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Chapter 1 : Beirut barracks bombings - Wikipedia

Mujahidin guerrillas display their captured arms Shah Mohammed Dost, DRA Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Syed Burhanuddin Rabbani, first resistance figure to attract international attention

The Colombian police beat is one of the most dangerous in the continent; therefore, the PNC responds as one of the four pillars of the unified military command. These groups would even travel to Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Mexico and Venezuela to train police officers there, and they would be the stepping stone for the formation of the current PNC Specialized police units. In the field, the US M85 Kevlar helmet is used. Indumil supplies the M26 defensive grenade, and the US has supplied the M67 type. In fact they were about to land on top of a guerrilla camp some 1, meters inside Ecuador, where Luis Edgar Devia a. The commandos found the guerrillas busy recovering bodies and wounded from their camp. A short close quarters fight ensued. At the end, 17 guerrillas were dead to the loss of one commando. The first jungle company was operational in , in northern Colombia, along Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Guajira, in The old UH-1H, in fact, is the workhorse of the unit, but has received a complete overhaul and converted into the Huey-II, with new engine, new boom and rotor and improved avionics. Night flying instruction commenced in

There are 62 EMCAR in charge of rural police duties and intervention in rural areas; each squadron comprises agents, including 4 officers, and 12 NCOs. They came with Centigon Water Cannon Vehicles to battle the rioters. These armored vehicles have been supplied by Colombia Armor Holdings, a filial from Centigon from Ohio. The armored Water Cannon Vehicle has the capability to operate in combat, in off-road terrain and in all climates. It has the capacity to carry 5, to 9, liters of water and two separate liter tanks for gas, chemical, foam, or dye additives. The water spray can be continuous or intermittent. An electric or hydraulic poly-plow is added to the front of the vehicle for barricade removal. The vehicle can also serve as a multi-purpose fire emergency vehicle. It is available in a variety of configurations and protection levels. For their tasks, the ESMAD are equipped with the standard helmets and protective gear, and are ready to respond anywhere in the country. Assistance Continues The U. Classes on night aerial operations over water commenced in The Air Bridge Denial ABD was implemented in , and by , the program had allowed the spraying of , hectares of coca and 3, hectares of opium poppy. The Police air fleet sprayed another , hectares of coca in , and embarked on a campaign to eradicate coca inside several national parks, including those fields in La Macarena, a FARC stronghold, with 4, hectares of coca. Through , Aravi was instrumental in the insertion of 5, EMCARs Carabineers in remote areas, transported , kg of cargo, and 23, passengers. The fixed-wing moved 1,, kg of cargo and 41, passengers. The Police Aravi provides gun ship support and search and rescue operations for T flights with their UH, and provides crews for AT and OV spraying flights.

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Location of Archival Materials Theodore E. Chandler next served briefly on board New Hampshire Battleship No. On 2 August, he completed that assignment and, four days later, joined the precommissioning complement of Conner Destroyer No. In May , Lt. After the Armistice, his service in European waters included a brief term as the temporary commanding officer of Conner. On 1 June , he completed training duty and, after a brief leave of absence, reported to Newport News, Va. The battleship went into commission on 1 December, and Chandler served in her until 16 January when he transferred to Colorado BB In June , newly-promoted Lt. A nine-month tour of duty as gunnery officer in Trenton CL followed. In October , he began another series of shore assignments, reporting initially to the Bureau of Ordnance and then to the Army Industrial College before rounding out duty ashore with a brief tour in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations. On 2 February , he assumed command of Buchanan DD Between August and June , he served three successive tours as assistant naval attache: He arrived in Camden, N. Next, he returned to Washington for a month assignment in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations. Near the end of that tour of duty, he was promoted to captain on 18 July Powell as commanding officer of Omaha CL-4 on 15 October. On the morning of 6 November, Omaha, in company with Somers DD , came across a darkened ship that acted suspiciously when challenged. That ship, although bearing the name Willmoto and purportedly operating out of Philadelphia, proved to be the German blockade runner Odenwald, bound for Germany with 3, metric tons of raw rubber in her holds. Scuttled by her crew, the German ship began to sink; but Capt. Chandler sent a party on the German vessel that controlled the flooding and salvaged the ship. It proved to be the last time that American sailors received "prize money. That tour of duty ended in April , when Chandler was selected to command United States naval forces in the ArubaCurafao area. On 3 May, he was promoted to rear admiral. Late in the afternoon of 5 January , a group of 16 suicide planes swooped in on the force then about miles from Manila Bay. The next day, however, the cruiser suffered more severely during a repeat performance. His explosives wreaked havoc with the flag bridge where Rear Admiral Chandler stood. Horribly burned by gasoline flames, the flag officer responded to the occasion like a true Sailor. He manhandled fire hoses alongside enlisted men to stop the flames and then waited his turn for first aid with those same ratings. The admiral, his lungs scorched very severely, was beyond help. He died the next day in spite of the Herculean efforts of the medical department. Chandler; and commissioned on 22 March , Comdr. Then, on 20 September, she stood out of New York bound for the west coast. After amphibious and fleet exercises on the west coast, she departed San Diego on 6 January bound for Japan. The warship reached Yokosuka on the 25th and began showing the flag and observing events in China during the struggle between communists and Nationalists. Operating from Japan, where she called at such places as Fukuoka, Kagoshima, and Sasebo, she visited Tsingtao, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Amoy to keep a wary eye on the events occurring in China until she returned to San Diego on 20 September. After operating along the west coast for the next year, Theodore E. Chandler headed west on 1 October for her second tour of duty in the western Pacific. That assignment was abbreviated on 24 November when she collided with Ozbourn DD during highspeed, darkened-ship, night maneuvers off Tsingtao. After stops at Tsingtao and at Yokosuka for temporary repairs, she headed back to the west coast on 14 January The destroyer reached Long Beach on 5 February and, after completing a five-month repair period, resumed operations along the Pacific coast which, save for a run to Pearl Harbor in the fall of , occupied her until events in Korea summoned her back to the Orient. Chandler was operating out of San Diego. She spent another nine days at sea; then joined Helena CA and the rest of Destroyer Division DesDiv to form the first unit dispatched from the west coast to the new Asian conflict. A brief conference held there organized the various support and escort forces into Task Force TF Chandler became a unit of Task Group TG DesDiv , with Helena as flagship, made up one of the rotating, east Korean support elements. On

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the 26th, the unit departed Sasebo and shaped a course for Korea to conduct shore bombardments in support of United Nations UN land forces. En route, however, the task element received orders changing its destination to the Taiwan Strait. Chandler and her sister warships completed their mission in the narrow waters separating Taiwan from communist-controlled mainland China and headed for Japan on 2 August. The ships reached Sasebo on the 4th and departed again three days later. Finally, on 7 August, they took up station off the Korean coast. Initially, they delivered gunfire to relieve the pressure upon the northeastern end of the Pusan perimeter. During her first assignment, Theodore E. Chandler steamed to Yongdok to bombard enemy supply lines running south along the coast, bypassing the ROK 3d Division isolated at Chongha, and on toward Pohang where UN lines ended at the Sea of Japan. On 14 August, the destroyer joined Helena in a highly successful shoot near Sinchang, during which the two ships destroyed a North Korean supply train and damaged several bridges and tunnels. By the following day, however, North Korean pressure on the Chongha enclave had become so intense that Lt. Walker decided to evacuate the ROK 3d Division by sea. While shipping for the evacuation assembled, the situation at Chongha continued to deteriorate, but the 3d Division relied upon the gunfire delivered by Chandler and the other ships of the Helena task element to hold back North Korean forces until TF 77 could arrive with the Sunday punch. Even after the carrier planes arrived on the afternoon of the 16th and started close support, the destroyer and her sisters continued to help Helena support the ROK forces during the two more days it took to complete the evacuation. On the 18th, she retired from the Korean coast with the rest of the Helena group and set course for Japan. The task element reached Sasebo that same day but on the 23rd returned to Korean waters. The next day, Chandler and the other destroyers of DesDiv helped Helena subject the railroad cars and warehouses at Tanchon to a severe pounding. On the 26th, the task element arrived off Pohang to relieve the Toledo CA unit in supporting the northeastern end of the UN line. The warships remained in that area with Helena until 29 August when they returned to Sasebo for an overnight stopover and, the next day, resumed station off Pohang. After three days off the east coast of Korea, the destroyer reentered Sasebo on 2 September. Ten days later, she headed for the western coast of Korea and the amphibious operation at Inchon. For almost a month, she cruised the waters of the Yellow Sea. She helped soften the enemy positions until the landings on 15 September and, after that, covered the amphibious forces and conducted bombardments which aided the troops ashore in pushing their advance forward. Early in October, she completed her mission in the Yellow Sea and returned to Sasebo on the 5th. Early in December, she made a very brief stop at Sasebo before beginning a month of duty on station off Hungnam. Chandler once again had the opportunity to aid land forces-hard-pressed since the intervention of communist China in late November-to hold a precarious perimeter during an evacuation operation. The maneuver itself took just less than a fortnight, from 11 December to Christmas Eve, but Theodore E. Between 8 and 19 January, she returned to Sasebo and enjoyed her first extended period in port in over three months. When the destroyer put to sea again, she began with an entirely new type of duty, screening the fast carriers of TF For the two months of combat duty before she returned to the United States, the warship alternated between familiar bombardment duty and assignments with the fast carriers. Throughout that period, enemy logistics operations remained the primary target of United States naval might. Finally, on 9 March, she cleared Korean waters to return home; and, after one-day stops at Yokosuka, Pearl Harbor, and San Francisco, the destroyer arrived back in San Diego on 25 March. During the seven months that the warship spent on the west coast, the conflict in Korea changed from a war of movement and settled down to a war of position, much like that experienced in Europe during World War I, but one in which both sides measured victory by a political, rather than a military, yardstick. The exclusion of total military victory as an objective transformed the struggle into a process of jockeying about for specific geographical advantages which could be translated into diplomatic leverage at the negotiating table. Gains and losses were reported more frequently in yards than in miles. Men died to secure an isolated piece of topography instead of some broader geographic expression. An anonymous hill became more significant than a province. The war of position made enemy lines of communication and supply the targets of interdiction activities by TF 77 and by the blockading forces. Thus,

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upon Theodore E. The latter duty proved to be more variegated because it involved blockade duty, escort duty, and frequent coastal bombardment missions. Short tours of duty patrolling the Taiwan Strait, visits to Japan, and liberty calls at Hong Kong all served to break up her long stretches of service along the Korean coast. Her third and final Korean War deployment lasted from January to mid-August and, with it, came more of the same type of duty she encountered during the preceding assignment. That tour also brought an end to the hostilities when, late in July, after two years of negotiation, see-saw land warfare, and a tight naval blockade, both sides agreed to an armistice. The destroyer remained in the vicinity of Korea for three weeks after hostilities officially ended and then returned to the United States. Chandler participated in peacetime preparations and duties. During that interlude, she deployed to the Far East seven times; and, for the most part, she busied herself in training exercises with 7th Fleet units and with Allied naval units such as those of the Taiwan Navy. She also served periodically with the Taiwan Strait patrol. When not deployed to the Orient, the destroyer trained with 1st Fleet units along the west coast. Most frequently, she conducted antisubmarine warfare ASW drills with hunter-killer groups built around aircraft carriers specially modified to stalk submarines. Finally, during that period, she entered the yard twice for rather extensive repairs and modifications. The second extended yard period came in December, when, after her return from the western Pacific, she entered the yard for repairs to her generating plant which she completed in March. At that time, she resumed training operations in the eastern Pacific where, save for a cruise to Hawaii with Bon Homme Richard CVA late in November, she remained until the summer of . On 19 June, she departed the west coast with ASW Group 1 bound for what appeared to be a normal peacetime deployment to the western Pacific. However, on 2 August, North Vietnamese torpedo boats allegedly made a torpedo attack upon Maddox DD while she cruised international waters in the Gulf of Tonkin. Chandler received orders to join the ASW screen of American carriers dispatched to deliver retaliatory air strikes on North Vietnamese torpedo boat bases.

Chapter 3 : THE MIAMI HERALD: Kill-Castro Plot Barred in Havana

In , the MEK blew whistle on Iran's clandestine nuclear program, and in , following the occupation of Iraq by U.S. and coalition forces, the MEK signed a ceasefire agreement with U.S. and put their arms down in Camp of Ashraf.

Afghanistan War Crimes Part 1 In February , Amnesty International called on Afghan President Hamid Karzai and the Afghan Parliament to immediately suspend controversial legislation that would give immunity from prosecution for serious violations of human rights, including war crimes and crimes against humanity committed, in the previous thirty years. The legislation, the "National Stability and Reconciliation" bill, was passed by both houses of the Afghan Parliament in early and published in the official Gazette in November but, unusually, it was not publicly divulged until January Amnesty International and other human rights organizations, including the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission believed that this law was an attempt to provide legal cover for ongoing impunity for perpetrators of human rights violations, including the Taleban. Furthermore, President Karzai never signed this bill, and it was only divulged to the public almost two years after Parliament voted on it. It makes me wonder just how many of the legislators who voted in favour of the legislation were war criminals at sometime during the previous 30 years. Under this legislation, people who committed serious human rights violations and violations of the laws of war, including large scale massacres, widespread enforced disappearances, systematic use of torture, rape, public executions and other forms of ill-treatment would be immune to criminal prosecution if they pledge cooperation with the Afghan government or acted as informers for the government. The Afghan people have time and again signalled that they want a government that protects and provides their human rights and that imposes the rule of law. This legislation is simply an effort to pervert the course of justice under the faulty guise of providing security. Afghanistan has been at war since April I would be less than honest however if I were to say that all of the armed forces that fought in Afghanistan committed war crimes. Not every single fighter or official committed war crimes. It would cover crimes that drove millions of Afghans from their homes, laid waste to their farmlands and cities, and killed and maimed more than one million innocent men, women and children. In this article, I will submit to you war crimes that took place in Afghanistan during the months between April to December and write about arrests, disappearances and summary executions; the Kerala massacre ; the Herat uprising in March ; bombings, disappearances and resistance in Hazarajat ; crackdown on uprisings in Kabul; and the use of torture. The tactics used by the Taraki president "Amin his deputy government to impose the reforms and crush any opposition sparked resistance throughout Afghanistan. In a report published in , then Special Rapporteur Felix Ermacora noted that by August , military operations had been undertaken in areas where resistance to the reforms was strongest, notably Kunar, Nuristan, Paktia, Parwan and Uruzgan. These operations included mass arrests, summary executions and in some cases, indiscriminate bombardments which killed an unknown number of civilians. Some of these incidents have been described in accounts by journalists and human rights activists who interviewed refugees in Pakistan. This twenty month period, which began with the Saur revolution on April 27, , saw some of the worst abuses of the entirety of the war. Amin then became the president of Afghanistan. The PDPA then embarked on an ambitious and ruthless campaign to transform Afghanistan into a modern socialist state. During this period, the forces of the PDPA, principally the intelligence services, in addition to the regular army and police, committed war crimes on a massive scale. Throughout this period Amin was the driving force behind a radical reform agenda that was poorly planned and ruthlessly imposed, and soon provoked a series of popular uprisings around the country. The PDPA leaders also proved to be brutal, inept and prone to in-fighting. They set much of the country against them by arresting or executing thousands of people whom they branded as counter-revolutionaries. Mass arrests and executions of known opponents began shortly after the coup and the PDPA targeted authorities in the countryside who opposed the regime and its reforms, including former government officials, religious leaders, tribal leaders, teachers and other intellectuals. In the cities as well, arrests of suspected dissidents and political

activists were widespread. Internal divisions within the PDPA contributed to the bloodshed. After the coup, the new PDPA leadership, dominated by the Khalq faction, purged the party of leading members of the Parcham flag faction, executing at several hundred, imprisoning others and exiling some as ambassadors abroad. Khalq leaders pushed forward an agenda of reform and repression designed to eliminate all opposition and transform the very structure of Afghan society. Mass arrests and executions began shortly after the coup and targeted those suspected of opposing the regime and its reforms which included former government officials, religious leaders, tribal leaders, teachers, other intellectuals and political activists such as Maoist, Islamist and ethnically based activists. Mass arrests were common in the cities as well, and the fate of many of those arrested was often brought about by their executions in Pul-I Charkhi, the prison on the outskirts of Kabul, or at done at other similar facilities. The number of disappearances that took place between April and December is not known, but is estimated to be in the tens of thousands. The repression took other forms. The PDPA bombed areas of resistance, killing many civilians. The campaigns included bombing of villages in resistance-held areas. In most cases the bombing was indiscriminate and disproportionate, killing many innocent civilians. This form of repression sparked uprisings and mutinies within the Afghan army that threatened to destabilize the regime. Amin ran the agency through relatives and close associates. He appointed first Aziz Ahmad Akbari and then Dr. Asadullah Amin as its head. The first wave of repression was pre-emptive: Thus tribal and clan leaders, land owners, Islamists and Maoists, Western-educated teachers and traditional religious leaders all became victims of the regime. The numbers of those who were arrested and then disappeared and those known to have been executed or who died in prison runs into the tens of thousands during that twenty-month period. In many cases those detained were executed soon after their arrest. In some cases relatives were able to meet with the detainees in prison, only to be told at some point that the detainee was no longer there. They became the disappeared. In other words, they were executed and their bodies buried in unknown mass graves. The most prominent of the prisons holding detainees was Pul-i Charkhi, an enormous wheel-shaped facility that was still under construction at the time of the coup in . The unfinished construction contributed to the appalling living conditions for the prisoners, in particular, the lack of water pipes and toilets. Built to hold up to 5, prisoners, it held at least 12, a year and a half after the coup. Thousands are believed to have been executed there. Many of the prisoners also died of disease. Detainees were also held at other prisons throughout the country, some in more crowded facilities than Pul-i Charkhi. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights did not appoint a Special Rapporteur to monitor and report on human rights violations in Afghanistan until . The Austrian professor Felix Ermacora was appointed then, and in a report he reviewed some of the incidents of the previous six years. During his investigation, he received information concerning the disappearance of persons prior to 27 December . It was alleged that some 9, persons had been killed, although Amnesty International refers to a list of 4, killed. As stated in his report to the General Assembly, the Special Rapporteur was informed that the number of persons considered to have disappeared before the amnesty in is, in fact, much higher than that previously announced. Recently the Special Rapporteur heard the testimony of a former member of the Ministry of Planning in Afghanistan, who was authorized in February to register all missing persons on the basis of information received from their relatives and friends. In three weeks over 25, persons between the ages of 18 and 60 had been registered. The missing persons were well educated and included medical doctors, government officials, military or religious people. An analysis was ordered by the minister in charge. In the view of the witness, well over 27, persons would have been registered missing if the registration procedure had not been stopped when it was discovered that the number of missing persons was much higher than originally foreseen. In early , organized resistance to the PDPA had gained some considerable ground in the Kunar province. By the month of March, this resistance, which was known as the mujahidin, had captured the district centers of Kunar, thereby leaving only the provincial capital, Asadabad within the control of the PDPA. Dagerwal Shahnawaz Shewani, of Paktia, was the governor of Kunar. The mujahidin forces had launched sustained attacks on Asadabad. The besieged provincial personnel contacted Kabul and requested urgent military assistance. The principal military forces

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deployed to take action against the resistance were the Commando Force commanded by Saddiq Alamyar and a unit from the 11th Division. On the night of March 6, , a large force of mujahidin that had come from Darra Petch attacked Asadabad from the east. They entered the town through Kerala, a village on the eastern approaches to Asadabad. The mujahidin were able to penetrate the outer defences of the town, and mount an attack on the provincial headquarters. However, they were unable to overcome the main government posts and by morning, they had to retreat. The government forces were able to establish a cordon, trapping some of the retreating mujahidin within the town outskirts, in particular in the village of Kerala. Saddiq Alamyar and associates moved rapidly to organize a clean-up operation and reprisals. The government immediately responded right after the mujahidin attack had taken place. However, press reports that appeared almost a year later had stated that the massacre took place on April 20, The government forces began launching house to house searches in Kerala village. They also summoned a public meeting on open ground on the river bank, next to the bridge which links Kerala to Asadabad. It was there that the main massacre took place. According to the testimony, Saddiq Alamyar had ordered his troops to surround the crowd and then to fire indiscriminately into it. According to witnesses, many of those buried were not dead but only wounded, and were then buried while still alive. The main mass grave is still visible in this location. The troops then mounted a search operation in the residential area of the village. They had orders to shoot on sight while they searched houses. The operation resulted in many civilian casualties, as they shot indiscriminately. Testimony describes the killing of women, children, the aged and infirm during this search operation. Two mass graves of the victims from this search operation were later located in the residential area. Accounts place the total number killed at over 1, The graves have never been exhumed, and most of the remaining residents who escaped the massacre fled to Pakistan. The results of an investigation into the massacre consistently indicates that the provincial governor was not involved in the massacre. In fact, the perpetrators actively prevented the governor from intervening. A significant factor in allowing these officers to commit a large scale massacre was their political links. The massacre took place at a time of revolutionary upheaval within the army. Saddiq Alamyar in particular enjoyed the confidence of Amin. His brother, Sidique, was a cabinet minister. The relatively junior officers were able to command troop formations beyond their normal authority and they felt that they were empowered to act with impunity. The Herat uprising marked a watershed in this period of the war, which had clearly demonstrated the weakness of the regime, the extent of popular dissent and the possibilities for popular mobilization. The apparent use of Soviet air power to crush the rebellion a claim widely reported but never acknowledged by Soviet authorities , indicated growing concern in the Soviet Union about the deteriorating situation in Afghanistan.

Chapter 4 : The World Factbook – Central Intelligence Agency

Excerpt from Term Paper: (NYT) Meanwhile the Soviets and its Afganistan government forces brace for the complete deterioration of the nation Soviet newspapers report that some Afghan army units have begun looting their strongholds and abandoning them to guerrillas.

Rituals of Violence in Armed Movements: Existing studies explain the public display of violence either as a pure religious or magical practice of some rightwing fundamentalist groups or as a strategy used by social movement organizers to exert pressure on authorities. In this paper, I argue that armed civil militia groups engaged in a protracted movement resort to violence following the same symbolic and strategic logic as the state military does in a counterinsurgency operation. The state military displays violence as part of their professional norms. Armed civil militia groups also view the armed movement as a profession and display violence as part of their version of militarism. To support this view I provide empirical evidence from three armed movements in Bangladesh and highlight the policy implications. Introduction A systematic display of violence is an important feature of many armed movements. Most studies of armed movements explain violence as a strategy of movement organizers to exert pressure on the authority to give in to their demands Freilich, Peinik and Howard ; Pape ; Wickham-Crowley They largely overlook the symbolic aspects of movement violence. Similarly, those who view rituals of violence as pure religious or magical practices fail to understand their strategic dimension Berlet ; Eller ; Kirsch ; Perlmutter In this paper, I argue that armed civil militia groups follow the same strategic as well as symbolic logic in practicing violence as the state military does in a counterinsurgency operation. Without examining both the symbolic and the strategic dimensions in relation to military professionalism our understanding of the rituals of violence in armed movements is only partial. Later, civil militia groups were separated from the state military force in most countries and existed as armed movements, often having antagonistic relations with the state military. In support to this claim, I provide empirical evidence from an analysis of three protracted armed movements in Bangladesh, a country that experiences violent movements throughout its history. Before going to the specific case, in the following section, I review the existing literature to understand why different armed movements practice violence. As with the original meaning, rituals of violence are often understood as religious or magical practices motivated by religious texts, precepts, beliefs or doctrines Perlmutter Religiously motivated violence often places an emphasis on the symbolic aspect of the act such as a sacrifice of human life in order to eliminate a curse. Understanding rituals of violence from this religious perspective does not help us distinguish religious or magical from non-religious or secular rituals of violence because all secular events of violence also place an emphasis on the symbolic aspect of the act. Both religious and secular militia groups legitimize violence in reference to the principle that the end justifies the means. Many contemporary Islamist militia groups use suicide bombing as an effective tactic to achieve their ends despite the fact that suicide is religiously prohibited in Islam. These groups justify suicide attacks as a form of sacred violence, a supreme form of jihad allowed by the highest Islamic jurisprudence, the Sharia. According to these groups, suicide attacks are not meant to commit suicide intihar , but martyrdom istishad , a voluntary sacrifice of oneself for the cause of Islam Zeidan They believe that the martyr will receive a special place in the heaven. However, as Pape notes, about one third of the suicide attacks are carried out by groups with more secular orientations. Their source of motivation is not religious texts or beliefs but a variant of Marxist-Leninist ideology. This group committed 75 of the suicide attacks recorded all over the world during to Pape According to him, groups that sponsor suicide attacks create circumstances around the death of a suicide attacker, which increase the expectations of future attacks. As a tactic to attract more recruits, as Pape argues, groups using suicide attacks try to elevate the status of the martyrs by justifying suicide attacks on the basis of religious or ideological motives that match the beliefs of a broader community. In order to glorify the death of a suicide attacker, movement organizers commonly promote what Pape Often the families of suicide attackers receive monetary benefits

from the suicide attack organizers. Pape , Schalk , Southwold and Tambiah assert that many rituals of violence seem religious, but they reveal powerful political and ethno-nationalist motives. The monks cannot justify violence on religious grounds because Buddhism teaches nonviolence. Pape , Schalk , Southwold and Tambiah argue that Buddhist monks are involved in political violence rather than religious violence, as is commonly understood. According to Tambiah They find two forms of ritual in the American militia movement: The first form is a symbolic display of militarism in public meetings or workshops through uniform dress and other military artifacts. Above-ground militia organizations tend to practice this type of ritual mainly to gain public support. They also display military bearings in the public to show their organizational power. The second form of ritual in the militia movement is paramilitary exercise such as training and regular assembly drills through which members learn about basic first-aid and self-defense techniques. Some militia groups also organize boot camps to teach members how to secure an area and how to use arms. Since this type of ritual can be hindered by law-enforcement agency, it is practiced in isolation. According to the authors, underground organizations usually practice paramilitary exercises to prepare their members for violent combats. New recruits are trained through this ritual and seasoned members are given a sense of adventurism which helps them reduce their stress caused by their underground operations. A common feature of both types of violence is that they are justified as righteous acts. Armed militia groups, religious or secular, view their opponents as satanic, unjust or oppressive, and violent attacks are believed to be necessary for their elimination. Similarly, their opponents, most often those with legitimate power within a state frame of reference, view the militia groups as terrorists. Although often weaker than the state armed forces, militia groups follow the same strategic logic as the state military does in a counterinsurgency operation. Similarly, militia groups coerce the state armed forces to withdraw from what they see as their homeland and stop perpetrating violence against them. The symbolic display of violence is equally, if not more, important in understanding the rituals of violence in the armed movement. The public display of militarism is more like a symbolic act of violence than a strategic one. In both contemporary and historical political systems, war remains a principal means of survival and territorial expansion. From the preparation to the actual battle, and more importantly, in the aftermath of a war, elaborate rituals are performed. According to Harris , cited in Davis and Robinson Torturing the prisoners of war to death, as Harris claims, has its own gruesome economy. By torturing a few captives the military wants to warn a thousand enemies of the same consequence. If we do not take both of these dimensions into consideration we may not understand rituals of violence properly. Today both insurgency and counterinsurgency-related violence are an entertaining spectacle thanks to digitally-mastered action films, 3-D first-person shooter video games, and international media corporations that broadcast war news live from the battlefield. We may remember how enthusiastically BBC, CNN and other international media corporations set up their media units in the battlefield of Iraq in to broadcast the spectacular scenes of bombing by the coalition forces led by the United States. Due to their media activity we could watch the massive devastation of an ancient civilization in real time. The media documented every aspect of the ritualistic performances: After the initial victory, the coalition forces and other international actors had other rituals to perform in Iraq such as the reconstruction of the war-torn society and devastated civilization, fighting periodic battles with dispersed militia groups, arranging a democratic election, and deciding about the final withdrawal of the army. These were all ritualistic performances, as defined by Alexander and others, surrounding the Iraq invasion which was highly digitally mediated. In *Watching Babylon*, media theorist Mirzoeff examines the experience of watching the war against Iraq on television, on the internet, in films and in print media, and explains the symbolic and strategic aspects of the ritualistic performances. He claims that the media turned war images into powerful weapons, sending a strong message for other contemporary and future global insurgents. The barbaric photographs of the Iraqi prison at Abu Ghraib, which became public in April , called for a spectacle with the same message that any insurgents against the Western interest would embrace the same fate Mirzoeff In the field manual, *Counterinsurgency*, issued by the United States Army in December , the objective of its counterinsurgency

operation is explicitly stated as: Many civil militia members might take the armed resistance movement as a career because of the military professionalism associated with it and perform rituals of violence in the same way as the conventional military does in a counterinsurgency operation. In the following section, I substantiate my claims by providing empirical evidence from a particular country, Bangladesh, which has witnessed rituals of violence since its inception. Three major protracted armed movements are identified in this country: Activists from these militia movements practice different rituals of violence depending on their ideologies, motivational sources, mobilization tactics, and organizational structures, but they publicly display one common feature in their ritualistic practice: Rituals of Violence in Context

The founding of Bangladesh through its separation from Pakistan in was very violent. Under the charismatic leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the political party Awami League led a mass movement on the basis of Bengali nationalism, demanding autonomy of former East Pakistan, the homeland of the majority Bengali-speaking people who were economically and politically discriminated against by the Urdu-speaking West Pakistani rulers and political elites. The party discarded the religion-based two-nation theory of the Pakistan movement that resulted in the partition of British India, creating Pakistan as a homeland for Muslims and India as a homeland for the majority Hindu population. Instead, the Awami League adopted secularism, democracy, socialism, and Bengali nationalism as the party ideologies. In the first democratic elections of , the party won the majority of votes, but the Pakistani military junta did not accept the results. Instead, it launched a military operation in former East Pakistan on March 25, that killed thousands of unarmed Bengalese. The war broke out as the Pakistani army, in collusion with Islamist militias, committed horrible atrocities against Bengali civilians, including university students, teachers, nationalist intellectuals, politicians, and religious minorities. Bengali defectors from the army and paramilitary officers organized civilians into a militia that was subsequently known as the Mukti Bahini, meaning the Liberation Army. It engaged in guerrilla warfare against Pakistani forces. The name Liberation Army signifies that the band was like a conventional army, fighting for the liberation of Bangladesh from Pakistan, but initially it did not have any conventional arms. The Liberation Army members used locally available and homemade weapons. Later they captured a few weapons from the Pakistani army, as one of the Bengali defector army officers recalls: Composed of defector army officers and civilians, the militia troops were not part of a conventional army but they felt like they were. This feeling of professional militarism gave the troops the strength to fight against a conventional army, as the defector army officer, Chowdhury, admits. The Mujib government highlighted the role of the common people and the freedom fighters rather than the role of the army in the liberation movement of Bangladesh. In order to absorb them in regular troops, the government created a citizen militia force in the name of Jatiya Rakkhi Bahini National Protector Army and tasked them with tackling some of the serious domestic conflicts of the time, which were created by some leftist and Islamist militant groups. By creating the civil National Protector Army the government indeed undermined the state army. This created serious resentment in the military, which ultimately resulted in the assassination of the president Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in August Mohsin Following the assassination, a series of military coups and countercoups occurred that had devastating effects on the discipline of the army. After the political transition in , Lieutenant General Ziaur Rahman took over the power of the state and sought to reestablish discipline in the army. He took other measures to improve the morality of the army. He increased military budgets to recruit more members in the army. This agenda provided them with an ambition to establish a separate homeland for the Jumma nation, a common name given to the thirteen ethnic groups, through an organized movement rather than sporadic insurgencies, although the PCJSS continued such insurgencies through its militia organ Shanti Bahini, meaning the Peace Army. General Zia assumed the presidency of the country in April and made some vital constitutional amendments in order to legitimize his rule. The Islamist political parties that were banned during the Mujib regime due to their involvement in the atrocities against Bengali people were given the opportunity to participate in political activities under the Political Parties Regulations Act promulgated in July In the tri-junction point where India, Burma and Bangladesh meet, different national and transnational ethnic militia groups came together in to

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form a common network and exchange experience and expertise Van Schendel This has striking similarities with such military rituals as the signing of regional bilateral military cooperation agreements. In the early s, the Shanti Bahini militias intensified violent attacks against the security forces and also the Bengali population settled in the area. As a counterinsurgency strategy, the security forces also intensified attacks on the Shanti Bahini militias, which affected many civilians of the indigenous community.

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Chapter 5 : dahn batchelor's opinions: July

During the war, the Soviets lost 11, trucks, armored personnel carriers, tanks, artillery pieces and command vehicles/radios during their fight with the mujahidin guerrillas. Many, if not most, of these losses occurred during the road war.

Operation "Peace for Galilee. Embassy bombing in Beirut killed 63, of whom 17 were Americans. This animosity was made worse by the Phalangist , a right-wing, largely Maronite-Lebanese militia force closely associated with President Gemayel. All of this, according to British foreign correspondent Robert Fisk , served to generate ill will against the MNF among Lebanese Muslims and especially among the Shiites living in the slums of West Beirut. Lebanese Muslims believed the MNF, and the Americans in particular, were unfairly siding with the Maronite Christians in their attempt to dominate Lebanon. Operating under the peacetime rules of engagement , MNF peacekeepers " primarily U. Marine member of the MNF: When on post, mobile or foot patrol, keep loaded magazine in weapon, bolt closed, weapon on safe, no round in the chamber. Do not chamber a round unless instructed to do so by a commissioned officer unless you must act in immediate self-defense where deadly force is authorized. Keep ammo for crew-served weapons readily available but not loaded in the weapon. Weapons will be on safe at all times. Call local forces to assist in self-defense effort. Use only minimum degree of force to accomplish any mission. Stop the use of force when it is no longer needed to accomplish the mission. If you receive effective hostile fire, direct your fire at the source. If possible, use friendly snipers. Respect civilian property; do not attack it unless absolutely necessary to protect friendly forces. Protect innocent civilians from harm. Respect and protect recognized medical agencies such as Red Cross , Red Crescent , etc. The perimeter guards at the U. Marine headquarters on the morning of October 23, , were in full compliance with rules 1"3 and were unable to shoot fast enough to disable or stop the bomber see The bombings: Sunday, October 23, below. That base is still operational today. The message directed the ambassador to "take spectacular action against the American Marines. Islamic Republic, et al. Defenbaugh, plus a deposition by a Hezbollah operative named Mahmoud a pseudonym were particularly revealing. Marines and causing the temporary closure of the airport. On August 10 and 11, an estimated thirty-five rounds of mortar and rocket fire landed on US positions, wounding one Marine. On August 28, in response to constant mortar and rocket fire upon US positions, US peacekeepers returned fire for the first time. On the following day, US artillery silenced a Druze battery after two Marines were killed in a mortar attack. That same day, BIA was again shelled, killing two Marines and wounding two others. No retaliation was given due to the ROE. As the LAF moved slowly eastward into the foothills of the Shuf, accounts of massacres, conducted by Christians and Druze alike, began to be reported. On September 8, naval gunfire from offshore destroyers was employed for the first time in defense of the U. On October 1, Walid Jumblatt announced a separate governmental administration for the Shuf and called for the mass defection of all Druze elements from the LAF. Although the ceasefire officially held into mid-October, factional clashes intensified and sniper attacks on MNF contingents became commonplace. On October 19, four Marines were wounded when a US convoy was attacked by a remotely detonated car bomb parked along the convoy route. The truck was not the water truck they had been expecting. Instead, it was a hijacked truck carrying explosives. The driver turned his truck onto an access road leading to the compound. He drove into and circled the parking lot, and then he accelerated to crash through a 5-foot-high barrier of concertina wire separating the parking lot from the building. The wire popped "like somebody walking on twigs. The sentries at the gate were operating under rules of engagement which made it very difficult to respond quickly to the truck. On the day of the bombing, the sentries were ordered to keep a loaded magazine inserted in their weapon, bolt closed, weapon on safe and no round in the chamber. The suicide bomber , an Iranian national named Ismail Ascari, [40] [41] detonated his explosives, which were later estimated to be equivalent to approximately 9, kilograms 21, pounds of TNT. According to Eric Hammel in his history of the U. Marine landing force, The force of the

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explosion initially lifted the entire four-story structure, shearing the bases of the concrete support columns, each measuring fifteen feet in circumference and reinforced by numerous one-and-three-quarter-inch steel rods. The airborne building then fell in upon itself. A massive shock wave and ball of flaming gas was hurled in all directions. These devices were similar to fuel-air or thermobaric weapons, explaining the large blast and damage. October 23 to 28, [edit] American[edit] Marine Gen. Kelley left and Col. Bush on a tour around the site of the Beirut barracks bombing two days after the explosion. Organized rescue efforts began immediately " within three minutes of the bombing " and continued for days. Navy medical personnel from nearby vessels of the U. Sixth Fleet went ashore to assist with treatment and medical evacuation of the injured, [56] [57] as did sailors and shipboard Marines who volunteered to assist with the rescue effort. Grim-faced French paratroopers and Lebanese civil-defense workers aided by bulldozers also worked under spotlights through the night at the French barracks, trying to pull apart the eight stories of 90 centimeter 3 foot thick cement that had fallen on top of one another and to reach the men they could still hear screaming for help. They regularly pumped oxygen into the mountain of rubble to keep those who were still trapped below alive. The information had to be re-printed as individuals were misidentified, and family members were told incorrect statuses of their loved ones. President Ronald Reagan called the attack a "despicable act" [75] and pledged to keep a military force in Lebanon. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger , who had privately advised the administration against stationing U. Marines in Lebanon, [76] said there would be no change in the U. It was not an official visit, and President Mitterrand only stayed for a few hours, but he did declare "We will stay. Vice President George H. Vice President Bush toured the site and said the U. Defense Secretary Weinberger lobbied successfully against the mission, because at the time it was not certain that Iran was behind the attack. Marines in Beirut were moved to transport vessels offshore where they could not be targeted; yet, they would be ready and available to serve as a ready reaction force in Beirut if needed. Marines, and family members observe a moment of silence during a memorial service Col Geraghty requested and received reinforcements to replace his unit losses. Eventually, it became evident that the U. Shultz of the Department of State and Weinberger of the Department of Defense and because the extant evidence pointing at Iranian involvement was circumstantial at that time: Secretary of Defense Weinberger, in a September Frontline interview, reaffirmed that rift in White House counsel when he claimed that the U. Hezbollah officially denied any involvement in the attacks, but was seen by many Lebanese as involved nonetheless as it praised the "two martyr mujahideen" who "set out to inflict upon the U. Administration an utter defeat, not experienced since Vietnam. This was the heaviest shore bombardment since the Korean War. In those nine-hours, the ship consumed 40 percent of the inch ammunition available in the entire European theater On April 21, the ready reaction force in Beirut was deactivated and its men were reassigned to their respective ships. Embassy guard detail, was withdrawn from Beirut. Embassy in Beirut earlier in April. Hezbollah eventually announced its existence in An Iranian group erected a monument in a cemetery in Tehran to commemorate the bombings and its "martyrs" in Their mission was to gather information and details about the American embassy and draw up a plan that would guarantee the maximum impact and leave no trace of the perpetrator. Meetings were held at the Iranian embassy in Damascus. They were usually chaired by the ambassador, Hojatoleslam Ali-Akbar Mohtashemi, who played an instrumental role in founding Hezbollah. In consultation with several senior Syrian intelligence officers, the final plan was set in motion. The vehicle and explosives were prepared in the Beqaa Valley which was under Syrian control. The bomb detonated near the apartment block of Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah , a Shia cleric thought by many to be the spiritual leader of Hezbollah. Long to investigate the bombing. It suggested that there might have been many fewer deaths if the barracks guards had carried loaded weapons and a barrier more substantial than the barbed wire the bomber drove over easily. The commission also noted that the "prevalent view" among U. District Court for the District of Columbia. Lamberth entered defaults against defendants in both cases. As it was paraphrased by presiding U. District Court Judge Royce C. Lamberth, "The message directed the Iranian ambassador to contact Hussein Musawi , the leader of the terrorist group Islamic Amal, and to instruct him

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Chapter 6 : RARE Photo LOT of 5 - Korean War Orphans Associated Press Photos | eBay

Your military commanders, provost-marshal, and other agents may arrest all males and females who have encouraged or harbored guerrillas and robbers, and you may cause them to be collected in Louisville, and when you have enough, say or , I will cause them to be sent down the MISSISSIPPI through their guerrilla gauntlet, and by a sailing.

I ordered General Hobson to retain the rebels and come here, and the whole party, except the field officers of the One hundred and seventy-first, is now here. General Hobson did not give his parole, but at the solicitation of the officers of the One hundred and seventy-first entered into a written agreement with Morgan to report back to him if not exchanged. He took none with him in this flight. I desire instructions as to what disposition to make of the five rebels, and as to what course I shall pursue in regard to General Hobson and staff. The recent raid of Morgan and the concurrent acts of men styling themselves Confederate partisans or guerrillas call for determined action on your part. Even on the southern "States Rights" theory Kentucky has not seceded. Her people by their vote and by their actions have adhered to their allegiance to the National Government, and the South would now coerce her out of our Union and into theirs, the very dogma of coercion upon which so much stress was laid at the outset of the war and which carried into rebellion the people of the middle or border slave States. But politics aside, these acts of the so-called partisans or guerrillas are nothing but simple murder, horse-stealing, arson, and other well defined crimes, which do not sound as well under their true names as the more agreeable ones of warlike meaning. Now, before starting on this campaign, I foresaw, as you remember, that this very case would arise, and I asked Governor Bramlette to at once organize in each county a small trustworthy band, under the sheriff, if possible, and at once dash arrest every man in the community who was dangerous to it, and also every fellow hanging about the towns, villages, and cross-roads, who had not honest calling, the material out of which guerrillas are made up, but this sweeping exhibition of power doubtless seemed to the Governor rather arbitrary. We, the military, must do it, and we have right and law on our side. All Governments and communities have a right to guard against real or even supposed danger. The whole people of Kentucky must not be kept in a state of suspense and real danger lest a few men should be wrongfully accused. You may order all your post and district commanders that guerrillas are not soldiers but wild beasts unknown to the usages of war. To be recognized, as soldiers they must be enlisted, enrolled, officered, uniformed, armed, and equipped by some recognized belligerent power, and must, if detached from a main army, be of sufficient strength, with written orders from some army commander, to do some military thing. Of course we have recognized the Confederate Government as a belligerent power, but deny their right to our lands, territories, rivers, coasts, and nationality, admitting the right to rebel and move to some other country where laws and customs are more in accordance with their own ideas and prejudices. I wish you to be careful that no personalities are mixed up in this, nor does a full and generous love of country, "of the South," of their State or county from a cause of banishment, but that devilish spirit which will not be satisfied and that makes war the pretext for murder, arson, theft in all its grades, perjury, and all the crimes of human nature. My own preference was and is that the civil authorities of Kentucky would and could do this in that State, but if they will not, or cannot, then we must; for it must be done. There must be an "end to strife," and the honest, industrious people of Kentucky, and the whole world, will be benefitted and rejoiced at the conclusion, however arrived at. I use no concealment in saying that I do object to men or women having what they call "Southern feelings," if confined to love of country, and of peace, honor, and security, and even of little family pride, but these become "crime" when enlarged to mean love of murder, of war, desolation, famine, and all the horrid attendants of anarchy. I am, with respect, your friend, W. The class of people that Sherman refers to are guerrillas and their families. His exact phrase of "who must be killed or banished" advocates the killing of men in the capacity of guerrillas and the banishment of their significant others. Sherman clearly spells out in this order to Burbridge that he may "arrest all males and females who have encouraged or harbored guerrillas and robbers. I can get the malcontents on board ships at sea without

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traveling outside of my authority, but then the jurisdiction becomes doubtful. We will never have peace as long as we tolerate in our midst the class of men that we all know to be conspiring against the peace of the State, and yet who if tried by jury could not be convicted. Our civil powers at the South are ridiculously impotent, and it is as a ship sailing through sea - our armies traverse the land, and the waves, of disaffection, sedition, and crime close in behind, and our track disappears. We must make a beginning, and I am willing to try it, but to be effectual it should be universal. The great difficulty will be in selecting a place for the malcontents. Honduras, British or French Guiana, or San Domingo would be the best countries, but these might object to receive such a mass of restless democrats. Madagascar or Lower California would do. But one thing is certain, there is a class of people, men, women, and children, who must be killed or banished before you can hope for peace and order, even as far south as Tennessee. I would like to have your assent and to name the land to which I may send a few cargoes, but if you will not venture, but leave me to order, I will find some island where they will be safe as against the district of my command. It has now been raining nineteen days constantly, and taking the Flood as the only example in history, the rain squall is nearly half over. Fortunately we are at the apex of Georgia, which may prove the Ararat of our ark of safety against the flood. I am, with respect, your obedient servant, W. Thanks for your response. Of course we cannot take Sherman at his word. His closest fans rarely do. The problem is the Kansas City Jail Collapse occurred less than a year earlier. Shortly afterwards the Kansas City Daily Journal of Commerce printed an editorial supporting the effort to strike at the families of the guerrillas "It is an utter impossibility to rid the country of these pestilent outlaws, so long as their families remain One of the greatest difficulties the military authorities have to encounter, is the constant information that the families of the bushwhackers give of every movement the troops make With the aid of these spies, dotted all over the country and living in the perfect security, a hundred bushwhackers may defy the efforts of five hundred solders to exterminate them.

Chapter 7 : Tráºšn Ngá»•c ChÃçu - Wikipedia

The M48 Patton is a main battle tank (MBT) that was designed in the United States. It was the third tank to be officially named after General George S. Patton, commander of the U.S.

Truman as a "police action" as it was an undeclared military action, conducted under the auspices of the United Nations. Aggression and Aid Korea" simplified Chinese: Background Imperial Japanese rule 45 Main article: It failed to achieve international recognition, failed to unite nationalist groups, and had a fractious relationship with its American-based founding President, Syngman Rhee. Conscription of Koreans for labor in war industries began in , with as many as 2 million Koreans conscripted into either the Japanese Army or into the Japanese labor force. Japanese forces in Korea increased from 46, soldiers in to , in Japanese Korea conscripted 2. By , Korean men were being conscripted into the Imperial Japanese Army. At the end of the war, other world powers did not recognize Japanese rule in Korea and Taiwan. Accordingly, it declared war on Japan on 9 August Explaining the choice of the 38th parallel, Rusk observed, "even though it was further north than could be realistically reached by U. He noted that he was "faced with the scarcity of US forces immediately available, and time and space factors, which would make it difficult to reach very far north, before Soviet troops could enter the area". Division of Korea U. Hodge arrived in Incheon to accept the Japanese surrender south of the 38th parallel. In December , Korea was administered by a U. South Korean citizens protest allied trusteeship in December General Hodge began to distance himself from the proposal, even though it had originated with his government. Civil disorder spread throughout the country in what became known as the Autumn uprising. On 1 October , Korean police killed three students in the Daegu Uprising; protesters counter-attacked, killing 38 policemen. On 3 October, some 10, people attacked the Yeongcheon police station, killing three policemen and injuring some 40 more; elsewhere, some 20 landlords and pro-Japanese South Korean officials were killed. Citing the inability of the Joint Commission to make progress, the U. The Soviet authorities and the Korean Communists refused to co-operate on the grounds it would not be fair, and many South Korean politicians also boycotted it. South Korean soldiers carried out large scale atrocities during the suppression of the uprising. On 24 December , South Korean forces killed 86 to 88 people in the Mungyeong massacre and blamed the crime on marauding communist bands. As a token of gratitude, between 50, to 70, Korean veterans that served in the PLA were sent back along with their weapons, and they later played a significant role in the initial invasion of South Korea. However, Kim Il-sung believed that the guerrillas had weakened the South Korean military and that a North Korean invasion would be welcomed by much of the South Korean population. American forces were still stationed in South Korea they would complete their withdrawal in June and Stalin did not want the Soviet Union to become embroiled in a war with the United States. The Soviets had detonated their first nuclear bomb in September ; American soldiers had fully withdrawn from Korea; the Americans had not intervened to stop the communist victory in China, and Stalin calculated that the Americans would be even less willing to fight in Korea"which had seemingly much less strategic significance. The Soviets had also cracked the codes used by the US to communicate with the US embassy in Moscow, and reading these dispatches convinced Stalin that Korea did not have the importance to the US that would warrant a nuclear confrontation. Stalin made it clear that Soviet forces would not openly engage in combat, to avoid a direct war with the Americans. Mao was concerned that the Americans would intervene but agreed to support the North Korean invasion. China desperately needed the economic and military aid promised by the Soviets. These generals completed the plans for the attack by May. The North Koreans would then launch a "counterattack" that would capture Seoul and encircle and destroy the South Korean army. The final stage would involve destroying South Korean government remnants, capturing the rest of South Korea, including the ports. On 11 June, the North sent three diplomats to the South, as a peace overture that Rhee rejected. Kim was concerned that South Korean agents had learned about the plans and South Korean forces were strengthening their defenses. Stalin agreed to this change of plan. The North

Koreans had a combined arms force including tanks supported by heavy artillery. The South Koreans did not have any tanks, anti-tank weapons, nor heavy artillery, that could stop such an attack. In addition, South Koreans committed their forces in a piecemeal fashion and these were routed within a few days. The bridge was detonated while 4, refugees were crossing the bridge, and hundreds were killed. A number of South Korean National Assemblymen remained in Seoul when it fell, and forty-eight subsequently pledged allegiance to the North. In early July, when U. At the same time, the Administration was worried that a war in Korea could quickly widen into another world war should the Chinese or Soviets decide to get involved as well. One facet of the changing attitude toward Korea and whether to get involved was Japan. Especially after the fall of China to the Communists, U. East Asian experts saw Japan as the critical counterweight to the Soviet Union and China in the region. While there was no United States policy that dealt with South Korea directly as a national interest, its proximity to Japan increased the importance of South Korea. The Truman administration was fretful that a war in Korea was a diversionary assault that would escalate to a general war in Europe once the United States committed in Korea. At the same time, "[t]here was no suggestion from anyone that the United Nations or the United States could back away from [the conflict]". The UN Security Council approved the use of force to help the South Koreans and the US immediately began using what air and naval forces that were in the area to that end. The Administration still refrained from committing on the ground because some advisers believed the North Koreans could be stopped by air and naval power alone. On 27 June President Truman ordered U. Because the Soviet Union was boycotting the Security Council at the time, legal scholars posited that deciding upon an action of this type required the unanimous vote of the five permanent members. Their forces included T tanks, artillery pieces, attack bombers, some Yak fighter planes, 78 Yak trainers, and 35 reconnaissance aircraft. In contrast, the ROK Army defenders were relatively unprepared and ill-equipped. The ROK Army had 98, soldiers 65, combat, 33, support , no tanks they had been requested from the U. There were no large foreign military garrisons in Korea at the time of the invasion, but there were large U. Communism was acting in Korea, just as Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese had ten, fifteen, and twenty years earlier. I felt certain that if South Korea was allowed to fall, Communist leaders would be emboldened to override nations closer to our own shores. If the Communists were permitted to force their way into the Republic of Korea without opposition from the free world, no small nation would have the courage to resist threat and aggression by stronger Communist neighbors. Navy no longer had the warships with which to carry out his request. Lacking sufficient anti-tank weapons, artillery or armor, they were driven back down the Korean peninsula to Pusan. Parks stated that "Many who never lived to tell the tale had to fight the full range of ground warfare from offensive to delaying action, unit by unit, man by man The President disagreed with advisers who recommended unilateral U. They were unsuccessful; the result was dead, wounded, or taken prisoner. To counter a possible U. Lei concluded that MacArthur would most likely attempt a landing at Incheon. KPA forces were forced to hide in tunnels by day and move only at night. Navy air forces attacked transport hubs. Consequently, the over-extended KPA could not be supplied throughout the south. By late August, the Pusan Perimeter had some medium tanks battle-ready. The UN forces, once prepared, counterattacked and broke out of the Pusan Perimeter. Battle of Inchon Against the rested and re-armed Pusan Perimeter defenders and their reinforcements, the KPA were undermanned and poorly supplied; unlike the UN Command, they lacked naval and air support. However, the bombardment destroyed most of the city of Incheon. Zakharov to Korea to advise Kim Il-sung to halt his offensive around the Pusan perimeter and to redeploy his forces to defend Seoul. Chinese commanders were not briefed on North Korean troop numbers or operational plans. As the overall commander of Chinese forces, Zhou Enlai suggested that the North Koreans should attempt to eliminate the enemy forces at Inchon only if they had reserves of at least , men; otherwise, he advised the North Koreans to withdraw their forces north. American air raids caused heavy damage to the KPA, destroying most of its tanks and much of its artillery. North Korean troops in the south, instead of effectively withdrawing north, rapidly disintegrated, leaving Pyongyang vulnerable.

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Chapter 8 : Angolan Civil War | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

The Beirut barracks bombing was a bombing that occurred on October 23, , in Beirut, Lebanon, during the Lebanese Civil theinnatdunvilla.com truck bombs struck buildings housing Multinational Force in Lebanon (MNF) peacekeepers, specifically against United States and French service members, killing U.S. and 58 French peacekeepers, 6 civilians and the 2 suicide attackers.

The group had no name until February. The term is derived from Quran, which describes it as people of "two minds" who "say with their mouths what is not in their hearts" and "in their hearts is a disease". Delury, in early the organization was thought to have 5, hard-core members and 50, supporters. In June, at perhaps the height of their popularity, the Mojahedin attracted, sympathizers to a rally in Tehran. Dixon and Meredith Reid Sarkees estimate their prewar strength to be about 2,, later peaking to 10, The MEK was the first Iranian organization to develop systematically a modern revolutionary interpretation of Islam. The MEK together with other guerilla organizations helped overthrow the Pahlavi regime. The correspondents for Le Monde reported that "In the course of two decisive and dramatic days, the guerilla organizations, both Marxist and non-Marxist, had managed to bring down the Pahlavi monarchy. The first person to speak at length on national television immediately after the revolution was the father of three killed members of MEK, Khalilollah Rezai. The MEK had managed to emerge from the underground onto the public arena. Although it would soon enter into conflict with Khomeini. They have since made various claims about the programme, not all of which have been accurate. Notably, in, Professor Kazem Rajavi brother of Massoud Raavi and human rights activist, was assassinated in Geneva. US-Iran Tower Commission Report on Iran-Contra affair includes 5-page letter to a regime contact from Manucher Ghorbanifar citing "[Insurance] of an official announcement terming the [MEK] terrorist and Marxist" as one of several US steps taken "as a sign of goodwill"; the Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs had volunteered such a statement at a congressional hearing with the purpose to win the release of American hostages held in Lebanon. MEK members fearing that they would be returned to Iran staged a day hunger strike. The MEK members were allowed to remain in France. He characterized MEK as a terrorist group in a joint press conference; in return, Iran agreed not to enforce its fatwa against Salam Rushdie. The deal was not pursued. Despite some describing a Marxist influence, the group never used the terms "socialist" or "communist" to describe themselves. The MEK and Shariati claimed that Islam should oppose feudalism and capitalism; should eradicate inhumane practices; should treat all as equal citizens, and should socialize the means of production.

Kosovan art was unknown to the international public for a very long time, because of the regime, many artists were unable to display their art in art galleries, and so were always on the lookout for alternatives, and even resorted to taking matters into their own hands.

Illyria and Dardania Goddess on the Throne is one of the most precious archaeological artifacts of Kosovo and has been adopted as the symbol of Pristina. Bronze and Iron Age tombs have been found in Metohija. However, human settlement during the Paleolithic or Old Stone Age is not confirmed yet and not scientifically proven. Ruins of Ancient Ulpiana situated south-east of Pristina. The city played an important role in the development of one of the most important cities in the Roman province of Dardania. Therefore, until arguments of Paleolithic and Mesolithic man are confirmed, Neolithic man, respectively the Neolithic sites are considered as the chronological beginning of population in Kosovo. From this period until today Kosovo has been inhabited, and traces of activities of societies from prehistoric, ancient and up to medieval time are visible throughout its territory. Whereas, in some archaeological sites, multilayer settlements clearly reflect the continuity of life through centuries. As such, it is difficult to locate any such group with precision. The Dardani, whose exact ethno-linguistic affiliation is difficult to determine, were a prominent group in the region during the late Hellenistic and early Roman eras. Subsequently, it became part of Moesia Superior in AD Archaeologically, the early Middle Ages represent a hiatus in the material record, [36] and whatever was left of the native provincial population fused into the Slavs. Archaeological findings suggest that there was steady population recovery and progression of the Slavic culture seen elsewhere throughout the Balkans. The region was absorbed into the Bulgarian Empire in the s, where Byzantine culture was cemented in the region. It was re-taken by the Byzantines after , and became part of the newly established Theme of Bulgaria. As the centre of Slavic resistance to Constantinople in the region, the region often switched between Serbian and Bulgarian rule on one hand and Byzantine on the other, until Serbian Grand Prince Stefan Nemanja secured it by the end of the 12th century. The zenith of Serbian power was reached in , with the formation of the Serbian Empire. During the 13th and 14th centuries, Kosovo became a political, cultural and religious centre of the Serbian Kingdom. By , Ottomans conquered the new Serbian capital of Smederevo, [47] leaving Belgrade and Vojvodina under Hungarian rule until second quarter of the 16th century. Kosovo was part of the Ottoman Empire from to , at first as part of the eyalet of Rumelia , and from as a separate province vilayet. During this time, Islam was introduced to the population. Serbs likely formed a majority of Kosovo from the 8th to the mid 15th century. Anscombe, believe that medieval and Ottoman Kosovo was ethnically heterogeneous, with Serbs and Albanians dominating at different times. Such acts of assistance by the Austrian Empire then arch-rivals of the Ottoman Empire , or Russia, were always abortive or temporary at best. The city of Prizren was the capital of the Serbian Empire and later cultural and intellectual centre of Kosovo during the Ottoman period in the Middle Ages. Although initially stout opponents of the advancing Turks, Albanian chiefs ultimately came to accept the Ottomans as sovereigns. The resulting alliance facilitated the mass conversion of Albanians to Islam. The underlying ethnic tensions became part of a broader struggle of Christian Serbs against Muslim Albanians. In the League of Prizren Lidhja e Prizrenit was formed. This was a political organisation that sought to unify all the Albanians of the Ottoman Empire in a common struggle for autonomy and greater cultural rights, [59] although they generally desired the continuation of the Ottoman Empire. The Kingdom of Serbia wished to incorporate this land that had formerly been within its empire. The modern Albanian-Serbian conflict has its roots in the expulsion of the Albanians in from areas that became incorporated into the Principality of Serbia. The movement supported a centralised form of government and opposed any sort of autonomy desired by the various nationalities of the Ottoman Empire. An allegiance to Ottomanism was promoted instead. The Ottomans suffered a serious defeat at the hands of Albanians in , culminating in the Ottoman loss of most of its Albanian-inhabited lands. The Albanians threatened to march

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all the way to Salonika and reimpose Abdul Hamid. See also Albania during the Balkan Wars. A wave of Albanians in the Ottoman army ranks also deserted during this period, refusing to fight their own kin. In September , a joint Balkan force made up of Serbian, Montenegrin, Bulgarian and Greek forces drove the Ottomans out of most of their European possessions. The rise of nationalism unfortunately hampered relations between Albanians and Serbs in Kosovo , due to influence from Russians, Austrians and Ottomans. Serbian authorities promoted creating new Serb settlements in Kosovo as well as the assimilation of Albanians into Serbian society. However, the new administration system since 26 April split Kosovo among three districts oblast of the Kingdom: In , the country was transformed into the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and the territories of Kosovo were reorganised among the Banate of Zeta , the Banate of Morava and the Banate of Vardar. In order to change the ethnic composition of Kosovo , between and a large-scale Serbian re-colonisation of Kosovo was undertaken by the Belgrade government. A three-dimensional conflict ensued, involving inter-ethnic, ideological, and international affiliations, with the first being most important. Nonetheless, these conflicts were relatively low-level compared with other areas of Yugoslavia during the war years, with one Serb historian estimating that 3, Albanians and 4, Serbs and Montenegrins were killed, and two others estimating war dead at 12, Albanians and 10, Serbs and Montenegrins. Estimates range from 30, to , Some historians and contemporary references emphasize that a large-scale migration of Albanians from Albania to Kosovo is not recorded in Axis documents.