

Military Resistance 9F4

**NOT ANOTHER DAY
NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR
NOT ANOTHER LIFE**



An injured U.S. Marine wounded in an IED strike onboard a medevac helicopter from the U.S. Army near Sangin, Helmand Province, Afghanistan, June 4, 2011. (AP Photo/Anja Niedringhaus)

IRAQ WAR REPORTS

Fools Thought It Was Over: Five U.S. Soldiers Killed By Attack On Baladiyat Base In Baghdad; Five More Wounded

June 6, 2011 By Mohammed Tawfeeq, CNN & Reuters

Five U.S. servicemembers were killed Monday in central Iraq, the U.S. military said in a written statement.

The deaths are the single largest loss of life among U.S. troops in Iraq since 2009.

Two Iraqi security officials told CNN Monday that the servicemembers were killed during an early morning rocket attack at on a joint military base in Baghdad's eastern Baladiyat district.

Five servicemembers also were wounded in the attack,

Some of those killed and wounded were sleeping in trailers when the base was attacked.

Attack Burns Oil Tank In Southern Iraq

June 5 (Reuters)

BASRA - Pumping was halted at one oil storage tank in Iraq's southern oilfields after an attack ignited a fire there, sources said on Sunday.

It was not immediately clear whether the early Sunday attack had affected exports, but firefighters were controlling the blaze after the tank near Zubair oilfield was hit either by a rocket or a bomb, police and oil industry sources said.

Crude is stored in the tanks before being pumped to the country's Al Fao port for export.

Violence in Iraq has eased, but the country's oil infrastructure is still the target of attacks, hampering the government's efforts to build up production and exports. Current output is about 2.7 million barrels per day.

More Resistance Action:



Security contractors inspect their armored vehicles after a roadside bomb attack in Baghdad, Iraq, June 6, 2011. (AP Photo/Khalid Mohammed)

June 5 (Reuters) & June 6 (Reuters)

BAGHDAD - A roadside bomb exploded near a police patrol and wounded three policemen in Adhamiya district, north Baghdad, the interior ministry source said.

BAGHDAD - Insurgents using silenced weapons carried out simultaneous early morning attacks against three checkpoints guarded by government-backed Sahwa militia, killing four militiamen and wounding four in Adhamiya district, north Baghdad, an interior ministry source said.

TIKRIT - At least nine Iraqi military personnel were killed and 15 were wounded when a bomber detonated a car in Tikrit, 150 km (95 miles) north of Baghdad, local officials said.

BAGHDAD - Three Iraqi soldiers were killed and one wounded when a roadside bomb exploded near their patrol in Abu Ghraib in Baghdad's western outskirts, police said.

BAGHDAD - Insurgents using silenced weapons killed a security guard of the speaker of Iraq's parliament, Usama al-Nujaifi, in Baghdad's western Amiriya district.

BAGHDAD - A roadside bomb exploded near a check point manned by the government-backed Sahwa militias, wounding six members in Baghdad's southern Doura district, a security source said.

BAGHDAD - A sticky bomb attached to a car carrying a director general in the ministry of planning wounded him in Baghdad's western al-Amiriya district, an interior ministry source said.

JURF AL-SAKHAR - Insurgents killed a member of the government-backed militia Sahwa in the town of Jurf al-Sakhar, 60 km (40 miles) south of Baghdad, police and Sahwa sources said.

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

AFGHANISTAN WAR REPORTS

**Foreign Occupation "Servicemember"
Killed Somewhere Or Other In
Afghanistan:
Nationality Not Announced**

June 5 2011 Reuters

A foreign servicemember died following an insurgent attack in southern Afghanistan today.

Miamisburg Grad Killed In Action In Afghanistan

June 6, 2011 By Tom Beyerlein, Staff writer; Dayton Daily News

MIAMISBURG — Flags here will fly at half-staff beginning today in honor of Marine Cpl. Paul “Rocky” Zanolwick Jr., who was killed in action in Afghanistan on Friday.

Mayor Dick Church said he confirmed the death with Zanolwick’s parents, who could not be reached for comment Sunday. Church said he had no details about Zanolwick’s death.

Family friend Zac Phillips said the family would have no immediate comment.

He said Zanolwick was 23 and a 2006 graduate of Miamisburg High School.

On Zanolwick’s Facebook page, he is pictured carrying a baby on his shoulders.

His last post, on April 9, reads, “... and we’re off, back to the ‘Ghan.” His wife, RyanLynn, replied, “I miss you like crazy and can’t wait til your status reads back in the states!!! You are our hero!”

Several of Zanolwick’s Facebook friends commented on their pages and changed their profile pictures to honor fallen service members.

Church said Zanolwick is the 74th service member from Miamisburg to be killed in action since World War I and the first since the Vietnam War.

Three other military members from the Dayton region have been killed in action so far this year. They are Marine Cpl. Lucas T. Pyeatt, 24, of West Chester Twp., who died Feb. 5; Army Cpl. Donald R. Mickler Jr., 29, of Trotwood, killed March 19; and Marine Cpl. Adam D. Jones, 29, of Germantown, killed April 27.

Zanolwick’s remains are to be flown to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base on Thursday, Church said, and a funeral is expected Saturday. City flags will remain at half-staff until then.

“We want to do all we can do as a city to honor his service and his memory,” Church said.

Royal Marine Killed In Nahr-E Saraj

5 Jun 11 Ministry of Defence

It is with sadness that the Ministry of Defence must announce that a Royal Marine from 42 Commando Royal Marines was killed in Afghanistan today, Sunday 5 June 2011.

The Royal Marine was fatally wounded by small arms fire while on a joint patrol in the Nahr-e Saraj (South) district of Helmand province.

Soldier From 1 RIFLES Killed In Haji Kareen

6 Jun 11 Ministry of Defence

It is with great sadness that the Ministry of Defence must announce that a soldier from 1st Battalion The Rifles (1 RIFLES) was killed in Afghanistan yesterday, Sunday 5 June 2011.

The soldier was killed by an improvised explosive device while on a patrol in the Haji Kareen area of the Nahr-e Saraj (South) district of Helmand province.

Chula Vista Soldier Killed In Afghanistan

May 25, 2011 By Gretel C. Kovach, The San Diego Union-Tribune

A soldier with Chula Vista ties was killed in Afghanistan with three other soldiers, the Pentagon announced today. Staff Sgt. Kristofferson B. Lorenzo, 33, of the 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry Regiment died of wounds from an improvised bomb attack Monday.

Lorenzo, who is survived by a wife and two young children, was serving his second tour in Afghanistan and had previously served in Iraq.

Fellow soldier Wyatt Arndt said on a Facebook tribute page: "So many of the guys looked up to you, always motivated always smiling. You were most definitely the brightest spot in the hellpack. And it will never be the same without you."

The three other soldiers from the battalion, part of the 25th Infantry Division out of Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, killed in the attack in Kunar province were identified as: Pfc. William S. Blevins, 21, of Sardinia, Ohio; Pvt. Andrew M. Krippner, 20, Garland, Texas; and Pvt. Thomas C. Allers, 23, of Plainwell, Mich.

The 2nd "Wolfhound" Battalion held a memorial service for their four comrades Monday night in Afghanistan, when they stood and saluted the fallen soldiers as they were

carried to helicopters for their final trip home, according to Lt. Col. Daniel Wilson, their battalion commander.

Four illumination rounds were fired “into the star spangled night sky to symbolize their spirits above us,” Wilson wrote on the unit's page. “We will never forget the sacrifice of these gallant young Americans, we will carry them forever in our hearts, and we vow to honor their memory by completing our mission here.”

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

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

Bomb In A Bag In A Bank Kills Government Employees

5 June, 2011

Two security guards were killed yesterday in a bomb blast targeting an Afghan bank where government employees were collecting their wages, police said.

The blast happened after explosives were left in a bag at the gates of a branch of a bank in Maydan Shahr city, capital of Wardak province in central Afghanistan.

“It exploded at around 11:50am resulting in the martyrdom of two bank security guards,” the interior ministry said in a statement. It is thought that the intended target was government employees who were collecting their salaries from the bank. A total of 38 people were killed and more than 70 others wounded.

Troops Invited:

Comments, arguments, articles, and letters 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 to contact@militaryproject.org: Name, I.D., withheld unless you request publication. Same address to unsubscribe.

THIS ENVIRONMENT IS HAZARDOUS TO YOUR HEALTH; ALL HOME, NOW



United States Marines moving a comrade onto a medevac helicopter from the US Army after he was wounded in an IED strike near Sangin, Helmand Province, Afghanistan, June 4, 2011. (AP Photo/Anja Niedringhaus)

SOMALIA WAR REPORTS

Senior Commander Of Occupation Troops Killed In Somalia

6 June 2011 By Risdal Kasasira, The Monitor

Kampala — A senior commander of Uganda Battle Group Six has been killed in an attack by the al-Shabaab militants in the Somali capital, Mogadishu.

According to military sources, the Lieutenant Colonel was killed on Saturday with five other tank crew members including a Lieutenant.

The commander is the highest ranking Ugandan officer to be killed in Somalia. This newspaper withheld the name and other details of the deceased pending army's notification of the relatives of the deceased, which is expected today.

The Amisom [U.S.-backed occupation troops] force commander, Maj. Gen. Nathan Mugisha, confirmed the incident last night, saying the colonel was killed while

supervising the new areas captured by the Ugandan peacekeepers [translation: foreign occupation troops] on Thursday.

“It was a mishap. It's regrettable,” Gen. Mugisha, who was last night in Kampala after attending the 19th International Contact Group on Somalia conference in Kampala, said. He said the Colonel was killed in Bondhere, where there was intense fighting on Thursday morning.

The UPDF officers were reportedly killed by a mortar fired by the al-Shabaab who are fighting to recapture the areas newly captured by the Ugandan forces.

MILITARY NEWS

May Jobs Report Shows Unemployment Getting Worse For Veterans: “For Veterans Ages 20 To 24, The Unemployment Rate Has Been About 27%”

Jun 3, 2011 By Rick Maze - Staff writer; Army Times [Excerpts]

May employment numbers from the Labor Department show little improvement in the job market, especially for veterans.

For veterans of all generations, the unemployment rate for May was 8.3 percent. For veterans who left the military after 2001, the Iraq and Afghanistan generation, the May unemployment rate is 12.1 percent.

For April, the overall unemployment rate for veterans was 7.7 percent, and the unemployment rate for Iraq- and Afghanistan-era veterans was 11.7 percent.

Marshall Hanson of the Reserve Officers Association said the unemployment picture is even worse for some segments of the veterans' population.

For veterans ages 20 to 24, the unemployment rate has been about 27 percent.

For Army National Guard units returning from deployment, unemployment rates are “as high as 45 percent,” Hanson said June 1 in testimony before the House Veterans Affairs Committee.

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

British Spies Hack Website To Replace Instructions On How To “Make a Bomb In The Kitchen Of Your Mom” With A Recipe For Cupcakes

Jun 3, 2011 By Paisley Dodds - The Associated Press [Excerpts]

LONDON — Britain's spy agencies have a new message for terrorists: make cupcakes, not war. Intelligence agents managed to hack into the extremist Inspire magazine, replacing its bombmaking instructions with a recipe for cupcakes.

It's the first time the agents sabotaged the English-language magazine linked to U.S.-born Yemeni cleric Anwar al-Awlaki, an extremist accused in several recent terror plots.

The quarterly online magazine, which is sent to websites and email addresses as a pdf file, had offered an original page titled "Make a Bomb in the Kitchen of Your Mom" in one of its editions last year. The magazine's pages were corrupted, however, and the instructions replaced with the cupcake recipe.

"We're increasingly using cybertools as part of our work," a British government official who spoke on condition of anonymity to discuss intelligence matters said Friday, confirming that the Inspire magazine had been successfully attacked.

DANGER: POLITICIANS AT WORK

The Republican Candidate For President, 2012, Inspects His Bloody Work



Defense Secretary Robert Gates looks on as the American Flag from the casket of Staff Sgt. Joshua S. Gire, is folded during burial services at Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington, Va., April 15, 2011. Gire, 28 of Chillicothe, Ohio, was killed on March 22, 2011, in Logar province Afghanistan. (AP Photo/Carolyn Kaster)

**Obama Regime Traitors Says U.S.
Citizen Isn't A U.S. Citizen Any
More And Can't Come Home From
Kuwait:
No Hearing, No Trial, No Due Process
Of Law?
Why Would A Regime That Hates Our
Liberties Bother With Any Of That?**



AP – This photo provided by Aziz Nouhaili was taken in 2009 at Camp Arifjan, Kuwait,

Jun 2, 2011 By MATTHEW BARAKAT, Associated Press Matthew Barakat, Associated Press & CAIR

McLEAN, Va. – The words hit Aziz Nouhaili like a punch to the gut: After the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait confiscated his passport, an official told him he should no longer consider himself as a U.S. citizen.

Nouhaili, a naturalized U.S. citizen from Morocco, has been trying for nearly four months to get home from Kuwait, where he worked for several years as a military contractor.

So far, U.S. officials have continued to keep him in Kuwait while they consider revoking his citizenship over a decades-old passport problem.

“Being a U.S. citizen is a beautiful thing. It’s something I’m not planning to give up that easily,” Nouhaili, 47, said in a phone interview Thursday.

On Thursday, Nouhaili’s lawyer with the Council on American-Islamic Relations wrote a letter to Secretary of State Hillary Clinton requesting that Nouhaili be given his passport so he can return home. Kuwaiti officials have made clear they will allow Nouhaili to leave only if he has a valid U.S. passport.

“American citizenship is too important to be subject to the whims of low level bureaucrats,” the lawyer Gadeir Abbas, wrote.

“If there are any concerns about my client’s citizenship, he has the right to have those concerns addressed through the judicial process once he returns to the United States.”

The State Department on Thursday referred calls to its Bureau of Consular Affairs, where an official said she could not discuss the case because of privacy concerns. Calls and e-mails to the Department of Homeland Security, which is investigating Nouhaili’s citizenship, were not returned.

The hitch appears to be a passport problem that Nouhaili had more than two decades ago, before becoming a citizen. Nouhaili admits he provided false information to try and obtain a passport. But he cooperated with an investigation and was never charged.

He became a U.S. citizen in 1999 after marrying a citizen. He lived in New York and later in Eugene, Ore., until 2004 when he took the job in Kuwait. He planned to return home earlier this year and start a new job in Las Vegas.

His wife and youngest daughter, who were with him in Kuwait, were allowed to return to the U.S. and did so.

They are now in Tunisia, where the wife has family.

Nouhaili said he talks with his family daily on Skype.

“She doesn’t understand what’s going on,” he said of his 8-year-old daughter. “She says, ‘Why aren’t you here?’”

CAIR officials have frequently intervened in cases where American Muslims have been stuck overseas. Most often, Abbas said, the cases revolve around placement on the no-fly list, which is not an issue in Nouhaili’s case.

In 2007, CAIR helped bring a toddler to the U.S. who had been stuck for two years in Morocco. He was unable to board a flight because his name, Ahmedyassine, was similar to the founder of Hamas.

More recently, they helped secure the return of two young men from Virginia, Yahya Wehelie and Gulet Mohamed, whose separate travels to Yemen drew scrutiny from the FBI and landed them on the no-fly list.

In Mohamed's case, U.S. officials quickly made arrangements for Mohamed to return to the U.S.

That was after a judge said at an emergency hearing that Mohamed's inability to return to the U.S. appeared to be a clear violation of his rights.

Mohamed, like Nouhaili, was stuck in Kuwait.

In Nouhaili's case, though, there is no indication authorities have any concerns about radicalism or terrorism.

Nouhaili has worked without incident for several years for a military contractor in Kuwait, and Nouhaili said he has not been questioned about anything other than the passport.

Still, Abbas said he doubted Nouhaili would be having these problems if he weren't a Muslim.

"We don't have any definitive evidence, but I doubt the embassy would be taking such drastic actions if he were of a different faith," Abbas said.

Incidents such as these affect the whole Muslim community, Abbas said, because Muslims worry they could easily fall into a bureaucratic abyss.

Abbas said he intends to file a federal lawsuit if the State Department continues to refuse to let Nouhaili travel.

Nouhaili, meanwhile, continues to wait.

He is living with a friend to save money, unable to work in a city he said is notoriously expensive.

"I've pleaded with them," he said of his discussions with the embassy. "I cannot stay here. It's crazy to be here without a job. ... I said, 'anything you want me to do, I'll do. Just get me out of here.'"

The letter to Secretary Clinton from CAIR Staff Attorney Gadeir Abbas stated in part:

"Mr. Nouhaili's account raises concerns that the United States is unlawfully attempting to effect an extrajudicial denaturalization of an American citizen.

"Because Mr. Nouhaili is an American citizen and has the documentation to prove it, these actions amount to a gross deprivation of Mr. Nouhaili's Fifth Amendment

right to due process as well as a violation of his absolute right as an American citizen to return to the United States.

“Simply stated, there is no lawful basis upon which the United States can deny Mr. Nouhaili the ability to return to his country of citizenship.

“American citizenship is too important to be subject to the whims of low level bureaucrats. If there are any concerns about my client's citizenship, he has the right to have those concerns addressed through the judicial process once he returns to the United States.

“Indeed, the Supreme Court made clear in *Fedorenko v. United States* that in order to denaturalize a citizen the United States must provide in federal court 'evidence justifying revocation of citizenship (that is) 'clear, unequivocal, and convincing.'

“Until that happens, Mr. Nouhaili retains all the rights of a citizen, which include the right to return to his country of citizenship.”

CAIR is America's largest Muslim civil liberties and advocacy organization. Its mission is to enhance the understanding of Islam, encourage dialogue, protect civil liberties, empower American Muslims, and build coalitions that promote justice and mutual understanding.

CLASS WAR REPORTS



Welcome To The Occupied USA: Three Arrested, Accused Of Illegally Feeding Homeless; “They Basically Carted Them Off To Jail For Feeding Hungry People” “For Them To Regulate A Time And Place For Free Speech And To Share Food, That Is Unacceptable”

June 2, 2011 By Susan Jacobson, Orlando Sentinel

Members of Orlando Food Not Bombs were arrested Wednesday when police said they violated a city ordinance by feeding the homeless in Lake Eola Park.

Jessica Cross, 24, Benjamin Markeson, 49, and Jonathan “Keith” McHenry, 54, were arrested at 6:10 p.m. on a charge of violating the ordinance restricting group feedings in public parks.

McHenry is a co-founder of the international Food Not Bombs movement, which began in the early 1980s.

The group lost a court battle in April, clearing the way for the city to enforce the ordinance.

It requires groups to obtain a permit and limits each group to two permits per year for each park within a 2-mile radius of City Hall.

Arrest papers state that Cross, Markeson and McHenry helped feed 40 people Wednesday night. The ordinance applies to feedings of more than 25 people.

“They intentionally violated the statute,” said Lt. Barbara Jones, an Orlando police spokeswoman.

Police waited until everyone was served to make the arrests, said Douglas Coleman, speaking for Orlando Food Not Bombs.

“They basically carted them off to jail for feeding hungry people,” said Coleman, who was not present.

“For them to regulate a time and place for free speech and to share food, that is unacceptable.”

Orlando Food Not Bombs has been feeding the homeless breakfast on Mondays for several years and dinner on Wednesdays for five years.

Police had not enforced the ordinance while the court battle continued. The U.S. District Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit in Atlanta ruled that city rules regulating how often large groups of people can be fed in a park do not violate the Constitution.

The penalty for violating Orlando's ordinance is 60 days in jail, a \$500 fine or both.

Arrest documents state that Orlando Food Not Bombs received permits and fed more than 25 homeless people at Lake Eola Park on May 18 and 23. Coleman said the group rejected the permits.

On May 25, Orlando Food Not Bombs illegally fed a large group of homeless people, the police report states. The group on its website called for members to show up that day and defy the city ordinance, according to the report.

Officers said they found a press release on Markeson when they arrested him stating that group members planned to defy the ordinance Wednesday.

Bail was set at \$250 for each person arrested. Cross and Markeson were released from jail early

Thursday. McHenry wants to stay in jail and let the legal process take its course, Coleman said.

**One Million Rally Against The
Military Dictatorship In Egypt:
“The May 27 Demonstrations Were
Called By Left Organizations In
Defiance Of Egypt's Military
Rulers--As Well As The Muslim
Brotherhood”**

“A Renewal Of The Spirit Of Egypt's Revolution”

“The Future Of The Egyptian Revolution Will Be Decided, Ultimately, By Which Class Comes Out On Top”



The May 27 demonstration in Tahrir Square marked a renewal of the spirit of Egypt's revolution (Mai Shaheen)

First, the Council drags its feet and tries to shield corrupt and brutal businessmen and politicians as long as it can, so as to salvage as much of the old regime as possible.

Then, when millions begin to question why the army is being so soft Mubarak-era figures and threats of marches and protests in Tahrir and elsewhere after Friday prayers begin to grow, the Council hastens to make concessions in an attempt to absorb popular outrage.

May 31, 2011 By Mostafa Omar, Socialist Worker

Mostafa Omar reports from Cairo on the mass protests on May 27--a breakthrough for the left after several months of religious strife and anti-strike propaganda.

AS MANY as 1 million people gathered in Cairo's Tahrir Square and across Egypt May 27 for a “Friday of Anger” that showed that the revolution against dictator Hosni Mubarak and his regime has reached a new stage.

The May 27 demonstrations were called by left organizations in defiance of Egypt's military rulers--as well as the Muslim Brotherhood and liberal groups that were part of the mass protests against Mubarak in February.

Despite a scare campaign in the official media--and most of the liberal media as well--aimed at steering people away from the protests, the turnout was huge in Cairo, and even bigger in Egypt's other main city of Alexandria, where at least 500,000 people marched.

Tens of thousands rallied in Suez, Port Said, Mansoura and many other cities.

In Tahrir, the militant crowd spent the day chanting, listening to speeches, and engaging in lively discussions about the nature of the revolution, and what should be done about the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, the military body that has ruled Egypt since Mubarak's ouster. The spirit of revolution was in the air--the demonstration was reminiscent of Tahrir in the days before Mubarak's fall.

Families of the martyrs and those injured in the uprising spoke at the rallies, and victims of military torture and the regime's tribunals told their stories.

Speaker after speaker talked about how the Supreme Council is trying to contain the masses' demands for democracy and equality, and the revolution must continue.

The new “Friday of Anger” on May 27 announced that the struggle is continuing in Egypt, but now, it is against the country's military rulers who have refused to grant many of the revolution's demands for democracy and who have tried to demobilize the movement through a combination of some concessions and reforms and renewed repression.

The future of Egypt's struggle will depend on whether the forces that participated on May 27 can continue to meet the urgent task of bringing wider layers of people into the fight--and build an alternative to the Supreme Council and its supporters, including the liberal organizations that were once sympathetic to the revolution.

“The Council Drags Its Feet And Tries To Shield Corrupt And Brutal Businessmen And Politicians As Long As It Can”

IN THE two weeks prior to the May 27 rallies, the issue of support for or opposition to the planned demonstrations dominated the media and polarized the country.

On the one hand, the Supreme Council issued press statements insinuating that some organizers of the protests intended to foment chaos and civil war.

The media, both official and liberal, mainly toed the line of the Council--many reporters and commentators claimed the protesters are actually planning an armed uprising, rather than a peaceful demonstration.

Rumors spread that thugs and provocateurs would carry out widespread acts of vandalism, that banks would close their ATMs, and that Hardee's and Kentucky Fried Chicken would close their Tahrir Square franchises Friday in anticipation of rioting.

Multinational firms sent e-mails to employees telling them to avoid going near protest spots.

On the day before the protest, police arrested three activists for distributing leaflets and posters critical of the Supreme Council, and handed them over to the military, which in turn detained them for 12 hours.

The powerful Muslim Brotherhood organization, whose members participated in the revolutionary uprising back in January and February, declared its opposition to the rally.

It issued a statement in support of the Supreme Council in which it denounced May 27 organizers as “counterrevolutionary,” and accused them of conspiring against the army.

In Alexandria, Brotherhood supporters launched a red-baiting campaign, distributing thousands of leaflets that accused anyone who would demonstrate against the Supreme Council as being “communists and secularists”--code words for those who would propagate atheism.

Other more hard-line fundamentalist groups--known collectively as Salafists--also declared that they would not participate in the demonstration.

But organizers for the “Friday of Anger” also had reasons for feeling emboldened in the days before May 27. One critical factor was the Supreme Council's concession on the prosecution of Mubarak.

In April, in response to tremendous popular pressure, the Supreme Council announced that Mubarak would go on trial for corruption and theft--his sons have also been accused. But the Council refused to make him stand trial on more serious charges of killing peaceful protesters. This dodged the issue of having to put the handcuffs on their former boss--Mubarak was allowed to remain under treatment for a heart condition in a five-star hospital in the posh tourist destination of Sharm el-Sheikh.

But the move was rejected among the mass of the population--and thus, in an unexpected move, Egypt's attorney general announced on May 24 that Mubarak would go on trial for conspiring with the former Interior Minister to kill more than 865 people and injure thousands of others during the revolutionary uprising from its beginning on January 25 until Mubarak's resignation on February 11.

The Supreme Council's change of heart to try Mubarak for murder and not just financial corruption was typical of previous concessions to mass pressure since it took power in February.

First, the Council drags its feet and tries to shield corrupt and brutal businessmen and politicians as long as it can, so as to salvage as much of the old regime as possible.

Then, when millions begin to question why the army is being so soft Mubarak-era figures and threats of marches and protests in Tahrir and elsewhere after Friday

prayers begin to grow, the Council hastens to make concessions in an attempt to absorb popular outrage.

In this case, organizations frustrated with the Council's timidity in holding trials for Mubarak and his entourage planned a new protest for May 27--called the "Second Friday of Anger" in reference to the mass demonstrations that shook the Mubarak regime on Friday, January 28 and on a weekly basis in the days that followed.

But this time, the protesters' target would be the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces.

In the days immediately leading up to the rally, aside from the arrest of the three activists, the government adopted a more conciliatory tone toward the protests.

The Council announced that it respected the right to peaceful protest and vowed that the military would never open fire on the Egyptian people. Also, Egyptian Prime Minister Essam Sharaf declared that workers' frustration over low wages was legitimate, and that he unconditionally supports peaceful protests.

"Millions Who Were Subjected To A Weeklong Campaign Of Scaremongering Discovered That Those Who Organized The Rally Had The Best Interests Of The Revolution At Heart"

Organizers of the "Friday of Anger" said they were demanding that the Supreme Council: 1) try Mubarak for murder; 2) end the use of military trials against activists and revolutionaries; 3) abandon its authoritarian monopoly over major issues in the transition to a democratic system; and 4) begin a process of redistributing the country's wealth toward the poor by setting a living minimum wage.

The demonstrations were a huge success--and, considering all the attempts to derail them, a blow to the Council and its supporters, including the Muslim Brotherhood.

In spite of the absence of the Brotherhood, the rallies were the largest show of force in weeks by left and liberal forces in the country that support a continued struggle for real democracy and social justice.

In the early hours of Friday, young people who organized themselves in public safety committees secured the entrances to Tahrir Square, as had happened during the early days of the revolution--searching participants to weed out provocateurs or thugs.

As the day wore on, speaker after speaker talked about the failures of the military to honor the demands of the revolution, and declared their opposition to military trials and the "kid gloves" treatment that Mubarak and his cronies have gotten.

The crowd chanted over and over about the Muslim Brotherhood's betrayal: "Where is the Brotherhood? Here is Tahrir!" The protests all ended peacefully, with thousands reserving the right to come back and reoccupy Tahrir in the future if necessary.

On Saturday morning, all the newspapers and TV stations had to report on the large size of the turnout and the peaceful nature of the mobilizations. Millions who were subjected

to a weeklong campaign of scaremongering discovered that those who organized the rally had the best interests of the revolution at heart.

“Millions Of People In Egypt Are Aware That Counterrevolutionary Forces Are At Work”

For those who want to unite everyone interested in continuing Egypt's democratic revolution, the May 27 rallies were a big step forward in many ways.

With counterrevolutionary propaganda and religious strife dominating the political scene for almost two months, the rallies' success could give confidence to workers' and democratic struggles.

Throughout April and May, the government and the media outlets that support it carried out a propaganda campaign against demonstrators, in particular, singling out striking workers.

Those who protested or struck were accused of paralyzing the country and wrecking the economy. This led to a retreat in workers' confidence to strike for their rights--strikes and sit-ins fell to 30 actions in April, compared to hundreds in each of the previous two months.

Meanwhile, reactionary Salafist groups spent this period agitating and inciting hatred against Christians, who make up 15 percent of the population.

For example, in March, Salafists, along with the Muslim Brotherhood, turned a referendum on changes to the Mubarak-era constitution into a religious conflict. The vote was imposed undemocratically by the Supreme Council to avoid drafting a new constitution.

Fundamentalists of all sorts mobilized millions to support nine changes to the old discredited constitution, which itself maintains that Islamic Sharia is the main source of laws in the country. In the weeks leading up to the referendum, the fundamentalists insisted that good Muslims would vote “yes,” and only bad Muslims and Christians would vote “no.”

More seriously, Salafists attempted to incite religious hatred against Christians in Friday prayer sermons, and by holding provocative rallies outside of churches.

Wild rumors were spread, claiming that the Coptic Church kidnaps Christian women who marry Muslims and convert to Islam. Different Salafist groups also pledged “jihad” to stop the government from meeting Christians' demands to reopen more than 50 churches closed arbitrarily by Mubarak.

As a result of this intense Salafist agitation, a number of anti-Christian riots broke out in different parts of the country.

First, in early March, in the village of Atfih, south of Cairo, a mob of Salafists, along with disenfranchised urban poor, burned a Coptic church to the ground because of an alleged relationship between a Christian man and a Muslim woman.

In April, in the Southern governate of Qena--which has a large number of Christian residents--Salafists organized civil disobedience to oppose a new governor for the province on the basis of his Christian identity. In fact, many Christians and Muslims opposed the appointment of Emad Mikhael because he was a notoriously brutal general in the secret police under Mubarak. But the Salafists directed their wrath on the appointed governor's religious faith.

More recently, in early May, in the impoverished neighborhood of Imbaba in Cairo, another Muslim mob attacked and burned a Coptic Church. Salafists had been agitating against Christians for some time, and claimed that priests were holding a Christian woman married to a Muslim man in the church against her will. As army and police officers stood by, gunfights between Muslims and Christians broke out. They lasted for hours and left at least 11 people dead.

Fortunately, a public outcry by a sizeable majority of ordinary Muslims and Christians against church burning temporarily slowed down the Salafists.

For example, mass demonstrations against religious sectarianism took place across the country on May 13, and forced many Salafists to disown the attacks. Also, street demonstrations and sit-ins by thousands of Christians--against church burning and for equal rights--outside of the Radio and Television Building in Cairo and elsewhere have sent a strong message that Christians are ready to fight back.

In this context, the importance of the May 27 demonstrations in focusing demands on the Supreme Council, not religious issues, is very important--they can help to refocus the attention of the majority of workers and the poor on class and political issues, away from religious sectarianism.

As a result of the sectarian violence clearly organized to derail the revolutionary unity forged during the uprising against Mubarak, millions of people in Egypt are aware that counterrevolutionary forces are at work.

But answering the question of who leads them in Egypt today--given the fluidity that comes with any revolutionary situation--is very confusing.

There are plenty of explanations floating around. Some believe Mubarak runs the counterrevolution from his hospital bed in Sharm el-Sheikh.

Others insist that the "remnants" of Mubarak's National Democratic Party stand to lose the most from the revolution. Many people recently focused on the Salafists. A minority mistrusts the Supreme Council.

Do these explanations hold up?

The questions get even more confusing because of the new roles played by both liberals who were former opponents of the regime and--it gets worse--former supporters and functionaries of the old regime who have reinvented themselves as uber-revolutionaries.

Many Egyptians refer to this new category of individuals as the "colorful people"--because they are chameleons, so to speak.

Now, many of the old liberal opposition figures and the “colorful people” have formed an unholy alliance. Together, they have directed their condemnations against democracy protesters and “selfish” striking workers who, they charge, want to wreck the economy and destroy the revolution.

But as for the question of who is leading the counterrevolution, it is certain that Mubarak is helpless and gone forever from the political stage. If he lives for a few more months, there is a good chance that he will be hanged.

On the other hand, there can be no doubt that many officials from Mubarak's party, as well as former secret police officers, are attempting to wreak havoc and incite civil war.

As for the Salafists, the events of the last few weeks have shown that those who opposed the January 25 movement and sided, in typical fashion, with the ruler--previously, it was Mubarak, and now it is the military--have proven to be dangerous counterrevolutionary shock troops.

Likewise, the Muslim Brotherhood, whose members participated in the uprising, has broken off whatever relationship it had with the revolutionary forces and is increasingly playing a counterrevolutionary role by opposing workers' strikes and demonstrations designed to put pressure on the Supreme Council.

“The Future Of The Egyptian Revolution Will Be Decided, Ultimately, By Which Class Comes Out On Top”

But the fact remains that the principal enemy of the revolution was and remains the social class whose economic interests are directly threatened by this ongoing revolutionary upheaval: Egypt's capitalist class.

The Egyptian capitalist class--known to many Egyptians as the “class of businessmen”--amassed untold wealth through a system based on high levels of exploitation of Egyptian workers and peasants, backed by a brutal and repressive state apparatus led by Hosni Mubarak.

As a result of this, a small minority of rich Egyptian families controls much of the country's wealth, while millions of Egyptians barely survive, living in abject poverty. There's no doubt that the general misery suffered by the majority of the Egyptians in the last 30 or so years was the key underlying factor in the outbreak of the January 25th revolution.

Therefore, the future of the Egyptian revolution will be decided, ultimately, by which class comes out on top.

The question is: Can Egypt's “businessmen class” regain control over society by squelching all revolutionary impulses and struggles, or will the workers and peasants of Egypt develop the consciousness and level of organization needed to forge an alternative to the businessmen's system?

Egypt's capitalists have been busy attempting to figure a way out of their crisis--and they have a number of tools at their disposal.

First and foremost, the businessmen want Mubarak's generals to operate as an emergency executive committee to defend their interests.

So far, the generals have attempted to do just that, but with varying degrees of success.

For example, the campaign to blame strikes for the collapse of the economy, backed by the "colorful people" and many liberals, has led to a drop in the number of strikes. But workers are still organizing protests after their shifts end.

The generals also periodically crack down hard.

Some strikes have been outlawed, and the head of the new independent Transport Workers Union was put on trial.

Some protests have been repressed--the military even used live ammunition against a peaceful demonstration outside the Israeli embassy on May 15, the anniversary of the Palestinian Nakba. Three people were killed.

But the movement has answered back--most recently, with the mass demonstrations on May 27.

"The Stage Is Set For A New Phase In The Revolution"

Despite its repressive measures, the Supreme Council understands that the January 25 uprising has changed Egypt once and for all in certain ways. The generals understand the depth of revolutionary feelings among the poor, and they therefore have no intention of trying to return to the way the regime operated before January 25. The goal is to get a new set-up that preserves the interests of the businessmen.

The Council aims to reform the political and economic system, allowing it to become more democratic and less oppressive. But of course, it has no intention of abandoning the basic tenets of capitalism in Egypt.

Its strategy revolves around a combination of offering some concessions--always under pressure--while attempting to repackage the economic priorities of the old regime.

So, for example, in mid-March, under the pressure of thousands of protesters storming the headquarters of the secret police in cities around the country, the Council formally dismantled this apparatus. But it then rehired some of the same brutal officers in a new National Security Administration.

The Council dismantled Mubarak's New Democratic Party, but it has allowed thousands of corrupt officials to continue to control hundreds of local municipalities.

And while the generals formally affirm their respect for human rights and the right of citizens to peacefully protest, it has actually arrested many activists and tried them in

military courts on a number of occasions. Some army officers have tortured detained activists in incidents similar to practices typical of the Mubarak era.

Also, as a result of big demonstrations in mid-May to support the right of return for Palestinian refugees and demand that the Egyptian siege of Gaza be lifted, the Council permanently reopened the Rafah border crossing to Palestinians. Still, the Council continues to sell natural gas to Israel and receive high-level Israeli officials in Cairo.

Economically, the generals and the businessmen have made concessions to workers' demands for higher wages. But they have no intention of changing the economic policies and priorities of the Mubarak era. On the contrary, the council has said it would continue the neoliberal policies of privatization of the Mubarak era--the same policies that led to the impoverishment of the masses.

For example, the richest man in Egypt, Naguib Sawiris, publicly opposed even a discussion of introducing a progressive income tax system to raise government revenue. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Essam Sharaf has asked the IMF for a new \$12 billion loan--which will only deepen the country's debt crisis.

High workers' expectations for a better life after the revolutionary uprising continue to place tremendous pressures on the cabinet and the Supreme Council. Millions of industrial workers, government employees and their families are waiting for Sharaf to fulfill his promise to set a living minimum wage this summer.

Despite the relative lull in strikes during April and May, significant workers' struggles are continuing.

For example, former workers for the Omar Effendi department store chain, which was privatized a few years ago and sold dirt-cheap to a foreign investor who shut it down, won a key court order to re-nationalize the company and have regained their jobs. Textile workers in Shebeen Al-Koum, a city in the industrial Delta region, continue a brave struggle, also for re-nationalization.

Government workers in the Department of Antiquities continue to threaten to close down the Egyptian Museum if their wage demands aren't met. Plus, workers for a number of Suez Canal companies are continuing a three-month sit-in against outsourcing.

And on May 16, thousands of doctors in public hospitals went on strike across the country to win wage increases. Even more significantly, the doctors are demanding an increase in government expenditures on health care from 4 percent of gross domestic product to 15 percent--in order to create a more humane health care system for a population plagued by diseases such as Hepatitis C and heart disease. Pharmacists are to take a vote for a nationwide strike set for mid-June.

The ideological campaign against workers and strikes has begun to break down somewhat. Sharaf said in a recent televised speech, "Workers' demands are legitimate human aspirations from people who suffered so much for so long."

Meanwhile, the newspaper Al-Ahram admitted on May 28 that the economy is not actually in a state of collapse as previously alleged by commentators who support

the Council's criticisms of strikes. In fact, industrial production actually grew in the first quarter of 2011 compared to the first quarter of the previous year.

The decrease in strikes shows that workers are continuing production, but they are in a wait-and-see position. Their struggles could return at a much higher pitch if, for example, the government fails to raise the minimum wage.

At the same time, rising food prices are putting a strain on workers and the poor. The cost of staples like beans and rice has jumped in recent weeks by 30 to 100 percent. Such conditions are also giving rise, along with questions of democracy, to the dissatisfaction expressed on May 27.

The stage is set for a new phase in the revolution, and in this new period, people will continue to develop a clearer understanding of key political questions: the nature and motives of the generals, the class interests of the Muslim Brotherhood and Salafists, who the economic system really serves.

Back in February, the Revolutionary Socialists published a highly controversial article titled "The Supreme Council leads the counterrevolution."

The article highlighted the fact that the generals control 25 percent of the economy and have interests antithetical to those of the working masses, despite the Council's lip service to safeguarding the aims of the revolution.

At the time, many radicals and people who participated in the uprising criticized this statement as wrong at best, and reckless at worst. Many activists still harbored a conviction that the generals had proven to be on the side of the revolution by ousting Mubarak, and that they could be trusted to do the right thing.

Only a handful of socialists and revolutionaries insisted that, because of their class position, the generals were not a revolutionary force.

However, the betrayals of the Supreme Council toward issues of democratic change over the last three months have led thousands of young people and workers to begin to question which side the Council is on. It is no longer considered taboo to at least criticize the Supreme Council.

Nevertheless, all the forces on the revolutionary left in Egypt realize that larger formations are needed in order to connect with the struggles ahead and play a role in challenging the bosses and the generals, as well as their supporters among the liberal opposition and the Muslim Brotherhood.

The left has begun to organize structures to prepare itself for the coming months. For example, workers succeeded in the last three months in winning some key battles to form independent unions. Postal workers, transport workers, temp workers and others have formed more than 13 independent unions, and others are in the process of forming.

More than 2,000 militant workers, socialists and radical activists have joined the new Workers Democratic Party, which has a radical anti-capitalist platform. Similarly, more than 3,000 leftists, socialists and activists have formed the Socialist Popular Alliance Party with a radical pro-worker program.

Two weeks ago, four revolutionary groups came together to form the Socialist Front--an alliance to coordinate their tactics in the struggles to come.

Still, the revolutionary left has an urgent task of growing in numbers and building wider layers of fighting cadre who can stand up for a socialist alternative within the working class movement.

The polarization that took place over the May 27 protests reflects a serious division between those social and political forces that want to continue the revolution until it accomplishes its basic democratic and social goals, and those forces that want to go back to business as usual.

As the Muslim Brotherhood and Salafists continue to expose themselves as pro-authority and big business, the left will have a further opportunity to grow--if it further develops its tactics and spreads its influence. In fact, at the May 27 demonstration in Tahrir, thousands of people bought socialist newspapers and other revolutionary literature for the first time. This reflects a big opening for socialist politics--despite the negative legacy of Nasserism in the 1960s and its claims to stand for socialism.

The left is on the right track by focusing on building struggles, building its numbers and building unity. It needs to use all of this to pressure the Council and its supporters in the coming few months, while avoiding premature confrontations.

What you can do

Hossam el-Hamalawy and two other left-wing journalists have been summoned to appear before military judges on May 31. Go to the Mena Solidarity Network [<http://menasolidaritynetwork.com/2011/05/30/egypt-hossam-el-hamalawy-and-reem-maged-called-before-military-judges/>] website for more information and to endorse a statement opposing the harassment of these journalists.

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

80,000 Rally Against The Greek Government:

“By Far The Biggest Rally So Far” “Greeks Are Showing Signs Of Reaching The Limits Of Their Endurance”



A huge crowd anti-government Greeks in front of the Greek parliament during a rally against government attacks in incomes and benefits and corruption in Athens' Constitution (Syntagma) square June 5, 2011. REUTERS/Pascal Rossignol

Jun 5 By George Georgiopoulos, Reuters [Excerpts]

ATHENS – Greek government plans for yet more austerity to satisfy its international lenders brought at least 80,000 protesters on to a central Athens square Sunday to vent their fury at the nation's plight.

With Athens struggling to avoid a debt default, the cabinet will discuss a medium-term economic plan Monday which promises several years at least of extra budget cuts and faster privatisations, its side of a deal to get a second financial bailout in a year from the European Union and IMF.

Greeks are showing signs of reaching the limits of their endurance as budget cuts imposed under Greece's first bailout a year ago have helped to push unemployment close to 16 percent.

Police said more than 80,000 people packed the main Syntagma square outside parliament Sunday, although protesters accuse the authorities regularly of underestimating their numbers.

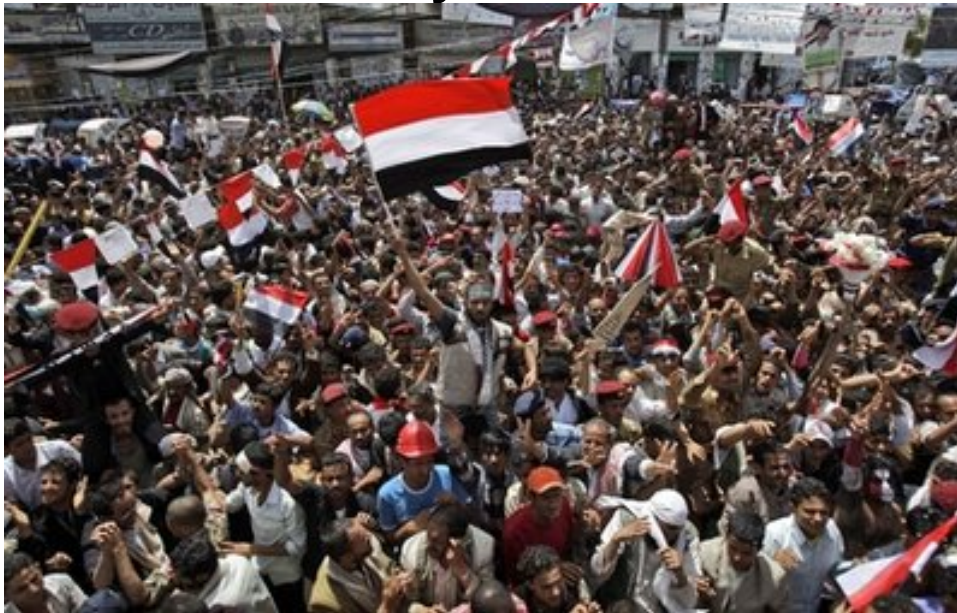
Protesters have gathered on the square every night for 12 days but Sunday's was by far the biggest rally so far in the series that draws inspiration from similar protests in Spain.

Sunday, some banners also evoked the Arab Spring movement to oust authoritarian rule in the Middle East and North Africa.

"From Tahrir Square to Syntagma Square, we support you!" read one banner raised above a sea of splayed hands waved at the parliament building -- a highly offensive gesture for Greeks.

Other banners showed helicopters in an apparent reference to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's flight from Cairo in February after weeks of popular protests on the city's Tahrir Square.

Yemen Celebrates The Departure Of A Tyrant



Anti-government protestors celebrate President Ali Abdullah Saleh's departure to Saudi Arabia, in Sanaa, Yemen, June 5, 2011. Thousands are dancing and singing in the Yemeni capital Sanaa after the country's dictator and his family flew to Saudi Arabia. (AP Photo/Hani Mohammed)

NEED SOME TRUTH? CHECK OUT TRAVELING SOLDIER

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/)

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