

Militia

Highly motivated developers will want this book if they are eager to keep up with the most exciting growth area for Visual Basic development. After a technical overview of the Internet-related capabilities of Visual Basic, the book covers the Internet Control Pack and the creation of ActiveX controls and documents.

For anyone looking for their American Revolutionary War patriot in the Midwest region once known as the Spanish Illinois (today's Missouri and surrounding areas west of the Mississippi River), this is the definitive source. In the American colonies, local militiamen formed the core of every town's defense. The same was true for the Spanish province of Louisiana where the Crown did not have the financial means to provide enough regular army soldiers to defend such a vast territory. Local militias of Louisiana were therefore the mainstay of the colony's military force. So that the Spanish government in New Orleans could know the exact size of the force that existed at each settlement or post, militia lists were supposed to be made at the end of every year. For the Spanish Illinois region, very few of these yearly militia rosters have actually survived to our day. After the successful defense of the upper Illinois settlements of St. Louis and Cahokia against the Anglo-inspired attack of May 26, 1780, however, measures were taken to ensure the continued defense of the region. The French inhabitants of St. Louis and Ste. Geneviève on whom the Spanish commandant called for this extraordinary service were accounted for on monthly militia review lists. These records have fortunately survived and exist today, together with the existing rosters, in the collection of Cuba papers in Spain's General Archive of the Indies (AGI) in Seville. This book publishes, for the first time ever, all of these lists - more than seventy rosters and review lists that contain the names of roughly one thousand militiamen who served in St. Louis and Ste. Geneviève between 1779 and 1783. To preserve historical accuracy, the lists have been transcribed here in their original form and language, with key sample translations in English. To facilitate research, the family names have been alphabetically indexed with references to dates and militia companies, making it easy to locate different individuals and discern their role in the defense of the Spanish Illinois settlements throughout the War. We are confident this book, a new research option for genealogists and researchers of upper Mississippi Valley Revolutionary War history, will prove to be a valuable resource for those researching their patriot ancestors and result in the discovery of other unknown patriots of the American Revolution.

Iran's Organization for the Mobilization of the Oppressed (Sazeman-e Basij-e Mostazafan), commonly known as the Basij, is a paramilitary organization used by the regime to suppress dissidents, vote as a bloc, and indoctrinate Iranian citizens. Captive Society surveys the Basij's history, structure, and sociology, as well as its influence on Iranian society,

its economy, and its educational system. Saied Golkar's account draws not only on published materials—including Basij and Revolutionary Guard publications, allied websites, and blogs—but also on his own informal communications with Basij members while studying and teaching in Iranian universities as recently as 2014. In addition, he incorporates findings from surveys and interviews he conducted while in Iran.

This book describes historical events in Virginia during the War of 1812, looking specifically at how Virginia's militia was organized, supplied, and financed by the Commonwealth. It discusses the militia's unpreparedness in training, its lack of adequate ordnance, and how the state financed the war.

The Iraq region has witnessed many conflicts and turmoil with the US invasion in 2003. After 2003, many non-state actors other than the legitimate government have emerged and increased their activities in Iraq. The US, which has withdrawn most of its troops from the region, is negotiating the future of its remaining elements with Iraq as of 2021. The future of the US elements in Iraq will be determined not only by the negotiations between the states but also by the state of play in Iraq. The Hashd al-Shaabi, which was established after 2014 with the fatwa of the Shiite authority Sistani, to fight against the terrorist organization ISIS, plays an important role in the US-Iraq relations as it is integrated into Iraqi politics and the army, and is an influential actor in the country. The assassinations by the US of the Quds Force Commander of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, Qasem Soleimani, and Hashd al-Shaabi Vice President Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis in 2020 made the US troops and bases the targets of Shia militia groups operating in Iraq. Although the connections and capabilities of these groups beyond the geographical borders of Iraq are questionable, their activities in Iraq have reached a level that can directly affect the security environment in the country. It is seen that the recent attacks carried out or thought to be carried out by the Shia militia groups in Iraq were especially against the US military presence there. An evaluation of the attacks in Iraq, which are still relevant as of 2021, reveals that the attacks are political. In the 2020-2021 period, when the details about the withdrawal of US troops from Iraq were being negotiated between the US and Iraqi governments, and the leaders of the Shia militia groups targeted the US elements in Iraq, the Shia militias received the support of Iran against the 'common enemy', the US, and increased their influence in the country. The aggressive attitude of the Shia militia groups towards the US elements and the US confrontation with these groups are of great importance for the security and future of the US forces as well as for the stability of Iraq. It is possible to say that the actions of the militia groups may lead to regional conflicts in Iraq. In this context, this study examines the importance of the attacks on the logistics and strategic regions of Iraq targeted by the Shia militias, for the future of the US forces. In addition, the study attempts to discuss the effects of the Shia militias' attacks on the Iraq-US Strategic Dialogue on the US military pullback, the future of US-based private companies operating in Iraq, and the influence of

Iran in Iraq.

Annotation Quantitatively analyzing militia activity in the United States on a state-by-state level, Freilich (sociology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice) represents the major hypotheses of the birth of the movement in terms of separate variables, seeking to explain differentiated levels of activity among states during the years 1994 and 1995. He finds no support for resource mobilization theory or economic interaction theory in terms of militia formation, suggesting that the cultural thesis fits the data set better. Annotation (c)2003 Book News, Inc., Portland, OR (booknews.com).

The 1994 Rwandan genocide was the last great bloodletting of the century that came to define organised mass killing. 800,000 Tutsis were murdered by their Hutu countrymen, ordinary citizens joining in the killing alongside militia and army. The violence was driven by incendiary politicians and generals. But one global institution stands accused of complicity in the mass killings and protecting some of the murderers to this day. Reviews “An essential and damning work. McGreal’s investigation of the priests who took part in the genocide in Rwanda, and of the criminal complicity of the Vatican and other churches that continue to shelter their blood-stained clergy from the law, is a sober and sobering indictment of the betrayal of humanity in the name of God. The story it tells should be read widely.” - Philip Gourevitch, author of ‘We Wish to Inform You that Tomorrow We Will Be Killed with Our Families: Stories From Rwanda’ “The sheer evil of the Rwandan genocide and the hypocrisy, deceit and moral cowardice that defined the world’s responses to it are distilled in the story of the extraordinarily sinister Catholic priest around whom this gripping book is built. Chris McGreal, one of the great contemporary reporters on Africa, tracks the priest down and finds that, two decades after a horror in which he bloodily took part, he remains at large in France, still exercising his holy duties with the protection and blessing of his congregation, the Vatican and the French state.” - John Carlin, author of *Playing the Enemy*, basis for the film *Invictus* The Catholic church should have been at the forefront of moral opposition to the massacres. Instead it was virtually silent as churches across Rwanda were turned into human slaughterhouses, compromised by an archbishop closely allied with the politicians behind the genocide. Some clergy courageously resisted the killers but their bishops were not there to back them. Other priests and nuns joined the murderers, overseeing the torture and slaughter of citizens who had turned to the church for refuge. After the violence ended, the Vatican spirited guilty members of the clergy out of the country, and over time, quietly worked them into parishes across Europe. *Chaplains of the Militia* is the extraordinary story of those priests accused of complicity in genocide. Chris McGreal takes us from Rwanda in 1994, where he stood among the bodies at one of the many massacres in churches, to modern day France in pursuit of a priest notorious during the genocide for wearing a gun and selecting victims for the machete-waving militia. He investigates the roots of the Catholic church’s complicity in the ideology that underpinned the mass killings, confronting bishops and priests with a past some

would rather forget. And, in an echo of the scandal over paedophile priests, he exposes the Vatican's continued protection of clergy with blood on their hands. Reviews "An essential and damning work. McGreal's investigation of the priests who took part in the genocide in Rwanda, and of the criminal complicity of the Vatican and other churches that continue to shelter their blood-stained clergy from the law, is a sober and sobering indictment of the betrayal of humanity in the name of God. The story it tells should be read widely." - Philip Gourevitch, author of *We Wish to Inform You that Tomorrow We Will Be Killed with Our Families: Stories From Rwanda* "The sheer evil of the Rwandan genocide and the hypocrisy, deceit and moral cowardice that defined the world's responses to it are distilled in the story of the extraordinarily sinister Catholic priest around whom this gripping book is built. Chris McGreal, one of the great contemporary reporters on Africa, tracks the priest down and finds that, two decades after a horror in which he bloodily took part, he remains at large in France, still exercising his holy duties with the protection and blessing of his congregation, the Vatican and the French state." - John Carlin, author of *Playing the Enemy* basis for the film *Invictus*

From the beginning of our republic the concept of a citizen soldiery, organized through militias, has undergirded American military philosophy. This nation fought the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War, and began the Civil War, relying on volunteer militias and only a skeletal professional military force. The Civil War demonstrated the need to adapt state militias to the requirements of modern war, yet the United States retained its original philosophy in what became the National Guard. ø *The Rise of the National Guard* describes in thorough detail the evolution of the state militia system to a more federally controlled National Guard during the crucial years of development. The subject is important because the "citizen soldier" and "militia-national guard" traditions form one of the two pillars on which American military policy is built; a professional, regular military force is the other. Jerry Cooper's detailed research, unique examination of the experience of individual states, and careful analysis make this work the standard treatment of the subject.

As an outpost of the advancing frontier, Kentucky played a crucial military role. Kentucky's state militia, which, under federal law, enrolled every able-bodied male citizen aged eighteen to forty-five, helped to secure the West for white settlers during the bloody Indian wars. Its members suffered defeat, capture, and death in the War of 1812, but also contributed to victories in the battles of the Thames and New Orleans. Though some Kentucky volunteers campaigned in the Mexican-American War, the general militia was moribund by the middle of the nineteenth century. Its infrequent musters had degenerated into sometimes mirthful and sometimes tragic frolics. *A Brittle Sword* provides a lively interpretation of Kentucky's citizen-soldiers and their role in the military history of both the state and the nation.

Includes a listing of Virginia militia units and the actions in which they were engaged, abstracts of the pension applications of several hundred militia pensioners, lists of militia officers appointed by the various counties and a list of 1835 pensioners with militia service. M0266HB - \$29.00

Examines the antebellum militia as a social and political institution rather than a military one, and argues that it is a key to understanding the political ideology and social values of early 19th century America.

This volume critically engages with the phenomenon of civil militias in Africa, especially the nature of threats and challenges they pose to national and human security. It questions why the African political scene is increasingly inundated with the activities of civil militias, examines the socio-political and economic conditions that trigger and/or encourage and sustain the operations of civil militias, and investigates the dominant motivations of African civil militias. In the face of this complex security emergency, the volume conceptualizes and theorizes the phenomenon of civil militias; focuses the academic debate and policy on the links between civil militias and the growing cycle of state failure, instability, collapse and fragmentation in Africa; broadly and critically explores and expounds the short-term security consequences of the operations of civil militias; and articulates a corpus of policy-relevant knowledge. The book is ideally suited to courses on African studies, security and peace studies and military studies but would also be of interest to practitioners.

In 1949 and 1950, the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) expelled many left-wing unions, representing 750,000 workers, because they were supposedly Communist-dominated. This collection of previously unpublished essays explores the history of those eleven left-led unions. Some essays consider specific aspects of several unions--the Longshoremen, the United Electricians (UE), the Fur Workers, and the Food and Tobacco Workers--while others take up the impact of the federal government's and the Catholic church's anticommunism upon the unions as a whole. This collection also addresses central domestic issues of twentieth-century America: race and government policy in the shaping of trade unionism; the impact of anticommunism and the cold war on race relations and working conditions; and the short- and long-range impact of the expulsions upon the labor movement. With groundbreaking essays that also concern the post-World War II period, Southern workers and workers in non-basic industries, this book will appeal to students of radicalism, race relations, anticommunism, and labor history.

A Well-regulated Militia: The Founding Fathers and the Origins of Gun Control in America Oxford University Press

Provides a historically grounded examination of the original meaning of the 2nd Amendment and an interpretation of the rights it safeguards (or doesn't) in the light of that historical understanding./div

Siamo agli albori degli anni Ottanta, quando un gruppetto di metallari inglesi, brutti, sporchi e cattivi, pubblica un paio di album destinati a cambiare la storia del metal. La semina dei Venom attecchisce in breve tempo negli Stati Uniti con Metallica e Slayer, ma sarà l'Europa – insieme al Brasile – a offrire la declinazione più brutale e violenta per sonorità, testi e immagine proposti. L'Italia si inserisce alla perfezione nel contesto europeo dominato da gruppi tedeschi e scandinavi, fornendo un contributo fondamentale e universalmente riconosciuto allo sviluppo in senso estremo del metal di quegli anni. Autentici capofila del movimento sono i milanesi Bulldozer, cui non a caso è dedicata la prima scheda di questo testo, e i genovesi Necrodeath, seguiti a stretto giro dai catanesi Schizo, anche a dimostrazione che l'intero

territorio nostrano è in pieno fermento. Un posto di rilievo in questa storia lo guadagnano anche i bresciani In.si.dia, i più orientati verso il sound Bay Area, tra i grandi, nonché i soli ad aver raccolto un ampio seguito, pur optando per testi in italiano. Ma come dimenticare il thrash tecnico dei piemontesi Broken Glazz, lo speed dei romani Fingernails, il groove/thrash dei milanesi Extrema o ancora l'hardcore degli emiliani Raw Power? E questo solo per citare i nomi più noti della rassegna. Tuttavia, questo testo si propone di affondare la propria ricerca anche nelle pieghe della storia, recuperando numerosi demo, a volte colpevolmente dimenticati. Incontreremo così nomi imprescindibili come Nuclear Symphony, Creepin' Death, Deathrage e Furious Barking, fino a spingerci agli anni più recenti, al cospetto di Hyades e Ultra-Violence.

With the events of Ruby Ridge, Waco, and Oklahoma City, the American militia movement emerged from the obscurity of secluded cabins and survivalist meetings into the national media spotlight. Yet how much do we really know about these radical groups determined to wage war against the American government? In this eye-opening look at the militia movement, Captain Robert L. Snow provides a chilling portrayal of the explosive cauldron of hate brewing across our nation. He takes us behind the scenes to expose the militias' extreme military-style training tactics; their trade and sale of banned semi-automatic weapons and explosives; and the often-disturbing beliefs, from anti-government conspiracy theories to end-time prophecies, which motivate them. Filled with firsthand accounts of how the government has already stopped a dozen or more potential attacks, *Terrorists Among Us* is an eye-opening exposé of the danger that lurks within our borders.

On October 26, 1994, Morris Dees wrote Attorney General Janet Reno to alert her to the danger posed by the growing number of radical militia groups. He warned the Attorney General that the "mixture of armed groups and those who hate is a recipe for disaster." This was six months before the Oklahoma City bombing. In *Gathering Storm*, he tells for the first time why he decided to alert the Attorney General and why the danger of serious domestic terrorism still exists. The militia movement we saw so much about immediately after the Oklahoma City bombing was not a spontaneous grassroots uprising of men angry at big government but, as Dees shows, a well-organized effort by some of America's most dangerous far-right extremists. Its goal is to destabilize our democracy through domestic terrorism. Few are more qualified to expose the militia network and its close cousin, the Christian patriots, than Dees. Dees points out that the Oklahoma City tragedy was not an isolated event. He connects together a series of violent acts and plans promoted by militia groups and small secret "patriot" cells since the early 1980s. Many, he says, have ties to sources of political power in state houses and in Washington. Dees names names, gives places and details events that could prove embarrassing to some.

This guide showing how to research the little-known history of America's militia and National Guard covers the significant literature on the subject and points to fruitful areas for further study.

A leading constitutional historian argues that the Founding Fathers viewed the right to bear arms as neither an individual nor a collective right, but rather an obligation a citizen owed to the government to arm themselves and participate in a well-regulated militia.

An unsettling look at the history of right-wing political movements in Michigan

Researchers studying the people and land of east Georgia should always have a ready map reference to watercourses and militia districts. Those two features are used to identify the location of land and residences, where streams often serve as property boundaries and tax and census records are arranged by militia district. This atlas is a functional research aid, with fifty individual county maps encompassing the entire region granted under the headright land system.

Historians typically depict nineteenth-century militiamen as drunken buffoons who stumbled into crooked lines, poked each other with cornstalk weapons, and inevitably shot their commander in the backside with a rusty, antiquated musket. *Citizens More than Soldiers* demonstrates that, to the contrary, the militia remained an active civil institution in the early nineteenth century, affecting the era's great social, political, and economic transitions. In fact, given their degree of community involvement, militiamen were more influential in Kentucky's maturation than any other formal community organization. *ø Citizens More than Soldiers* reveals that the militia was not the atrophied remnant of the Revolution's minutemen but an ongoing organization that maintained an important presence in American society. This study also shows that citizen-soldiers participated in their communities by establishing local, regional, and national identities, reinforcing the social hierarchy, advancing democratization and party politics, keeping the public peace, encouraging economic activity, and defining concepts of masculinity. A more accurate understanding of the militia's contribution to American society extends our comprehension of the evolutionary processes of a maturing nation, showing, for example, how citizen-soldiers promoted nationalism, encouraged democratization, and maintained civil order. *Citizens More than Soldiers* is not a traditional military history of campaigns and battles but rather the story of citizen-soldiers and their contribution to the transformation of American society in the nineteenth century.

Gangsters and Revolutionaries is the first in-depth study of one of the 'people's armies' which emerged from the chaos at the close of World War II in Indonesia to join the struggle for Indonesian independence in 1945. It traces the story of the People's Militia of Greater Jakarta from its origins as a loose network of petty criminals and labor bosses in the slums of urban Jakarta and the feudal estates of the surrounding countryside, to its destruction at the hands of the Indonesian army in the late 1940s. This book examines the social basis of the Indonesian revolution, especially the ways in which the revolutionary forces made use of existing social structures in mobilizing a popular following. It also highlights the painful process by which the new Indonesian state discarded and suppressed groups which had been instrumental in its own rise to power. Archival records, contemporary

newspapers and interviews with survivors have been used to shed new light on the early history of the Indonesian army, showing a tangled politics in which regular and irregular units, general staff officers and the Ministry of Defense vied for influence and struggled to formulate a strategy for guerrilla war. *Gangsters and Revolutionaries* introduces a host of unexpected but fascinating characters, from the cat-eating General Mustopo and the implacable Haji Darip to the gangster unit which saw service with the Dutch as Her Majesty's Irregular Troops. Robert Cribb is Senior Fellow in Indonesian History at the Australian National University. His research focuses on Indonesian national identity, mass violence, environmental politics and historical geography. He is the author of the *Historical Atlas of Indonesia* (2000).

This series incorporates study of the legislative debate and action, various enactments, attempts to supply equipage, and action in war and peace. It utilizes original source material, primarily state archives, newspapers, and collections of historical societies. The image of the militia as ordinary people coming together in times of crisis to help their fellow citizens is deeply embedded in American society and culture. Recent claimants to the militia title have adopted this image even as they have promoted a radically anti-government, populist conservative political agenda. *Rage on the Right* explores militia activity and ideology throughout the last decade from Ruby Ridge to Waco to the Oklahoma City bombing. Author Lane Crothers uses social movement theory to illuminate why militia members are enraged by U.S. governmental policies and why their rage is unlikely to coalesce into a large political movement. Looking ahead, the book concludes with an examination of prospects for militia renewal in the U.S. after 9/11.

This study uses the participation of free colored men, whether mulatos, pardos, or morenos (i.e., Afro-Spaniards, Afro-Indians, or "pure blacks"), in New Spain's militias as a prism for examining race relations, racial identity, racial categorization, and issues of social mobility for racially stigmatized groups in colonial Mexico. By 1793, nearly 10 percent of New Spain's population was made up of people who could trace some African ancestry—people subject to more legal disabilities and social discrimination than mestizos, who in turn fell below white creoles, who in turn fell below the Spanish-born, in the stratified and caste-like society of colonial Spanish America. The originality of this study lies in approaching race via a single, important institution, the military, rather than via abstractions or examples taken from particular regions or single runs of legal documents. By exploring the lives of tens of thousands of part-time and full-time free colored soldiers, who served the colony as volunteers or conscripts, and by adopting a multi-regional approach, the author is able not only to show how military institutions evolved with reference to race and vice versa, but to do so in a manner that reveals discontinuities and regional differences as well as historical trends. He also is able to examine black lives beyond the institution of slavery and to achieve a more nuanced impression of the meaning of freedom in colonial times. From the 1550s on, free colored forces figured prominently in the colony's military forces, and units of free colored soldiers evolved with increasing autonomy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The author concludes, however, that the Bourbon reforms of the 1760s—which clearly expanded the military establishment and the role of Spanish soldiers born in the New World—came at the expense of free colored companies, which experienced a reduction in both numbers and institutional privileges.

American Extremism explains how at the heart of the politics practiced by the militia movement is an attempt to define the nature of 'Americanism', and shows how militia members employ the myths, metaphors and perceived historical lessons of the American Revolution, the constitutional settlement and America's frontier experience to do so. Mulloy argues that militia members' search for the 'authority of history' leads them to a position best characterized as 'ahistorical historicism', in which political interests in the present are given greater weight than the demands of a historically accurate reading of the past. With discussion of such recent events as the Oklahoma City bombing, Waco and the September 11th attacks alongside topical issues including militia conspiracy theories and the origins of Americans' right to keep and bear arms, this work provides the deepest understanding to date of the American militia movement.

Of the many National Guard units in Massachusetts, the Hudson unit is recognized as being one of the best. Since 1866, the unit has participated in each of the combat arms: the infantry, armor, cavalry, and artillery branches. Members of Hudson's National Guard have been automobile mechanics, machinists, shoemakers, draftsmen, furniture builders, carpenters, short-order cooks, factory workers, and farmers, and they all contribute something unique to the company. These men believe in what they do, train hard to perfect their skills, and help the newly commissioned officers learn how to manage personnel.

Reports, orders, journals, and letters of military officials trace frontier history through the Chicimeca War and Peace (1576-1606), early rebellions in the Sierra Madre (1601-1618), mid-century challenges and realignment (1640-1660), and northern rebellions and new presidios (1681-1695).

A vigilante group is an armed private group that has taken the law into its own hands or that has the announced potential of doing so. There are quite a number of such organisations in the contemporary United States, and many have members who are said to be anti-government, racist or both. There is a strong history of vigilante activity in the United States that is unique in modern world history. In order to avoid civil disturbances, Congress and a number of state legislatures have passed laws governing the organisation, instruction and activities of private groups assembled to drill with, practice with, or demonstrate the used of firearms or explosives. This is a brief overview of those laws.

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