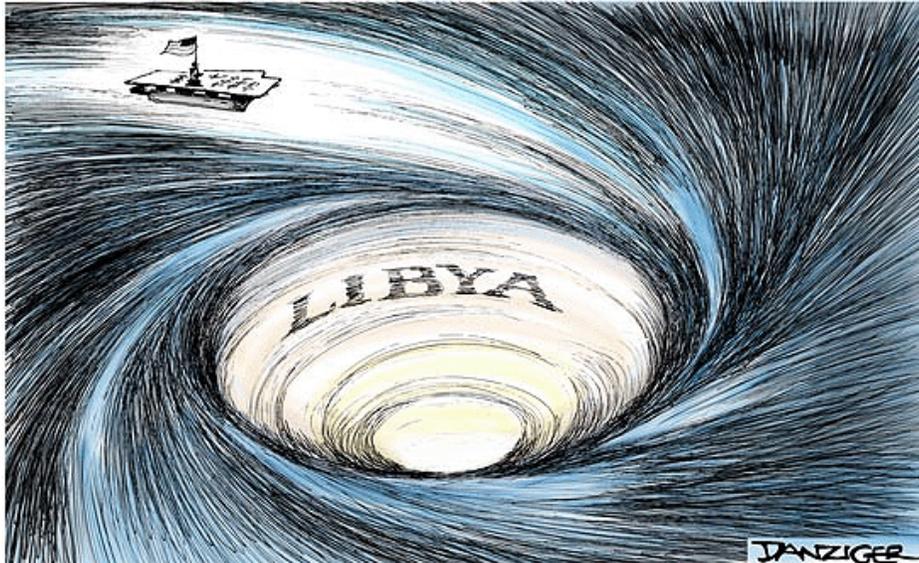


Military Resistance 9C10



Cpl. Andrew Wilfahrt, KIA:

**“He Was A Gay Soldier. He Was
Also Anti-War”**

**One Of His Comrades Posted This
On Facebook:**

**“He Is My Hero, My Friend, And I Miss
Him. Sleep Well, Buddy. You Earned
It”**

“‘In Exchange For A Son, We Got A Flag And A Bunch Of Medals,’ His Dad Said. ‘That’s A Helluva Tradeoff’”



From left, Army Spc. Rudolph Hizon, Cpl. Andrew Wilfahrt, Staff Sgt. Chauncy Mays, and Spc. Brian Tabada.

March 10th, 2011 By Wayne Drash, CNN [Excerpts]

It started with a Facebook status update. Upset at the media's coverage of Charlie Sheen, someone took up for American soldiers dying in Afghanistan.

“Charlie Sheen is all over the news because he's a celebrity drug addict,” it said, “while Andrew Wilfahrt 31, Brian Tabada 21, Rudolph Hizon 22, Chauncy Mays 25, are soldiers who gave their lives this week with no media mention. Please honor them by posting this as your status for a little while.”

The status update has since gone viral, shared by tens of thousands on Facebook. An abbreviated version is on Twitter.

When a friend of mine posted the message on her Facebook page, it was a sobering reminder of the news media's failings of covering the Afghanistan war. I kept returning to the names of the four soldiers.

Who were these men? What's their story?

I started by calling the father of Cpl. Andrew Wilfahrt (pronounced WILL-fort) in Rosemount, Minnesota.

“I think it's spot on,” Jeff Wilfahrt said of the viral post.

His 31-year-old son was killed while on foot patrol outside Kandahar on February 27, around the same day the Sheen media blitz kicked into high gear.

“From the Charlie Sheens to Lindsay Lohans, who are these people and what good have they done in society?” Jeff Wilfahrt said. “What are we collectively doing as a society? How do you wake people up?”

“In part, sir,” he said, “I blame the press.”

Andrew Wilfahrt was a Renaissance man with an infectious laugh. In his obituary, his parents described him as “compassionate, smart and witty.

He was an admirer, composer and player of music who believed deeply in art and humanity. Andrew was fascinated by math, palindromes, maps, patterns, mashed potatoes and the absurd.”

He was also anti-war - part of a “strong family of lefties” from Minnesota, his father said. Andrew stunned everyone when he announced two years ago he was joining the Army.

“He didn’t have a child and a wife,” Jeff Wilfahrt said. “In a way, he went over so that somebody with a young family wouldn’t die.”

The grieving father added, “He was a gay soldier.”

His son agonized over the decision to join the military because Andrew knew he’d have to keep his sexuality a secret.

He kept quiet when he first signed up, but his fellow soldiers knew.

“Andrew told me one of the reasons he wanted to enlist was that he felt guilty as a civilian when so many men with wives and children were separated from their families,” one of his comrades posted on Facebook.

“He joined the fight so that guys like me didn’t have to. He is my hero, my friend, and I miss him. Sleep well, buddy. You earned it.”

Andrew’s younger sister, Martha, said the “least interesting thing” about her brother was his sexuality.

“Quite frankly,” the father said, “nobody gave a shit he was gay. He was a good soldier.”

His mother, Lori Wilfahrt, told Minnesota Public Radio her son was an “interesting, wonderful young man” who joined the service because he was “looking for a purpose.” Andrew wanted to be with a “group of people that would be working together toward something.”

In a recent letter home, he told his mother that “everybody knows ... (and) nobody cares” about his homosexuality. In combat, he rode with two other soldiers. One was African-American, the other from Hawaii. The unit called them “Team Minority.”

“He was a gentle soul and he was very kind and compassionate,” said Lori Wilfahrt.

As Sheen's every comment was dissected on TV and plastered across the internet, the Wilfahrts quietly buried their son.

"In exchange for a son, we got a flag and a bunch of medals," his dad said. "That's a helluva tradeoff."

He's torn by all that's happened. Jeff Wilfahrt said he's always been a peace activist and staunch opponent of war, yet he added, "I'm so proud of him and his service."

His voice breaks. It's likely his son is among the first gay soldiers to die in combat since Don't Ask Don't Tell was repealed in December. "I'd do anything to honor my son."

As I looked at the names of those who've died in the last two weeks, I thought about my phone conversation with Jeff Wilfahrt.

"Get this on the front headlines," he said, "and make people aware of what's going on."

"That's what I'd do if I was king. But I'm just an unemployed 58-year-old man in Minnesota who misses his son."

MORE:

Super-Majority Of Americans Don't Support Iraq And Afghanistan Troop Deployments: 66% Say Get All Troops Out: [The Political Dictatorship In DC Couldn't Care Less What A Super-Majority Of Americans Want]

March 9, 2011 By: Jon Walker, Firedoglake [Excerpts]

In the context of reducing the budget deficit, a new Bloomberg poll [Study #2014: 1,001 U.S. adults ages 18 and over March 4-7, 2011] asked Americans if they would support pulling all troops out of Iraq and Afghanistan.

The poll found an overwhelming 66 percent would favor this action, while only 30 percent oppose it.

While Washington squabbles over the Republican proposals to cut just \$61 billion from mostly popular domestic program designed help people in need, ignored is the fact that two-thirds of Americans are actually in agreement about a major deficit reduction plan that would save us \$170 billion a year (PDF) by ending our senseless foreign nation-building operations.

Despite a super-majority of Americans supporting pulling all troops out of Afghanistan, Defense Secretary Robert Gates is actually taking about keeping troops there after 2014.

DO YOU HAVE A FRIEND OR RELATIVE IN THE MILITARY?

Forward Military Resistance along, or send us the address if you wish and we'll send it regularly. Whether in Afghanistan, 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 wars, inside the armed services and at home. Send email requests to address up top or write to: The Military Resistance, Box 126, 2576 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10025-5657. Phone: 888.711.2550

AFGHANISTAN WAR REPORTS

**“Supplying U.S. Forces In
Afghanistan Is Becoming
Increasingly More Dangerous
And Expensive”**

**“The Only Way To Guarantee
Supplies Are Safe From IEDs Is To
Move Them By Air, Said McNabb”**

**“In 2010, Ground Convoys Were
Struck 1,100 Times”**

“About 90 Percent Of TRANSCOM Command-And-Control Operations Are Done On Unclassified Systems”

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

2/7/2011 by Sandra Erwin, National Defense Industrial Association [Excerpts]

Supplying U.S. forces in Afghanistan is becoming increasingly more dangerous and expensive.

For the past several years, truck convoys have been struck frequently by roadside bombs; military airplanes have become recurrent targets of Taliban small arms, and pirates are a regular menace to cargo ships.

Adding to the mix of threats against supply lines are cyber attacks intended to disrupt U.S. troops' fuel, water and food lifelines.

“We are the most attacked of all the cocoms (combatant commands),” said Air Force Gen. Duncan McNabb, chief of U.S. Transportation Command.

Improvised explosive devices have been scourges for the U.S. military for eight years. And despite the introduction of new technologies and tactics to counter IEDs, they are still a “huge” problem for supply convoys in Afghanistan, McNabb said Feb. 7 at a military strategy forum hosted by the Center for Strategic and International Studies, in Washington, D.C.

In 2010, ground convoys were struck 1,100 times.

The only way to guarantee supplies are safe from IEDs is to move them by air, said McNabb.

Air is “our ultimate ace in the hole,” he said.

Aerial deliveries, however, are 10 times more expensive than ground shipments, he noted.

Considering that it takes the equivalent of 165 shipping containers a day to supply U.S. forces in Afghanistan, air transportation is a tool of last resort, McNabb said.

Worldwide, only about 10 percent of military supplies are shipped by air, but because of the dangerous conditions and harsh weather in Afghanistan, approximately 30 percent of supplies arrive by military or civilian cargo planes.

Since the Afghanistan conflict began, 32,000 containers have been delivered to the war zone.

Transportation Command oversees about 900 aerial sorties per day.

It costs about \$3 per pound to ship by air, compared to 30 cents for surface delivery.

Transporting goods by helicopter is even more expensive than fixed-wing air, McNabb said.

Dropping bundles of cargo from helicopters in remote areas, near troops' forward operating bases, is costly but is becoming more commonplace, as it helps free up military C-17 transport jets, he said.

In 2005, 2 million pounds of cargo were air dropped in war zones, primarily in Afghanistan. In 2010, airdrops soared to 60 million pounds. They are conducted with a range of devices, from low altitude disposable parachutes to satellite-guided "precision systems" that can deliver at night and in bad weather. "This has been a growth industry," said McNabb.

Airdrops also help protect airplanes from enemy shoulder-fired missiles and small arms, he said. "Strategic aircraft (C-17s and C-130s) are primary targets, next to helicopters."

Although there have been rare instances of U.S. aircraft being shot down by enemy fire, "it is something I worry about every day," said McNabb.

Cyber intrusions, although aimed at computer networks, are a growing concern because they could impede or slow down deliveries of critical supplies. "About 90 percent of TRANSCOM command-and-control operations are done on unclassified systems," said McNabb. "We work that (cyber security) every day."

SOMALIA WAR REPORTS

“Exchanging Fires Among Government Soldiers Became Routine And Normal One”

March, 13 2011 (Mareeg)

Mogadishu - At least 2 people were killed and 3 others wounded after Somali police forces exchanged fires at KM4 in the capital Mogadishu today on Sunday, eyewitness said.

Somali police forces exchanged fires at KM4, very busy road used by both civilians and armed vehicles in the capital Mogadishu killing 2 people and injuring 3 others, as student from Mogadishu institute confirmed Mareeg after the event.

It's not known the reason of T.F.G soldiers who fought inside populated areas in the capital Mogadishu, but differences and exchanging fires among government soldiers became routine and normal one.

There is no government official who spoke about the event yet.

MILITARY NEWS

HOW MANY MORE FOR OBAMA'S WARS?



The remains of Sgt. Kristopher James Gould and Staff Sgt. Chauncy Ryan Mays March 4, 2011 at Dover Air Force Base, Del. Gould, of Saginaw, Mich., died when insurgents attacked his unit using an improvised explosive device in Ghazni Province, Afghanistan, and Mays, 25, of Cookville, Texas, died Feb. 28, 2011 in Wardak province, Afghanistan of wounds sustained when enemy forces attacked his unit with an improvised explosive device. (AP Photo/Steve Ruark)

**POLITICIANS CAN'T BE COUNTED ON TO HALT
THE BLOODSHED**

**THE TROOPS HAVE THE POWER TO STOP THE
WARS**

March 18 Last Day To Apply For Your Stop-Loss Pay: “A Huge Cache Of Money To Troops And Veterans” “Suspicion Toward The Government May Be Preventing Some From Claiming Their Money” [Imagine That!]

March 8, 2011 ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON (AP) — They've sent out letters and flyers and have Tweeted and pleaded, but Pentagon officials are still struggling to give away a huge cache of money to troops and veterans.

The Defense Department said Tuesday that as of last week it had spent only \$300 million of \$534 million approved by Congress as special pay for service members forced after Sept. 11, 2001, to serve beyond their enlistment terms — a controversial practice called “stop-loss.”

The money was approved in 2009 and troops were supposed to claim it by October. But Congress has just extended the deadline for a fourth time — to March 18.

Extensive efforts by the Pentagon, White House, Congress and the Veterans Affairs Department to get people to file claims for the money have included letters to the last known mailing addresses of all 145,000 believed eligible and a public service announcement taped by President Barack Obama and broadcast last year.

Officials also have posted messages to Facebook pages of the Pentagon and individual services, spread the word through 130 veteran and military service organizations, typed reminders on the bottom of military and retiree pay stubs, and placed television, radio, newspapers and blog stories and announcements in areas of the country with sizeable troop populations, said Eileen Lainez, a Defense Department spokeswoman.

The payment is \$500 for each month or partial month the soldier, sailor, airmen or Marine was forced to stay on active duty and is on top of the regular pay received at the time.

Eligible to receive it are troops, veterans and their beneficiaries.

Though the Pentagon has been advertising if for nearly a year and a half, some troops still may not be aware of the offer and others may be procrastinating in submitting claims.

Even though military contracts allow for the possibility of “stop-loss,” officials also think that suspicion toward the government may be preventing some from claiming their money.

“I know there's been some confusion and skepticism out there,” Obama said in his two-and-half minute broadcast message. “Some veterans think this is some sort of gimmick or scam or that it's a way for the government to call you back to service.

“Nothing could be further from the truth,” he said. “You worked hard; you earned this money.”

Payments have been averaging \$3,800 and have been made to 81,000 people so far, Lainez said.

The Air Force's Eric Sharman, of Alexandria, Va., was happy to get his payment just as he and his wife were expecting a baby.

And one service member who got \$6,000 wrote on the Pentagon's Facebook wall: “Nice surprise!”

Apply Now for Retroactive Stop Loss Special Pay:

The following service-specific sites provide more information and allow you to begin the RSLSP claim process.

Army

- 877-736-5554
- [Web Site](#)
- [E-mail](#)

Marine Corps

- 877-242-2830
- [Web Site](#)
- [E-mail](#)

Navy

- 901-874-4427
- [Documentation](#)
- [E-mail](#)

Air Force

- 800-525-0102
- [Web Site](#)
- [E-mail \(active\)](#)

- [E-mail \(guard/reserve\)](#)

NEED SOME TRUTH? CHECK OUT THE NEW TRAVELING SOLDIER

Issue 34 Special Issue: Egypt, Tunisia, Libya: Soldiers in Revolt 2011

**Click here to download and view a
PDF of issue 34:**

<http://www.traveling-soldier.org/TS34.pdf>

Traveling Soldier is the publication of the Military Resistance Organization.

Telling the truth - about the occupations 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 to Imperial wars 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 Veterans Against the War to end the occupations and bring all troops home now! (www.ivaw.org/)

FORWARD OBSERVATIONS



“At a time like this, scorching irony, not convincing argument, is needed. Oh had I the ability, and could reach the nation’s ear, I would, pour out a fiery stream of biting ridicule, blasting reproach, withering sarcasm, and stern rebuke.

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

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

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

Frederick Douglass, 1852

**“The Ferment Is Not Just About
Public Employees And Their Unions”
“More Than 70 Percent Of Respondents
To A National Survey Had Either Lost A
Job, Or Had A Relative Or Close Friend
Who Had Lost A Job”**

February 21, 2011 By BOB HERBERT, New York Times [Excerpts]

[Thanks to Alan Stolzer, Military Resistance Organization, who sent this in.]

Buried deep beneath the stories about executive bonuses, the stock market surge and the economy's agonizingly slow road to recovery is the all-but-silent suffering of the many millions of Americans who, economically, are going down for the count.

A 46-year-old teacher in Charlotte, Vt., who has been unable to find a full-time job and is weighed down with debt, wrote to his U.S. senator, Bernie Sanders:

"I am financially ruined. I find myself depressed and demoralized and my confidence is shattered. Worst of all, as I hear more and more talk about deficit reduction and further layoffs, I have the agonizing feeling that the worst may not be behind us."

Similar stories of hardship and desolation can be found throughout Vermont and the rest of the nation.

The true extent of the economic devastation, and the enormous size of that portion of the population that is being left behind, has not yet been properly acknowledged.

A 69-year-old woman from northeastern Vermont wrote plaintively:

"We are the first generation to leave our kids worse off than we were. How did this happen? Why is there such a wide distance between the rich and the middle class and the poor? What happened to the middle class? We did not buy boats or fancy cars or diamonds. Why was it possible to change the economy from one that was based on what we made and grew and serviced to a paper economy that disappeared?"

A woman with two teenagers told the senator about her husband, a building contractor for many years, who has been unable to find work in the downturn:

"I see my husband, capable and experienced, now really struggling with depression and trying to reinvent his profession at age 51.

"I feel this recession is leaving us, once perhaps a middle-class couple, now suddenly thrust into the lower-middle-class world without loads of options except to try and find more and more smaller jobs to fill in some of the financial gaps we feel day to day.

"All we want to do is work hard and pay our bills. We're just not sure even that part of the American Dream is still possible anymore."

One of the things I noticed reading through the letters was the pervasive sense of loss, not just of employment, but of faith in the soundness and possibilities of America.

A 26-year-old man who emerged from college with big dreams wrote: "I had hoped to be able to support not just myself by this point, but to be able to think about settling down and starting a family. My family always told me that an education was the ticket to success, but all my education seems to have done in this landscape is make it impossible to pull myself out of debt and begin a successful career."

How bad have things become?

According to the National Employment Law Project, a trend is growing among employers to not even consider the applications of the unemployed for jobs that become available.

Among examples offered by the project were a phone manufacturer that posted a job announcement with the message: “No Unemployed Candidate Will Be Considered At All,” and a Texas electronics company that announced online that it would “not consider/review anyone NOT currently employed regardless of the reason.”

This is the environment that is giving rise to the worker protests in Wisconsin, Ohio and elsewhere.

The ferment is not just about public employees and their unions. Researchers at Rutgers University found last year that more than 70 percent of respondents to a national survey had either lost a job, or had a relative or close friend who had lost a job. That is beyond ominous.

A couple facing foreclosure in Barre, Mass., wrote to Senator Sanders: “We are now at our wits end and in dire straits. Our parents have since left this world and with no place to go, what are we to do and where are we to go?” They pray to God, they said, that they will not end up living in their car in the cold.

“Only 6% Of People Across Europe Say They Have A Great Deal Of Trust In Their Government”

“The Percentage Of Those Who Think Politicians Are Not At All, Or Not Very, Honest Outweighs Those Who Disagree By A Massive 89 Percentage Points”

13 March 2011 By Julian Glover, Guardian News and Media Limited [Excerpts]

Only 6% of people across Europe say they have a great deal of trust in their government, 46% say they have not very much and 32% none at all. Only 9% of Europeans think their politicians – in opposition or in power – act with honesty and integrity.

The lack of trust in government is greatest in Poland and France, where distrust outweighs trust by a net 82 percentage points. In France, the net negative score is 78

points and in Germany 80 points. Only Britain breaks the consensus somewhat, with a net negative score of 66 points.

Even fewer Europeans think their politicians are honest. In Poland, only 3% of those questioned agree; in Spain 8%; in Germany 10%; in France 11%; in Britain 12%. Overall, the percentage of those who think politicians are not at all, or not very, honest outweighs those who disagree by a massive 89 percentage points.

Vietnam Days: 17 Months Of Soldiers In Revolt



FTA 1968

From: neoludd
To: Vietnam Veterans Against The War list
Sent: January 09, 2011
Subject: LOnG piece- a history of stockade rebellions late 60's on....

GI Mvt historian and VVAW stalwart Dave Blalock pulled this up, I thought some of you mighta been there, or would find this of use....

Dave Blalock 11:30am Jan 9

Nick, I went through my files for 69 & 70 and didn't find anything on Ft Leavenworth prison riots but I found a whole list of other prison rebellions and other violent internal fighting that happened inside the US Armed Forces during that time period. I'll run the list below.

May 13, 1969: Fort Carson, CO.

Rebellion Erupts in Stockade

A group of black GIs held in maximum-security overpower the guards, build some barricades and hold three white MPs as hostages. A large group of MPs eventually crush their revolt.

(See: Cortright, Soldiers in Revolt, p 71.)

May 20, 1969: Fort Ord, CA.

300 GIs imprisoned in the base stockade rise up in rebellion against poor living conditions.

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

May 24, 1969: Vietnam.

Troops Attempt to Murder Officer... Offer a Bounty

After 6 days of receiving heavy casualties fighting to take 'Hamburger Hill', soldiers from the 101st Airborne Division collect a \$10,000 bounty for the death of their U.S. Army commander Lt. Col. Weldon Honeycutt.

The bounty was printed in the June 69 issue of "GI Says" an underground newspaper in Vietnam. Despite several attempts on his life, Honeycutt was able to live out his tour of duty in Vietnam. (See: Heinl, The Collapse of the Armed Forces, Armed Forces Journal (June 7, 1971))

June 1969

In this month's issue of "Vietnam GI," an internationally distributed GI antiwar newspaper, argued after the battle of Hamburger Hill that:

"The Brass are calling this a tremendous victory. We call it a goddamn butcher shop...If you want to die so some lifer can get a promotion, go right ahead. But if you think your life is worth something, you better get yourselves together.

If you don't take care of the lifers, they might damn well take care of you."

June 5, 1969: Fort Dix, NJ.

Another Stockade Revolt Erupts Here

A group of black and white radical GIs led a major prison uprising of 300 soldiers who burn down the stockade in protest against oppressive deplorable conditions. One of their demands was "Free Huey Newton, the NY Panther 21, the Presidio 27, and all political prisoners". The Brass frames 38 GIs on charges of "inciting to riot."

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

June 22, 1969: Fort Riley, KS.

GIs imprisoned in the stockade rebel over poor living conditions.

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

July 11, 1969: Camp Lajeune, NC.

Black soldiers protesting against Marine Corp racism leads to fighting and rebellion on base.

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

July 20, 1969: Camp Lajeune, NC.

A dispute over another racial incident at the enlisted men's club turns into another uprising that spreads throughout the 1st Battalion, 6th Marines barracks area. The fighting leaves 14 injured and 1 Marine dead.

(See: Cortright, "Black GI Resistance During the Vietnam War," p 54.)

July 21, 1969: Fort Riley, KS.

600 GIs revolt against oppressive conditions and burn "dempsey dumpsters" all over the base.

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

August 12, 1969: Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station
“Negro and White Marines Clash in Hawaii: 16 Hurt,”
New York Times, p 23.

In early August black GIs at the Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station attempted to present their commander a list of grievances about discrimination and harassment. Their complaints were ignored and three of their leading spokesmen were arrested.

On August 10th fifty black soldiers expressed their anger during the evening flag lowering ceremonies. When retreat was sounded, instead of saluting, the brothers stood up and in unison raised their fist giving the black power salute. Their action immediately sparked off four hours of fighting which spread throughout the entire base and involved 250 Marines.

(See: Cortright, Soldiers in Revolt, p 103.)

August 30, 1969: Okinawa.

Heavy Fighting between GIs and MPs Erupts Here

Several hundred black soldiers attack Military Police and military-intelligence agents in the Four Corners section of Koza, Okinawa. Several military vehicles were overturned and set afire, and two of the investigators are injured.

(See: Cortright, Soldiers in Revolt, p 103.)

September 14, 1969: Camp Pendleton, CA.

GI Riot Destroys Prison Here

After a series of protests during the year against oppressive, inhumane conditions, the Marine Corp Brig here explodes in anger and frustration. Late at night, hundreds of prisoners brake out of their barracks, set fires and destroy everything in sight. When their rebellion was finally suppressed by tear gas-firing Military Police, the entire prison was in a shambles.

(See: Andersonville-by-the-Sea: Pendleton Brig, The Nation, 209. (15 Sept 1969): 239-42. and the New York Times (16 Sept 1969).)

October 4, 1969: Fort Hood, TX.

Sniper Attacks Anti War GIs

Two cars carrying 10 GIs to a Houston anti war rally are shot at with M-16 rifle fire. Nobody is hurt and they attend the demonstration.

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

October 9, 1969: Muldraugh, KY.

The Fort Knox anti war GI coffeehouse is firebombed, but received only light damages.

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

October 12, 1969: Wrightstown, NJ.

GIs Lead Demo to Demand Freedom for Anti War Soldiers Imprisoned in Fort Dix Stockade:

A contingent of active duty soldiers, AWOL GIs, and Vietnam veterans lead a group of 10,000 youthful civilian supporters to storm the gates and march on base.

Because many of the local Military police here are sympathetic to the protesters MPs from Fort Mead had to be flown in to assist. The demonstration was eventually driven back off base by Military Police using tear gas.

(From an article titled "KLUG ACQUITTED!" published in ACT Vol. 2 Nr. 2, 1970. ACT is a newsletter published in Paris, France by a group called RITA Resistance Inside The Army. Also see: Halstead, OUT NOW! A Participants Account of the American Movement Against the Vietnam War, p 487.)

October 30, 1969: Muldraugh, KY.

GI Movement Center Attacked With Laws and Bombs

Six civilians working at the Fort Knox anti war GI coffeehouse are indicted by a local grand jury for "maintaining a common public nuisance frequented by evil people". That night the coffeehouse was firebombed for the second time.

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR. Also discussed in film Sir No Sir!)

December 12, 1969: Fort Riley, KS.

A large group of GIs in the Special Processing Detachment G rebel against oppressive conditions and trash some buildings.

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

April 29, 1970: Oceanside, CA.

Another Center Attacked: GI Injured.

A Marine named Private Jesse Woodard is hit by .45cal "grease- gun" fire during a nightrider attack against a meeting of Camp Pendleton anti war GIs at the Green Machine GI coffeehouse.

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

May 19, 1970: Fayetteville, NC.

Pro-War Forces Destroy Anti-War GI Center

The Quaker House, The off-base meeting place of Fort Bragg's radical anti war group GIs United, is destroyed by firebombs. The police take no action to find the perpetrators. This is not surprising because they are probably working hand-in-hand with a special military hit squad.

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

May 27, 1970: San Diego, CA.

GI Resistance Movement Counter-Attacks

The Vietnam bound U.S. Naval Destroyer Richard E. Anderson is sabotaged by antiwar forces aboard the ship. It is forced to return to port with \$200,000 in damages. This action delays its departure for 2 months.

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

May 29, 1970: Pochon, South Korea

50 Black GIs Burn 5 Barracks

These soldiers took this action after being denied passes. They considered this denial to be part of an on-going military policy of racial discrimination.

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

July 1970:

Officers Give Warning to President

Forty American combat officers write a letter to President Nixon to advise him that, “the military, the leadership of this country—are perceived by many soldiers to be almost as much our enemy as the VC (Viet Cong) and the NVA (North Vietnamese Army).”

July 3, 1970: Iwakuna Marine Corps Air Station, Okinawa.

A group of 32 Marines prisoners here revolt by taking over a section of the brig and holding it for 14 hours.

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

July 26, 1970: Fort Hood, TX.

250 black GIs rebel against racist conditions existing inside the military. During their revolt they burn down two “Re-Up” (re-enlistment) offices and a barracks.

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

July 26, 1970: Camp McCoy, WI.

U.S. Military Base Bombed in Homeland

Today the base telephone exchange, power plant and water works are blown up with dynamite. The Brass tries to frame 3 soldiers who had been active in the GI movement on base. A “Free the Camp McCoy 3” campaign of protest actions was organized by American Servicemen’s Union to support these brothers.

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

July 26, 1970: Fort Carson, CO.

200 M-16 rifles are stolen from a Military Police Company on the base.

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

July 29, 1970: Fort Dix, NJ.

The Special Processing Detachment breaks out in rebellion.

The military police arrest 21 Black GIs for “inciting a riot.”

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

July 30, 1970: Fort Carson, CO.

250 mainly Black GIs fighting against oppressive conditions battle the Military Police and seize control of a section of the base.

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

August 6, 1970: Fort Mammoth, NJ.

An Army chapel is totally destroyed by fire and in the following days fires also mysteriously break out in 2 mess halls, 2 dayrooms, and the gym.

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

August 12, 1970: Fort Ord, CA.

Rebellion Erupts in the Special Processing Detachment GIs Burn Down 2 Barracks and a Messhall.

September 21, 1970: Nellingen, West Germany.

GIs Call for Revolution

The arrival of a new gung-ho commander and an increase in complaints about harassment and racial discrimination created a virtual war within this US Army base.

A Molotov cocktail was exploded outside the company orderly room, several fire bombings occurred on the base, and there were incidents of sabotage. As the

harassment of the troops and the number of racial incidents increased, the soldiers threatened to blow up the whole base.

On the evening of September 21, approximately one hundred black and white GIs broke curfew and marched through the base shouting “Revolution!” and “Join us!” to their fellow GIs.

The men then returned to their barracks, but only after the Provost Marshal pledged that no reprisals would be carried out against them. Similar acts of defiance occurred at numerous bases, not just in Germany but also throughout the military. (See: Cortright, Black GI Resistance During the Vietnam War, 55; Overseas Weekly, 6 September and 4 October 1970.)

November 10, 1970: Iwakuni Marine Corps Air Station, Okinawa.
200 Black marines meet in a gym to discuss grievances. Fighting erupts when they are ordered by the Brass to leave the building.

December 14, 1970: Fort Lewis, WA.

Base Commander Worried?

The Commanding General announces that on Post traffic will be restricted due to “severe internal threat posed by guerrilla-type terrorism.” The order was later rescinded. (See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

December 20, 1970: Fort Hood, TX.

Following a stockade rebellion 2 GIs, Privates Kevin Harvey and John Priest, are charged with destruction of government property and assault on an officer.

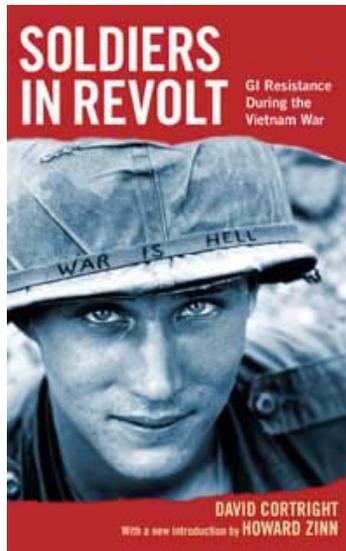
Charges are dropped after mass protest on the base.

(See: Delano, 1972 GI MOVEMENT CALENDAR.)

MORE:

**A Vietnam Soldier Wrote The Book
All About How An Armed Forces
Rebellion Stopped An Imperial War**

**First 10 Active Duty who want one:
Free with APO/FPO/DPO or base mail
address!**



SOLDIERS IN REVOLT: DAVID CORTRIGHT, Anchor Press/Doubleday, Garden City, New York

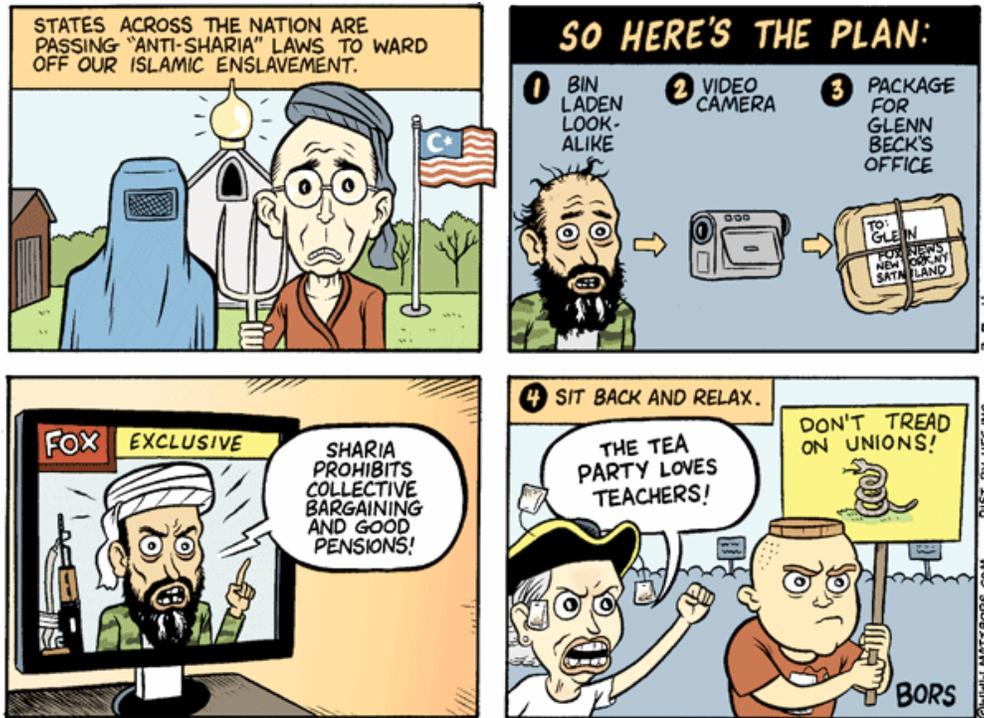
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DANGER: POLITICIANS AT WORK



**Mad Dog Killer Cop Gets His
Job Back:
Backshooting Coward Executed
Two Unarmed Civilians:
Kill Freak Uses Same Excuse For
Both Murders:
His Victims Were “Reaching For His
Waistband” While Running Away**

March 5, 2011 Henry K. Lee, Chronicle Staff Writer [Excerpts]

An Oakland police officer who was fired after fatally shooting an unarmed drunken-driving suspect in the back has won his job back through arbitration, his attorney said Friday.

Officer Hector Jimenez was fired two years ago in connection with the July 25, 2008, shooting death of Mack "Jody" Woodfox III, 27, in the city's Fruitvale district. Woodfox was shot three times in the back, his family said.

The department fired Jimenez after concluding that Woodfox had posed no threat to him.

But arbitrator David Gaba ordered Jimenez reinstated with full back pay and benefits. He said Jimenez had been justified in opening fire because the officer said he had seen Woodfox "jam" his hand into his waistband and run toward another officer, Joel Aylworth.

John Burris, an Oakland attorney representing Woodfox's relatives and the family of another unarmed man Jimenez killed in 2007, said Friday that he was stunned by the arbitrator's ruling.

"Instead of getting his job back, he should be prosecuted," Burris said. "It was flat-out murder."

Police have said Woodfox was shot after jumping from his car and running from police after a chase that ended at East 17th Street and Fruitvale Avenue.

His family settled a wrongful-death federal civil rights suit against the city and Jimenez for \$650,000.

The complaint cited the previous fatal shooting involving Jimenez as evidence that the officer had been poorly trained.

On New Year's Eve 2007, Jimenez and Officer Jessica Borello shot and killed 20-year-old Andrew Moppin-Buckskin at 47th Avenue and International Boulevard after he ran from his car after a traffic stop.

Moppin-Buckskin was not armed, but the officers told investigators that they believed he had been reaching for his waistband.

The officers did not violate any policies, the department said.

GOT AN OPINION?

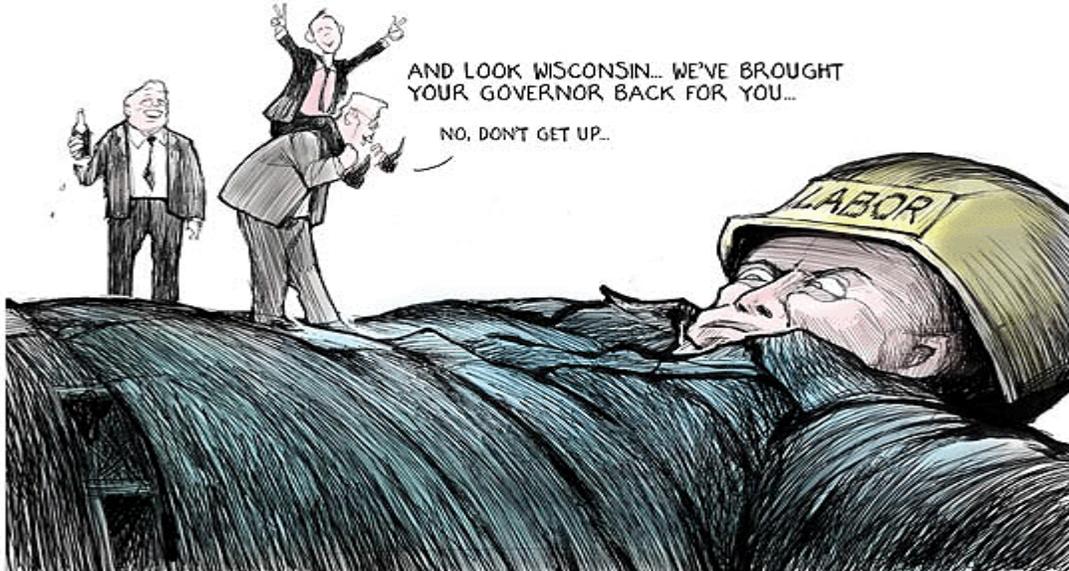
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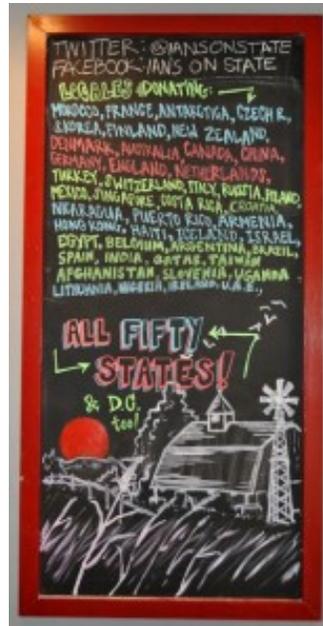
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CLASS WAR REPORTS

Koch Brothers Celebrate Victory



“In A Touching Act Of Solidarity, Egyptians Have Even Sent Pizza To The Demonstrators In Wisconsin’s Capital”



[Late, but a good reminder of direction of events, and things to come. T]

Feb 24th, 2011 By Sallie Pisch, Bikya Masr & February 21, 2011 WISN

CAIRO: Some Egyptians feel a sense of solidarity with the American workers demonstrating for their rights in Madison, Wisconsin.

Whether the timing was coincidental or not, the demonstration which began shortly after Egypt's former president Hosni Mubarak stepped down has drawn the attention of Egyptians.

In a touching act of solidarity, Egyptians have even sent pizza to the demonstrators in Wisconsin's capital.

Commentators have wryly suggested that Wisconsin's theatrical demonstration was, perhaps in part, influenced by the wave of demonstrations across the Middle East and successful uprisings in Egypt and Tunisia.

By Wednesday, people from more than forty countries – including Morocco, Antarctica, Denmark, Croatia, Afghanistan, and Qatar – had ordered pizza from Ian's on State Street for the Madison demonstrators, as well as people from all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, but Egypt was one of the first.

Staff at Ian's have been working tirelessly to fulfill all the orders from around the globe, using Twitter and Facebook to keep fans updated and keeping a list on their blackboard of all the countries which have donated pizza: by Thursday afternoon, they were up to 48.

What's more, every pizza comes with a story: recipients are told the donor's name where he or she is from.

Facebook photo albums show stacks of pizza boxes, car trunks loaded with water and soda, and demonstrators holding signs such as, "worker's rights are human rights" posing next to the pizzeria's sign.

The overwhelming support for the Wisconsin demonstrators has included some unusual offers, including one from an Arkansas man identified as "Wolf" who told Ian's staff he would give one free skydive to any Arkansas resident who ordered pizza for the demonstrators.

Ian's Pizza on State Street in Madison has had to shut down to the public because so many people are ordering pizza's for the protesters.

The Milwaukee store told 12 News they have had to send supplies and workers to Madison to keep up with all of the orders.

**Super-Majority Of Americans Favor
Worker's Rights For Public Employees**

Bloomberg poll [Study #2014: 1,001 U.S. adults ages 18 and over March 4-7, 2011]

Do you think public employees should or should not have the right to collectively bargain for wages?

64% Should
32% Should not
4% Not sure

**Quit Whining And Pissing On
Everybody In Sight With Your
Condescending Lying Bullshit About
How Stupid & Politically Backward
Americans Are And How Clueless
Troops Overseas Are About Reality
In The USA**

**If You Don't Concentrate Your Time In The Real
World Organizing Resistance Shut The Fuck Up
And Get The Fuck Out Of The Way**

RECEIVED:

**“Year End Report On The GI Press Project And
Giving Thanks Where Thanks Are Due”**

[Apologies for the delay: misfiled. T]

From: James Lewes
To: Military Resistance
Sent: December 30, 2010
Subject: Year end report on the GI Press Project and giving thanks where thanks are due

I wanted to take this opportunity, as the year ends to fill you in on the progress of the GI Press Project, to give thanks where thanks are due and note with some sadness the loss of a number of supporters.

The Project began a year ago, out of discussions with David Zeiger, who challenged me to find a project worthy of my skill set. Much of the groundwork for what was to become the GI Press Project was laid down with my dissertation/book and with the building of the Sir! No Sir! libraries, which still generate a couple of queries a year from scholars and the children of former GI activists who have seen Sir! No Sir! for the first time.

The year began on a bitter sweet note, when the late Howard Zinn wrote me a beautiful note and enclosed a check to help the project get off the ground. Sadly two weeks later I heard the news he had died. As the project took form, I found myself in a struggle with Max Watts in Australia, who insisted I should not limit myself to the American military. Max took the position that I should include the struggles of all soldiers who resist their respective armies, including the German, Australian, Israeli, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Dutch and South African militaries. I argued that while the other struggles were important, the non-American materials should be preserved by persons who were familiar with them and could read the newspapers these RITAs produced without needing to find a translator. Max, as I have learned recently, lived a mythic life and was a true radical in the best sense of the word. Sadly he passed just before Thanksgiving. In the five months before he skipped off to join Karl Marx, Guy Debord, Che Guevara, Edward Said and Howard Zinn in the great tavern where radicals gather to drink and argue in the afterlife, his papers were successfully moved from his beloved Archiv Soldaten in Berlin to the IHS in Amsterdam, where they will rest alongside the papers of Emma Goldman and Rosa Luxemburg and near the first draft of the Communist manifesto, a fitting and satisfactory place for Max to be honored.

As far as the project goes, I am delighted with its progress. There are approximately 2,250 individual GI newspapers in the collections of Swarthmore College, Temple University, Northwestern University and NYU. To date, the GI Press Project has digitized 1,000 of these. When I began the project a year ago, I hoped to find the time and funds to preserve a couple of hundred papers. By mid summer, I thought I may be able to preserve 500 by years end and by October I realized I may have a chance to hit a thousand, if I stayed focused, avoided distractions and continued to get necessary funding. I am proud to say I have hit my unspoken, but hoped for target. Sometimes I find myself scratching my head and thinking do I need to get a life and as I process hundreds of image files I wonder if this thing is not a manifestation of some kind of anal insanity. When I stand back and take a deep breath, I am not only proud to be doing the work I am doing, I am humbled by the fact these papers exist at all and so many people put hours of work into writing, drawing, typesetting and distributing these newspapers at great risk to themselves and their futures.

In an era when the wars just seem to drone on in a state of near perpetual destruction and at a time when the attention span of most American's is buffeted by an endless screech of faux-discourse and political infomercials, which blend seamlessly with reality TV and TMZ, it is comforting and relaxing to escape into the world of the GI movement, because thanks to the tireless work of many of you on my committee along with the tens of thousands of GIs whose exploits and actions are documented in the GI press, Richard Nixon was forced to withdraw ground forces from Vietnam. While there are a great many ways to interpret the GI movement and what it's effect was on the war, and while it is

possible to romanticize, glorify and exaggerate how much of an effect the GI movement actually had, it is impossible to ignore the fact that the US military faced an unprecedented uprising of enlisted men and junior officers, who not only demanded the US should withdraw from Vietnam but that active duty gays and women should be treated as equals and the struggles of farm workers, wild cat strikers and third world liberation movements were as important as turning the regulations around.

The progress made by the project would not have been possible without the help and support of a great many people, including Tom Whitehead (curator of Special Collections at Temple University) and Wendy Chmielewski (George Cooley Curator, Swarthmore College Peace Collection) both of who have trusted me with unprecedented freedom to digitize rare and fragile objects Thanks is owed to Peter Abrahams, John Arnold, Howard Levy, Chris Metzger, Robert Sharlet, David Zeiger, Robert Zevin the late Howard Zinn and a great many others known and unknown to me who kindly supported the project with monies at a time when budgets are extremely tight. While the monies given are important and have freed me up to exceed my wildest aspirations, there has been an unbelievable amount of good will and support given me by people who I have spent many years chronicling and have reached the point of their lives where they deserve some well earned rest. The letters and emails of support from former GI activists for something that in reality involves me sitting on my ass for hours scanning and then shifting images .05 of a degree has been one of the most amazing experiences of my life. While I believe I am involved in noble work, to get a letter of thanks from someone like John Arnold, who in 1969 was described by the Commandant of the Marine Corps as the biggest threat the Marine Corps had ever faced is inspiring and makes me realize what I am doing actually matters.

I would be remiss in this brief summary of the GI Press Project's progress if I did not thank John Grant and Thompson Bradley, both of who were extremely generous to consider putting the project under the umbrella of Veterans For Peace Chapter 31 and having done so remained enthusiastic about, and supportive of, the project's progress. Also thanks is owed my friend Albert Dagit, who may not know anything about the GI Movement or the GI Press but has always been supportive of my insane whims and gave me a tabloid scanner in September that has made my life since a whole lot easier.

As all good Maoists and lovers of kittens that go Mao are supposed to do, I should briefly reflect on my short comings and what I need to work on in the future to ensure the projects completion. I am not good at fund-raising and while I was able to send out 600+ letters in July and August, looking at how David raised monies for his new film I need to be more pro-active when I do a new round of fund-raising. The next round of fund-raising letters will have a donate now button attached, so the reader can give the project monies via pay pal. I also learned that one needs to be less nervous about passing the hat around at a public fund-raiser, but more important than that get everyone who attends to leave their names on a sign up sheet, so one can keep them informed of your progress and planned activities.

The goals for the next 12 months are pretty much the same as they were when I began, to complete the preservation of all documents produced by the GI movement between 1965 and 1975. This coming year, I hope to be able to partner with at least one institution and apply for a NEH digitization award. This would free me up in ways I can only imagine, and allow me to begin planning how and where these materials will be

made publicly accessible for free to scholars, former GI activists and their families and those in the general public interested in the history of the Vietnam war.

One thing one can not avoid when one starts reading these materials is how little, and how much, has actually changed over the last 45 years. GIs and their supporters are still struggling for more pay; better living conditions; equal rights for all who choose , or are forced because of economic and legal problems, to serve in the armed forces; and most important stopping the use of force by the State under the cloak of providing support for “democratically elected” governments who could not survive without our devastating their countryside and slaughtering their populations. While personally I think the focus should not be on allowing Gays and Women to serve in all areas of the armed services, and instead it should be finding a way to live without needing a military, the repeal of Don't Ask Don't Tell (like so much else) has its roots in the GI movement.

In closing, I wanted to thank everyone on the committee for tolerating the occasional email from me and providing me with a framework of emotional and intellectual support that has enabled the GI Press Project to make unprecedented progress.

James



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