

Military Resistance 8K21



“The Americans Are Just Making Life Worse And Worse, And They’re Destroying Our Country”

“I Believe The British And American Troops Are More Cruel Than The Taliban”

**“The Taliban Come On
Motorbikes, They Open Fire, Then
They Leave”**

**“Then The Americans Just Come And
Kill Us, They Bomb Us, They Open
Fire On Us, They Kill The Children
And Innocent People”**

**“Who Are The Taliban? They Are Our
Brothers, Our Cousins, Our Relatives.
The Problem Is The Americans”**

“Who are the Taliban? They are our brothers, our cousins, our relatives. The problem is the Americans,” said Lala Jan, 25, also from Musa Qala.

“If somebody attacks from one house, the Americans bomb the whole place. If the Taliban come inside, during the night the Americans come and raid the house. That’s the problem.”

November 22, 2010 By Joshua Partlow, Washington Post Foreign Service [Excerpts]

KABUL - For those who have escaped Afghanistan’s worst violence, some things are hard to forget: the sight of a woman’s hair entangled in the mulberry branches, her legs strewn far away in the dirt.

Or the sounds they heard as they hid in an underground hole, counting the bombs to pass the time, praying the American troops would leave.

Some of those Afghans have tiptoed in the footsteps of neighbors to avoid the mines.

They’ve been hit with shrapnel and tied with flex cuffs, threatened by the Taliban and frightened by the coalition, seen relatives shot and homes destroyed.

And so they left Helmand province and made their way to this dirt lot on the outskirts of Kabul, where month by month the settlement expands with those who have come to wait out the war.

“In a situation like this,” said Sayid Mohammad, a Helmand native who has spent the past year at the refugee camp, “how could I ever go home?”

Helmand is the place with the highest concentration of American troops, and the site of the first major operation under the new military strategy, when U.S. Marines in February retook the Taliban-held town of Marja. Coalition commander Gen. David H. Petraeus now points to parts of Helmand, such as Nawa, as examples of counterinsurgency success.

But the Helmand refugees living in this squalid camp, known as Charahi Qambar, offer a bleaker assessment.

They blame insecurity on the presence of U.S. and British troops, and despite official claims of emerging stability, these Afghans believe their villages are still too dangerous to risk returning.

“Where is security? The Americans are just making life worse and worse, and they’re destroying our country,” said Barigul, a 22-year-old opium farmer from the Musa Qala district of Helmand who, like many Afghans, has only one name. “If they were building our country, why would I leave my home town and come here?”

Ahunzada, a 35-year-old mullah, gets by on meager donations from other refugees, given to him as payment for teaching Islamic classes and leading the daily prayers in a low-ceilinged makeshift mosque built from mud. Two years ago, he left his opium fields in Sangin, one of the most violent parts of Helmand, which British troops recently handed over to U.S. Marines after taking casualties for four years.

“Every day, fighting is going on there. The more infidels who come to our country, the more Afghans die, and the less safe we become,” he said.

Ahunzada has little affection for the Taliban.

His father, Mohammad Gul Agha, and his brother, Abdul Zahir, both died when a fireball engulfed their car on the road to the provincial capital. The insurgents, he said, had planted the bomb to target a passing U.S. military convoy.

“We are not happy from either side, but I believe the British and American troops are more cruel than the Taliban,” he said. “I have seen it happen: The Taliban come on motorbikes, they open fire, then they leave. Then the Americans just come and kill us, they bomb us, they open fire on us, they kill the children and innocent people.”

To help feed the eight members of his family now living in the camp, Barigul has turned to making bricks, buying dirt from the trucks on the highway, and mixing it with sand and water. As an opium farmer in Musa Qala, he could make \$60 a month. Here, he is lucky to earn half that.

“What we are earning is just hand to mouth,” he said.

Barigul and his family left Helmand last month. He said the decision was the culmination of long-running harassment from American troops and their insurgent

enemies. He has been detained, he said, accused of planting bombs, searched at checkpoints, and slapped in the face by foreign troops.

“If we grew our beards, the Americans arrested us and put us in jail saying we were Taliban. If we shaved, the Taliban gave us a hard time,” he said. “What are we supposed to do, shave half of our beard?”

While camp residents describe themselves as the war’s collateral damage, caught between two rival forces, they also clearly want foreign troops to depart.

“Who are the Taliban? They are our brothers, our cousins, our relatives. The problem is the Americans,” said Lala Jan, 25, also from Musa Qala.

“If somebody attacks from one house, the Americans bomb the whole place. If the Taliban come inside, during the night the Americans come and raid the house. That’s the problem.”

AFGHANISTAN WAR REPORTS

Two Foreign Occupation “Servicemembers” Killed Somewhere Or Other In Afghanistan: Nationality Not Announced

November 22 AP

Two foreign servicemembers died as a result of an improvised explosive device attack in southern Afghanistan today.

Chihuahua Family Opens Up About Their Loss

11/17 By Patty Santos, WTXL

The family of a Thomasville soldier Shannon Chihuahua said they want him remembered as a man who lived life to the fullest.

The 25-year-old U.S. Army Medic was killed as he was trying to help a comrade during an attack in Afghanistan Friday.

The Chihuahua family said it's looking to a higher being for strength in this difficult time. They tell us they wanted to share Chihuahua's story; how he lived his life and why he joined the Army.

His tragic death reflects the passion he had for saving lives said Kristen Chihuahua his wife of 4-years.

"My husband wasn't just killed he lived an amazing life; in a way some of us are scared to live," she said.

Despite her efforts to change his mind, Chihuahua joined the Army in 2008. "He said he wanted to save the lives of the men in the front of line," she adds.

On November 12th Chihuahua was killed doing what he loved; saving his comrades life.

His brother Alex Chihuahua remembers when his brother talked about getting a Superman tattoo.

Last Friday, his brother became a hero. "I feel like he's still Superman--bullet proof," Alex said.

His oldest brother Eric Chihuahua says he was so proud of his little brother, his heroic actions instantly made him bigger than all of them. "He became my big brother then" he said.

But the Chihuahua family tells us this selfless man was more than a soldier.

He was a dedicated father to two beautiful girls; 5-month-old Annabelle and 3-year-old Sophia.

"I never met anyone who loved their children this much," said Kristen. "I guess he was trying to love them enough to last for the rest of their lives."

The second youngest of five brothers and sisters was the jokester in the family. "He liked to make other people laugh, even if we were laughing at him," said Jessica Frausto his youngest sister.

This week there's tears of sadness but the family says' there's also a sense of pride in knowing they were part of a special man's life.

"Even though I only had 4 years of my husband, I considered myself lucky, to have been there to support him in his dreams," Kristen said.

With the help of the entire family she said, her girls will know how special their father was. Funeral arrangements are still pending.

Days prior to Chihuahua's death his wife was getting ready to collect care packages for his unit.

She is still going to do this.

If you want to help send care packages to Shannon Chihuahua's unit, the family has set up four different places in Thomas Co.

You can drop off items at Capital City Bank in Cairo, United National in Cairo, Citizens Bank in Cairo and Flower's Company in Thomasville.

You are encouraged to donate seasonal items, cookies, gum, magazines, comic books, wipes and other personal items.

Fort Campbell Soldier Dies Of Wounds



October 31, 2010 Clarksville, TN Online

Fort Campbell, KY – A 101st Airborne Division Soldier died October 29th, in Landstuhl, Germany, of wounds suffered when insurgents attacked his unit on October 27th with small arms fire in the Yahya Khel district in Afghanistan.

Sgt. Diego A. Solorzano-Valdovinos, 24, of Huntington Park, CA, was an Infantryman assigned to Company A., 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry Regiment, 4th Brigade Combat Team, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault). He joined the Army in February 2006 and arrived at Fort Campbell in June 2006.

His awards and decorations include: Army Commendation Medal; Army Achievement Medal; National Defense Service Medal; Afghanistan Campaign Medal; Global War on Terrorism Service Medal; Noncommissioned Officer Professional Development Ribbon; Army Service Ribbon; Expert Infantry Badge, Air Assault Tab, and Drivers/Mechanics Badge/Wheeled Vehicle.

Solorzano-Valdovinos is survived by his mother, Patricia Valdovinos of Huntington Park, CA.

Good News For The Afghan Resistance!!

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



A foreign occupation soldier from the U.S. puts his hands on the body of an Afghan citizen without consent on a public road during a foot patrol in West Now Ruzi village, district Panjwai, Afghanistan, Nov. 21, 2010. (AP Photo/Alexander Zemlianichenko)

Afghani citizens have no right to resist humiliating public body touching by occupation soldiers from the USA. If they do, they may be arrested, wounded, or killed.

Foreign occupation soldiers from the USA make a daily practice of publicly humiliating Afghan citizens.

This encourages self-respecting honorable Afghans to kill them.

[Fair is fair. Let's bring 94,000 Afghan troops over here to the USA.

[They can kill people at checkpoints, bust into their houses with force and violence, bomb and butcher their families, overthrow the government, put a new one in office they like better and "detain" anybody who doesn't like it in a military prison endlessly without any charges being filed against them, or any trial.

[Those Afghans are sure a bunch of backward primitives.

[They actually resent this help, have the absurd notion that it's bad their country is occupied by a foreign military dictatorship killing them wholesale, and consider it their patriotic duty to fight and kill the soldiers sent to grab their country.

[What a bunch of silly people.

[How fortunate they are to live under a military dictatorship run by Barack Obama. Why, how could anybody not love that? You'd want that in your home town, right?]

NEW GENERAL ORDER NO. 1: PACK UP GO HOME



US soldiers from First Battalion, 502nd Infantry Regiment of The 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) before a foot patrol in West Now Ruzi village, district Panjwai, Afghanistan, Nov. 21, 2010. (AP Photo/Alexander Zemlianichenko)

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

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

MILITARY NEWS

HOW MANY MORE FOR OBAMA'S WARS?



The casket of Army Cpl. Andrew L. Hutchins, of New Portland, Maine, Nov. 19, 2010, at his funeral service at the National Guard armory, in Augusta, Maine. Hutchins was killed in combat on Nov. 8, 2010, while serving in Khost province at a combat outpost in Sabari, Afghanistan. (AP Photo/Robert F. Bukaty)

FORWARD OBSERVATIONS



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

“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.”

Frederick Douglass, 1852

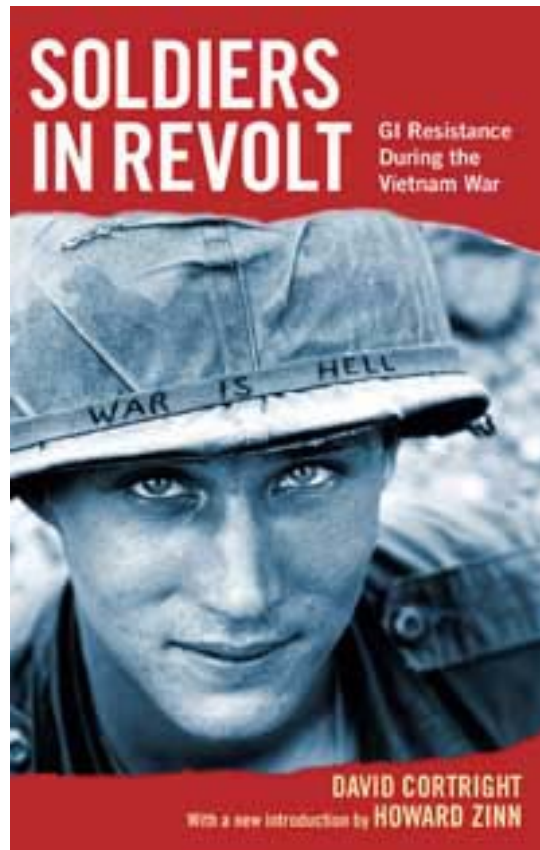
**Hope for change doesn’t cut it when you’re still losing buddies.
-- J.D. Englehart, Iraq Veterans Against The War**

**It is a two class world and the wrong class is running it.
-- Larry Christensen, Soldiers Of Solidarity & United Auto Workers**

**“To Avoid An Embarrassing Public
Confrontation, The General Was
Forced To Sneak In The Back
Entrance Of His Hotel”**

**“Nearly One Hundred GIs Boldly
Gathered Across From The Reviewing
Stand Behind A Huge Banner Reading
‘GIs For Peace’”**

**“The Response From Soldiers Forced To
March In The Parade Proved Embarrassing
To The Assembled Commanders: Hundreds
Raised Clenched Fists In Solidarity With The
Demonstrators”**



[A quantity of stupid drivels has appeared in the past few years asserting that it was the civilian opposition to the Vietnam war that led the movement in the armed forces. As you will see below, the sweeping upsurge against the war revealed by troops in 1969-1970 gave heart and leadership to the anti-war movement among civilians, whose public demonstrations were growing every smaller. Sound familiar? T]

Perhaps just as importantly, the May 16 actions had great impact on the civilian community. The spectacle of simultaneous soldier demonstrations at twelve separate bases finally convinced people that sweeping changes were occurring within the Army and aroused renewed appreciation of the potential of GI resistance.

From: SOLDIERS IN REVOLT: DAVID CORTRIGHT, Anchor Press/Doubleday, Garden City, New York, 1975. Now available in paperback from Haymarket Books. [Excerpts]

On October 11 [1969] nearly one hundred Fort Bragg soldiers, mostly Vietnam veterans, marched in a Moratorium demonstration in Fayetteville. On October 15, protests occurred in San Antonio and Colorado Springs.

At Fort Sam Houston, approximately 150 soldiers signed a petition sponsored by the new paper Your Military Left, requesting facilities for a meeting on post. Their plea was

rejected, though, and the Moratorium gathering was held instead in downtown San Antonio.

At Fort Carson, Vietnam veterans Tom Roberts and Curtis Stocker, editors of Aboveground, encountered a series of command restrictions aimed at preventing them from attending an evening demonstration in Colorado Springs. Despite the obstruction, later documented in an official Fort Carson memorandum leaked to the New York Times, the two managed to elude their would-be captors and joined seventy-five fellow soldiers for the anti-war observance in Acacia Park.

A few days later, on October 20, the ASU [American Servicemen's Union] chapter at Fort Lewis called a meeting at an on-post service club to discuss the war and the need for GI organizing; the gathering was broken up by MPs, however, resulting in the arrest of thirty-five GIs and three civilians.

As the country prepared for the second wave of Moratorium actions, in November, an extraordinary full-page ad appeared in the New York Times Sunday edition of November 9.

A statement calling for an end to the war and support for the planned November 15 mobilization in Washington, D.C., was signed by 1,366 active-duty servicemen. Included among the signees were 189 soldiers in Vietnam, 141 GIs at Fort Bliss, and people on over eighty additional bases and ships throughout the world.

The statement had a dramatic impact within the peace movement and was at least partly responsible for the success of the events on the following weekend.

The huge November 15 peace rally in Washington (attended by some 250,000 people) was led by a contingent of over two hundred GIs, many of them associated with the local GI paper, Open Sight.

The next day, fifty of the servicemen joined in a picket line at the Court of Military Appeals Building to protest the injustices of military law.

A simultaneous rally in Los Angeles on the fifteenth also was headed by active-duty servicemen, including fifty Marines from Camp Pendleton.

The November Moratorium also witnessed a series of important actions by one of the most dynamic new groups of the GI movement, Fort Bliss "GIs for Peace."

The organization was formally launched on August 17, 1969, when several hundred soldiers, many of them assigned to the Defense Language Institute (DLI), gathered in El Paso's McKelligan Canyon to proclaim the following purposes: to promote peace, secure constitutional rights for servicemen, combat racism, improve enlisted living conditions, and provide aid to the local chicano community.

Through Gigline, an unusually well-written and articulate GI paper, the activists quickly attracted widespread local support -- and as a result, encountered serious repression. Paul Nevins, a drafted Ph.D. student and the group's first chairman, was shipped out to Germany; Gigline's first editor received abrupt orders to Vietnam; and three other leading organizers were suddenly transferred to different bases, just hours before a

scheduled Moratorium protest. In all, ten soldiers received transfer orders in the organization's first five months of existence.

New members always rose to fill the vacuum, though, and the group's activities proved remarkably successful.

One of their first actions involved an anti-war protest at the traditional Veterans Day parade in El Paso.

As weapons and marching units filed by in the November 11 pageant, nearly one hundred GIs boldly gathered across from the reviewing stand behind a huge banner reading "GIs for Peace."

The response from soldiers forced to march in the parade proved embarrassing to the assembled commanders: hundreds flashed the "V" for peace sign or raised clenched fists in solidarity with the demonstrators.

On Moratorium day, the group urged students at DLI to boycott the noon meal and gather for a period meditation at a nearby chapel. Nearly a dozen plain-clothes men and officers showed up at the church to intimidate the protesters, but sixty soldiers braved the threats and carried out the prayer meeting as planned.

The neighboring enlisted mess hall, meanwhile, was three fourths empty - despite the rare attendance of a huge contingent of officers.

The anti-war upsurge culminated the following Saturday, when several hundred Fort Bliss soldiers marched at the head of a peace rally in downtown El Paso.

The third series of Moratorium protests, scheduled for December, produced two additional GI demonstrations, including one of the largest and most militant gatherings in the history of the GI movement.

At Fort Bragg, a growing GIs United Against the War sponsored another rally in Fayetteville, this time attended by two hundred soldiers and two hundred civilians.

The more significant action, however, came on December 14 in Oceanside, California.

In the largest Moratorium demonstration in the country on that day, an estimated one thousand servicepeople joined a crowd of four thousand in a march and rally near Camp Pendleton.

The event united black, white, and chicano GIs behind a strongly anti-imperialist and anti-racist program and marked the founding of an important new GI organization, Movement for a Democratic Military (MDM).

Operating out of the "Green Machine" coffeehouse in Vista, Camp Pendleton Marines launched the paper Attitude Check and established MDM as an openly revolutionary organization.

Their program called for the right to collective bargaining, constitutional rights for all servicepeople, abolition of the court-martial system and its replacement with a jury and

court of peers, the end of officer privileges, the elimination of racism, freedom for all political prisoners, and an immediate pullout from Vietnam.

During a visit to the area in February 1970, Marine Commandant General Leonard Chapman labeled MDM "a serious threat to the defense of this country."

Because of internal disputes, however, Pendleton MDM faltered, and by the summer of 1970 split into factions, with a new paper, All Ready on the Left, replacing Attitude Check.

Despite these difficulties at Camp Pendleton, the idea of MDM proved attractive to other radical servicemen. During the first half of 1970, the group's program and name were adopted at six other locations: San Diego, Long Beach Naval Station, El Taro MCAS, Fort Ord, Fort Carson, and Great Lakes Naval Training Center.

As GI organizing flourished, the factionalism that hindered MDM became evident at other bases, with several separate organizations often existing on one post at the same time.

No such divisiveness hindered soldier 'organizing at Fort Bliss.

By adopting a broad, non-partisan approach, GIs for Peace successfully united a large number of servicemen and, despite a lack of civilian aid, carried on an extensive program of anti-war activity.

One particularly effective demonstration occurred during a January 1970 visit to El Paso by Army Chief of Staff William Westmoreland. When the former Vietnam commander arrived in the city on the fifteenth to deliver an address, he was greeted by a picket line of eighty local soldiers.

To avoid an embarrassing public confrontation, the general was forced to sneak in the back entrance of his hotel.

The largest GIs for Peace gathering, indeed one of the largest in the history of the GI movement, was a March 15 rally in El Paso's McKelligan Canyon. Approximately two thousand people, including more than eight hundred servicemen, came together for a festival of political speeches and rock music, in a massive display of local anti-war sentiment.

At Fort Devens, about twenty GIs join several hundred civilians for the first rally ever attempted at this base. The paper Morning Report appears for the first time.

Seventy-five soldiers and five hundred civilians gather for an anti-war march and rally outside Fort Meade.

The first anti-war demonstration in the history of Anniston, Alabama, draws fifty Fort McClellan service people and two hundred civilians.

At Fort Benning, one hundred GIs and some three hundred civilians attend a "people's tribunal" on American war crimes."

In Fayetteville, North Carolina, Rennie Davis, Jane Fonda, and Mark Lane address a crowd of 750 Fort Bragg soldiers and three thousand civilians in the largest Armed Forces Day rally in the country.

At Fort Hood, over seven hundred soldiers march through the streets of Killeen and rally in a nearby park.

At Fort Bliss, GIs' for Peace and local students, demonstrate against the war at the local University of Texas campus.

The first anti-Vietnam protest in Manhattan, Kansas, attracts over one thousand people, including four hundred soldiers from Fort Riley.

An MDM-sponsored rally in Colorado Springs draws thirty Fort Carson GIs and several hundred civilians.

Tom Hayden raps to approximately two hundred Marines and several thousand civilians in a rally near Camp Pendleton.

Fort Ord MDM sponsors a march and rally of more than three thousand people. Extra work assignments and riot duty mobilizations limit the GI contingent to only one hundred.

A festival and series of workshops near Fort Lewis draw sixty soldiers and two hundred civilians.

The events of Armed Forces Day not only demonstrated widespread anti-war sentiment within the ranks but sparked continuing political activity at many bases.

Several groups made their initial appearance during the time, and a number of others experienced an increase in active-duty involvement.

Perhaps just as importantly, the May 16 actions had great impact on the civilian community.

The spectacle of simultaneous soldier demonstrations at twelve separate bases finally convinced people that sweeping changes were occurring within the Army and aroused renewed appreciation of the potential of GI resistance.

As Abbie Hoffman quipped to the crowd at Fort Meade: "Behind every GI haircut lies a Samson."

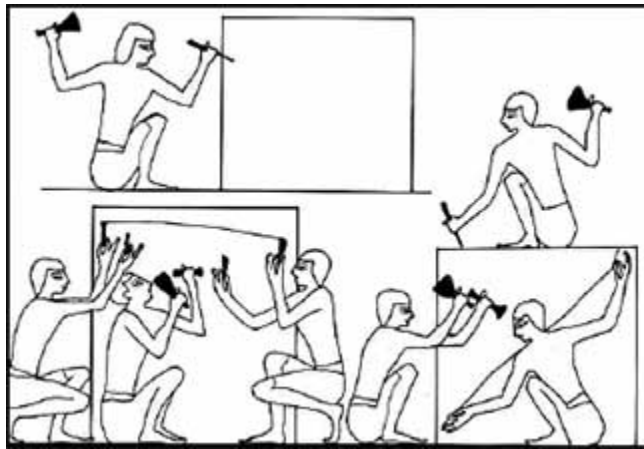
GIs United [military band] members participated in various peace demonstrations in the New York area. One of the group's most unusual and daring activities occurred at a civilian-sponsored demonstration on October 31.

Led by Sp/4 Verne Windham, ten Fort Hamilton GIs marched up the streets of New York at the head of thousands of demonstrators -- undoubtedly the movement's first anti-war Army band.

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

November 23, 1170 BC: The First Recorded Strike



Carl Bunin Peace History November 19-25

The first recorded strike took place in Egypt when necropolis workers who had not been paid for their work in more than two months sat down and refused to work until they were paid and able to eat.

***November 23, 1887:* Dishonorable Anniversary The Louisiana Militia Butchers Unarmed Sugar Plantation Strikers**

Carl Bunin Peace History November 19-25

Black Louisiana sugarcane workers, in cooperation with the racially integrated Knights of Labor, went on strike.

The Louisiana Militia, aided by bands of “prominent citizens,” shot and killed 35 unarmed black sugar workers striking to gain a dollar-per-day wage, and lynched two strike leaders.

“Many Were Told To ‘Run For Their Lives’ Before Being Summarily Executed”

By Stephen Kliebert, Dougriddle.com [Excerpts]

The Thibodaux Massacre of 1887 was the second most bloody labor dispute in U.S. history.

Although most of the blood letting occurred in the environs of Thibodaux, the strike encompassed a larger area. The strike affected sugar plantations in St. Mary, Terrebonne, and Lafourche parishes. These parishes make up an area known as the “sugar bowl.” Thibodaux is the parish seat of Lafourche.

The plight of the sugar cane worker in 1887 was one of back-breaking labor and meager pay.

Most field hands were paid approximately 13 dollars a month. They were also paid in script. Script was basically a coupon redeemable only at the company store owned by the planter. The store’s prices were normally marked up 100%.

You can see that the worker usually wound up being indebted to the planter. Louisiana law stated that if a worker owed money to a planter he could not move off the planters land until the debt was paid. This law essentially reduced the plantation laborer to the status of serf.

In 1885 the Knights of Labor was successful in organizing railroad workers who worked for the Charles Morgan Railroad and Steamboat company. The company owned a stretch of tracks that ran from New Orleans to Texas. The railroad passes through the communities of Des Allemands, Raceland, Schreiver, and Morgan City on its way to Texas.

The K. of L. felt that the sugar cane workers were fertile ground to expand their organization. In 1886 a L.A. (local assembly) of the K. of L. was established in Schreiver, La. for sugar cane workers.

It was the probably the first assembly of a labor union that allowed both black and white members to join. During a time when a strict caste system was imposed this was one hell of an achievement!

In late October, 1887 LA 8404 (Schriever local) presented a list of demands to L.S.P.A. The L.S.P.A.'s (Louisiana Sugar Producer's Association), members included local sugar planters. The workers wanted elimination of script, a small increase in their daily wages, and payment every two weeks.. The planter's association rejected the demands

The planter aristocracy ruled Louisiana at this point in time. They worked for many years to deny poor whites and blacks access to education, and better working conditions. They were not about to cede any of their power now.

The Knights of Labor scheduled a strike to commence on the 1st of November 1887.

The strike began during the crucial harvest period known as "grinding." On November 1st workers in St. Mary, Lafourche, and Terrebonne parishes refused to work, and refused to vacate their cabins that were plantation-owned. Attempts to evict tenants by local sheriffs were unsuccessful.

The sugar planters were faced with the possibility of losing their crops to a freeze if the strike persisted.

On the same day the strike began, the planters association called on the governor to send them help in the form of the state militia.

Governor McEnery(1881-1888) who was himself a plantation owner had no problem in ordering the state militia to the embattled region. The first militia companies arrived in Schriever, Louisiana from New Orleans on the first of November. They made the short trip to Thibodaux where they intended to store their equipment which included horses, rifles, and a Gatling gun in front of the Lafourche parish courthouse.

The two militia companies that arrived in Thibodaux were not the only ones to take part in strike-breaking. Other companies were sent to Houma and Lockport.

Some 10,000 plantation workers took part in the strike. Most of the strikers were black, but nearly 1000 were white.

The militia companies sent to the region worked with local judges in evicting strikers from plantations, and provided protection for "scabs" sent in to replace the strikers.

When striking plantation workers were faced with soldiers armed with Springfield rifles they offered little to no resistance. They heeded the orders to leave the plantations. Many congregated in the black section of Thibodaux.

Problems arose when white scabs were fired upon in Terrebonne parish. Strikers, who were forced off plantations, were believed to be involved in firing into sugar mills in Lafourche parish.

Pickets were placed in around the city of Thibodaux. The "pickets" were composed of white civilians from Thibodaux, and neighboring parishes. They were no doubt horrified by the rumor spreading around town that black strikers intended to burn the city down.

The struggle came to a head when two white picketers were fired upon while at their posts in a black section of town. The two picketers survived, but the incident enraged

the white population of Thibodaux. White vigilantes rode through the neighborhood firing their weapons and wreaking havoc.

Strikers and their family members were rounded up by vigilantes. Many were told to “run for their lives”, before being summarily executed.

On the morning of November 23, 1887 anywhere between 30 to 300 black strikers were killed. A company of militiamen known as the Shreveport Guards is considered to have taken place in the massacre.

DANGER: POLITICIANS AT WORK

They Truly Hate Our Liberties: The First Hand Details Of Government Filth Threatening Man With \$10,000 Fine -- Because He Wished To Cancel Flight And Leave Airport Rather Than Submit To Body Scan

13 November 2010 Johnnyedge.blogspot.com [Excerpts]

[These events took place roughly between 5:30 and 6:30 AM, November 13th in Terminal 2 of the San Diego International Airport. I'm writing this approximately 2 1/2 hours after the events transpired, and they are correct to the best of my recollection.

I will admit to being particularly fuzzy on the exact order of events when dealing with the agents after getting my ticket refunded; however, all of the events described did occur.

[I had my phone recording audio and video of much of these events. It can be viewed below.

[Please spread this story as far and wide as possible. I will make no claims to copyright or otherwise.]

This morning, I tried to fly out of San Diego International Airport but was refused by the TSA.

I had been somewhat prepared for this eventuality.

I have been reading about the millimeter wave and backscatter x-ray machines and the possible harm to health as well as the vivid pictures they create of people's naked bodies.

Not wanting to go through them, I had done my research on the TSA's website prior to traveling to see if SAN had them.

From all indications, they did not. When I arrived at the security line, I found that the TSA's website was out of date. SAN does in fact utilize backscatter x-ray machines.

I made my way through the line toward the first line of "defense": the TSA ID checker.

This agent looked over my boarding pass, looked over my ID, looked at me and then back at my ID. After that, he waved me through.

SAN is still operating metal detectors, so I walked over to one of the lines for them. After removing my shoes and making my way toward the metal detector, the person in front of me in line was pulled out to go through the backscatter machine.

After asking what it was and being told, he opted out.

This left the machine free, and before I could go through the metal detector, I was pulled out of line to go through the backscatter machine. When asked, I half-chuckled and said, "I don't think so."

At this point, I was informed that I would be subject to a pat down, and I waited for another agent.

A male agent (it was a female who had directed me to the backscatter machine in the first place), came and waited for me to get my bags and then directed me over to the far corner of the area for screening.

After setting my things on a table, he turned to me and began to explain that he was going to do a "standard" pat down. (I thought to myself, "great, not one of those gropings like I've been reading about".)

After he described the pat down, I realized that he intended to touch my groin. After he finished his description but before he started the pat down, I looked him straight in the eye and said, "if you touch my junk, I'll have you arrested."

He, a bit taken aback, informed me that he would have to involve his supervisor because of my comment.

We both stood there for no more than probably two minutes before a female TSA agent (apparently, the supervisor) arrived.

She described to me that because I had opted out of the backscatter screening, I would now be patted down, and that involved running hands up the inside of my legs until they felt my groin.

I stated that I would not allow myself to be subject to molestation as a condition of getting on my flight. The supervisor informed me that it was a standard administrative security check and that they were authorized to do it.

I repeated that I felt what they were doing was a sexual assault, and that if they were anyone but the government, the act would be illegal. I believe that I was then informed that if I did not submit to the inspection, I would not be getting on my flight.

I again stated that I thought the search was illegal.

I told her that I would be willing to submit to a walk through the metal detector as over 80% of the rest of the people were doing, but I would not be groped.

The supervisor, then offered to go get her supervisor.

I took a seat in a tiny metal chair next to the table with my belongings and waited.

While waiting, I asked the original agent (who was supposed to do the pat down) if he had many people opt out to which he replied, none (or almost none, I don't remember exactly).

He said that I gave up a lot of rights when I bought my ticket.

I replied that the government took them away after September 11th.

There was silence until the next supervisor arrived.

A few minutes later, the female agent/supervisor arrived with a man in a suit (not a uniform). He gave me a business card identifying him as David Silva, Transportation Security Manager, San Diego International Airport.

At this point, more TSA agents as well as what I assume was a local police officer arrived on the scene and surrounded the area where I was being detained.

The female supervisor explained the situation to Mr. Silva. After some quick back and forth (that I didn't understand/hear), I could overhear Mr. Silva say something to the effect of, "then escort him from the airport."

I again offered to submit to the metal detector, and my father-in-law, who was near by also tried to plead for some reasonableness on the TSA's part.

The female supervisor took my ID at this point and began taking some kind of report with which I cooperated.

Once she had finished, I asked if I could put my shoes back on. I was allowed to put my shoes back on and gather my belongs. I asked, "are we done here" (it was clear at this point that I was going to be escorted out), and the local police officer said, "follow me". I

followed him around the side of the screening area and back out to the ticketing area. I said apologized to him for the hassle, to which he replied that it was not a problem.

I made my way over to the American Airlines counter, explained the situation, and asked if my ticket could be refunded. After a few more minutes, she was able to refund my ticket.

At this point, I thought it was all over.

I began to make my way to the stairs to exit the airport, when I was approached by another man in slacks and a sport coat.

He was accompanied by the officer that had escorted me to the ticketing area and Mr. Silva.

He informed me that I could not leave the airport.

He said that once I start the screening in the secure area, I could not leave until it was completed.

Having left the area, he stated, I would be subject to a civil suit and a \$10,000 fine.

I asked him if he was also going to fine the 6 TSA agents and the local police officer who escorted me from the secure area. After all, I did exactly what I was told.

He said that they didn't know the rules, and that he would deal with them later. They would not be subject to civil penalties.

I then pointed to Mr. Silva and asked if he would be subject to any penalties. He is the agents' supervisor, and he directed them to escort me out. The man informed me that Mr. Silva was new and he would not be subject to penalties, either.

He again asserted the necessity that I return to the screening area. When I asked why, he explained that I may have an incendiary device and whether or not that was true needed to be determined.

I told him that I would submit to a walk through the metal detector, but that was it; I would not be groped.

He told me that their procedures are on their website, and therefore, I was fully informed before I entered the airport; I had implicitly agreed to whatever screening they deemed appropriate.

I told him that San Diego was not listed on the TSA's website as an airport using Advanced Imaging Technology, and I believed that I would only be subject to the metal detector.

He replied that he was not a webmaster, and I asked then why he was referring me to the TSA's website if he didn't know anything about it.

I again refused to re-enter the screening area.

The man asked me to stay put while he walked off to confer with the officer and Mr. Silva.

They went about 20 feet away and began talking amongst themselves while I waited. I couldn't over hear anything, but I got the impression that the police officer was recounting his version of the events that had transpired in the screening area (my initial refusal to be patted down).

After a few minutes, I asked loudly across the distance if I was free to leave.

The man dismissively held up a finger and said, "hold on". I waited.

After another minute or so, he returned and asked for my name. I asked why he needed it, and reminded him that the female supervisor/agent had already taken a report. He said that he was trying to be friendly and help me out.

I asked to what end. He reminded me that I could be sued civilly and face a \$10,000 fine and that my cooperation could help mitigate the penalties I was facing.

I replied that he already had my information in the report that was taken and I asked if I was free to leave.

I reminded him that he was now illegally detaining me and that I would not be subject to screening as a condition of leaving the airport.

He told me that he was only trying to help (I should note that his demeanor never suggested that he was trying to help. I was clearly being interrogated.), and that no one was forcing me to stay.

I asked if tried to leave if he would have the officer arrest me.

He again said that no one was forcing me to stay. I looked him in the eye, and said, "then I'm leaving".

He replied, "then we'll bring a civil suit against you", to which I said, "you bring that suit" and walked out of the airport.

MORE:

“This Isn't Authority; These Are Criminals”

“TSA Can’t Seem To Figure Out How To Do Its Job Without Invading Every Right Protected Under The U.S. Constitution”



And, let's not forget that former homeland security secretary Michael Chertoff is the founder of the Chertoff Group, a security consulting firm whose clients include manufacturers of full-body scanners.

Chertoff's group represents Rapiscan, a California based firm "which until recently was the only company qualified to sell full-body scan machines to the TSA." Last summer, "TSA purchased 150 machines from Rapiscan with \$25 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds."

November 13th, 2010 By Rady Ananda, Thepeoplesvoice.org [Excerpts]

When law enforcement personnel can't tell the difference between a terrorist and a three-year-old child, they need to go back to investigation school.

Pilots are objecting, too.

The president of the US Airways Pilots Association objects to the "far reaching, intrusive" measures taken by the Transportation Safety Authority and issued a warning to its pilot members:

"One US Airways pilot, after being selected for an enhanced pat-down, experienced a frisking that has left him unable to function as a crewmember.

"The words this pilot used to describe the incident included 'sexual molestation,' and in the aftermath of trying to recover, this pilot reported that he had literally vomited in his

own driveway while contemplating going back to work and facing the possibility of a similar encounter with the TSA. This is a very serious situation...”

TSA can't seem to figure out how to do its job without invading every right protected under the US Constitution.

This isn't authority; these are criminals.

Of course, the scanners are dangerous.

Dr. William Douglas writes in High-tech strip search packs massive radiation punch that “the Columbia University’s Center for Radiological Research says it’s because the X-rays don’t distribute evenly. Instead, they concentrate on the skin, which is extremely sensitive to radiation — and that opens up the possibility of chromosome damage and even cancer.”

Worse, children are more sensitive to X-rays.

And, let’s not forget that former homeland security secretary Michael Chertoff is the founder of the Chertoff Group, a security consulting firm whose clients include manufacturers of full-body scanners.

“Mr. Chertoff should not be allowed to abuse the trust the public has placed in him as a former public servant to privately gain from the sale of full-body scanners,” opined Kate Hanni, founder of FlyersRights.org, which opposes use of the scanners.

Chertoff’s group represents Rapiscan, a California based firm “which until recently was the only company qualified to sell full-body scan machines to the TSA.”

Last summer, “TSA purchased 150 machines from Rapiscan with \$25 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds.”

A better name might be RapeScan.

In July, a privacy advocacy group, Electronic Privacy Information Center, filed a lawsuit to suspend the use of such machines.

EPIC uncovered 35,000 naked images that have been stored and transmitted by such technologies.

Alex Jones calls the scanners and sexual assault by TSA, “slave training,” and has covered the issue extensively.

He reported that authorities plan to use these tactics at stadiums, as well. In February,

InfoWars’ Kurt Nimmo revealed:

“Claims on behalf of authorities that naked body scanner images are immediately destroyed after passengers pass through new x-ray backscatter devices have

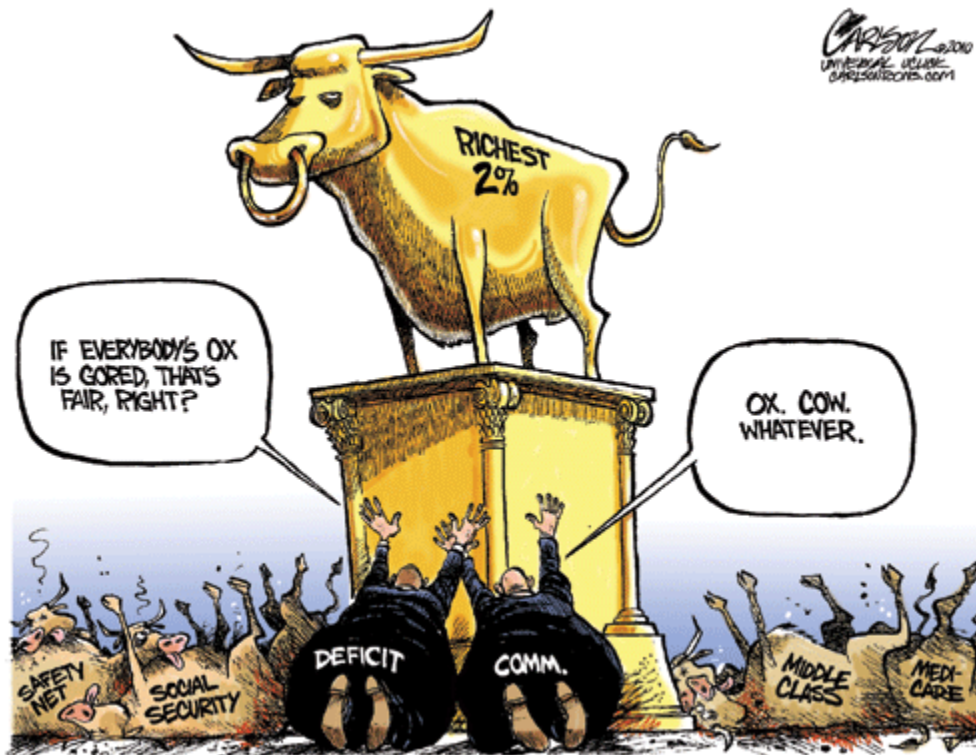
been proven fraudulent after it was revealed that naked images of Indian film star Shahrukh Khan were printed out and circulated by airport staff at Heathrow in London.”

Do not let people fondle you or your children - this is a very basic human right. Travel should not involve sexual or physical assault. No one should be searched without credible probable cause. Resist.

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

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.

CLASS WAR REPORTS



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/)

IF YOU DON'T LIKE THE RESISTANCE END THE OCCUPATIONS

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