

## **GI SPECIAL 5G14:**

**NO MORE:  
BRING THEM ALL HOME NOW!**



A U.S. soldier waves from his armoured vehicle during a night patrol in Baghdad July 15, 2007. REUTERS/Nikola Solic

**“The thousand-yard stare or two-thousand-yard stare is the unfocused gaze of a battle-weary soldier. The stare is a characteristic combat stress reaction which may be a precursor to, or symptom of, post-traumatic stress disorder.”**

When recounting his arrival in Vietnam in 1965, then-Corporal Joe Houle said he saw no emotion in the eyes of his new squad: "The look in their eyes was like the life was sucked out of them." [Wikipedia: Excerpt]

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**“Iraq Veterans Against The War  
Stands Firm In The Belief  
Funding The War Is Killing The  
Troops”**



July 13, 2007 By Garrett Reppenhagen, Chairman of the Board, Iraq Veterans Against the War; Washington DC

The Bush administration recently told the American public that it is too early to assess the effects of “the troop surge.” The surge strategy, known as Operation Phantom Thunder, was designed to target Baghdad and Al Anbar Province with an escalated number of soldiers and Marines.

Termed “The New Way Forward” in Iraq, the surge seemed to suggest a change in political and military action in Iraq.

Tragically, the only changes in the conditions in Iraq that we have seen thus far are less security for the Iraqi people and more American service members injured or killed in the line of duty.

President George W. Bush introduced the new plan in January of 2007, and in the first six months of 2007, 576 U.S. troops died in Iraq, marking the first half of this year as one of the bloodiest periods in the Iraq conflict as a whole.

A surge is identified as a short-term increase in force; however, with the quantity of troops promising to remain at their current levels, and the administration requesting more time to sustain the strategy, it appears that American citizens have once again been misled by the Bush administration.

It is obvious that the government does not “support the troops” given the lack of a much-needed surge in adequate funding for the Veterans Affairs.

Likewise, the laws to improve military readiness are dying in Congress.

Despite the lack of military readiness, a veteran health care system in crisis, retired senior military leaders outspoken against the occupation, and the advice of the Iraq Study Group, we continue to “stay the course” and stay it more.

Last November, America spoke, expressing a referendum on the war in Iraq; nonetheless, our elected government refuses to honestly represent the will of the majority of America, the majority of the U.S. troops, and the wishes of a declared democratic Iraq.

**We await the full report by General Petraeus on the success of the troop surge with little faith in the report's accuracy.**

**Military leadership in Iraq rarely represents the average Armed Service member, and has too often been shown to serve as the mouthpiece of the administration.**

It is clear that the views of the highest level military commanders in Iraq are compromised by political realities, especially given the consequences that have been visited upon those who have criticized this administration's strategies and Iraq war policies in the past.

President Bush has implored America to be patient – to wait and see if the strategy is working. But what remains remarkably unclear is what this administration defines as victory in Iraq.

It is axiomatic that the citizens of Iraq no longer view the American soldiers as peacekeepers, but instead as occupiers and invaders.

It is also clear that “the surge” has failed in its purported strategy, and that American troops are continuing to sacrifice their lives for a “victory” that has yet to be defined.

The only logical solution to the gross failure and inadequacy of the administration's current war strategy begins with the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops and contractors from Iraq.

The conflicting forces in Iraq cannot even begin to reconcile until all foreign occupying forces are removed.

**With the House of Representatives about to begin debates on the issue, and the Senate soon voting on the amendments to the military budget, Iraq Veterans Against the War hopes that our elected representatives will have the courage, common sense, and decency to vote against continuing this conflict.**

**Iraq Veterans Against the War stands firm in the belief funding the war is killing the troops – and delaying further any prospects for real diplomacy, reconciliation and peace.**

**Do you have a friend or relative in the service? Forward GI Special 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, inside the armed services and at home. Send email requests to address up top or write to: The Military Project, Box 126, 2576 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10025-5657**

## **IRAQ WAR REPORTS**

# Soldier From Maine Dies Serving In Iraq

July 10, 2007 Bangor Daily News

MOSCOW - A soldier from western Maine died from injuries suffered in a roadside bombing in Iraq, becoming the third soldier from the state to die in a month, officials said Monday.

Army Pfc. Jason Dore, 25, was eight months into his first tour of duty in Iraq when he was injured while on patrol in a Humvee, said Tim Cates, Dore's uncle. The soldier died Sunday at a hospital in Baghdad.

Dore was the second Mainer from the 1st Cavalry Division to be killed in Iraq in less than a month. Army Sgt. Joel A. House, 22, of Lee died June 23 from wounds suffered in a roadside bomb attack in Taji, 12 miles north of Baghdad.

Also, Maine National Guard Sgt. Richard Parker of Phillips, a member of the 152nd Field Artillery Regiment, died a day after being injured by a roadside blast on June 13 in Scania, Iraq. The 152nd is due to return in late July.

Dore, who joined the Army in 2005, attended Upper Kennebec Valley High School in Bingham before graduating from the Job Corps in Bangor where he earned his general educational development degree and was a welding student.

Renaë Muscatell, business and community liaison for the Penobscot Job Corps Center, said Monday that Dore was a "wonderful student." "He just has a bunch of positive incidences written in here that he's done all around helping people," she said while reviewing his student record.

Job Corps welding instructor Blaine Marston described Dore as "a really hard-nosed, kid. A good kid." "He's the kind of kid that you would expect to go defend your country," Marston said. "Honorable."

Dore got along well with his classmates and was very well-liked by most everyone on campus, Job Corps staff said.

Dore was the second Penobscot Job Corps graduate to be killed in battle this year. Spc. Christopher Wilson, originally from Chicopee, Mass., moved to Bangor in early 2002 to attend Job Corps and earn his GED. On Oct. 31, 2002, he received his GED, and by January 2003 he had enlisted in the Army.

A wall at Penobscot Job Corps has been dedicated to Wilson, and it's likely Dore will be added to the memorial, according to Muscatell.

The school also may hold its own memorial service, she said.

While growing up in the Moscow area, Dore enjoyed being outdoors and fishing at Hunter's Pond in Bingham, Cates said.

"He was just a great kid. He was extremely proud of his service," he said.

In Dore's honor, Baldacci has ordered that flags be flown at half-staff on the day of the soldier's funeral. On Monday, family members had not yet begun making arrangements, Cates said.

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## **Soldier Who Died In Iraq Planned To Make Home Here**

July 11, 2007 Clara Garcia, News-Bulletin Staff Writer

Los Chavez Cpl. Jeremy L. Stacey lived in Valencia County for only a few months before joining the Army, but his grieving mother says he was planning on making it his home once he left the military.

His dream of one day living near his mother, Betty Click of Los Chavez, was lost on Thursday, July 5, when he was killed in Baghdad, Iraq. Stacey, 23, died of wounds sustained from an improvised explosive device.

"It's been rough for all of us," said Click of her son's death. "It's been hard on me too. Every few minutes, I remember something about him, and I just can't believe he's gone."

Stacey joined the Army in September 2003, a few months after his family moved to Valencia County. He spent much of his youth in Amarillo, Texas, and later moved to Bismarck, Ark., where he graduated high school.

Click said her only son enlisted in the Army right after high school. He was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 12th Cavalry Regiment, 4th Brigade Combat Team and 1st Cavalry Division.

Stacey was an armor crewman and had been a decorated soldier. He received the National Defense Service Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, Army Good Conduct Medal and the Army Service Ribbon. He was posthumously laterally appointed to the rank of corporal and was awarded the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart.

Click said the last time she spoke to her son was in mid-June when he called her a few days before his sister Jessica was to be married.

"He just called to let me know that he was OK, but that things were getting a little rough," Click said. "I always worried about him."

Click said her son had re-enlisted in December for an additional three years, but was planning on buying a house in Valencia County. During a two-week leave in April, Stacey visited his mother and talked about his plans.

"He was excited," Click said.

Described by his mother as very quiet and a little reserved, Stacey also dreamed of one day going to college and becoming a writer. Click said he was very handy on the computer and would create illustrations for his stories.

"He's a fiction writer," Click said of her son. "He had his writings in a laptop with him (in Iraq), but I'm not sure if I'll even be able to get to them now because he had a password."

Memories of her son and the life they shared will continue to bring smiles to Click and his sisters, the grieving mother said. She remembers times when he was little boy running around in his cousin's snow boots in the middle of summer heat and spending the whole night playing video games.

Not only was Stacey a brave soldier, a loving son and a talented writer and artist, but he was also a protective and doting older brother of his four younger sisters.

"He cared a lot about his family," Click said. "His sister called from Amarillo and asked if Jeremy loved her. He loved all of his sisters and would have done anything for them.

"I am very proud of my son, and he was loved," Click said.

Funeral arrangements have not yet been finalized, but Stacey's mother said she will bury her son at the National Cemetery in Santa Fe. He is survived by his mother, Betty Click, and his four sisters, Jessica Stacey, Shaila Stacey, Lisa Close and Erica Close.

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## **British Troops In Basra Under Attack “Almost Daily”**

July 16, 2007 The Associated Press

BAGHDAD: British troops came under attack from gunmen in the southern city of Basra on Monday but there were no reports of casualties, a British military spokesman said.

The incident occurred before sunset in central Basra when the Provincial Joint Coordination Center was subjected to small arms fire and rocket-propelled grenades, said Maj. Matthew Bird.

Residents in the area said they saw helicopters hovering overhead as the clashes when on.

Attacks on British positions in Basra, Iraq's second-largest city, 550 kilometers (340 miles) southeast of Baghdad, occur almost daily.

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# Deranged U.S. Colonel Knows How To Spot The Enemy: “Guys Walking Holding Kids, Holding Their Hands”

July 16, 2007 By Joshua Partlow, Washington Post Foreign Service [Excerpts]

On the decrepit city streets -- some dirt, some paved, some drowned in lakes of sewer water -- the fighters and bomb-placers seem relentless to the Americans. There are blocks in these neighborhoods that armored U.S. Humvees and Bradley Fighting Vehicles visit only during targeted raids, normally at night. The soldiers avoid main routes, dipping through the dirt alleys to avoid the bombs that fire heated copper slugs capable of piercing armored vehicles.

Last Monday, they pulled up outside a gated school on a tip that someone had launched rockets from the inner courtyard, using the children as cover so the Americans would not fire back.

**The brigade commander, Col. Ricky D. Gibbs, said later his patience for such tactics was limited: "One of these days, if they keep shooting, I'm going to shoot back and level the whole neighborhood."**

When his soldiers hopped the concrete wall that day they found no clues inside, only broken windows, empty classrooms and a few people cowering behind closed doors. These guerrilla tactics can breed suspicion and distrust -- sentiments hard to reconcile with a mission to win the confidence and allegiance of the Iraqis.

"One of their techniques is they'll pretty much just conscript a family -- you'll have no idea if those children and that woman are the guy's actual wife and children," said Lyons, the company commander. "They use them as cover all the time.

**“If you see guys walking holding kids, holding their hands, it's almost like a perfect indicator that they're up to no good. It's really sad.”**

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## U. S. Command Caught In Stupid Lies About Murder Of Reuters Journalists; There Were No “Insurgents” Present When They Were Butchered

16/07/2007 By Dean Yates, (Reuters)

Reuters on Monday asked the U.S. military to conduct a full and objective investigation into the killing last week of two of its staff in Iraq after evidence emerged casting doubt on explanations given for their deaths.

Photographer Namir Noor-Eldeen, 22, and driver Saeed Chmagh, 40, were killed in Baghdad on Thursday in what witnesses said was a U.S. helicopter attack and which police in a preliminary report called "random American bombardment".

The U.S. military in a statement issued just after midnight on Thursday described the incident as a firefight with insurgents.

"Our preliminary investigation raises real questions about whether there was fighting at the time the two men were killed," said David Schlesinger, editor-in-chief of Reuters.

"For the sake of their memory and for the sake of all journalists in Iraq we need a thorough and objective investigation that will help us and the military learn lessons that will improve the safety of journalists in the future."

Residents and witnesses interviewed by Reuters said they saw no gunmen in the immediate area where Noor-Eldeen and Chmagh were killed in Baghdad's al-Amin al-Thaniyah neighbourhood.

They said they were not aware of any clashes in the area leading up to the Apache helicopter attack around 10.30 am local time.

Noor-Eldeen and Chmagh had gone to the area after hearing of a U.S. air strike on a building around dawn that day.

On Sunday, the U.S. military returned to Reuters two digital cameras that belonged to Noor-Eldeen which were taken by American soldiers from the site of the deaths.

No pictures taken by Noor-Eldeen on July 12 show clashes between militants and U.S. forces. The pictures show no gunmen, nor residents running for cover.

The U.S. military said last week it had called in "attack aviation reinforcement" after coming under fire from small arms and rocket-propelled grenades.

Nine insurgents and two civilians "reported as employees for the Reuters news service" were killed, the statement said.

One picture on Noor-Eldeen's wide-angled lens camera was taken from behind a window that has a bullet hole in it. Two old women dressed in black are walking towards the window.

Other pictures on the wide-angled lens camera show what appears to be the aftermath of an earlier shooting incident. The images can be timed from the camera's internal digital clock.

Around this time, Noor-Eldeen's long-angled lens camera shows four frames of a U.S. military humvee at a crossroads.



What appears to be the last picture taken while Noor-Eldeen was alive is on his wide-angled lens camera. It came some 10 minutes after he photographed the two women.

The picture shows the top of someone's head who appears to be falling to the ground or crouching as dust sprays off the top of a wall.

Some 20 minutes later several shots on the wide-angled lens camera show the lower legs of a U.S. soldier and another soldier's shadow. It appears the camera is being carried and being bumped by a leg, resulting in several frames being shot.

More than three hours later, two more pictures were taken on the wide-angled lens camera. They show a slightly out of focus American soldier sitting in what appears to be a barrack.

Schlesinger said Reuters was seeking the following from the U.S. military in Baghdad:

An explanation of why the two cameras were confiscated.

Access to any cameras onboard the Apache helicopters that were involved in the incident.

Access to any voice communications between the helicopter crews and U.S. ground forces.

Access to reports from the unit involved in the incident, in particular a log of any weapons taken from the scene.

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***[THIS IS NOT A SATIRE]***  
**The Colonel Thinks He Has**  
**“Spider Sense,” But He Falls Into**  
**An Ancient Web:**  
**“This Is Getting Just Fucking**  
**Ridiculous. Joseph Heller Couldn't**  
**Have Written A Plot Like This”**

[This was forwarded from an individual connected to the armed forces, who writes: “This is getting just fucking ridiculous. Joseph Heller couldn't have written a plot like this.”

**[It was forwarded by Pham Binh, Traveling Soldier, who writes: "Man this is like lining up with the NLF to kill Communists in Vietnam!"]**

**[The ruling class in Iraq have been playing these chess games for only about 5,000 years now. "Spider" Goins is a baby playing with grown-ups. He'll be very fortunate if he escapes with his pants on and his head still affixed to his body. Spiders get eaten by bigger, smarter predators. T]**

July 10, 2007 By Garrett Therolf, L.A. Times Staff Writer

BAQUBAH, IRAQ — The U.S. commander meets with the former general in Saddam Hussein's army over lunch, promises weapons, wishes him a return to high office. For both men, the conversation comes at great risk, and neither knows whether the other is an ally or an enemy.

For Army Lt. Col. Morris Goins, his "spider sense" tells him to keep talking, even after the general, a Sunni tribal leader, tells him, "If you see me shooting at you, you should shoot back."

Goins is unfazed. It is a potentially deadly complication he will endure to press the tribes to quell the violence here in Diyala province, the nation's deadliest for U.S. troops on a per-capita basis.

Some tribal leaders have sworn allegiances against the United States, but they are believed to hold the most powerful sway over Diyala's vast terrain.

Months before the sheiks drew U.S. attention as potential allies against Al Qaeda in Iraq, Goins began to spend most of his time on the strategy. "It's a way to not just fight the war, but shape it," he said.

Army Gen. David H. Petraeus, the top U.S. commander in Iraq, has made such efforts with tribal sheiks a top priority throughout Iraq, citing the "breathtaking" success Sunni Muslim sheiks in Al Anbar province achieved by banding together to drive Al Qaeda in Iraq out of their region.

That success, however, benefited from an overwhelming Sunni majority that is uncommon in Iraq, and the tribal coalition was originated by the sheiks themselves. The efforts by Goins, therefore, may present the most realistic picture of how the strategy may play out in the rest of Iraq. It is being initiated by an American commander rather than the sheiks, and Diyala contains large numbers of all three of Iraq's major groups: Sunnis, Shiites and Kurds.

The meetings are often held clandestinely, and the Sunni sheiks are not named out of fear that they would be killed by members of the Sunni-led insurgency. For those who agree to help, Goins offers protection, money, weapons. He's never sure what he will gain in return.

"It's complicated, man," Goins said. "The danger is that you just become one of these guys' militia."

Over three tours in Iraq, the tall, skinny Army lieutenant colonel from Southern Pines, N.C., has been known for commanding with a focus on relationships as much as on firepower.

Goins' subordinates say he has won their trust in a war of heavy losses partly because he expresses the kind of strong emotions that lets soldiers know he understands their sacrifice.

At the halfway point of its tour, his 1,000-strong 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry, has seen 26 men killed and 99 injured. At a recent memorial service for a 21-year-old father of two young boys, Goins told his soldiers that the difference between them and the so-called "greatest generation" of World War II is, "We say, 'I love you' to each other more often."

For him, the devotion to his troops meant sitting down for tea with sheiks who, in some cases, he privately hated and believed to have aided the Al Qaeda-linked operatives who killed his men.

"What's hard for me is irrelevant, though," Goins said. "What's personal and professional are two different things. Nobody gives a damn what your feelings are. You have to go where the information and the intelligence drive you."

Ever since he lost the first three soldiers of the tour in November, he has pursued the sheiks in earnest. His preparation was a two-week military course and a few books he "thumbed through."

He also relies on the counsel of a handful of people who gather in his dusty office to strategize beside a big-screen television and a bucket of bubble gum.

One of them is Dean Jones, a retired Denver police investigator who works as a Defense Department contractor. In an interview, he said he was happy to see the commander take a holistic approach to the province's myriad problems.

"Where is the CIA? The State Department? Or anybody else? They're not here. It's just us. We have to play all those roles," Jones said.

Another counselor is Sheik Adnan Tamimi, a first cousin of the Shiite provincial governor and a leader of a tribe with roughly 200,000 members. Tamimi and Goins talk most days on the phone, and Goins visits the sheik's compound about once a week for lunch.

In between intelligence help on militants and tips on how to approach other sheiks, Tamimi talks about his hopes to visit Goins in the United States and the changing family dynamic as he prepares to marry a second wife. Goins says he hopes to bring his own wife on a trip to Iraq one day.

When Tamimi suffered a heart attack last month, Goins personally rushed him to U.S. military doctors, who brought him back to stable health. As Goins drove Tamimi home a few days later, women burst out the front door and tossed candy as they wailed in celebration.

Goins was emotionally embraced as a tribal hero, and a sheep was slaughtered at the sheik's feet in thanks for his return. Two days later, Tamimi held a lunch for more than

100 people to honor Goins, and he passed more information to him about militants in the region.

It was confirmation of a relationship already shaded with life-and-death consequences.

On April 23, when a U.S. Army captain declined to take Tamimi's advice that a tribal round-table was not safe, two car bombs struck the U.S. caravan traveling from the meeting. Nine soldiers were killed.

"The captain was such a nice guy that he thought the sheiks were sincere," Tamimi said. "Not all Iraqis are sincere, not all Iraqis are liars."

Goins' central goal, repeated with nearly every contact with tribal leaders, is to bring Sunni and Shiite sheiks to the same negotiating table with leaders of the provincial government and Iraqi security forces.

It was again the topic when Goins invited the former general for tea at a small U.S. military outpost outside Baqubah, Diyala's capital. To coax him out of the shadows, Goins had invited three other Sunni sheiks who were friendly with the ex-general but did not know he had been talking to the Americans.

Going into the meeting, Jones, the Pentagon contractor, said, "When we talk to this guy, we know we are talking directly to a moderate member of Al Qaeda. His family is Al Qaeda, the people around him are Al Qaeda, he's Al Qaeda."

Jones said the military believed the sheik could turn against Al Qaeda, however, and cooperate with American forces if he was promised a high-profile role in the province. "He was a big deal around here once, and now that's gone. He'd like to be a big deal again," Jones said.

When the former general arrived for his meeting, he saw that he had been ambushed with unexpected attendees. He shook hands cautiously as he moved around the cramped room.

He complained of the meeting location, saying the trip to visit Goins had been dangerous. Goins countered that every time he had gone to visit the sheik's home, his caravan had been hit by a makeshift bomb in the road. "I didn't put those bombs there," the sheik said with a wide smile.

The meeting ended with the sheik's request to meet with Goins for two minutes outside.

The sheik said he was still waiting for the weapons Goins had promised, and Goins said, "I'm going to get the weapons to you soon. You'll get some AK-47s."

That's when the sheik made his enigmatic comment about not holding fire: "If people shoot at you from my house, you shoot back. Even if you see me shooting at you, you should shoot back."

Back at Goins' office, he was still trying to parse the meaning of those final words.

He told Jones, "I took that as him saying, 'I'm surrounded,' or, 'There are dudes in my own camp who are out to get me.' "

When Goins and the others considered the meeting as a whole, they said they worried that the sheik's demands did not mention the welfare of other tribal members but centered on his own protection and power.

Goins' interpreter said he believed the demands signaled that his allegiance would go to the highest bidder.

"You can say he's up for grabs. You can either bring him into your fold or he'll go into their fold," said the interpreter, Kamali, who uses only one name.

No one was able to say how much influence the sheik held with members of his tribe, though, or even how much of the tribe remained in Diyala.

Jones asked what procedures would be put into place to manage the sheik. "If we can't manage him, we have to consider him our enemy," Jones said.

Goins nodded in agreement, but said, "My spider sense says he has the ability to be a power broker. He has the look, the stature, the voice."

At the very least, a bundle of AK-47s would be delivered to keep the conversation going, Goins said.

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## NO, THIS IS NOT A SATIRE EITHER



**U.S. soldiers stop an Iraqi motorcyclist during a patrol along the streets in Baghdad July 16, 2007. Riding a motorcycle is forbidden by the local authorities in some neighbourhoods of Baghdad. REUTERS/Nikola Solic**

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## **NEW GENERAL ORDER NO. 1: PACK UP COME HOME**



A U.S. soldier of Delta company from the 1st Battalion-504th Parachute Infantry Regiment at a neighborhood in the southeast of Baghdad February 17, 2007.  
REUTERS/Carlos Barria

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## **TROOP NEWS**

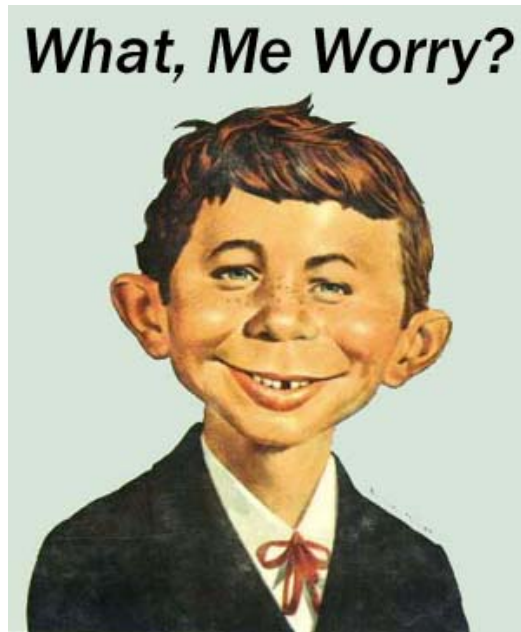
**THIS IS HOW BUSH BRINGS THE TROOPS HOME:  
BRING THEM ALL HOME NOW, ALIVE**



The casket of Army Sgt 1st Class Greg Sutton at Arlington National Cemetery June 20, 2007. Sutton, 38, died on June 6 after his vehicle struck an improvised explosive device in Baghdad. REUTERS/Jason Reed

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## **“What, Me Worry?” Says General Pace**



[2.jsonline.com]

Jul 14, 2007 by Juan Cole, JuanCole.com [Excerpt]

Gen. Peter Pace says that the number of Iraqi battalions (about 500 men) who can operate wholly independently of the US forces has fallen in the past year from 10 to only 6.

He also says we should not worry about that statistic.

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## **War Profiteers Running “Privatized” Post Housing Abusing Military Families; War Profiteers Running The Pentagon Couldn’t Care Less**

Letters To The Editor  
Army Times  
7.16.07

**Family housing standards having changed since housing became civilian owned and operated.**

**The standards are no longer those the government upheld.**

I have lived on three different posts in seven years. The first post was Fort Polk, La. The standards were taken seriously and you always could go to someone if the job wasn't done correctly.

The second post is where the change took place, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. We lived on post twice. The first time, it was Army-run and -owned; the second time, it was corporate-owned and run.

What a complete and immediate difference.

Now I am at Fort Hood, Texas, where folks don't want to live off post due to rough neighborhoods. Post housing seems to take advantage of that.

My husband is an E-7, which means he turns over \$1,000 a month (in BAH) and we, in turn, get a small three-bedroom residence.

**My back yard stays flooded even though regulations state the housing will provide adequate drainage.**

**Housing told me they would fix it, then dumped a load of dirt for me to spread. I have not heard back from housing in over a month, and my calls have not been returned.**

**I have had maggots inside by house because they crawl under the walls and doors.**

**Water drains stink and drain slowly; the garbage disposal needs to be changed due to corrosion and smells; the master bathroom doesn't drain well; the house needs gutters; the slab has settled and causes a drainage problem; and there is no water pressure.**

So the main question is, was it better for soldiers before housing went corporate?

Who will make them uphold standards?

Where can military people share their information and get these problems fixed?

Mildred Wise  
Fort Hood, Texas

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## **IRAQ RESISTANCE ROUNDUP**

# **Oil Workers Demonstrate Against Proposed Occupation Oil Law; “It Would Hand Over The Wealth Of This Generation And The Generations To Come As A Gift To The Occupier”**

July 16, 2007 Agence France Presse

About 300 oil industry workers gathered in Iraq's main oil port of Basra on Monday to protest a draft law that they said would allow foreigners to pillage the country's wealth.

To compensate for the military and political failure of the US administration in Iraq, this administration is trying to control the country's wealth," the organisers said in a statement distributed to reporters.

"If this is endorsed by the parliament it would abolish sovereignty and hand over the wealth of this generation and the generations to come as a gift to the occupier," the statement said.

The protesters, employees of the Oil Pipelines Company, wore black surgical masks over their faces and carried banners and black coffins with the word "freedom" written on the sides.

At issue is a clause in the draft hydrocarbon law allowing for production-sharing agreements with foreign oil companies, which many Iraqis see as a throwback to an earlier era of colonial exploitation.

"This law, in fact destroys the achievements of the Iraqi masses and especially the Law number 80 of 1961 and the nationalisation of 1973," the statement said.

The law from 1961, part of a bundle of reforms issued by then-Prime Minister Abdul Karim Qassim, sharply limited foreign involvement in the oil sector.

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## **Assorted Resistance Action**

16 Jul 2007 Reuters

One police officer was killed and four other officers wounded by a car bomb in southern Kirkuk, police said.

At least two policemen killed and seven other police wounded by a car bomber near their checkpoint in the al-Harthiya neighbourhood of western Baghdad, police said.

Five Iraqi soldiers were killed by a roadside bomb in north east Baghdad, police said.

Two Iraqi policeman shot dead in an attack in the western city of Falluja. One other policeman was wounded.

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

## **FORWARD OBSERVATIONS**

# **MAYBE THE IDIOTS WILL UNDERSTAND THIS: FUGHETABOUTIT!!!**

July 11, 2007 by Elaine Brower, The Military Project; World Can't Wait and Military Families Speak Out. Mother of U.S. Marine. Opednews.com

What in God's name are they thinking in Washington, D.C.? Are they truly part of the Soprano mob?

The troop surge rears its ugly head every few days, and now we are hearing again how we have to give it time to work.

Tony "Capo" Snow held another absolutely stupid press conference announcing that the "American people must be patient and give it a chance to work. There are no red "boxes" we can draw indicating clear benchmarks."

**If I hear the words benchmark and surge again, I will vomit.**

**He goes completely and utterly unchallenged by our prestigious White House Press core "the gang", another bunch of village idiots.**

As reported in the Military Times and Military.com, yesterday Retired Gen. Jack Keane, Army vice chief of staff during the 2003 invasion, "ret. Consigliere", said "withdrawing from Iraq before gains are made in securing remaining al Qaeda strongholds and disabling Shiite militias would show a lack of military understanding and could plunge Baghdad once more into sectarian bloodshed." "That level of violence and instability

created by a precipitous withdrawal...will push this government to being fractured and beginning an all-out civil war.”

**Gee, where have I heard this before? Am I the only one who is listening to this garbage? What will it take to stop the rhetoric and BS.**

**How long have we been hearing there is no all out civil war, just insurgents, and now “al Qaeda”.**

**How the hell did we get from Iraqi insurgents to "al Qaeda" anyway?**

Do we even know who “al Qaeda” is? I have the distinct feeling this group is made up of CIA operatives posing as loyalists to Osama bin Laden, and being paid by us!

I have had enough of this crap, it's time, no it's more than time to bring the troops home YESTERDAY! They are dying there for absolutely nothing that we stand for.

Oh, yes, they are dying. But they are dying for Halliburton, Lockheed-Martin, Bechtel, Blackwater and the rest of the damned mega-billion dollar corporations being jammed down our throats.

Why do we keep allowing this sputum to emerge from the mouths of our elected officials and their subordinates who we pay, to go any further? I work hard for my money, and I am mad as hell and won't take it anymore.

My Grandfather who traveled to this Country on a boat from Sicily wouldn't pay a "vig" to the mob, so neither will I.

Furthermore, I will not send my son back to Iraq, fughetaboutit.

The troops are beaten to hell and back, some of them on their 4th tour, which no one is paying attention to except the less than 1% of military families living this horror.

More so, Iraqis are dying by the hundreds every single day, refugees are leaving in the millions.

**Get those troops the hell out of there and take the mercenaries with them. We have absolutely no right to continue pounding the crap out of innocent people.**

**In the same story about the “War Plan Heading for a Tough Fight”, it's announced that the White House “urged lawmakers to reconsider a host of costly personnel initiatives added by the house armed services committee,” allowing for a 3.5% pay increase to the troops, indicating that our illustrious leaders who live in luxury in a big White Building, feel it is an “unnecessary” half-percentage point bump that would cost taxpayers \$265 million in 2008.**

**The White House is also “disappointed” that the bill does not allow Defense officials to raise TRICARE (health care) fees and co-payments for those who have served their country, and their family members!**

The current cost to taxpayers to fund the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq is \$12 Billion a month, and currently stands at a total of \$½ Trillion for funding the war in Iraq alone.

**A pay increase for our soldiers, however, is too costly. It is truly unbelievable.**

There are no longer any words in the English language that can express the absolute horror of what I see before my eyes.

The only words that truly reverberate loud and clear are 4 letter ones, which are used by the mob and maybe they will understand finally.

**Rise up, America. Thomas Jefferson said that “The Republic must be cleansed by a revolution every 200 years...” and I think it is time.**

Our own Declaration of Independence states that “...when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.”

Read it, understand it, remember it, and take it very seriously.

It is time that scholars and historians in this Country create a new Declaration of Independence which will throw off our chains from despotism and give us a descent respect to the opinions of mankind and that we should declare the causes which impel us to separation. In other words, enough already; Impeach the bastards for war crimes and crimes against humanity!

**“The single largest failure of the anti-war movement at this point is the lack of outreach to the troops.” Tim Goodrich, Iraq Veterans Against The War**

***Lawrence of Arabia:***  
**“Rebellions Can Be Made By 2 %**  
**Active In A Striking Force, And 98 %**  
**Passively Sympathetic...”**  
**“Victory Will Rest With The Insurgents”**

[Thanks to Frank M, who sent this in.]

14 July 2007 Robert Fisk, Independent News and Media Limited [Excerpts]

Back in 1929, Lawrence of Arabia wrote the entry for "Guerrilla" in the 14th edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Writing of the Arab resistance to Turkish occupation in the 1914-18 war, he asks of the insurgents (in Iraq and elsewhere): "... suppose they were an influence, a thing invulnerable, intangible, without front or back, drifting about like a gas? Armies were like plants, immobile as a whole, firm-rooted, nourished through long stems to the head. The Arabs might be a vapour..."

**To control the land they occupied, he continued, the Turks "would have need of a fortified post every four square miles, and a post could not be less than 20 men. The Turks would need 600,000 men to meet the combined ill wills of all the local Arab people. They had 100,000 men available."**

**Now who does that remind you of?**

**The "fortified post every four square miles" is the ghostly future echo of George W Bush's absurd "surge".**

**The Americans need 600,000 men to meet the combined ill will of the Iraqi people, and they have only 150,000 available.**

True, the First World War Arab Revolt was not identical to today's Iraqi insurgency. In 1917, the Turks had manpower but insufficient weapons. Today the Americans have the weapons but insufficient men. But listen to Lawrence again.

"Rebellion must have an unassailable base ... In the minds of men converted to its creed.

**"It must have a sophisticated alien enemy, in the form of a disciplined army of occupation too small to fulfil the doctrine of acreage: too few to adjust number to space, in order to dominate the whole area effectively from fortified posts.**

**"It must have a friendly population, not actively friendly, but sympathetic to the point of not betraying rebel movements to the enemy.**

**"Rebellions can be made by 2 per cent active in a striking force, and 98 per cent passively sympathetic ...**

**"Granted mobility, security ... time, and doctrine ... victory will rest with the insurgents, for the algebraical factors are in the end decisive, and against them perfections of means and spirit struggle quite in vain."**

**Has the US General David Petraeus read this?**

**[Yes. Not only read it, but written and lectured about it. But the minute he gets an offer to command, why should care about what it would take to succeed? His business is promoting himself while the grabbing is good. Why should he give a shit about U.S. troops dying in vain in a war he knows can't be won? What does that have to do with anything at all? After the defeat, he can blame the politicians and carve out a nice career for himself in civilian life, maybe the CEO of some multi-billion dollar corporation, for example. That's what he's there for. Himself. Of course. Duh. T]**

**Troops Invited:**

**What do you think? Comments from service men and women, and veterans, are especially welcome. Write to Box 126, 2576 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10025-5657 or send email [contact@militaryproject.org](mailto:contact@militaryproject.org):. Name, I.D., withheld unless you request publication. Replies confidential. Same address to unsubscribe.**

**July 17, 1927: Dishonorable  
Anniversary:  
A Bloody Day In A 24 Year U.S.  
Occupation  
[No, There's Nothing "Neo" About  
The U.S. Empire]**

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

Carl Bunin Peace History July 16-22

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

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

**United States Occupation 1909-33:**

Countrystudies.us/nicaragua/15

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under United States supervision, national elections were held in 1913, but the liberals refused to participate in the electoral process, and Adolfo Díaz was reelected to a full

term. Foreign investment decreased during this period because of the high levels of violence and political instability.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

United States authorities in Nicaragua mediated a peace agreement between the liberals and the conservatives in October 1926. Chamorro resigned, and the Nicaraguan



Congress elected Adolfo Díaz as president (Díaz had previously served as president, 1911-16). Violence resumed, however, when former vice president Sacasa returned from exile to claim his rights to the presidency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MORE:

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

Carl Bunin Peace History July 16-22

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### **THE SANDINISTAS TAKE POWER**

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

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

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

Yet the attitude of the vast majority of Nicaraguans toward the revolution was decidedly hopeful.

Most Nicaraguans saw the Sandinista victory as an opportunity to create a system free of the political, social, and economic inequalities of the almost universally hated Somoza regime.

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

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

Pledging food for the poor, the junta made restructuring the economy its highest priority.

At first the economy experienced positive growth, largely because of renewed inflow of foreign aid and reconstruction after the war.

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

These farms became state property under the new Ministry of Agrarian Reform. Large agroexport farms not owned by the Somozas generally were not affected by the agrarian reform.

Financial institutions, all in bankruptcy from the massive capital flight during the war, were also nationalized.

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

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

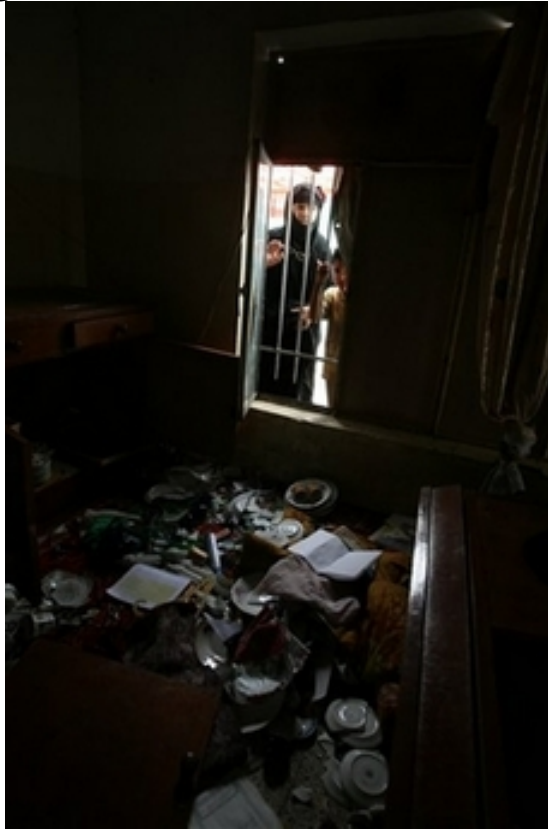
**Most prisoners accused of injustices under the Somoza regime were given a trial, and the Ministry of Interior forbade cruelty to prisoners. In their first two years in power, Amnesty International and other human rights groups found the human rights situation in Nicaragua greatly improved.**

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## **OCCUPATION REPORT**

***Good News For The Iraqi  
Resistance!!***

# **U.S. Occupation Commands' Stupid Terror Tactics Recruit Even More Fighters To Kill U.S. Troops**



Iraqi citizens look at the wreckage of a household after an armed home invasion raid by foreign occupation troops from the USA in Amil neighborhood in Baghdad July 8, 2007. (AP Photo/Khalid Mohammed )

**[Fair is fair. Let's bring 150,000 Iraqi troops over here to the USA. They can kill people at checkpoints, bust into their houses with force and violence, butcher their families, overthrow the government, put a new one in office they like better and call it "sovereign," and "detain" anybody who doesn't like it in some prison without any charges being filed against them, or any trial.]**

**[Those Iraqis are sure a bunch of backward primitives. They actually resent this help, have the absurd notion that it's bad their country is occupied by a foreign military dictatorship, and consider it their patriotic duty to fight and kill the soldiers sent to grab their country. What a bunch of silly people. How fortunate they are to live under a military dictatorship run by George Bush. Why, how could anybody not love that? You'd want that in your home town, right?]**

**OCCUPATION ISN'T LIBERATION**

## **BRING ALL THE TROOPS HOME NOW!**

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