

Military Resistance 11A7



**Military Drug Purchases
“Increasingly Reliant On
Antidepressants, Psychotropic
Drugs And Powerful Narcotic
Painkillers That Critics Call
Dangerous”**

**They “Have Been Involved In A
Growing Number Of Prescription
Drug Overdoses”**

Narcotic Painkiller Manufacturers Selling To The Military “Enjoyed Robust Sales Growth Over The Past Decade”

Investigation “Found That Texas Veterans Of The Iraq And Afghanistan Conflicts Were Dying Of Opioid Overdoses At An Even Greater Rate Than Suicides”

Dec. 29, 2012 By Jeremy Schwartz, American-Statesman Staff, Austin Texas [Excerpts]

Last year, the Pentagon spent more on pills, injections and vaccines than it did on Black Hawk helicopters, Abrams tanks, Hercules C-130 cargo planes and Patriot missiles — combined.

Some of the prescription drugs that have fueled the military's skyrocketing pharmaceutical budget are the same ones that have medicated the civilian world over the past decade.

But the military drug purchases also paint a picture of a fighting force increasingly reliant on antidepressants, psychotropic drugs and powerful narcotic painkillers that critics call dangerous and that have been involved in a growing number of prescription drug overdoses.

The military spent at least \$2.7 billion on antidepressants and more than \$1.6 billion on opioid painkillers such as Oxycontin and hydrocodone over the past decade. More than \$507 million was spent on the sleeping pill Ambien and its generic equivalents.

The details come from an unprecedented American-Statesman analysis of nearly every individual drug purchase made by the Department of Defense since 2002.

The paper's analysis also showed that many drug manufacturers saw their revenue from military sales soar over a decade that featured two wars and a large influx of beneficiaries covered by Tricare, the military's health program.

Military sales represent only about 2 percent of overall U.S. pharmaceutical revenue.

Yet experts say selling drugs to the Department of Defense can be more valuable to manufacturers than simple market share.

Drug companies strive to get on the department's formulary — a list of preferred medications that are largely available in every military hospital and pharmacy.

Marv Shepherd, director of UT's pharmacoeconomic program, said persuading military doctors to prescribe certain drugs can translate into long-term prescribing patterns when doctors leave the military and enter the civilian medical world.

Military approval can also help drugmakers market their product to civilian hospitals and emergency rooms, said San Antonio-based military attorney Dan Hargrove, who has represented whistle-blowers in military prescription fraud cases.

“If the Army adopted a drug, that gave it credibility,” he said. “Other (medical providers) believed it must have been good if the Army was using it on soldiers.”

Hargrove said that was the case with Novo Nordisk, a Danish drugmaker that convinced Army doctors to use its expensive NovoSeven drug to treat battlefield trauma, even though it had been approved by the FDA only to treat bleeding episodes in patients with hemophilia.

In a 2011 whistle-blower lawsuit that resulted in a \$25 million settlement with the company, the government claimed Novo Nordisk provided funding for research trials and plied military doctors with donations and gifts in its successful effort to persuade Army doctors to employ the drug, which can cost \$10,000 per dose, for the off-label use.

Such marketing efforts aren't that unusual. According to the Center for Public Integrity, between 1998 and 2007, the pharmaceutical industry spent about \$1.7 million for more than 1,400 trips for Defense Department doctors and pharmacists to places such as Paris, Las Vegas and New Orleans.

Novo Nordisk did not admit wrongdoing.

Yet studies have shown the drug doesn't help traumatic bleeding and can cause potentially deadly blood clots. The Baltimore Sun reported that two soldiers died of clot-related complications after receiving the drug in Baghdad.

Despite the setback, the company's military sales were at least \$475 million between 2002 and 2011. They grew from \$11 million in 2002 to \$102 million a decade later, according to the analysis.

NovoSeven accounted for about 7 percent of the company's military sales over that time.

Sales of NovoSeven were even higher outside the military. In 2010, the company reported the drug had worldwide sales of nearly \$1.6 billion — as much as \$250 million of which came from so-called off-label uses similar to the military's, according to the Sun.

Narcotic painkiller manufacturers selling to the military also enjoyed robust sales growth over the past decade.

According to the analysis, the military purchased at least \$1.6 billion of opioid painkillers between 2002 and 2011.

While medical experts acknowledge that the powerful painkillers play a crucial role in treating wounded and aging members of the military, a September Statesman investigation also found that Texas veterans of the Iraq and Afghanistan conflicts were dying of opioid overdoses at an even greater rate than suicides.

Three opioid manufacturers being investigated by a Senate committee after being accused of promoting misleading information about their drugs' safety — Endo Laboratories, Purdue Pharmaceuticals and Johnson & Johnson — saw combined sales of \$135 million in 2002.

By 2011, annual military sales for the three companies, which also manufacture drugs other than opioid painkillers, had jumped to \$259 million.

AFGHANISTAN WAR REPORTS

Resistance Action



[Graphic: flickr.com/photos]

1.6.13 Reuters

KANDAHAR, Afghanistan - Two Taliban bombers targeted a community meeting at a major border town in southern Afghanistan, killing at least four people and wounding 15 others, local officials said on Sunday.

The meeting of tribal leaders, known as a shura, was being held at about noon local time when a man drove a car near the compound and detonated a powerful bomb.

"Part of the roof where the elders were fell down after a bomber struck the meeting," said Sayed Hashem Agha, the governor of the Spin Boldak district, Kandahar province.

Minutes later, a man strapped with explosives ran towards a group of police guarding the compound. They fired at him, causing the bomb to detonate.

The Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack. "Two bomber attacked the shura office inside the district governor's compound, killing the shura chief and eight others," Qari Yousuf Ahmadi, a Taliban spokesman, said in a text message.

Spin Boldak is the country's second busiest border point on Afghanistan's porous long frontier with Pakistan, and is considered an important smuggling route between the two countries. Numerous insurgent attacks have taken place there.

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

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

Wars throughout history have been waged for conquest and plunder and it is the working class who fights all the battles, the working class who makes the supreme sacrifices, the working class who freely sheds their blood and furnishes their corpses, and it is they who have never yet had a voice - in either declaring war or making peace. It is the ruling class that invariably does both. They alone declare war.

They are continually talking about patriotic duty. It is not their patriotic duty but your patriotic duty that they are concerned about. Their patriotic duty never takes them to the firing line or chucks them into the trenches.

-- Eugene V. Debs

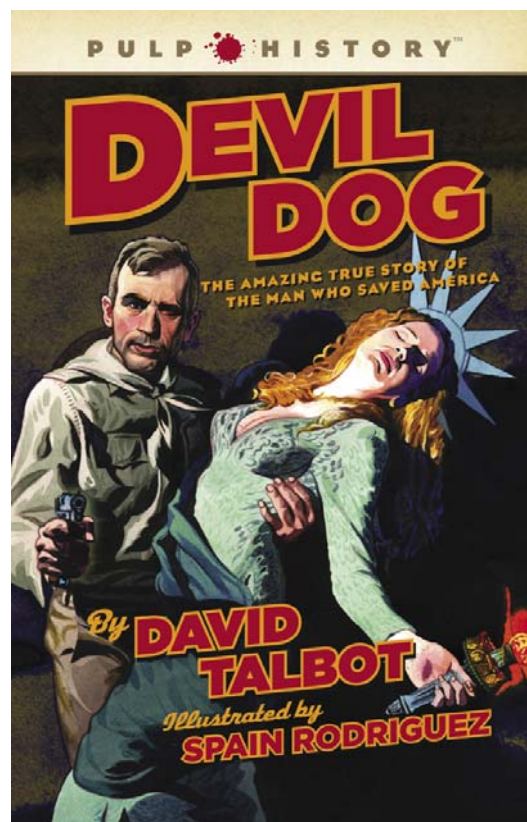
DO YOU HAVE A FRIEND OR RELATIVE IN THE MILITARY?



U.S. soldier in Bejjia village Iraq, Feb. 4, 2008. (AP Photo/Maya Alleruzzo)

Forward Military Resistance along, or send us the email address if you wish and we'll send it regularly with your best wishes. Whether in Afghanistan or at a base in the USA, this is extra important for your service friend, too often cut off from access to encouraging news of growing resistance to the war, inside the armed services and at home. Send email requests to address up top or write to: Military Resistance, Box 126, 2576 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10025-5657.

Book Review – “Devil Dog”
“Unbelievable And All True! Devil Dog Will Knock You Out!”
The Story Of Major General Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C.
“Devil Dog, Written In An Anti-War Flair Much Similar To Butler’s Own Later Inclinations, Finishes Up With Detailed Coverage Of Butler Stopping A Coup By Bankers And The American Legion Against President Franklin Roosevelt”





Butler Reviewing Troops: Berkeley Daily Planet

From: Don Bacon
To: Military Resistance Newsletter
Subject: Devil Dog
Date: Jan 8, 2012

Devil Dog; by David Talbot and Spain Rodriguez; New York; Simon & Schuster, 2010; 151pp.

Reviewed by Don Bacon, LTC, US Army (Ret), Vietnam & Smedley Butler Society:
<http://www.warisarocket.org/>

The story of Major General Smedley D. Butler, USMC.

Unbelievable and all true!

Devil Dog will knock you out!

Devil Dog is part of the "Pulp History" series which uses the style of razzle-dazzle fiction and comic books to interest youngsters (and oldsters) in history. "The Pulp History series brings to life extraordinary feats of bravery, violence, and redemption that history has forgotten. These stories are so dramatic and thrilling they have to be true."

"Devil Dog" has a flair not unlike what General Butler displayed.

It's a little short on military facts, but it makes up for a lack of clarity on military strategies with exciting personal stories about how the brave Butler dealt with the many challenges in his life, culminating in a plot against the President that General Butler cracked wide open.

Devil Dog: "By the time Smedley Butler was 23, he was a veteran of three wars and a decorated marine captain. He had traveled the world and seen more than most men had in a lifetime."

Butler was a Philadelphia Quaker who conversely enlisted in the Marine Corps when he was sixteen, took a Chinese bullet in the chest at age eighteen, ran down rebels in Nicaragua and Haiti, saved the lives of his men in France and along the way received two Congressional Medals of Honor.

It was in France that the Marines took the name Devil Dogs.

While the French were retreating in the hell-like place called Belleau Wood, Captain Lloyd Williams of the 2nd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, uttered the now-famous retort, "Retreat, hell. We just got here." The Marines stopped the German offensive back there in the Spring of 1918 which earned them the nickname Teufelshunde--Devil Dogs--from their enemies.

"Devil Dog" doesn't have any of this action, but it does describe small unit military action in Nicaragua and Haiti, including how Butler earned his second Medal of Honor in Haiti. In France. Butler was a camp commander at the time, which earned him not the title Devil Dog but rather he became known as 'General Duckboard' for reasons you'll have to get the book to learn.

Butler had a varied career, most of it in what he called the war racket -- making Central American countries, Haiti (which he governed) and China hospitable for US banks and corporations.

He also served some time as a police commissioner in rough prohibition-era Philadelphia, and supported the bonus army, both of which are well-covered, as is his planned court-martial (dropped) for insulting Benito Mussolini.

Devil Dog, written in an anti-war flair much similar to Butler's own later inclinations, finishes up with detailed coverage of Butler stopping a coup by bankers and the American Legion against President Franklin Roosevelt. The plotters knew that there was one man in the land who could raise a private army on their behest, but they underestimated that man.

He turned the tables on them! After spending a career defending their interests he knocked 'em out!

If you want an excellent, detailed biography of General Butler, the world he lived in and the wars he campaigned in, get a copy of "Maverick Marine" by Hans Schmidt.

If you want to get General Butler's full attack on war, and what to do about it, get the pamphlet "War Is A Racket."

If you would enjoy some "pulp fiction," in seven "acts," from "The Year of the Dragon" to "The Plot Against America," with a comic-book flair, excellent illustrations and a good feeling for the man himself and his interaction with his beloved Marines -- get "Devil Dog."

Or if you want a complete picture of one of the most interesting and influential military men in US history, a true legend, get all three.

“Wanting To Measure The Political Maturity Of The Proletariat Through Statistics Drawn From Elections And Union Membership Is Like Wanting To Measure The Mont Blanc With A Tailor’s Tape”



Mont Blanc

Excerpt from *‘After the First Act’* by Rosa Luxemburg (4 February, 1905)

Wanting to measure the political maturity of the proletariat through statistics drawn from elections and union membership is like wanting to measure the Mont Blanc with a tailor’s tape.

In the so-called normal times of everyday bourgeois life, we know almost nothing about how deeply our ideas have already sunk roots, how strong the proletariat is, or how inwardly rotten is the structure of the ruling society.

All the vacillations and mistakes of opportunism can ultimately be attributed to a false estimation of the forces of the socialist movement and to a subjective illusion of weakness.

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Terrorists Attack Kuwait Military Base With Rain Storm



6 January 2013 by Dirty, The Duffle Blog

CAMP BUEHRING, KUWAIT - A surprise rainfall wreaked havoc on soldiers stationed in the Kuwaiti desert today, causing massive power failures, interruption of connections to internet pornography websites, and widespread reports of increased boredom.

The rain storm, with initial reports indicating it to be a possible terrorist attack, was the first recorded precipitation in over six months.

Effects of the hour-long storm were as far-reaching as they were unpredictable, as dining facilities and base Post Exchanges were shuttered amid reports of sweeping power outages. None of these facilities were hit as hard as the base gym, however, which struggled to maintain order during a massive evacuation attempt.

“It was chaos in there—utter chaos. I was just pumping reps, bro, just pumping away, when suddenly the lights go out like kshhhshk (imitates the sound of dying air conditioners and lights). And at first, I thought, look, I don’t need to SEE iron to PUMP iron, you know what I’m saying?,” said Specialist Evan Dieter, an avid gym enthusiast sporting a Tapout t-shirt.

“But then these guys start yelling for everyone to get out. I mean, I didn’t rack my weights or anything. I even still got my towel—that’s how crazy this shit was.”

As private contractors and technicians worked to restore power, The Duffel Blog caught up with one soldier standing outside the closed mess hall, waiting to be allowed in.

"I'm usually a pretty patient guy," stated Army Sergeant Terry 'Tubbs' Cahill, "but not when it comes to feeding soldiers. It's now ten, almost fifteen minutes since this place should have opened. Instead, I'm standing out here in the rain. It's unacceptable."

On top of power blackouts, soldiers using battery-powered laptops quickly found that they were without another vital utility: internet access. For soldiers stationed in the famed "Masturbation Station of the Middle East," it was about to become the longest hour of their deployment. Captain Evan R. Mackey, overseer of facilities and maintenance for the Camp Command Cell, elaborated on the dire situation:

"Soldiers and airmen here have two favorite pastimes: eating and beating. If they can't do one, they had better be able to do the other. If this situation isn't dealt with quickly, we could have a full-scale mutiny on our hands."

Mackey then quickly excused himself to chase away two soldiers attempting to overturn a nearby Humvee.

He was unable to comment on claims that the storm was a terrorist attempt to disrupt base activities.

For younger soldiers, some only 19 to 20 years old, the thunderstorm was as confusing as it was unexpected.

"I went outside to smoke a cigarette, and there was this water falling down on me. I looked up, expecting to see someone on the roof with a bucket, or maybe a helicopter leaking fluid, but it was coming from the clouds," admits Private Lee Hough, a 19-year old from Clayton, Missouri. "And then I see this flash of light, and it all comes rushing back to me—this is a thunderstorm. But for a minute there, it was bewildering, to say the least."

Within a half hour of the storm, facilities were restored to order, and internet access was back online.

However, tensions are still running high on Camp Beuhring, amid fears that the rain attack could happen again without warning.

Sixteen All-Time Biggest Military Lies

StrategyPage

1. "I put it in distribution."
2. "Your pay will be straight at the end of the month."
3. "I know I left it right here on the top of my desk."

4. "Of course I can read a map."
5. "It's on valid requisition."
6. "No Sir, I don't smoke dope!"
7. "He's in the motor pool."
8. "I have to go back to the rear."
9. "I don't give a shit if the General hears about this!"
10. "This is a courtesy inspection."
11. "I was here until midnight working on this!"
12. "I read the after action report."
13. "Sorry I'm late, but the Colonel called me just as I was about to leave."
14. "Give me your number and I'll call you back."
15. "We're here to help you."

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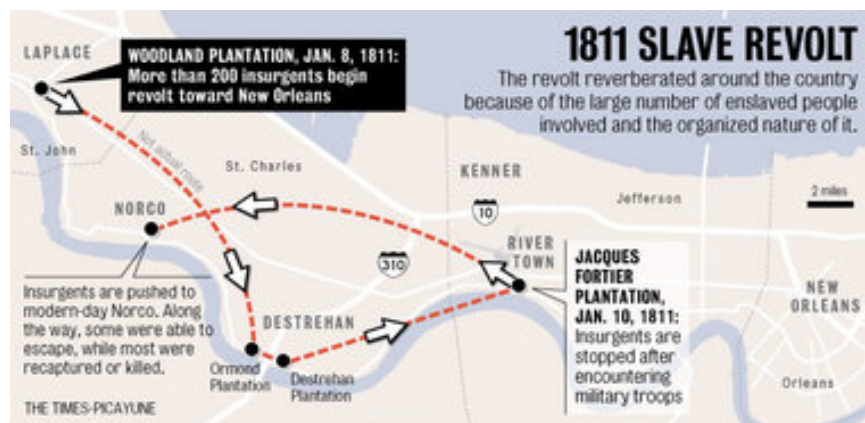
ANNIVERSARIES

**Jan. 8, 1811:
Magnificent Anniversary:
The Largest Slave Revolt In U.S.
History:**

“There Were People Willing To Make The Ultimate Sacrifices To Better Not Just Themselves But Other People”



Art by renowned River Parishes artist Lorraine Gendron depicts the revolt by enslaved people in 1811 in St. John and St. Charles parishes that reverberated around the country. The art hangs in the Destrehan Plantation exhibit commemorating the 200-year anniversary of the revolt. David Grunfeld, The Times-Picayune



January 03, 2011 By Littice Bacon-Blood, The Times-Picayune [Excerpts]

More than a century before the first modern-day civil rights march, there was Charles Deslondes and his make-do army of more than 200 enslaved men battling with hoes, axes and cane knives for that most basic human right: freedom.

They spoke different languages, came from various parts of the United States, Africa and Haiti, and lived miles apart on plantations along the German Coast of Louisiana.

Yet after years of planning at clandestine meetings under the constant threat of immediate death, they staged a revolt on Jan. 8, 1811, that historians say is the largest uprising of enslaved people in this country.

“Slavery was very harsh and cruel, but the slaves themselves were not mindless chattel with no aspirations and no basis for humanity,” said John Hankins, executive director of the New Orleans African American Museum. “This revolt demonstrates that there were people willing to make the ultimate sacrifices to better not just themselves but other people.”

To mark the 200 year anniversary of that revolt, Destrehan Plantation, in conjunction with Tulane University and the African American Museum, located in Treme, is organizing a yearlong look at the uprising that reverberated around the fledgling nation because of the large number of enslaved people involved, its military strategy and oddly enough, because it demonstrated that all was not well among those held in bondage.

“I don’t think the United States as a whole understood that the enslaved black population were as unhappy as they were,” said Hazel Taylor, the special project coordinator at Destrehan Plantation. “Slave owners had a tendency to say that (slaves) were happy. What this did was put awareness on the people who were being oppressed.”

The revolt, which started in St. John the Baptist Parish about 30 miles west of New Orleans, also raised awareness of the harshness of the slave system and fueled the abolitionist movement, Taylor said.

It occurred just a year before Louisiana gained statehood and 50 years before Louisiana and 10 other southern states voted to secede from the union in favor of forming the Confederacy.

While historians may differ on whether there was one specific catalyst for the uprising, the historical accounts of the events that unfolded on Jan. 8 are generally uniform.

It started in LaPlace on the Woodland Plantation, led by Charles Deslondes, the son of an enslaved black woman and her white owner.

Deslondes, along with more than 200 others known mainly by first names, were headed to New Orleans in the hopes of joining with other revolution-minded free and enslaved black people.

Historian Daniel Rasmussen spent two years researching the revolt as part of his senior thesis at Harvard University and has expanded his initial work into a recently published book, called “American Uprising: The Untold Story of America’s Largest Slave Revolt.”

According to Rasmussen, the revolt had been planned for years and was “highly organized.”

“There were 11 separate leaders of the revolt, representing various different ethnic groups. In my book, I profile a few of these leaders, mainly Charles Deslondes, Kook, and Quamana. Kook and Quamana were Asante warriors brought over from Africa a mere five years before,” Rasmussen said.

“Charles Deslondes was the half-white son of a planter who had risen to the rank of driver, but was, actually, the ultimate sleeper cell, plotting revolt. These leaders took advantage of clandestine meetings in the cane fields and taverns of the German Coast, the slave dances in New Orleans, and the vast network of slave communications that extended throughout the Caribbean.”

Rasmussen and other historians say the revolt was inspired by the 1791 events in Haiti where the enslaved population took over that island nation and abolished slavery.

These revolutionists had similar dreams as they marched to the beat of drums and under waving banners toward New Orleans.

“These three men, each with different insights and abilities, had planned their insurrection and spread word of the uprising through small insurrectionary cells distributed up and down the coast, especially at James Brown’s plantation, the Meullion plantation, and the Kenner and Henderson plantation,” Rasmussen writes in his book.

Along the way they burned plantations and crops and collected weapons and ammunition. Two white planters were killed; their wives and children were spared.

“I realized that the revolt had been much larger -- and come much closer to succeeding - - than the planters and American officials let on. Contrary to their letters, which are the basis for most accounts of the revolt, the slave army posed an existential threat to white control over the city of New Orleans,” he said. “My biggest surprise as I dug into the sources was . . . just how close they came to conquering New Orleans and establishing a black Republic on the shores of the Mississippi.”

But their dreams of freedom were not to be realized.

On Jan. 10 at Jacques Fortier’s plantation near present-day River Town in Kenner, the makeshift army was forced to turn back after encountering a detachment of military troops, but found their retreat blocked by a group of local militia organized by planters. The number of insurgents killed when they were forced back to an area close to present day Norco varies: Some say 40 to 66, but the end result was that the uprising was stopped in Kenner.

Historians say some survivors were able to escape into the swamps, while others were returned to bondage.

On January 13, 1811 a tribunal convened at Destrehan Plantation and after three days of hearings, 45 men were either sentenced to death or sent on to New Orleans for further trials. Those sentenced to death, among them Charles Deslondes, Kook and Quamaan, were executed by a firing squad and beheaded.

Their heads were stuck on poles and placed along the river levee from New Orleans to LaPlace in an attempt to discourage similar rebellions.

““It was really brutally put down,” said Gwendolyn Midlo Hall, a New Orleans author and historian who is now an adjunct history professor at Michigan State University. “It was incredibly bloodthirsty in the way the elite put it down, cutting people into little pieces, displaying body parts.”

“There’s been a historical amnesia about anything that showed a really bitter exploitation and violence directed on the slave and former slave population,” Hall said. “A lot of historians didn’t want to talk about it and a lot of the public didn’t want to hear about it. But that’s evidently changing and I’m glad I lived long enough to see it.”

January 10, 1776: Magnificent Anniversary: “We Have It In Our Power To Begin The World Over Again”



Thomas Paine

Carl Bunin Peace History January 7-13

January 10 1776: Thomas Paine anonymously published his influential pamphlet, “Common Sense.”

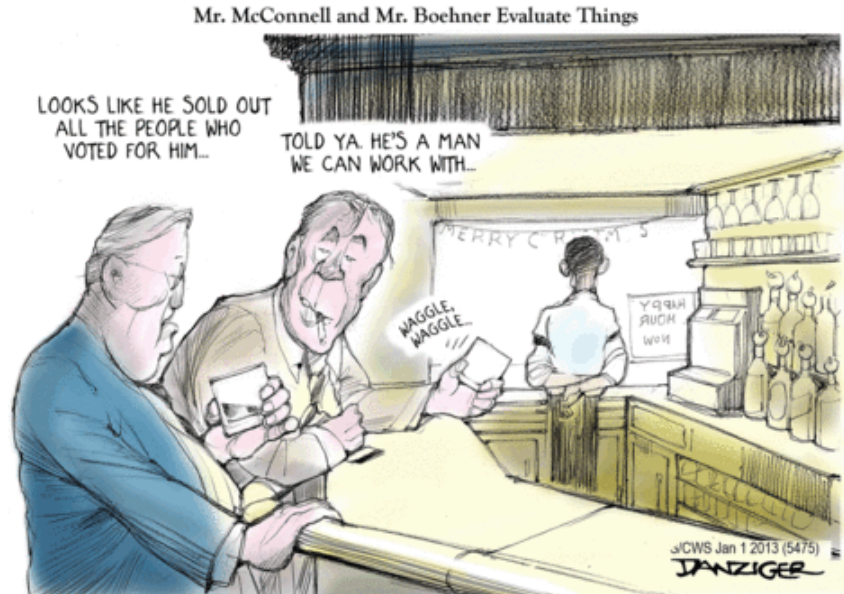
In it Paine questioned the fundamental legitimacy of the rule of kings, and advocated the doctrine of independence for Americans, and the rights of mankind.

Quotations:

“He who is the author of a war lets loose the whole contagion of hell and opens a vein that bleeds a nation to death.”

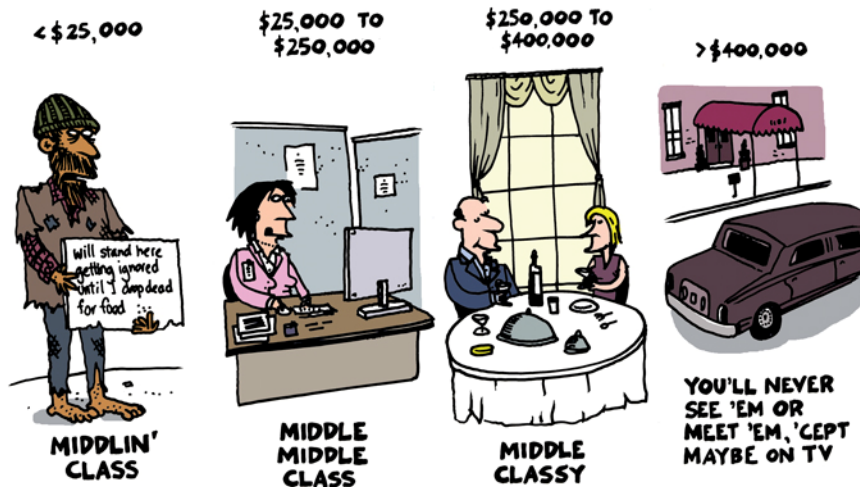
“We have it in our power to begin the world over again.”

DANGER: POLITICIANS AT WORK



CLASS WAR REPORTS

BOTH PARTIES AGREE: EVERYONE WHO EARNS UNDER \$400,000 A YEAR – EVEN AN UNMARRIED COUPLE EARNING \$800,000 A YEAR – QUALIFIES FOR A “MIDDLE-CLASS TAX CUT.” CONFUSED? HERE’S A **BESTIARY OF THE AMERICAN CLASS SYSTEM**



More Than 1,000 Kuwait Protesters Defy Government

Jan 6, 2013 By Hussain Al-qatari, Associated Press

KUWAIT CITY — Riot police in Kuwait have fired tear gas and stun grenades to disperse more than 1,000 anti-government protesters, defying strict rules limiting political demonstrations in the Gulf nation.

Kuwaiti authorities have said rallies must receive written permission as part of efforts to quell growing unrest over last month's parliamentary elections.

But organizers of Sunday's protest used social media to mobilize crowds.

Opposition groups have accused Kuwait's ruler of overstepping his powers by changing voting rules that appeared to favor government critics, which span from Islamist factions and pro-reform liberals.

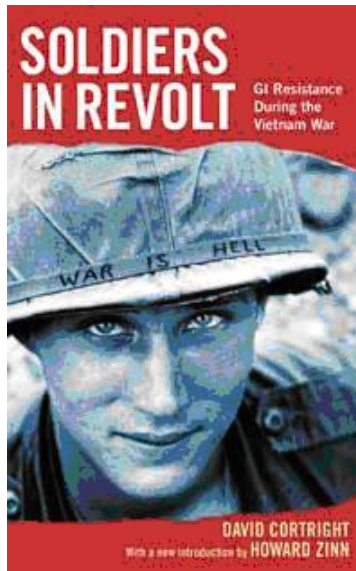
They now seek to bring down the new parliament dominated by pro-government lawmakers.

Kuwaiti rights activist Mohammed Al-Humaidi says several protesters were arrested. There were no immediate reports of injuries.

Troops Invited:

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**FREE TO ACTIVE DUTY:
A Vietnam Veteran Describes The
Strategy And Tactics Used By Troops To
Stop An Imperial War**



SOLDIERS IN REVOLT: DAVID CORTRIGHT

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

Military Resistance www.militaryproject.org

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BRING THEM ALL HOME NOW, ALIVE.*



*Military Resistance is a near-daily news bulletin for service members
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