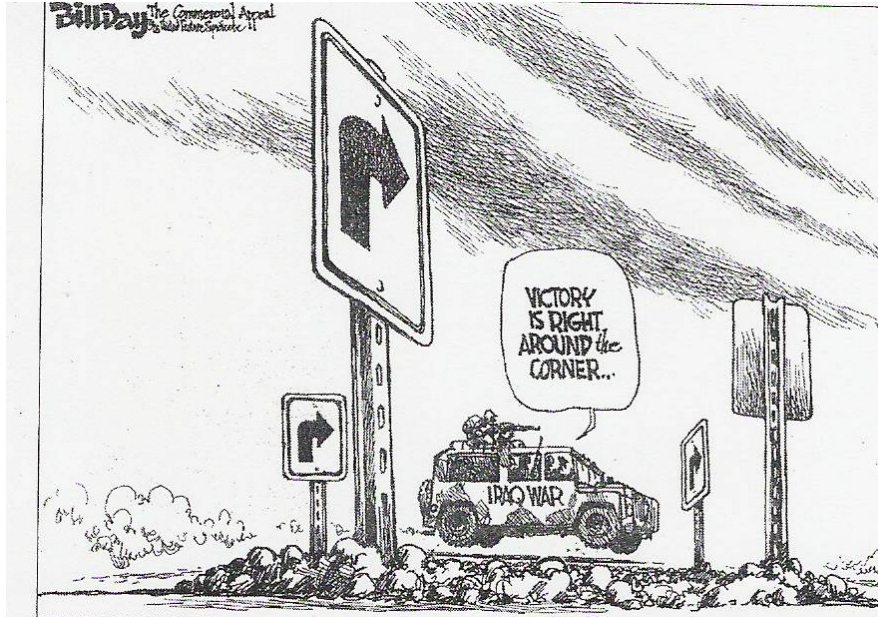


GI SPECIAL 3C4:



Army Times 7.25.05

Polish Troops In Iraq Cut 60%

7.2705 Polskie Radio SA

The fifth rotation of the Polish contingent in the south-central stabilization zone assumed duty.

Poland has carried through its promise of downsizing the successive group, which has been reduced by more than 60% compared to the initial contingent of two and a half years ago.

NEED SOME TRUTH? CHECK OUT THE NEW TRAVELING SOLDIER

Telling the truth - about the occupation or the criminals running the government in Washington - is the first reason for Traveling Soldier. But we want to do more than tell the truth; we want to report on the resistance - whether it's in the streets of Baghdad, New York, or inside the armed forces. Our goal is for Traveling Soldier to become the thread that ties working-class people inside the armed

services together. We want this newsletter to be a weapon to help you organize resistance within the armed forces. If you like what you've read, we hope that you'll join with us in building a network of active duty organizers.

<http://www.traveling-soldier.org/> And join with Iraq War vets in the call to end the occupation and bring our troops home now! (www.ivaw.net)

IRAQ WAR REPORTS

US Soldier Killed, Five Wounded In Salah Ad Din Province

July 27 (AFP)

A US soldier was killed and five others wounded Wednesday when a bomb exploded near their patrol in the Salah Ad Din Province, the US military said.

Jamestown Marine Recovering After Bomb Blast

July 27, 2005 The Jamestown Sun, JAMESTOWN, N.D.

A Marine serving in Iraq is recovering from a concussion and other injuries after he was thrown from a Humvee when a bomb exploded, his parents say.

Bryan Nagel, a 2003 Jamestown High School graduate, suffered a major concussion, burns, cuts and scrapes when the bomb exploded Saturday, his father said.

"It destroyed the vehicle and put a big crater in the road," Tom said.

Bryan was knocked unconscious for about two minutes, his father said.

"He doesn't remember the mine going off at all," Liddle said.

Bryan has been in Iraq since Feb. 28, his mother said. He might be back in the United States in October, then will be deployed three more times in the next three years, she said.

U.S. Military Vehicle Destroyed In Samarra;

Casualties Not Announced

27 July 2005 Aljazeera.Net

In Samarra, 95km north of Baghdad, a US military vehicle was destroyed in an explosive device in al-Amil neighbourhood north of the city.

TROOP NEWS

Pvt. Murphy's Law by Master Sgt. Mark Baker www.pvtmurphy.com



Army Times 7.25.05

Family Flies To DC To Meet Injured Soldier

July 27, 2005

Judy Curran and her son, Billy, were flown by the U.S. Army Saturday to Walter Reed military hospital in Washington, D.C., to meet her son, James Donaldson, who had been flown in from Germany late Friday after being severely injured in a roadside bomb explosion near Kirkuk, Iraq, on July 14.

In an update she provided to the Mountain Home News of James' injuries and condition, she said James had lost his left leg above the knee, and his right leg below the knee, not both legs at the hip as had been previously indicated.

In addition, he lost his right index finger and will need major reconstruction on his right thumb. He also suffered severe bruising of the lungs from the force of the explosion, which according to an e-mail received from a fellow member of the 116th BCT, occurred nearer Kirkuk than Mosul.

James, a 2003 graduate of Mountain Home High School had initially been flown to Germany where he was stabilized, until he could be flown back to the United States. His brother, Gary, is stationed with the U.S. Army in Germany and was granted emergency leave to fly back with James to Walter Reed.

"I love my son with all my heart and soul," Judy Curran said. Despite his injuries, which will take months to heal followed by extensive rehabilitation, he noted that "my son is alive. I just want to hold him."

It could have been worse, she pointed out.

"There is no brain damage. He has his eyesight. He has his hearing. He talks and communicates. He can smell and taste. He can feel."

IRAQ RESISTANCE ROUNDUP



(Graphic: London Financial Times)

Assorted Resistance Action

27 July 2005 Aljazeera.Net + UPI & (Xinhuanet)

Three people are reported killed and 37 wounded in a mortar attack in central Baghdad.

An Interior Ministry official said on Wednesday that a mortar round struck a busy central Baghdad bus station as US Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld was holding talks in the Iraqi capital.

Fifteen minibuses at the Alawi Hella station were slightly damaged by the mortar fire, a journalist at the scene said.

A bomber wounded two police officers and two soldiers when he drove his booby-trapped car at a checkpoint in the southwest of the capital, the official said.

A twin attack struck a US-Iraqi army checkpoint near al-Nu'man Hospital in northern Baghdad on Wednesday, wounding eight soldiers, police said.

The first blast was a car bomb detonated at a checkpoint manned by US and Iraqi army forces near al-Nu'man Hospital in Adhamiyah district.

Minutes later, another bomber drove a motorcycle packed with explosives into the scene.

Eight Iraqi soldiers were wounded in the attack, some of them in serious condition, the source added.

Seven Iraqi soldiers were shot and killed as they were guarding a water plant north of Baghdad that feeds most of the capital with drinking water.

The Defence Ministry said on Wednesday that about 20 assailants armed with hand grenades and light weapons drove up in four cars and opened fire on Tuesday on the soldiers in the town of Tarmiya, 50km north of Baghdad.

Meanwhile, militants captured the director general of communications in Baghdad Maher Jassem and two of his employees while they were heading to work in the western part of the Iraqi capital.

The kidnappers released a woman who was accompanying Jassem before fleeing with the kidnap victims.

Two soldiers from Iraq rapid intervention forces were killed in an ambush in the western town of Biji when guerrillas attacked their convoy.

An Iraqi soldier was killed and five others wounded when a roadside bomb they were trying to dismantle exploded near Kirkuk in north Iraq.

"Three armed men, in a BMW car, opened fire on a Trade Ministry car taking employees home in al-Zuhour intersection in Baghdad's western Mansur district," an Interior Ministry source told Xinhua on condition of anonymity.

"The driver of the car was killed and two female employees were injured in the attack," the source said.

A police patrol, at the area, chased the attackers and opened fire, causing the gunmen's car to overturn, the source said, adding all the attackers were arrested after they were injured.

Al-Qaida in Iraq says it has killed two kidnapped Algerian envoys because of their government's support for the United States, according to an Internet statement.

The killings were confirmed by the office of Algerian President Abdelaziz Bouteflika.

On Monday, Algeria pulled its last diplomatic staff out of its embassy in Baghdad.

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

Iraqis Open Fire On Kuwait Oil Thieves

27 July 2005 Aljazeera.Net

Iraqis protesting a metal border barrier that Kuwait is building between the two countries fired several shots across the border on Wednesday, but a security official said nobody was injured.

The official, who declined to be identified, said the bullets were fired by a group of about 40 Iraqis into Kuwait.

The Iraqis are protesting the barrier which they say is being built well within land owned by Iraq.

FORWARD OBSERVATIONS

**“It Is The Right Of Every
Occupied Nation To Resist An
Occupier”**

The truth is, if the majority were in support of the US led invasion, Bush and Blair would be roaming the streets of Baghdad, not sneaking in and out like oil-pirates and thieves. Yes thieves, as we know billions of oil revenue are still unaccounted for.

And if the majority supported the US, the Iraqi resistance could not operate and flourish in Iraq. There are many daily attacks from dozens of different groups - most ordinary Iraqis who want the Americans out.

May 31, 2005 By Yamin Zakaria, My Response to The Sun; Newspaper Editor, London, UK

Below is my response to Mr. Tom Newton Dunn, Defence Editor of The Sun Newspaper

[Excerpts]

Please remember that there are terrorists and there are State Terrorists. Like there are suicide bombers and mass murderers. The latter deploys the latest high-tech weapons on towns and cities, schools, colleges, farmers and even their sheep. (John Pilger's documentary).

It is estimated by Johns Hopkins University's, Bloomberg School of Public Health in Baltimore, that 100,000 or more civilians in Iraq have been killed by the US and coalition forces.

Yes we finally found those WMDs. Like your ancestor Winston Churchill your American cousins have used them on those sand-niggers, spreading a lively terror!

Your laughable reference to the killings of civilians by the Iraqi resistance is an example of how detached you are from the reality as you have failed to take into account the magnitude of the victims from state terrorism (100,000 and rising), and you know the Iraqi resistance can not compete with your scale of "liberation"!

Furthermore, you put the effect before the cause.

Let us remind ourselves of the cause. There were no bombs falling on Iraqi civilians prior to the illegal and criminal invasion of Iraq.

As for the killings by the Iraqi resistance, most of the victims are collaborators, some are unfortunately genuine collateral damage, and don't forget there is the counter insurgency run by the CIA "death squads," which you and your paper have remained silent about.

Lest you forget, it is the right of every occupied nation to resist an occupier, or would Britain bend over if UN resolutions were passed against it, and foreign armies walked in?

When you refer to the "significant majority" of Iraqis, are they the same significant majority that failed to fill Ferdous Square for the staged toppling of the Saddam statue.

The truth is, if the majority were in support of the US led invasion, Bush and Blair would be roaming the streets of Baghdad, not sneaking in and out like oil-pirates and thieves. Yes thieves, as we know billions of oil revenue are still unaccounted for.

And if the majority supported the US, the Iraqi resistance could not operate and flourish in Iraq. There are many daily attacks from dozens of different groups - most ordinary Iraqis who want the Americans out.

The fact that you have flown into Iraq and stayed at the Palestine Hotel does not make you an expert on the wants and desires of the Iraqi people!

You have not lived amongst the people, shared their joys and their sorrows, you do not share the majority religion and culture and have definitely not stepped outside your comfort zone.

Why? Because you know very well you would have come back headless.

As for your reference to the moral responsibility, please spare us your fake benevolence.

We did not see much enthusiasm for that moral responsibility in Rwanda, apartheid South Africa and more recently in Uzbekistan! I wonder why?

Do you really think we are so stupid that we should see profit seeking capitalist states like US and UK as charitable institutions?

The Islamic world clearly does not want your military bases, does not want your dictators over us and does not want your values of democracy force fed through the barrel of a gun.

As a peaceful visitor you will always be welcome and enjoy the hospitality that we are known for, just like you, we want our destiny in our hands.

You talk about facts and 30 years of history.

If you know about history you will know that during the reign of Saddam, when most of the oppression was committed, your country and the US made a good deal of money by selling him weapons knowing how those weapons were being used.

Your support and weapons sales makes you fully complicit with Saddam, just as in a murder the one providing the gun and support, is an accomplice.

**OCCUPATION ISN'T LIBERATION
BRING ALL THE TROOPS HOME NOW!**

**Don't Be So Rough On Bush:
He's Nothing New;**

Imperial Slaughter Has A Long, Dishonorable History

In response to why he machine-gunned people after they had dispersed, he arrogantly responded, “I was trying to do this in their own interests. If I killed a few people, they would not gather and come to Gujranwala and do damage.”

This morally reprehensible reasoning mirrors the contemporary US-UK slaughter of 100,000 Iraqi civilians to purportedly liberate them -- one surmises the liberation was from a life under occupation.

July 20, 2005 by Kim Petersen, Dissident Voice [Excerpts]

A US diplomat mused over the surrender of the organs of the US government to the Pentagon. The official arrived at a rationalization: “I just wake up in the morning and tell myself, ‘There’s been a military coup,’ and then it all makes sense.”

Sensible or not, people exposed to the lethality of US empire are dying with no near end in sight and there has been no let up in the Iraqi resistance or, as the London bombings indicate, the war on terror.

Why it happened does not require anything beyond Stegosaurian cognition. As one Iraqi doctor related, “The U.S. induces aggression. If you don’t attack me, I will never attack you. The U.S. is stimulating the aggression of the Iraqi people!”

UK Prime Minister Tony Blair has correctly identified an “extreme and evil ideology” lying at the root of the terror. Where the mendacious Blair erred is exclusively ascribing a “poisonous misinterpretation of the religion of Islam” as being the root cause of the terror. The root cause is rather the insidious ideology of capitalism that spawns imperialism, exploitation, and usurpation of wealth by a few people.

The earlier reaction of US Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld to a terrorist attack that claimed a similar number of victims in Iraq to the London bombings was very telling. In response to a car bombing that killed about 50 people, Rumsfeld callously quipped that there are murders in every major city in the world “because human beings are human beings.”

Contextually, such a statement would seem to equally sum up Rumsfeld’s feelings on the London bombings.

A historical perspective sheds further light on the racism that underlies the selective abhorrence of terror.

On 9 April 1919, a crowd of Indians, estimated to number 40,000, strode through the Punjabi town of Amritsar, in defiance of the British imperial rule that they were chafing under. Police and troops arrived on the scene and stones and bullets were exchanged. Five Europeans and at least 25 Indians were killed.

What really goaded the British, however, was an attack on a white woman -- "a sacred being" -- and therefore "an unpardonable offense in the eyes of the British male."

On 13 April 1919, the ambitious Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer led a detachment of Indian troops into the Jallianwala Bagh, an open space not far from the famed Golden Temple in Amritsar, where tens-of-thousands of people were crammed. Dyer ordered his men to fire. Ten minutes later, 379 civilians lay murdered with 1,200 others wounded.

The next day, the British followed this up with the aerial bombing of Gujranwala. Eleven Indians were killed and 27 wounded.

Captain D.H.M. Carberry claimed the ability to discern innocents from 200 feet up, of which he stated there were none.

In response to why he machine-gunned people after they had dispersed, he arrogantly responded, "I was trying to do this in their own interests. If I killed a few people, they would not gather and come to Gujranwala and do damage."

This morally reprehensible reasoning mirrors the contemporary US-UK slaughter of 100,000 Iraqi civilians to purportedly liberate them -- one surmises the liberation was from a life under occupation.

Much as the US-UK forces heap humiliation on the Iraqis and Afghans today, in imperial Punjab, the British occupiers had intensified the humiliation of Indians.

Dyer sought to punish all Indians for the "unspeakable attack on British womanhood." All Indians were required to crawl at the point-of-a-bayonet when they wanted to pass the street where the British damsel had been attacked. At the street's end a public flogging station was built to punish the alleged attackers "without the inconvenience of a trial."

British troops committed religious sacrilege and relieved themselves in the local wells. Indians carrying umbrellas were required to close and lower them when in the presence of a British officer. Back in Britain the public took little interest in the goings-on in far-off empire.

The Hunter Commission set up to whitewash the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre saw Lord Hunter apoplectically accuse Indian members of commission: "You people -- you want to drive the British out of the country."

Hunter had a dramatic grasp of the obvious.

The British feted Dyer, the butcher of Jallianwala Bagh, as a hero for his lead role in the massacre, and presented him with money and a jeweled sword inscribed "To the Savior of the Punjab."

For Jawaharlal Nehru, who would later become Prime Minister of India, it was all too much. He wrote, "I realized then, more vividly than I had ever done before,

how brutal and immoral imperialism was and how it had eaten into the soles of the British upper classes.”

Mohandas Gandhi held, “When a government takes up arms against its unarmed subjects then it has forfeited its right to govern.”

The lesson that should have been learned long ago is that people will revolt against outside rule, especially when it is iniquitous. Given the murderous havoc wreaked by the US-UK in Iraq, it is not surprising that the resistance wages on against an immoral occupation.

***Reuters* continues to regurgitate the imperialist line that the bombings are “orchestrated by foreign militants like al Qaeda’s Iraq wing in alliance with Iraq’s minority Sunni Arab insurgents.”**

The reference to Arabs as foreigners is a shameless journalism that reveals either ignorance or something more sinister.

The allocation of Arab people into foreign nationalities designated by outside powers is based on the British deceit and the backstabbing of allies that foolishly assisted the British empire during World War 1.

That the bombings in Iraq are greeted with such a stifled response in comparison to the London bombings speaks volumes about a war for oil made easier by racist undertones.

What do you think? Comments from service men and women, and veterans, are especially welcome. Send to contact@militaryproject.org. Name, I.D., withheld on request. Replies confidential.

On Popular Wars By Insurgent Nations

July 19, 2005 Anti-Allawi-group

Che-Leila member Takawira:

These articles show how the founders of modern socialism dealt with the early stages of the anti-colonial movements of their time.

Despite the fact that the colonial peoples in these rebellions committed atrocities which revolutionaries would not advocate, Marx and Engels nevertheless recognized that these uprisings on the whole raised the anti-colonial struggle to a whole new advanced stage of struggle and should be supported.

#1:

“They Kidnap And Kill Every Foreigner Within Their Reach”

Civilization-mongers who throw hot shells on a defenceless city and add rape to murder, may call the system cowardly, barbarous, atrocious; but what matters it to the Chinese if it be only successful?

Since the British treat them as barbarians, they cannot deny to them the full benefit of their barbarism.

If their kidnappings, surprises, midnight massacres are what we call cowardly, the civilization-mongers should not forget that according to their own showing they could not stand against European means of destruction with their ordinary means of warfare.

May 22, 1857 By F. Engels, New York Daily Tribune

THE English have just concluded an Asiatic war, and are entering upon another. The resistance offered by the Persians, and that which the Chinese have so far opposed to British invasion, form a contrast worth our attention.

In Persia, the European system of military organization has been engrafted upon Asiatic barbarity; in China, the rotting semicivilization of the oldest State in the world meets the Europeans with its own resources.

Persia has been signally defeated, while distracted, half-dissolved China has hit upon a system of resistance which, if followed up, will render impossible a repetition of the triumphal marches of the first Anglo-Chinese war.

The English attacked Bushire, and met with a gallant though ineffective resistance. But the men who fought at Bushire were not regulars; they were composed of the irregular levies of the Persian and Arab inhabitants of the coast.

The regulars were only concentrating, some sixty miles off, in the hills. At last they advanced. The Anglo-Indian army met them half way; and, though the Persians used their artillery with credit to themselves, and formed their squares on the most approved principles, a single charge of one single Indian cavalry regiment swept the whole Persian army, guards and line, from the field.

All this, however, neither brands the Persians as a nation of cowards, nor condemns the introduction of European tactics among Orientals.

The Russo-Turkish wars of 1809-12 and 1828-9 offer plenty of such examples. The principal resistance offered to the Russians was made by the irregular levies both from the fortified towns and from the mountain provinces.

The regulars, wherever they showed themselves in the open field, were at once upset by the Russians, and very often ran away at the first shot; while a single company of Arnaut irregulars, in a ravine at Varna, successfully opposed the Russian siege operations for weeks together.

The troops which conquered Bushire and Mohammerah will, it is understood, be at once sent to China. There they will find a different enemy. No attempts at European evolutions, but the irregular array of Asiatic masses, will oppose them there.

Of these they no doubt will easily dispose; but what if the Chinese wage against them a national war, and if barbarism be unscrupulous enough to use the only weapons which it knows how to wield?

There is evidently a different spirit among the Chinese now to what they showed in the war of 1840 to '42. Then, the people were quiet; they left the Emperor's soldiers to fight the invaders, and submitted after a defeat with Eastern fatalism to the power of the enemy.

But now, at least in the southern provinces, to which the contest has so far been confined, the mass of the people take an active, nay, a fanatical part in the struggle against the foreigners.

They poison the bread of the European community at Hong Kong by wholesale, and with the coolest premeditation. (A few loaves have been sent to Liebig for examination. He found large quantities of arsenic pervading all parts of them, showing that it had already been worked into the dough. The dose, however, was so strong that it must have acted as an emetic, and thereby counteracted the effects of the poison).

They go with hidden arms on board trading steamers, and, when on the journey, massacre the crew and European passengers and seize the boat.

They kidnap and kill every foreigner within their reach.

The very coolies emigrating to foreign countries rise in mutiny, and as if by concert, on board every emigrant ship, and fight for its possession, and, rather than surrender, go down to the bottom with it, or perish in its flames.

Even out of China, the Chinese colonists, the most submissive and meek of subjects hitherto, conspire and suddenly rise in nightly insurrection, as at Sarawak; or, as at Singapore, are held down by main force and vigilance only.

The piratical policy of the British Government has caused this universal outbreak of all Chinese against all foreigners, and marked it as a war of extermination.

What is an army to do against a people resorting to such means of warfare?

Where, how far, is it to penetrate into the enemy's country, how to maintain itself there?

Civilization-mongers who throw hot shells on a defenceless city and add rape to murder, may call the system cowardly, barbarous, atrocious; but what matters it to the Chinese if it be only successful?

Since the British treat them as barbarians, they cannot deny to them the full benefit of their barbarism.

If their kidnappings, surprises, midnight massacres are what we call cowardly, the civilization-mongers should not forget that according to their own showing they could not stand against European means of destruction with their ordinary means of warfare.

In short, instead of moralizing on the horrible atrocities of the Chinese, as the chivalrous English press does, we had better recognize that this is a war pro aris et focus, a popular war for the maintenance of Chinese nationality, with all its overbearing prejudice, stupidity, learned ignorance and pedantic barbarism if you like, but yet a popular war.

And in a popular war the means used by the insurgent nation cannot be measured by the commonly recognized rules of regular warfare, nor by any other abstract standard, but by the degree of civilization only attained by that insurgent nation.

The English are this time placed in a difficult position.

Thus far, the national Chinese fanaticism seems to extend no farther than over those southern provinces which have not adhered to the great rebellion. Is the war to be confined to these? Then it would certainly lead to no result, no vital point of the empire being menaced.

At the same time, it would be a very dangerous war for the English if the fanaticism extends to the people of the interior. Canton may be totally destroyed and the coasts nibbled at in all possible points, but all the forces the British could bring together would not suffice to conquer and hold the two provinces of Kwangtung and Kwang-si.

What, then, can they do further?

The country north of Canton, as far as Shanghai and Nanking, is in the hands of the Chinese insurgents, whom it would be bad policy to offend; and north of Nanking the only point of attack on which might lead to a decisive result is Peking.

But where is the army to form a fortified and garrisoned base of operations on the shore, to overcome every obstacle on the road, to leave detachments to secure the communications with the shore, and to appear in anything like formidable strength before the walls of a town the size of London, a hundred miles from its landing place?

#2:

The Indian Revolt

To characterize that [British] rule, it suffices to say that torture formed an organic institution of its financial policy. There is something in human history like retribution: and it is a rule of historical retribution that its instrument be forged not by the offended, but by the offender himself.

September 16, 1857, By Karl Marx, New-York Daily Tribune

The outrages committed by the revolted Sepoys in India are indeed appalling, hideous, ineffable — such as one is prepared to meet — only in wars of insurrection, of nationalities, of races, and above all of religion; in one word, such as respectable England used to applaud when perpetrated by the Vendéans on the “Blues,” by the Spanish guerrillas on the infidel Frenchmen, by Servians on their German and Hungarian neighbors, by Croats on Viennese rebels, by Cavaignac’s Garde Mobile or Bonaparte’s Decembrists on the sons and daughters of proletarian France.

However infamous the conduct of the Sepoys, it is only the reflex, in a concentrated form, of England’s own conduct in India, not only during the epoch of the foundation of her Eastern Empire, but even during the last ten years of a long-settled rule.

To characterize that rule, it suffices to say that torture formed an organic institution of its financial policy. There is something in human history like retribution: and it is a rule of historical retribution that its instrument be forged not by the offended, but by the offender himself.

The first blow dealt to the French monarchy proceeded from the nobility, not from the peasants. The Indian revolt does not commence with the Ryots, tortured, dishonored and stripped naked by the British, but with the Sepoys, clad, fed, petted, fattened and pampered by them.

To find parallels to the Sepoy atrocities, we need not, as some London papers pretend, fall back on the middle ages, not, even wander beyond the history of contemporary England.

All we want is to study the first Chinese war, an event, so to say, of yesterday.

The English soldiery then committed abominations for the mere fun of it; their passions being neither sanctified by religious fanaticism nor exacerbated by hatred against an overbearing and conquering race, nor provoked by the stern resistance of a heroic enemy. The violations of women, the spittings of children, the roastings of whole villages, were then mere wanton sports, not recorded by Mandarins, but by British officers themselves.

Even at the present catastrophe it would be an unmitigated mistake to suppose that all the cruelty is on the side of the Sepoys, and all the milk of human kindness flows on the side of the English.

The letters of the British officers are redolent of malignity. An officer writing from Peshawur gives a description of the disarming of the 10th irregular cavalry for not charging the 55th native infantry when ordered to do so. He exults in the fact that they were not only disarmed, but stripped of their coats and boots, and after having received 12d. per man, were marched down to the river side, and there embarked in boats and sent down the Indus, where the writer is delighted to expect every mother's son will have a chance of being drowned in the rapids.

Another writer informs us that, some inhabitants of Peshawur having caused a night alarm by exploding little mines of gunpowder in honor of a wedding (a national custom), the persons concerned were tied up next morning, and

“received such a flogging as they will not easily forget.”

News arrived from Pindie that three native chiefs were plotting. Sir John Lawrence replied by a message ordering a spy to attend to the meeting. On the spy's report, Sir John sent a second message, “Hang them.” The chiefs were hanged.

An officer in the civil service, from Allahabad, writes:

“We have power of life and death in our hands, and we assure you we spare not.”

Another, from the same place:

“Not a day passes but we string up front ten to fifteen of them (non-combatants).”

One exulting officer writes:

“Holmes is hanging them by the score, like a ‘brick.’”

Another, in allusion to the summary hanging of a large body of the natives:

“Then our fun commenced.”

A third:

“We hold court-martials on horseback, and every nigger we meet with we either string up or shoot.”

From Benares we are informed that thirty Zemindars were hanged on the mere suspicion of sympathizing with their own countrymen, and whole villages were burned down on the same plea. An officer from Benares, whose letter is printed in The London Times, says:

“The European troops have become fiends when opposed to natives.”

And then it should not be forgotten that, while the cruelties of the English are related as acts of martial vigor, told simply, rapidly, without dwelling on disgusting details, the outrages of the natives, shocking as they are, are still deliberately exaggerated.

For instance, the circumstantial account first appearing in The Times, and then going the round of the London press, of the atrocities perpetrated at Delhi and Meerut, from whom did it proceed?

From a cowardly parson residing at Bangalore, Mysore, more than a thousand miles, as the bird flies, distant from the scene of action. Actual accounts of Delhi evince the imagination of an English parson to be capable of breeding greater horrors than even the wild fancy of a Hindoo mutineer.

The cutting of noses, breasts, &c., in one word, the horrid mutilations committed by the Sepoys, are of course more revolting to European feeling than the throwing of red-hot shell on Canton dwellings by a Secretary of the Manchester Peace Society, or the roasting of Arabs pent up in a cave by a French Marshal, or the flaying alive of British soldiers by the cat-o'-nine-tails under drum-head court-martial, or any other of the philanthropical appliances used in British penitentiary colonies.

Cruelty, like every other thing, has its fashion, changing according to time and place. Caesar, the accomplished scholar, candidly narrates how he ordered many thousand Gallic warriors to have their right hands cut off. Napoleon would have been ashamed to do this. He preferred dispatching his own French regiments, suspected of republicanism, to St. Domingo, there to die of the blacks and the plague.

The infamous mutilations committed by the Sepoys remind one of the practices of the Christian Byzantine Empire, or the prescriptions of Emperor Charles V.'s criminal law, or the English punishments for high treason, as still recorded by Judge Blackstone.

With Hindoos, whom their religion has made virtuosi in the art of self-torturing, these tortures inflicted on the enemies of their race and creed appear quite natural, and must appear still more so to the English, who, only some years since, still used to draw revenues from the Juggernaut festivals, protecting and assisting the bloody rites of a religion of cruelty.

The frantic roars of the "bloody old Times," as Cobbett used to call it – playing the part of a furious character in one of Mozart's operas, who indulges in most melodious strains in the idea of first hanging his enemy, then roasting him, then quartering him, then spitting him, and then flaying him alive — its tearing the passion of revenge to tatters and to rags – all this would appear but silly if under the pathos of tragedy there were not distinctly perceptible the tricks of comedy.

The London Times overdoes its part, not only from panic.

It supplies comedy with a subject even missed by Molière, the Tartuffe of Revenge.

What it simply wants is to write up the funds and to screen the Government. As Delhi has not, like the walls of Jericho, fallen before mere puffs of wind, **John Bull is to be steeped in cries for revenge up to his very ears, to make him forget that his Government is responsible for the mischief hatched and the colossal dimensions it has been allowed to assume.**

The Logic Of Suicide Terrorism: It's The Occupation, Not The Fundamentalism

Many people worry that once a large number of suicide terrorists have acted that it is impossible to wind it down. The history of the last 20 years, however, shows the opposite. Once the occupying forces withdraw from the homeland territory of the terrorists, they often stop—and often on a dime.

The evidence shows that the presence of American troops is clearly the pivotal factor driving suicide terrorism.

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*Last month, Scott McConnell caught up with Associate Professor Robert Pape of the University of Chicago, whose book on suicide terrorism, *Dying to Win*, is beginning to receive wide notice.*

Pape has found that the most common American perceptions about who the terrorists are and what motivates them are off by a wide margin. In his office is the world's largest database of information about suicide terrorists, rows and rows of manila folders containing articles and biographical snippets in dozens of languages compiled by Pape and teams of graduate students, a trove of data that has been sorted and analyzed and which underscores the great need for reappraising the Bush administration's current strategy.

Below are excerpts from a conversation with the man who knows more about suicide terrorists than any other American.

Pape:

The central fact is that overwhelmingly suicide-terrorist attacks are not driven by religion as much as they are by a clear strategic objective: to compel modern democracies to withdraw military forces from the territory that the terrorists view as their homeland.

From Lebanon to Sri Lanka to Chechnya to Kashmir to the West Bank, every major suicide-terrorist campaign—over 95 percent of all the incidents—has had as its central objective to compel a democratic state to withdraw.

Since suicide terrorism is mainly a response to foreign occupation and not Islamic fundamentalism, the use of heavy military force to transform Muslim societies over there, if you would, is only likely to increase the number of suicide terrorists coming at us.

Since 1990, the United States has stationed tens of thousands of ground troops on the Arabian Peninsula, and that is the main mobilization appeal of Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda.

People who make the argument that it is a good thing to have them attacking us over there are missing that suicide terrorism is not a supply-limited phenomenon where there are just a few hundred around the world willing to do it because they are religious fanatics.

It is a demand-driven phenomenon. That is, it is driven by the presence of foreign forces on the territory that the terrorists view as their homeland. The operation in Iraq has stimulated suicide terrorism and has given suicide terrorism a new lease on life.

The evidence shows that the presence of American troops is clearly the pivotal factor driving suicide terrorism.

If Islamic fundamentalism were the pivotal factor, then we should see some of the largest Islamic fundamentalist countries in the world, like Iran, which has 70 million people—three times the population of Iraq and three times the population of Saudi Arabia—with some of the most active groups in suicide terrorism against the United States.

However, there has never been an al-Qaeda suicide terrorist from Iran, and we have no evidence that there are any suicide terrorists in Iraq from Iran.

Sudan is a country of 21 million people. Its government is extremely Islamic fundamentalist. The ideology of Sudan was so congenial to Osama bin Laden that he spent three years in Sudan in the 1990s. Yet there has never been an al-Qaeda suicide terrorist from Sudan.

I have the first complete set of data on every al-Qaeda suicide terrorist from 1995 to early 2004, and they are not from some of the largest Islamic fundamentalist countries in the world.

Two thirds are from the countries where the United States has stationed heavy combat troops since 1990.

Another point in this regard is Iraq itself. Before our invasion, Iraq never had a suicide-terrorist attack in its history. Never.

Since our invasion, suicide terrorism has been escalating rapidly with 20 attacks in 2003, 48 in 2004, and over 50 in just the first five months of 2005. Every year that the United States has stationed 150,000 combat troops in Iraq, suicide terrorism has doubled.

I have collected demographic data from around the world on the 462 suicide terrorists since 1980 who completed the mission, actually killed themselves. This information tells us that most are walk-in volunteers. Very few are criminals. Few are actually longtime members of a terrorist group. For most suicide terrorists, their first experience with violence is their very own suicide-terrorist attack.

There is no evidence there were any suicide-terrorist organizations lying in wait in Iraq before our invasion. What is happening is that the suicide terrorists have been produced by the invasion.

Our best information at the moment is that the Iraqi suicide terrorists are coming from two groups—Iraqi Sunnis and Saudis—the two populations most vulnerable to transformation by the presence of large American combat troops on the Arabian Peninsula. This is perfectly consistent with the strategic logic of suicide terrorism.

Al-Qaeda appears to have made a deliberate decision not to attack the United States in the short term. We know this not only from the pattern of their attacks but because we have an actual al-Qaeda planning document found by Norwegian intelligence.

The document says that al-Qaeda should not try to attack the continent of the United States in the short term but instead should focus its energies on hitting America's allies in order to try to split the coalition.

Many people worry that once a large number of suicide terrorists have acted that it is impossible to wind it down. The history of the last 20 years, however, shows the opposite. Once the occupying forces withdraw from the homeland territory of the terrorists, they often stop—and often on a dime.

In Lebanon, for instance, there were 41 suicide-terrorist attacks from 1982 to 1986, and after the U.S. withdrew its forces, France withdrew its forces, and then Israel withdrew to just that six-mile buffer zone of Lebanon, they virtually ceased. They didn't completely stop, but there was no campaign of suicide terrorism. Once Israel withdrew from the vast bulk of Lebanese territory, the suicide terrorists did not follow Israel to Tel Aviv.

The purpose of a suicide-terrorist attack is not to die. It is the kill, to inflict the maximum number of casualties on the target society in order to compel that target society to put pressure on its government to change policy. If the government is already changing policy, then the whole point of suicide terrorism, at least the way it has been used for the last 25 years, doesn't come up.

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The following that we know of have also posted issues:

<http://gi-special.iraq-news.de>, <http://www.notinourname.net/gi-special/>,

www.williambowles.info/gispecial,

<http://www.albasrah.net/maqalat/english/gi-special.htm>

OCCUPATION REPORT

Winning More Friends: For The Armed Resistance That Is



U.S. soldiers from the Stryker brigade inspect belongings of suspects inside a house during a night raid in Mosul, in northern Iraq, late July 25, 2005. Sunni Arabs said on Monday they would rejoin talks to hammer out a new constitution for Iraq, in the hope of rescuing a political process that has been severely strained by unrelenting bloodshed. Picture taken July 25, 2005. REUTERS/Andrea Comas

There's nothing quite like invading somebody else's country, busting into their house by force, and trashing their personal belongings. It is guaranteed to arouse an intense desire to kill you in any patriotic, self-respecting civilian who lives there.

But your commanders know that, don't they? Don't they?

Do you have a friend or relative in the service? Forward this E-MAIL along, or send us the address if you wish and we'll send it regularly. Whether in Iraq or stuck on a base in the USA, this is extra important for your service friend, too often cut off from access to encouraging news of growing resistance to the war, at home and inside the armed services. Send requests to address up top.

OCCUPATION PALESTINE



[To check out what life is like under a murderous military occupation by a foreign power, go to: www.rafahtoday.org The foreign army is Israeli; the occupied nation is Palestine.]

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