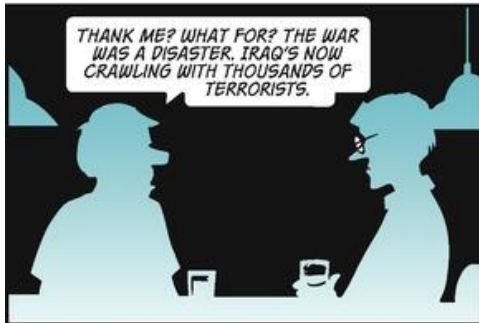


## Military Resistance 13A4



[Thanks to SSG N (ret'd) who sent this in. She writes: "Welcome Home, Bro."]

# AFGHANISTAN WAR REPORTS

## **Soldier From New York City Dies In Afghanistan Vehicle Bombing**



Sgt. 1st Class Ramon S. Morris

December 15, 2014 Facebook & New York Daily News  
3d Cavalry Regiment

SFC Ramon S. Morris  
Died on Dec. 12, 2014  
Operation Enduring Freedom

Sgt. 1st Class Ramon S. Morris, 37, was a Combat Engineer assigned to the 43rd Combat Engineer Company, 2d Squadron, 3d Cavalry Regiment at Fort Hood, TX.

He died Dec. 12, 2014, in Parwan province, Afghanistan from an improvised explosive device which struck his vehicle as he was conducting a route clearing mission. Born in Jamaica and raised in New York City, Sgt. 1st Class Morris deployed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom in June of 2014 as a Platoon Sergeant after serving three tours of combat duty in Iraq supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom.

After graduating from High School, Morris entered the Army in February 1996 and completed Basic Training at Fort Leonard Wood, MO. After graduating from Basic Training, Morris was assigned to the 307th Engineer Battalion, 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, SC.

In 2002, Morris moved to Camp Castle, South Korea where he served as a Team Leader and Squad Leader 2nd Engineer Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division. Following his time in Korea, Morris served as a Squad Leader in the 43rd Combat Engineer Company, 3d Cavalry Regiment at Fort Carson, CO where he deployed in support of Operation

Iraqi Freedom III. He then served as a AVLB commander at the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, CA before relocating to Fort Leonard Wood, MO and serving as a Platoon Sergeant in Bravo Company, 169th Engineer Battalion. He was assigned to the 3d Cavalry Regiment in March of 2012.

His military education includes the Army Combat Engineer Basic Course, Basic Airborne Course, Team Leader Course, Warrior Leader Course, Advance Leaders Course, and Senior Leaders Course.

Morris' awards include the Bronze Star Medal, Purple Heart Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal with three oak leaf clusters, Army Achievement Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Valorous Unit Award, Meritorious Unit Citation, Army Good Conduct Medal (6th award), the National Defense Service Medal, Afghanistan Campaign Medal, Iraqi Campaign Medal with Campaign Star, the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, Korea Deployment Service Medal, Non-Commissioned Officer Professional Development Ribbon, Army Service Ribbon, Overseas Service Ribbon, and NATO Medal.

He is survived by his mother Ilsa Laidley, his brother Marlon Laidley, and his daughter Ariana Morris.

## **POLITICIANS REFUSE TO HALT THE BLOODSHED**

**THE TROOPS HAVE THE POWER TO STOP THE  
WAR**

**“Kunduz Is Highly Insecure Right  
Now”**

**“The Government Has No Control In  
Most Places”**

Jan. 5, 2015 By Margherita Stancati, Wall Street Journal [Excerpts]

KUNDUZ, Afghanistan—

President Ashraf Ghani has found a laboratory for his sweeping effort to overhaul Afghanistan's local governments in the northern province of Kunduz, which is beset by an emboldened Taliban insurgency, a thriving drug trade and prowling militias.

Since Mr. Ghani came to office three months ago, his fragile coalition government hasn't been able to agree on the formation of a cabinet. But the infighting in Kabul hasn't

stopped the new administration from a policy experiment aimed at creating clearer lines of responsibility for security in Afghanistan's provinces—starting with Kunduz.

The Afghan president recently fired all top officials in this province on the border with Tajikistan, replacing them with a handpicked team. On his first day in the job as the newly appointed governor, Mohammad Omer Safi acknowledged he faced a challenging task.

"Kunduz is highly insecure right now," said Mr. Safi, wearing a striped silk cape, a sign of officialdom in Afghanistan. "The government has no control in most places."

**During last summer's fighting season, the Taliban moved closer to Kunduz city, the provincial capital, and now effectively surround it, Afghan officials and locals say.**

The insurgency hasn't taken over any district centers, but controls swaths of the province's countryside.

Illegal armed groups loyal to local power brokers are also a threat to security. Originally backed by Kabul to counter a resurgent Taliban in 2008, the militias are now beyond the government's control and their predatory behavior has alienated local populations.

**"Disarming the militias should be the top priority for the new government in Kunduz," said a tribal elder in Kunduz city who didn't want to be named.**

**"It's because of them that people join the Taliban."**

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## Resistance Action

1, 04, 2015 OUTLOOK

An Afghan official says insurgents killed five policemen, including their commander, in the volatile eastern province of Logar, a day after four policemen who were captured in the same region were found dead.

Din Mohammad Darwesh, spokesman for the provincial governor, says insurgents ambushed the five men early today in Baraki Barak district, where the Taliban launch frequent attacks on government security forces.

Insurgents had captured four policemen from neighboring Wardak province yesterday. Their bodies were found near the provincial capital Pul-i-Alam hours later, he said.

<p><b>IF YOU DON'T LIKE THE RESISTANCE END THE OCCUPATION</b></p>
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## SOMALIA WAR REPORTS

### Insurgents Car Bomb Regime “Elite” Convoy



A car bomb attack targeted a moving convoy of Somalia's U.S.-trained elite forces, at dusk in Mogadishu, Somalia, Jan. 4, 2015. The car bomber blew himself up near the convoy of elite "Alpha Group" troops on the airport road in Mogadishu, killing at least four. (AP Photo/Farah Abdi Warsameh)

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## FORWARD OBSERVATIONS



**“At a time like this, scorching irony, not convincing argument, is needed. Oh had I the ability, and could reach the nation’s ear, I would, pour out a fiery stream of biting ridicule, blasting reproach, withering sarcasm, and stern rebuke.**

**“For it is not light that is needed, but fire; it is not the gentle shower, but thunder.**

**“We need the storm, the whirlwind, and the earthquake.”**

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

**Frederick Douglass, 1852**

**People do not make revolutions eagerly any more than they do war. There is this difference, however, that in war compulsion plays the decisive role, in revolution there is no compulsion except that of circumstances.**

**A revolution takes place only when there is no other way out. And the insurrection, which rises above a revolution like a peak in the mountain chain of its events, can be no more evoked at will than the revolution as a whole. The masses advance and retreat several times before they make up their minds to the final assault.**

**-- Leon Trotsky; The History of the Russian Revolution**

**“The Objective Meaning Of  
Revolution Is The Struggle For  
State Power For The Purpose Of  
Reconstructing Antiquated Social  
Relations”**

**The State Is “The Greatest Means Of  
Organising, Disorganizing, And Re-  
Organizing Social Relations”**

**“Democracy, As The Party Of The  
Proletariat, Naturally Seeks The**

# Political Supremacy Of The Working Class”

Excerpts from *Foreword to Karl Marx, Parizhskaya Kommuna* by Leon Trotsky  
(December 1905)

## The State And The Struggle For Power

A revolution is an open contest of social forces in the struggle for power.

The popular masses rise up, driven by vital elementary motives and interests, and frequently have no awareness of the movement’s goals or the paths it will take: one party inscribes ‘right and justice’ on its banner, another ‘order’; the ‘heroes’ of the revolution are either impelled by a sense of ‘duty’ or carried away by ambition; the army’s behaviour is determined by unquestioning discipline, by a fear that consumes discipline, or else by revolutionary insight that overcomes both discipline and fear.

Enthusiasm, self-interest, habit, bold flights of thought, superstition and self-sacrifice — thousands of different feelings, ideas, attitudes, talents, and passions are swept into and swallowed up by a mighty whirlpool in which they either perish or rise to new heights.

But the objective meaning of revolution is the struggle for state power for the purpose of reconstructing antiquated social relations.

The state is no end in itself.

It is only a working machine in the hands of the ruling social forces.

Like any machine, the state has its motive power, its mechanisms of transmission, and its working parts.

The motive power is class interest; its mechanisms are agitation, the press, the propaganda of churches and schools, parties, street meetings, petitions and uprisings.

Finally, the executive mechanism is the administration together with the police, courts and prisons, and the army.

The state is no end in itself.

It is, however, the greatest means of organising, disorganizing, and re-organizing social relations.

Depending upon whose hands control it, it can be either a lever for profound transformation or an instrument of organised stagnation.

Democracy, as the party of the proletariat, naturally seeks the political supremacy of the working class.



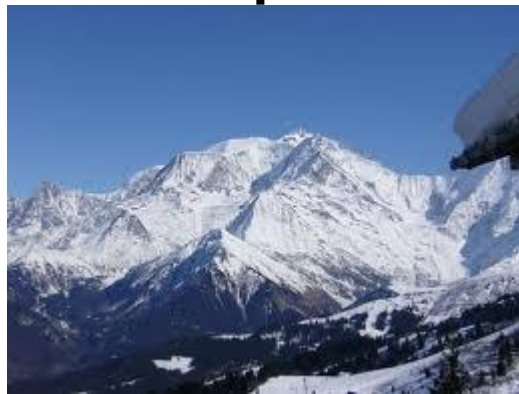
The proletariat grows and becomes strong together with the growth of capitalism.

In this sense, growth of capitalism is also the development of the proletariat in the direction of its own dictatorship.

However, the day and the hour when power will pass into the hands of the working class do not directly depend upon the level of the productive forces, but rather upon the relations of class struggle, the international situation, and finally, upon a number of subjective factors that include tradition, initiative, and readiness for the fight.

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



Mont Blanc

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

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

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

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



## DO YOU HAVE A FRIEND OR RELATIVE IN THE MILITARY?



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

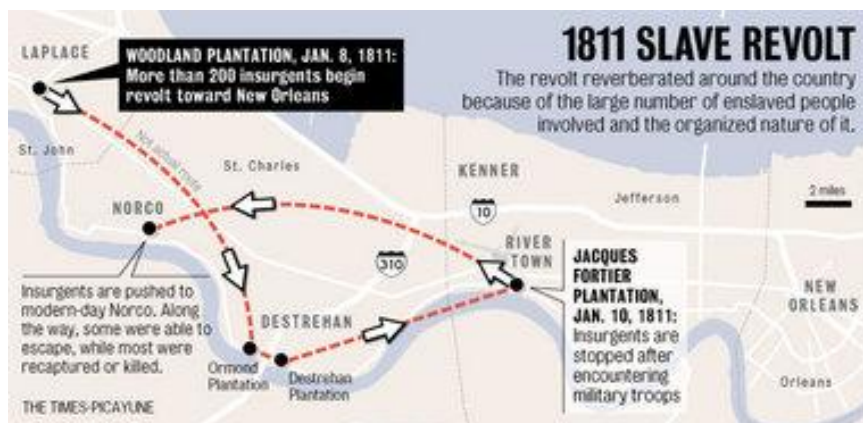
## ANNIVERSARIES

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

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But their dreams of freedom were not to be realized.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## **CLASS WAR REPORTS**

# **San Francisco Police Kill Man Holding A BB Gun: Suicidal Waistband Mental Illness Has Spread To White Men! “He Allegedly Pulled The Gun From His Waistband” [See Next Article]**

Jan. 5, 2015 by —Zusha Elinson, Wall Street Journal

Investigators are probing a fatal shooting by San Francisco police of a man carrying a BB gun on Sunday.

**The 32-year-old white man was shot outside a city police station Sunday evening by two sergeants after he allegedly pulled the gun from his waistband, police said.**

A spokesman for the San Francisco Police Department said that the barrel of the air pistol didn’t have an orange tip, an indication that the gun isn’t a deadly weapon.

**MORE:**

# **There Is A Bizarre Urge Among Young, Unarmed Black Men To Provoke Their Own Murder By ‘Reaching For Their Waistbands’” “If Police Accounts Are To Be Believed, This Compulsion Only Exists Among Young Black Men”**

November 28-30, 2014 by JOHN ESKOW, CounterPunch

If police accounts are to be believed, there is a bizarre urge among young, unarmed black men to provoke their own murder by “reaching for their waistbands” when cops are aiming service revolvers at them.

**Just this week we heard Officer Darren Wilson claim that one of the reasons he killed Michael Brown was that the young man “reached for his waistband,” and – in what I guess was just an incredibly weird coincidence – we heard Cleveland police claim they killed a 12-year-old kid with a toy gun because he also “reached for his waistband.”**

But this odd compulsion is not a new one.

In 2011, fully half of all the young black men shot by LA cops were cut down because—again, if police accounts are to be believed – they too were “reaching for their waistbands.”

The epidemic also spread to Houston, where multiple police accounts cite the same excuse.

Oscar Grant, the young man killed by Oakland cops on a subway platform – and the subject of the movie “Fruitvale Station”—was shot for the exact same reason.

If police accounts are to be believed, this compulsion only exists among young black men.

I have been approached by angry or frustrated cops several times in my life – twice as an angry young protestor, eager to defy them – and have never felt even the slightest urge to reach for my waistband.

Maybe white skin contains a protein that protects against this terrible compulsion?

And exactly what is it that these dead young men were hoping to find in those waistbands?

Given the Cosby-condemned fashion of wearing saggy jeans, these kids have to reach pretty far down to reach their waistbands--a posture which would leave them completely defenseless against an armed cop.

What a powerful compulsion this must be!

I've spent a good amount of time on police ridearounds in New Orleans. If you want to see young black men, New Orleans at 3 AM is a good place to do so.

I remember one night as my cop hosts were rolling up slowly on a kid they suspected of a robbery: no shirt, Saints cap, saggy jeans exposing his boxer shorts. The kid sauntered on with an exaggerated cool: he knew the cops were watching him, and the cops knew that he knew. One of the cops poked my elbow, chuckled, and said: "Watch this. That kid's gonna break." "When?" I asked. "The second he reaches down to hitch up his drawers." As I watched, another cop counted down: "Three seconds to drawa--hitchin'. Two...one..."

At just that second, the kid reached down, hitched up his drawas, and "broke"--took off sprinting down an alley. They pursued him for a while, then lost interest.

It was the only time I ever saw any gesture that was even vaguely waistband-related, and the kid only did it so that he could run without being tripped by his low-slung Levis.

Two weeks later, one of the cops in that squad car -- a funny guy, a seemingly decent guy, you would've liked him -- was briefly suspended, pending the investigation of an "incident" in which he shot and killed a young black man in the black man's own back yard.

The kid had reached for his waistband, if police accounts are to be believed.

My old squad-car host was cleared in a few days and returned to duty.

This has gone on far too long.

I am going to take my own mixed-race son to a neurologist today, if not sooner, to have him checked for traces of this horrible Waistband-Reaching Syndrome.

I'm concerned that, one day, it could get him killed...

...if police accounts are to be believed.

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## **Buffalo Cop Cariol Horne Loses Job And Pension After She Tries To Stop Buffalo Officer Gregory**



**Kwiatkowski From Choking A  
Suspect:  
“Kwiatkowski Then Turned And  
Punched Horne In The Face”  
“She Needed The Bridge Of Her Nose  
Replaced After The Blow”**



Cariol Horne



Worthless Piece Of Shit Gregory Kwiatkowski

December 22, 2014 By VICE News

**In Buffalo, New York a former police officer is fighting for her pension after being fired from the city's police department for interfering with another officer she reports was abusing an arrested suspect.**

**Cariol Horne was fired from the force in 2006 and charged with obstructing another cop during an arrest over a domestic dispute, ABC 7 reported last week.**

Horne claims that fellow Buffalo officer Gregory Kwiatkowski was abusing a suspect who had already been placed under arrest in handcuffs.

"He was handcuffed in the front and he was sideways and being punched in the face by Gregory Kwiatkowski," explained Horne.

Horne said she intervened when she saw Kwiatowski begin to choke the man. "I'm like, 'Greg! You're choking him,' because I thought whatever happened in the house he was still upset about so when he didn't stop choking him I just grabbed his arm from around Neal Mack's neck," said Horne.

ABC reported that Kwiatkowski then turned and punched Horne in the face. She said she needed the bridge of her nose replaced after the blow.

The obstruction charge against Horne stated that she "jump(ed) on officer Kwiatkowski's back and/or (struck) him with her hands."

However, in his own testimony, Kwiatkowski said, "she never got on top of me."

Horne, a mother of five, has lost every appeal to date but continues to seek a pension for her 19 years of police service. The City of Buffalo Common Council passed the case to the New York State retirement system to be reviewed.

**Meanwhile, ABC noted that Kwiatkowski later was forced into retirement following two separate incidents, one in which he punched another officer while off duty, another in which he choked a fellow officer while on the clock.**

**In May of this year, he was indicted, along with two other officers, on charges of federal civil rights violations towards black teen suspects.**

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# **Texans Openly Carrying Firearms Watch And Film Police Activity: "The Police Department In Arlington Is Out Of Control And**

**Keeps Wrongfully Arresting  
People For Doing Things That Are  
Well Within Their Rights”  
Citizens “Gathering In The Approach  
To DUI Checkpoints And Speed  
Traps To Warn Motorists Of The  
Police”  
“Some Cop-Watchers Even Wear  
Police Hats With Pig Ears Attached  
As They Follow Officers”**

Jacob Cordova, 27, is the latest activist to be jailed for their activities. Cordova, an Air Force veteran who sports a Ron Paul “rEVOLution” tattoo on his right arm and flashes a peace sign in his Facebook photos, was on patrol last Saturday as a part of the Tarrant County Peaceful Streets Project when, according a two-minute video of the event, he was arrested.

04 January 15 By Brandy Zadrozny, The Daily Beast

**On any given night in Arlington, Texas [population 380,000], a group of open-carry activists turned self-appointed cop-watchers can be found walking by the side of the road, in safety-yellow reflector vests with cameras pointed at police.**

**They carry “FILM THE POLICE” signs, and sometimes, in a habit that’s become of increasing concern to the officers being watched, they’re carrying guns of their own.**

These armed activists’ mission—to hold the police accountable by recording every interaction—has found new meaning in light of recent deaths of unarmed citizens like Mike Brown and Eric Garner.

Indeed, members of the Texas group have adopted the “Hands Up, Don’t Shoot” cry popularized during protests of the men’s deaths.

The group is led in part by Kory Watkins, an Olive Garden bartender trainer and a bandwagon activist who also presides over Open Carry Tarrant County (OCTC).

(He's also the host of Open Carry Cop Watch, an Internet radio show that's launching this week.)

**Chasing leads from police scanners, members of OCTC and a local faction known as Cop Block—another loosely organized group of anti-law enforcement libertarian-leaners — have been gathering in the approach to DUI checkpoints and speed traps to warn motorists of the police presence, responding in real time with cops to 911 calls, making impromptu stops to film strangers' traffic violations, all while trolling the police they observe.**

(During the heckling, bacon references abound, and some cop-watchers even wear police hats with pig ears attached as they follow officers.)

According to Watkins, who often carries his AK-47 while cop-watching, the group makes as many as 20 stops a session, depending on the night.

Cop-watching—the practice of observing and documenting police interactions to try to reduce brutality and civil-rights violations—was started by the Black Panther Party in Oakland in the 1960s.

Panthers carrying shotguns or wearing pistols on their hips would hit the streets with law books and watch the police to demand accountability.

The open carrying of guns was perfectly legal then, though laws were soon enacted to restrict the practice, due in large part to the Panthers' enthusiastic exercising of their rights.

Today, cop-watching is back, mostly in response to killings of unarmed citizens by police and controversial policies like New York City's stop-and-frisk. Many cop-watch organizations like to tout the Black Panthers' origin story, but due to laws or common sense, no longer arm themselves. "Today, our cameras are our weapons," New York City's People's Justice says on its site.

Not so much in Texas.

According to the Arlington Police Department, cop-watching has been going on in that city for about a year.

Though early interactions were uneventful—Sgt. Jeffrey Houston told The Daily Beast both the filming of police and the open carry of firearms are "a constitutional right that the department supports"—recently, the cop-watches have been escalating in hostility and frequency and several members have been arrested.

**"The police department in Arlington is out of control and keeps wrongfully arresting people for doing things that are well within their rights," Watkins said in part of a statement provided to The Daily Beast. "It's wasting taxpayer money and it's violating the rights of the people."**

**Jacob Cordova, 27, is the latest activist to be jailed for their activities. Cordova, an Air Force veteran who sports a Ron Paul "rEVOLution" tattoo on his right arm and flashes a peace sign in his Facebook photos, was on patrol last Saturday as a part**

**of the Tarrant County Peaceful Streets Project when, according a two-minute video of the event, he was arrested.**

“(For) a pre-1899 black powder pistol, which isn’t against the law. I want them to,” he says as two cops approach.

The arresting officer says, “You’re not allowed to have a firearm. I’ve asked you to put it up.” Though the gun is actually legal in Texas, which allows the open carry of long guns and certain antique revolvers, Cordova was taken into custody and charged with the misdemeanor of interfering with public duties.

According to police, Cordova drove up to a traffic stop, got out of his car, and began yelling at officers and pulling up his vest to show them he was armed.

“When you see somebody being aggressive, interfering with a stop, and armed with a deadly weapon, the officer can’t just ignore that,” Sgt. Houston said.

Open-carry activists are known for baiting cops into on-camera arguments about the Second Amendment and state laws.

And Cordova has had his share of run-ins with authorities, including an ill-advised attempt to issue a citizen’s arrest for a police officer for double parking.

Arlington police say they’re gotten used to open-carry activists, and even the biggest firebrands among the cop-watch crowd. “It’s the combination that creates an enhanced threat to officer safety,” said Tiara Richard, a spokeswoman for the Arlington Police Department.

Cordova refused to comment on the officer’s allegations—he and others in the group are reluctant to talk with reporters about Cordova’s arrest or their cop-watching activities—but wrote in a Facebook chat with me, “What you see on the video is what you get.” The posted video, however, starts conveniently just before the officers arrest him and leaves out any possible inciting incident by Cordova.

Cordova’s arrest was the second of the night for the cop-watch gang. The first was 26-year-old Pablo Frias, who showed up to record as police responded to a 911 call for a woman had been threatened with a rifle. According to police, Frias got into a disagreement with a bystander at the scene. “Officers had to go stop an elderly lady from being assaulted,” Sgt. Houston said. Frias—who was arrested in 2013 for interfering with public duties and public intoxication—was not carrying a gun at the time.

In September, Watkins; his wife, Janie Lucero; and Joseph Tye, a leader of Texas Cop Block, were arrested on charges related to interfering with a traffic stop. Later, Lucero posted photos online of bruises to her arms, alleging she’d been manhandled by police.

The ratcheting cop-watches and arrests come at a time of anti-police sentiment and heightened concern over officers’ safety. An Arlington PD spokesman noted that in the last fortnight, two New York officers were shot dead in their car, two Los Angeles officers were shot at as they responded to a call, and an officer in Florida was shot and killed responding to a noise complaint.

"It's a real threat," Sgt. Houston said.

"We don't mind them cop-watching. Just leave your guns in the car. Leave your guns at home," Lt. Christopher Cook told the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

But such a bargain seems unlikely.

Certified letters from the Arlington Police Department requesting a meeting with the cop-watch and open-carry groups have been denied and ignored.

**Responding to Cordova's arrest, cop-watch leader Watkins posted a video doubling down: You disobey the oath that you took and you kidnap and harass citizens who are well within their rights and this is what you get: pissed off patriots. And it ain't going anywhere."**

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## DANGER: CAPITALISTS AT WORK



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## OCCUPATION PALESTINE

# Occupation Forces Open Fire On Palestinian Workers, For No Apparent Reason, As Usual

1-2-2015 PIC

NABLUS -- The Israeli occupation forces (IOF) on Thursday afternoon opened fire at two Palestinian workmen and seriously wounded one of them as they reached the crossroads of Burin village, south of Nablus city.

Eyewitnesses told the Palestinian Information Center (PIC) that a Palestinian workman suffered multiple bullet injuries during the gunfire attack, adding that the men were en route from their workplace in the 1948 occupied lands to their homes.

The wounded man was rushed to an Israeli hospital in the occupied territories to receive urgent treatment, while the other managed to escape with his life.

Still no information is available about the identities of the workmen or the reason behind the shooting incident.

Meanwhile, the IOF took a Palestinian young man prisoner at Hawwara military checkpoint, south of Nablus.

The PIC was told that Israeli soldiers violently rounded up the young man during his participation in a peaceful protest near the checkpoint.

The young man was taken handcuffed and blindfolded aboard a military vehicle to an interrogation center, according to eyewitnesses.

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## More Zionists Attack Palestinians South Of Jenin

1-2-2015 PIC

JENIN -- A group of Jewish settlers attacked at dawn Friday Palestinian vehicles traveling on Jenin-Nablus road near the junction of Jaba village south of Jenin.

Around 12 vehicles carrying settlers stormed today the evacuated settlement of Tarsleh and blocked Jenin-Nablus road under military protection.

**The settlers spread amongst nearby olive trees and embarked on attacking and stoning the passing Palestinian cars in the presence of Israeli soldiers, eyewitnesses said.**

During the attack, the settlers chanted racist slurs against the Palestinians.



Meanwhile, Israeli media sources claimed that three Molotov cocktails were thrown overnight at a home appropriated by settlers in Ras Amoud neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem.

The sources said that Palestinian young men threw three Molotov cocktails at the house, with no reported injuries.

To check out what life is like under a murderous military occupation commanded by foreign terrorists, go to:

<http://www.maannews.net/eng/Default.aspx> and  
<http://www.palestinemonitor.org/list.php?id=ej898ra7yff0ukmf16>

The occupied nation is Palestine. The foreign terrorists call themselves "Israeli."

## **DANGER: POLITICIANS AT WORK**



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# Sixty-Four Unskilled Workers Report For New Jobs In Washington, D.C Earning A First-Year Salary Of \$174,000



Photo: Chip Somodevilla/Getty Images

04 January 14 By Andy Borowitz, The Borowitz Report

Sixty-four unskilled workers will report to new jobs in Washington, D.C. on Tuesday as part of a federal jobs program that provides employment for people unable to find productive work elsewhere.

The new hires, who have no talents or abilities that would make them employable in most workplaces, will be earning a first-year salary of \$174,000.

For that sum, the new employees will be expected to work a hundred and thirty-seven days a year, leaving them with two hundred and twenty-eight days of vacation.

Some critics have blasted the federal jobs program as too expensive, noting that the workers were chosen last November in a bloated and wasteful selection process that cost the nation nearly four billion dollars.

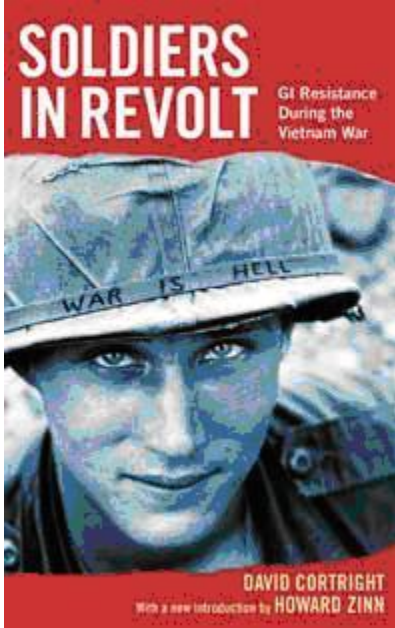
But Davis Logsdon, a University of Minnesota economics professor who specializes in labor issues, said that the program is necessary to provide work “for people who honestly cannot find employment anywhere else.”

“Expensive as this program is, it is much better to have these people in jobs than out on the street,” he said.

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