricates books (for example, *Compendia of Economics*) under the direction of his publisher is a productive worker, for his production is subordinated to capital in advance and takes place only because it increases that capital.

A singer who sells her song on her own is an unproductive worker. But the same singer, commissioned by an *entrepreneur* to sing in order to make money for him, is a productive worker.

For she produces capital.

Here there are various questions to be settled.

Whether I buy a pair of trousers or whether I buy the cloth and get a journeyman tailor to come to my house to make up this cloth into trousers for me, and pay him for his *service* (that is, his tailoring labour), is a matter of absolute indifference to me, in so far as what I am interested in is the pair of trousers.

If I buy the trousers from the capitalist tailor ("merchant tailor") instead of taking the latter course, I do that because the latter course is more expensive; and the trousers cost less labour, and are cheaper in consequence, if the capitalist tailor produces them than if I have them produced in the latter way.

But in both cases I transform the money with which I buy the trousers not into capital but into trousers; and in both cases what I am doing is using the money as mere means of circulation, that is to say, transforming it into this particular use value.

Here therefore the money is not functioning as capital, although in one case it is exchanged for a commodity, and in the other it buys labour itself as a commodity.

It functions only as money, and more precisely, as means of circulation.

On the other hand the journeyman tailor (who works for me at home) is not a productive worker, although his labour provides me with the product, the trousers, and him with the price of his labour, the money.

It is possible that the quantity of labour which the journeyman performs is greater than that contained in the price he receives from me. And this is even probable, since the price of his labour is determined by the price which the productive tailors receive.

But it is a matter of absolute indifference to me.

Whether, once the price is fixed, he works eight or ten hours, is of no interest at all to me.

What I am concerned with is the *use value*, the trousers; and naturally, whatever way I buy them, I am interested in paying as little as possible for them — but in one case neither more nor less than in the other — or in paying for them only their normal price.

This is an outlay for my consumption; there is no increase, but a diminution of my money.

It is absolutely not a means to enrichment, any more that any other kind of outlay for my personal consumption is a means to enrichment.

A disciple of Paul de Kock may tell me that without buying the trousers, as without buying bread, I cannot live and therefore also cannot enrich myself; that the trousers are therefore an indirect means or at least a condition for my enrichment.

In the same way the circulation of my blood and my breathing would be conditions for my enrichment.

But neither the circulation of my blood nor my breathing, in and by themselves, make me any the richer; on the contrary, both of them presuppose a costly assimilation of food, without which no poor devil could exist.

Consequently, the mere direct exchange of money for labour does not transform the money into capital and the labour into productive labour.

What is it then that gives this exchange its special character?

Wherein is it different from the exchange of money for productive labour?

On the one hand, in that the money is spent as money, as the independent form of exchange value, which is to be transformed into a use value, a means of subsistence, an object of personal consumption.

The money therefore does not become capital, but on the contrary, it loses its existence as exchange value in order to be dissipated and consumed as use value.

On the other hand, the labour interests me only as use value, as service, through which cloth is transformed into trousers; as the service which its concrete useful character provides.

In contrast to this, the service which the same journeyman employed by a master tailor provides for this capitalist does not consist in the transformation of cloth into trousers, but in the fact that the necessary labour time materialised in a pair of trousers is equal let us say to twelve hours, while the wage received by the journeyman is equal to six hours.

The service with which he provides the capitalist consists therefore in the fact that he works six hours for nothing.

That this takes place in the form of tailoring trousers only conceals the real relationship.

As soon as he is able to, the capitalist tailor therefore tries to transform the trousers again into money, that is to say, into a form in which the concrete character of tailoring labour has completely disappeared, and in which the service performed expresses itself in the fact that instead of six hours of labour time, expressed in a definite sum of money, there is now twelve hours of labour time, expressed in double that sum of money.

I buy the tailoring labour for the service it provides me with as tailoring labour, to satisfy my need for clothing, and therefore to serve one of my needs.

The capitalist tailor buys the labour as a means to making two thalers [a unit of German money] out of one.

I buy it because it produces a definite use value, provides me with a definite service.

He buys it, because it produces more exchange value than it costs, as a mere means to exchanging less labour for more labour.

Where the direct exchange of money for labour takes place without the latter producing capital — that is, when it is not productive labour — it is bought as *service*; which in general is nothing but an expression for the particular use value which the labour, like any other commodity, provides.

It is however a specific term for the particular use value of labour which provides this service in the form not of a *thing* but of an *activity* — which however in no way distinguishes it from a machine, for example a clock.

Do ut facias, facio ut facias, facio ut des, do ut des (I give that you may make, I make that you may make, I make that you may give, I give that you may give) are here forms that can be used completely indifferently of the same relationship; while in capitalist production the *do ut facias* expresses a quite specific relation between the objective value which is given and the living activity which is accepted.

For this reason, because the specific relation between labour and capital is in no way involved in these purchases of services, being either completely obliterated or altogether absent, they are naturally the favourite form used by Say, Bastiat and their consorts to express the relation between capital and labour.

The question how the value of these services is regulated and how this value is itself determined by the laws of wages is not relevant to the examination of the relation we are considering, and belongs to the treatment of wages.

It has been seen that the mere exchange of money for labour does not transform the latter into productive labour, and on the other hand that the content of this labour makes no difference at all.

The worker himself can buy labour, that is, commodities supplied in the form of services, and the expenditure of his wages on such services is an expenditure which is absolutely no different from the expenditure of his wages on any other kind of commodities.

The services which he buys may be more or less necessary, for example the service of a doctor or of a parson, just as he may buy bread or schnapps.

As buyer — that is, representative of money confronting commodities — the worker is absolutely in the same category as the capitalist where the latter appears only as buyer, that is to say, where there is no more in the transaction than the conversion of money into the form of a commodity.

How the price of these services is determined and what relation it has to wages proper, how far it is regulated by the laws of the latter and how far it is not, must be considered in a treatment of wages, and are not relevant to our present enquiry.

If thus the mere exchange of money for labour does not transform the latter into productive labour, or what is the same thing, does not transform the former into capital, so also the content, the concrete character, the particular usefulness of the labour, makes absolutely no difference — as we have seen above, the same labour of the same Journeyman tailor is in one case productive, in the other not.

Police Department Reduces Costs By Using Same Evidence For Every Investigation

July 16, 2014 THE ONION

JACKSONVILLE, FL—

Noting that the new procedure is far more efficient and has completely streamlined the investigative process, representatives from the Jacksonville Police Department confirmed Wednesday they have been able to sharply reduce costs by reusing the same evidence in every case they handle.

“Our department used to spend considerable time and manpower scouring crime scenes for clues, obtaining search warrants, interrogating suspects, and interviewing witnesses, but since we started using the same gun and DNA swab for every crime, we’ve been able to breeze through investigations in no time,” said police chief Alec McCarthy, who stated that the Jacksonville police have been able to close every case that has come up since the new protocol was enacted as well as make a significant dent in the department’s accumulated backlog of unsolved crimes.

“Homicide investigations would often drag on for weeks, but now we’re in and out in two hours. We knocked out a triple murder, four breaking and enterings, and two aggravated assaults with a deadly weapon just this morning, and we’re on track to wrap up a couple of old child abduction cold cases by the end of the day.”

Citing the success of the new program, the department said it is considering reusing the same signed confession for each case as well.

ANNIVERSARIES

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY! Mutiny On The Amistad: July 2, 1839 “53 Slaves Recently Abducted From Africa, Revolted”

Peace History June 26-July 2 By Carl Bunin [Excerpt] Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc.

(July 2, 1839)

Amistad Mutiny: slave rebellion that took place on the slave ship Amistad near the coast of Cuba and had important political and legal repercussions in the American Abolitionist movement.

The mutineers were captured and tried in the United States, and a surprising victory for the country’s antislavery forces resulted in 1841 when the U.S. Supreme Court freed the rebels. A committee formed to defend the slaves later developed into the American Missionary Association (incorporated 1846).

On July 2, 1839, the Spanish schooner Amistad was sailing from Havana to Puerto Príncipe, Cuba, when the ship's unwilling passengers, 53 slaves recently abducted from Africa, revolted.



Led by Joseph Cinqué, they killed the captain and the cook but spared the life of a Spanish navigator, so that he could sail them home to Sierra Leone.

The navigator managed instead to sail the Amistad generally northward. Two months later the U.S. Navy seized the ship off Long Island, N.Y., and towed it into New London,

Conn. The mutineers were held in a jail in New Haven, Conn., a state in which slavery was legal.

The Spanish embassy's demand for the return of the Africans to Cuba led to an 1840 trial in a Hartford, Conn., federal court. New England Abolitionist Lewis Tappan stirred public sympathy for the African captives, while the U.S. government took the proslavery side. U.S.

President Martin Van Buren ordered a Navy ship sent to Connecticut to return the Africans to Cuba immediately after the trial. A candidate for reelection that year, he anticipated a ruling against the defendants and hoped to gain proslavery votes by removing the Africans before Abolitionists could appeal to a higher court.

Prosecutors argued that, as slaves, the mutineers were subject to the laws governing conduct between slaves and their masters. But trial testimony determined that while slavery was legal in Cuba, importation of slaves from Africa was not.



Therefore, the judge ruled, rather than being merchandise, the Africans were victims of kidnapping and had the right to escape their captors in any way they could.

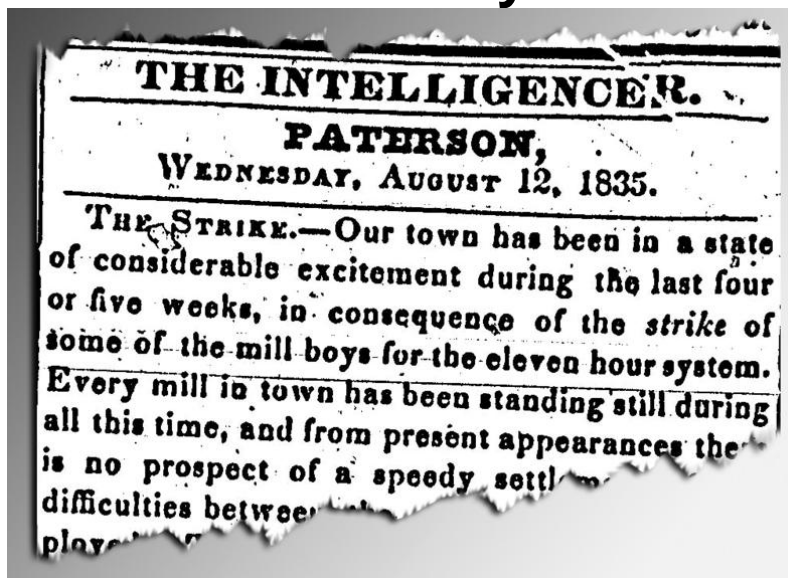
When the U.S. government appealed the case before the U.S. Supreme Court the next year, congressman and former president John Quincy Adams argued eloquently for the Amistad rebels.

The Supreme Court upheld the lower court, and private and missionary society donations helped the 35 surviving Africans secure passage home. They arrived in Sierra

Leone in January 1842, along with five missionaries and teachers who intended to found a Christian mission.

Spain continued to insist that the United States pay indemnification for the Cuban vessel. The U.S. Congress intermittently debated the Amistad case, without resolution, for more than two decades, until the American Civil War began in 1861.

July 3, 1835: Honorable Anniversary; Children Go On Strike For An 11-Hour Workday



Carl Bunin Peace History June 29 - July 5

Progressivehistorians.com:

On July 3, 1835, in Paterson, New Jersey, nearly 2,000 textile workers walked off the job.

The strike was notable for several reasons.

For one thing the strikers weren't demanding more money, despite the fact that they only made \$2 a week (adjusted for inflation, that would be \$44 a week today).

Their central demand was an 11-hour day (as opposed to the 13.5-hour days they were currently working), and only 9 hours on Saturday instead of a full day.

That in itself was significant enough. The first strike in American history to limit hours had happened only 7 years earlier, and was also in Paterson, New Jersey. That strike had been crushed after a week when the militia was called in.

What made this strike worth remembering was who the strikers were - they were children, aged 10 to 18. Many of them girls.

Before the month was out the parents of Paterson had joined together to form the "Paterson Association for the Protection of the Working Classes of Paterson". Through the Association a "vigilance committee" was formed to organize support. In 1835 there was no such thing as a labor union. Back then there were only guilds for skilled workers. Nothing like that existed for textile workers, much less for children.

The management flat-out refused to negotiate with the Association, or any worker's organization. In response, the Association appealed to help from other workers. Women textile workers in other mills around Paterson walked out. Mechanics from Newark set up a committee to raise funds and investigate the working conditions in Paterson. This is what they found:

"(conditions in the Paterson mills) belong rather to the dark ages than to the present times, and would be more congenial to the climate of his majesty the emperor and autocrat of all the Russians, than "this land of the free and home of the brave," this boasted asylum for the oppressed of all nations."

After six weeks a deal was struck between the Association and the management. They would split the difference: the children of Paterson would only have to work 12 hours a day during the week, and 9 hours on Saturday; a 69-hour week. The children who continued to hold out for the 11-hour day were fired and blacklisted.

OCCUPATION PALESTINE

**“Gaza Fishermen Were Working
An Early Morning Shift When
The Israeli Navy Opened Fire”
“Rajab Abu Riyala And His Brother
Khaled Were Shot During That 31
May Incident”**

“The Vessels Were Confiscated. Due To The Confiscation, He And His Cousins Are Now Out Of Work”
“Simply, They Do Not Want Us To Fish. They Want The Sea For Themselves”



Palestinian fishermen display their catch in Gaza's seaport in April 2016. (Ashraf Amra / APA images)

June 26, 2016 by Saleh el Namey, Electronic Intifada

A group of Gaza fishermen were working an early morning shift when the Israeli navy opened fire.

Rajab Abu Riyala and his brother Khaled were shot during that 31 May incident. A bullet had to be removed from Rajab's knee as a result.

They were among five fishermen arrested on two vessels by Israel. All were brought to Ashdod, a port in present-day Israel, and were detained for most of the day.

Both of the vessels were confiscated.

“Every Gaza fisherman who is arrested undergoes a long and cruel process of interrogation and strip searches,” said Bashir Abu Riyala, one of the five.

Bashir, a cousin of Rajab and Khaled, questioned why Israel behaves as if fishermen are a security threat. “The way they harass us cannot be tolerated,” he said. “Each time they

arrest fishermen, they fail to get the information they are looking for. We do not know anything. All we want is to fish freely and safely.”

Bashir thinks it is unlikely that the vessel will be returned to them.

Due to the confiscation, he and his cousins are now out of work.

The fishermen were within three nautical miles of the Gaza coast, a zone in which Israel theoretically allows fishing to take place.

Israel has repeatedly attacked fishermen working within those limits.

The limits have also been subject to a number of changes.

In April, it was reported that fishing would be permitted within nine nautical miles off certain parts of the Gaza coast. Citing Israeli officials, The New York Times suggested that Israel was allowing fishermen to work in a wider area as part of efforts to boost Gaza’s economy.

Any benefits to Gaza’s population would have been short-lived.

Israeli authorities subsequently stated they were reimposing a limit of six nautical miles for the entire Gaza Strip.

That limit is considerably less than the 20-mile zone established for Gaza’s fishermen under the Oslo accords, which Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed in the 1990s.

Last year, Maher Baker and his son Khader were fishing near Gaza’s coastline when Israeli forces shot at them repeatedly.

Khader was wounded in the arm and the two men were taken to Ashdod. After being shackled and forced to take off their clothes, the father and son were subjected to an aggressive interrogation.

“Even though we were fishing within three miles of the coast, the Israelis accused us of fishing in a dangerous and prohibited area,” Maher told The Electronic Intifada.

“Simply, they do not want us to fish. They want the sea for themselves.”

The Bakers’ vessel has still not been returned to them. Since the incident occurred, they have been trying to scrape together enough money to buy a new one.

“I have just spent my whole day running from the union (for Palestinian fishermen) to charities, to the UN, looking for some kind of financial support,” said Khader.

The Palestinian Centre for Human Rights recorded 139 incidents in which Gaza’s fishermen were shot at by Israeli naval forces during 2015. Twenty-four fishermen were wounded.

There were also six incidents in which boats were shelled and chased.

More than 70 fishermen were arrested last year and 22 vessels were confiscated.

These incidents are part of the economic warfare Israel wages against Gaza's fishermen.

The nine-year blockade of Gaza means that motors, spare parts and fiberglass — all essential for maintaining and repairing vessels — are scarce. Fuel is often unaffordable.

Muflih Abu Riyala, a member of the Palestinian Fishermen's Syndicate, said that Gaza has suffered from equipment shortages for so long that fishermen "have gotten used to it."

"Israeli procedures are suffocating the fishing industry," he said. "Catches have fallen dramatically. Why are we deprived of fishing off our own coast?"

Before Israel imposed its siege, Gaza fishermen could catch as much as 4,500 tons per year, some of which was exported to the occupied West Bank. Catches since the imposition of the siege have fallen below 1,500 tons per year, according to Abu Riyala.

Forcing fishermen to operate within such strict limits has depleted many fish stocks in the waters next to the coast.

Amer al-Qaran, a fisherman from the Deir al-Balah area of central Gaza, works with his three sons for at least 15 hours a day.

The best time of day to fish is the early morning, he said. Yet because of Israeli restrictions, the most he can expect to catch in a six-hour morning shift is around 7 kilograms of fish. "That is sometimes not enough to cover the amount of fuel my boat uses during a shift," he said.

"Sometimes I spend long hours at sea without catching any fish," he said. "I am afraid that I will come under Israeli fire if I advance another mile."

Palestinian Lady Arrested For Posting Song: "Forgive Me If I Die" "Occupation Forces, Attacked Sabeh And Handcuffed Her In The Presence Of Her Four Children"

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM –

A Palestinian lady has been held in Israeli custody and subjected to exhaustive questioning over a song posted on her Facebook account.

<http://www.musicxray.com/xrays/40124>

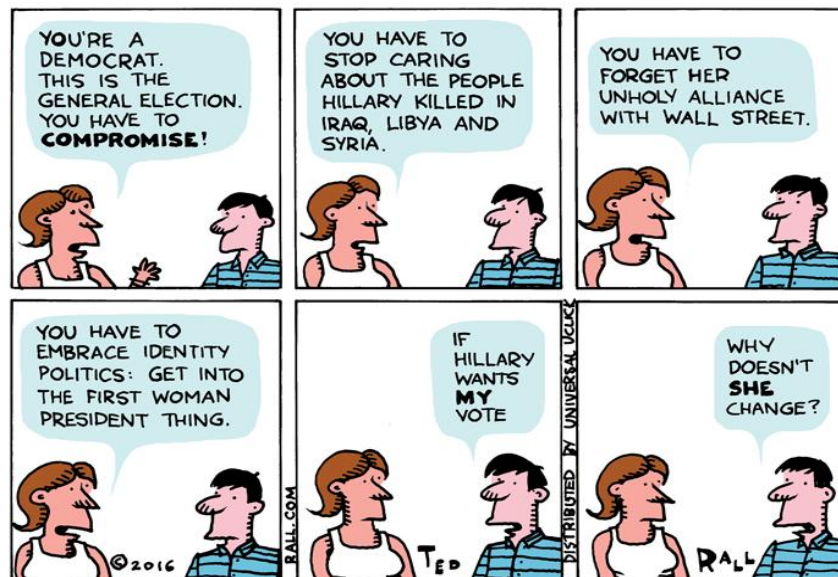
A PIC journalist said Sabah Feraoun was arrested from her family home some four days ago as she was wanted by the Israeli occupation authorities allegedly over her intent to carry out an anti-occupation attack.

The Israeli occupation forces stormed Sabah's family home, in Jerusalem's Alezariya town, at the crack of dawn the day of the arrest and wreaked havoc on the home before they aggressively attacked Sabah and handcuffed her in the presence of her four children. An Israeli military court extended Sabah's remand pending further investigation.

A special unit has been assigned by the Israeli intelligence to keep tabs on social media networks as part of Israeli intents to quell freedom of speech and suppress anti-occupation activism.

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



VIETNAM GI: REPRINTS AVAILABLE

Vietnam GI

January, 1969

Free to Servicemen

"... he threw his rifle at his Commanding Officer.."



Below is an interview with a Marine who didn't like the war and figured out why. This guy is a Platoon SGT with the years in the Green Machine, and over a year in Nam, mostly in long range recon with Charlie Company, 3rd Reconnaissance Battalion, VSF speaks to him while he was on leave writing his second Nam tour. Since he doesn't ETS until 1972 we've left out his name.

VGI: How did you feel about the war when you went over there. Did your feelings change?

A: When I first went over there, I thought it would be a great thing to go, and a great new experience of being in war. I really thought it was going to be something different. But then I got out on some of these patrols and I got to see the people and got to talk to the people. This was the first thing that finally changed me. I finally saw that it wasn't worth while, and that they actually don't want our help because it actually isn't help.

VGI: Did you have any contacts with the Vietnamese, with the people?

A: There was a place called Ben Son and for a while I was assigned down at the bridge there. This is where I lived, ate, slept, drank, everything. There were houses right next to my bunker, we had an address for ours and we gave everybody else addresses. We explained to the people what the addresses were and they got all shook up about the whole thing, "yes, they got addresses now."

VGI: What was it like, living there?

A: We lived with them, we stayed our time with them. They used to really go for the little treats on the canteen packs, the gum and the occasion cigarettes and everything, and in fact they'd bring back bananas. There was this one girl, her name was— I can't think of her name now— I had her picture but I lost it. This one girl, she really stands out in my mind because she used to come over and bring us beer every day and in turn, all she expected from us was the empty boxes of cigarettes, that's all she wanted, the empty boxes. But then we started putting little things in the empty boxes and told her we wanted her to have them.

VGI: What would she want with the empty boxes?

A: I don't know, the Vietnamese people, they could take an empty box of nothing and make something out of it. She made me a soapbox which she had made out of a cation tin. She had poked it out with a nail and a hammer. It had a little badtha on it and I wore it all the time. I actually got to feel naked after I lost it.

But yet, later on, during the Tet holidays, the Viet Cong came in and burned out half of the village, and the women naturally went in panic. In order to stop them, the VC took this girl and they cut off her breast. She was brought up to the hospital and lost the disc.

VGI: Did the brass give you any stank about living with the Vietnamese?

A: The one incident I know of that was trouble was, there was a convoy of about 12 to 14 trucks. I think it was about a whole bunch of plywood on it and we took this plywood over to a village chief in Ben Son. He was one of

the sergeants. We dropped off something like 14 sheets of plywood. Naturally, when we got back, there was one truckload of plywood missing, and they asked where it was. They later found out that I had given it to this village chief, not for my own good relations with him, but because there was some wood we didn't get recognized at our observation point, and they brought us food. So we gave them something else in return.

interview

VGI: What are some of the things you saw and did that led you into doubting in the middle of Nam not to fight anymore?

A: Well, I saw times when COL Bill Fisher, when he would tell his men to dismantle those personal-carrying flame-throwers, take them out on a company deep and put them back together once they got out. He went into a village and told them, "Are there any Viet Cong here?" The village chief naturally said "No" because he knew that if he said yes, he didn't know what'd happen to him. Then COL Fisher said, "Well, if there is any Viet Cong in this village, we'll show you what's going to happen." He sent one of his flame men up to the house, he didn't check to see if there was anybody in it or not. Later we found out there was a woman in there who was real sick, she couldn't move or anything. And seeing guys being carried in on ponies. A big grown man weighed about two pounds after he was brought in as a sack of raw flesh or something like that.

VGI: Did you see any other incidents like this?

A: There was this little village just out of Ben Son where we brought out rice and got our rice. It's not poetry, it's really true. It was just this small village, maybe 16 or 17 houses. It was a "gray to white" village, off and on there'd be Viet Cong waiting the ace. No hospitals at all, they'd just go in there to be resupplied. Yet one day, they found out that VC were coming into that village and they called "Puff," "Puff" came over and leveled the whole village down. I think maybe three people lived out of the whole thing. One was a little baby about two years old whose mother and father was gone.

One of the guys sort of adopted this kid, this little two year old. He took this kid real close. When we went on R and R we brought him back toys and trucks and things like that. It was really something, because they don't get too many trucks over there. We'd round up a few dump trucks and stuff like that from Hong Kong. They were really surprised to see the new toys. I mean, the toys they play with, old cation cans and stuff like that are their toys. They're a fascinating people. If you put them on compulsory to see them, to get to know them. They're really great.

VGI: How do you think they feel about us?

A: The one incident I know of the letter one north Vietnamese who was down south wrote to his brother up north who was intent on coming down.

Continued on page 8

WHEN HAWKS RETIRE

All of us who've had our "first" trips to South Vietnam and some Korea shouldn't feel guilty about accepting such "gifts" from the Government. Lots of hawk politicians are taking Government trips too. Of course, their trips are a little bit different.

The Senator Edward V. Long (D-Mo.), the Senate Judiciary Committee highest whose retirement in January was speeded up by graft scandals. The good Senator decided that as a last sacrifice to his country he would give himself TDY to Europe. The cruise was to "get firsthand information on foreign aid and military assistance programs." Doubtless, that's why he took his wife along.

Of special interest was his visit to

Switzerland, which neither gets US aid nor wants any. It doesn't really make any difference, since as soon as Senator Long returned from his "fact-finding mission" he retired from the Senate, thus denying our Congress of all his "facts" (mostly on airplanes and busy hotels).

Going to and from Europe Long traveled on Senate funds, but while on TDY there, he economized by using US military aircraft, cars and chauffeurs to get around. The Pentagon ordered the red carpet rolled out around the world. Nothing too good for a retiring hawk politician. As the saying goes, in America we're all equal — only some are more equal than others!

As we go to press we learn that the government has finally agreed on the shape of the table and seating arrangements for the Paris talks. Now that everyone is seated and comfortable, maybe we can acquire further "breakthroughs."

The great fact is that while the government hawks are living in Paris, thousands of our buddies are still dying in Nam. In fact, since they began talking last May 7,000 GIs have been killed in action.

Talks or no talks, the only solution is to get the hell out of Nam, immediately. Stop talking and start bringing us home.

The next issue of VGI will discuss the Paris talks in greater detail. By that

time

Edited by Vietnam Veteran Jeff Sharlet from 1968 until his death, this newspaper rocked the world, attracting attention even from Time Magazine, and extremely hostile attention from the chain of command.

The pages and pages of letters in the paper from troops in Vietnam condemning the war are lost to history, but you can find them here.

Military Resistance has copied complete sets of Vietnam GI. The originals were a bit rough, but every page is there. Over 100 pages, full 11x17 size.

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All proceeds are used for projects giving aid and comfort to members of the armed forces organizing to resist today's Imperial wars.



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