

Military Resistance 13D2



Oxnard, Calif., Police Get Gun And Skull Tattoos When They Shoot Someone:

“A Former Oxnard Police Officer Is Blowing The Whistle”

He Told American Justice “That If Smoke Is Added To The Tattoo, Coming Out Of The Barrel, Then The Shooting Was Fatal”

Mar 31, 2015 by Shaun King, Daily Kos & October 07, 2014 BY RAUL HERNANDEZ, American Justice Notebook [Excerpts]

At 1 AM this past Saturday, Meagan Hockaday, a 26-year-old African-American mother of three, was shot and killed by an Oxnard, California, police officer after he arrived at her home to check out a reported domestic dispute. A knife was found near Hockaday's

body, but it's unclear why lethal force was used on a mother with her children present in her own home.



Meagan Hockaday and Alfonso Limon - both shot to death by Oxnard Police

The shooting death of Hockaday must, though, be viewed in context with the sordid history of the Oxnard, California, police department.

Less than a year ago, the city of Oxnard was forced to pay a record \$6.7 million to the family of Alfonso Limon, an innocent man who was shot 16 to 21 times by Oxnard police as he was walking home from a high school gym.

They claimed to mistakenly believe him to be a suspect in another crime. He wasn't. He was completely unarmed and just a few dozen feet away from his front door.

As far back as 2001, the Los Angeles Times detailed how police in Oxnard, a city with just 170,000 people, had killed more people that year than cities 22 times its size.

During that year, a concerned mother called 911 because she was afraid her depressed son, Robert Jones, would harm himself. Jones was cowering in a closet when police shot and killed him, and the city later paid the family \$1.5 million for the "mistake."

Now, a former Oxnard police officer is blowing the whistle on a sick practice of officers in the department proudly "earning" tattoos every time they shoot and kill people while on duty:

October 07, 2014 BY RAUL HERNANDEZ, American Justice Notebook:

"The former Oxnard police officer who recently left the department said he saw the tattoos on the officers. He made a drawing of what the "shooting" tattoo looks like. He said the tattoos were probably purchased from a tattoo shop in Port Hueneme because that is where Oxnard officers go to get tattooed.

"The former Oxnard police officer also provided the names of seven Oxnard officers and two retired officers who allegedly had the tattoos. The nine names also included two

officers who are currently commanders at the Oxnard Police Department. One is a watch commander.

“The former Oxnard officer told American Justice that if smoke is added to the tattoo, coming out of the barrel, then the shooting was fatal. He said the tattoos are “earned” by officers involved in shootings.

MORE:

Cop Kills Man “As He Laid Face Down On The Ground In The Snow, Unarmed”

“Nothing Can Be Seen In Either Of Kassick’s Hands, Nor Does He Point Or Direct Anything Toward Officer Mearkl”

March 25, 2015 By Cassandra Fairbanks, TheFreeThoughtProject

Harrisburg, PA– Hummelstown police Officer, Lisa J. Mearkle was charged with criminal homicide on Tuesday in the shooting death of 59-year-old David Kassick on February 2.

Mearkle shot Kassick as he laid face down on the ground in the snow, unarmed, during a routine traffic stop gone awry.

Mearkle had attempted to pull Kassick over for an expired inspection sticker, but the situation escalated when Kassick attempted to flee from the officer.

Eventually Mearkle caught up to the motorist close to his sister’s home where he was staying, but Kassick got out of the vehicle and fled on foot. As he was attempting to run away, he was incapacitated by the officer’s taser which she held in her left hand.

With her right hand, she unnecessarily pulled out her service gun and shot the unarmed man twice in the back as he lay face-down on the ground.

The 36-year-old officer claims that she shot the unarmed man because he would not show his hands and she was concerned he may have been reaching in his jacket for a weapon, but the recording from the deployed taser paints a different picture.

District Attorney Ed Marsico has stated that it appeared from the recording that Kassick was simply trying to remove the stun gun probes from his back before his life was taken.

“At the time Officer Mearkle fires both rounds from her pistol, the video clearly depicts Kassick lying on the snow covered lawn with his face toward the ground, furthermore, at the time the rounds are fired nothing can be seen in either of Kassick’s hands, nor does he point or direct anything toward Officer Mearkle,” the arrest affidavit reads.

A syringe was found near his body, and there were unspecified drugs as well as alcohol in his system when he died. His family has admitted that he has struggled with addiction, a personal problem which should not have cost him his life.

“Mr. Kassick is now dead as a result of a traffic stop, a routine traffic stop,” one of the family’s attorneys, Christopher Slusser, told the press.

“He should not be dead. He should not have died as a result of that traffic stop. And the manner in which he was shot — you can infer from that what you will.”

Mearkle is currently free on \$250,000 bail. She faces potential charges ranging from misdemeanor involuntary manslaughter to felony first-degree murder depending on what the prosecution decides when she is formally arraigned.

MORE:

2 Nevada Inmates Were Handcuffed When Guard Shot Them: One Dead “From Multiple Gunshot Wounds To The Head, Neck, Chest And Arms” “Andrew Jay Arevalo Was Also Handcuffed And ‘Miraculously Survived Three Shotgun Blasts To The Face’”

26 March 15 By Ken Ritter, Associated Press

A Nevada prison inmate was handcuffed when was shot and killed by a guard last November, according to a lawyer who said Wednesday that her client was wounded in the same shooting but survived.

Carlos Manuel Perez Jr. was slain with his hands cuffed behind his back, attorney Alexis Plunkett said.

Inmate Andrew Jay Arevalo was also handcuffed and “miraculously survived three shotgun blasts to the face,” Plunkett said.

“This is what I clearly consider to be an excessive use of force,” she said in an email to The Associated Press. Plunkett said she represents Arevalo, not Perez, and plans to sue the guard, prison officials and the state.

“This is a terribly tragic and completely unnecessary shooting,” Plunkett said.

Clark County Coroner Michael Murphy said Wednesday that he ruled Perez's death a homicide from multiple gunshot wounds to the head, neck, chest and arms.

Murphy noted his ruling meant Perez, 28, died at the hands of another person. It didn't establish fault.

Nevada prisons chief Greg Cox said in a statement issued after the coroner's ruling became public that Arevalo and Perez were fighting when a guard at High Desert State Prison opened fire.

Policy and procedure were followed in contacting the coroner, Las Vegas police and the prisons inspector general, Cox said.

The Department of Corrections director didn't mention handcuffs and didn't identify the guard.

But he said the shooter was one of three correctional officers who remain on administrative leave pending completion of a Nevada Department of Investigations report and a review by the state attorney general's office.

Patty Cafferata, spokeswoman for state Attorney General Adam Laxalt, said the case will be evaluated and appropriate action will be taken. Laxalt's office also could be called on to defend the state in wrongful-death and excessive-force lawsuits.

A spokeswoman for Gov. Brian Sandoval referred questions about the case to Cox.

Perez and Arevalo were being housed separately in a disciplinary wing where inmates are handcuffed behind their backs when they are outside their cells, and no more than one inmate is usually allowed out of a cell at the same time, Plunkett said.

“Procedure was followed because Perez and my client were both handcuffed,” the attorney said. “But procedure was not followed because they were out of their individual cells at the same time.

“Obviously, in light of the shooting, the procedural violation is the least of the issues.”

Plunkett said she has talked with an attorney for Perez's family. But she declined to identify the attorney.

Deputy Clark County Public Defender Claudia Romney represented Perez when he pleaded guilty in December 2012 in Las Vegas to battery causing substantial bodily harm, but she doesn't represent him now.

Records show that Perez was sentenced in February 2013 to 18 months to four years in prison. Police said he hit a man in the head with a two-by-four piece of lumber while man was walking with his daughter and son on a downtown Las Vegas street.

Perez was previously convicted of felony domestic battery for choking his girlfriend nine months after their baby girl was born. He was sentenced in May 2010 to one to three years in state prison.

Arevalo, 24, pleaded guilty in June 2013 in Las Vegas to burglary and was sentenced in August 2013 to two to six years in prison.

Prisons officials issued a 78-word statement the day after Perez died saying he had been in prison since March 2013, that an autopsy and investigation would be conducted, and that no further details about his death were available at that time.

The statement didn't say Perez had been shot or that Arevalo had been wounded.

At the state Legislature in Carson City, elected officials were surprised Wednesday to learn that a prison guard shot and killed an inmate a full 19 weeks earlier.

Assemblyman Ira Hansen, R-Sparks, chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, said it was the first he heard of the case.

Assemblyman James Ohrenschall, D-Las Vegas, a committee member, said he wanted to know what happened.

"There needs to be more of an investigation," said Assemblywoman Marilyn Kirkpatrick, the Democratic Assembly floor leader.

MORE:

Los Angeles Police Arrange For Mexican Mafia Leader To Attend Dinner For The Entertainment Of Wealthy Business Executives: "Enriquez Was Led To A Couch To Sign Copies Of The Biography Written About His Life"



Former Mexican Mafia shot-caller Rene “Boxer” Enriquez was convicted of killing a woman and a man in 1989. Bob Chamberlin / Los Angeles Times

March 24, 2015 By Kate Mather, Los Angeles Times & March 25, 2015 by Jonathan Turley, jonathanturley.org [Excerpts

Los Angeles police commissioners are expected to discuss Tuesday their inspector general's investigation into a controversial private meeting the LAPD arranged between an elite group of business executives and a former shot-caller for the Mexican Mafia.

The Los Angeles Police Department spent \$22,000 (and had 38 LAPD employees work 320 hours) to bring Rene “Boxer” Enriquez, the infamous ex-Mexican Mafia leader, to an exclusive dinner for private executives.

He was featured as a secret, surprise speaker for the well-heeled group called the Young Presidents’ Organization, which describes itself as “the world’s premier peer network of chief executives and business leaders.”

Making things worse was the use of an invalid prior order to justify the excursion of “Boxer” Enriquez to entertain the wealthy patrons.

The invitation for the dinner promised a once in a lifetime opportunity for the audience to hear a surprise guest and that attendees would be “amazed, shocked, blown away and maybe even a little scared.”

Strangely, a commanding officer at LAPD characterized the event as a law enforcement training session when he asked for approval of the event.

The visit required a massive amount of administrative personnel and time, including a police helicopter to scout his route to the building and SWAT officers who secured the area.

Four LAPD officers attended the event with the 175 wealthy diners as well as 10 other “high-ranking law enforcement executives” from other agencies. The audience was thrilled when Enriquez was first shown in silhouette behind a curtain as a voice built up excitement.

The curtain was then raised to show Enriquez in a black business suit, with his hands cuffed to waist chains and his legs in shackles.”

At the end of his presentation, the report said, the audience adjourned for a buffet dinner. Enriquez was led to a couch where guests were allowed to join him, two at a time, for him to sign copies of the biography written about his life. Three LAPD officers stood guard.

A source familiar with the situation said a high-ranking department official would be a focus of the inquiry: Deputy Chief Michael Downing, a well-regarded 32-year LAPD veteran who heads the counter-terrorism and special operations bureau.

MILITARY NEWS

“Operation Decisive Storm Has Nothing To Do With Supporting The Legitimacy Of A Political Process In Yemen”

“Its Goal Is To Maintain Authoritarian Governance In The Region By Repressing The Forces That Threaten To Undo The Status Quo”

March 30, 2015 by John M. Willis, Middle East Research and Information Project

On the night of March 25 one hundred Saudi warplanes bombed strategic targets inside Yemen under the control of the Houthi rebels.

A number of countries—the other Gulf Cooperative Council (GCC) members minus Oman, as well as Egypt, Jordan, Sudan, Morocco and Pakistan—joined the effort either directly or in support capacities.

Although the Houthis have been in control of the Yemeni capital Sanaa and the central government since September 2014, it was the flight of president ‘Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi to Aden and the subsequent Houthi attack on the southern city that constituted the breaking point for Saudi Arabia and the GCC.

Thus began what Riyadh has dubbed Operation Decisive Storm ('Asifat al-Hazm), a military assault that has already caused considerable destruction in Sanaa and elsewhere, and incurred dozens of casualties both military and civilian.

Saudi ambassador to the United States Adel al-Jubair described the air campaign as defending the legitimate Yemeni government led by Hadi, who replaced president 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih as part of GCC-brokered political arrangement in 2011. Hadi's government, Jubair contended, "has agreed to a process that is supported by the international community, that is enshrined in several United Nations Security Council resolutions that calls for all Yemeni parties to take a certain path that would lead them from where they were to a new state with a new constitution and elections and checks and balances and so forth."

He referred to the Houthis as "spoilers" of this process, who refused to "become legitimate players in Yemeni politics," and who will not be allowed to take over the country.

Jubair's remarks on the legitimacy of the government were remarkable for several reasons, not least of which was the absence of any mention of the Yemeni people.

The Houthis' refusal to negotiate a political settlement in Riyadh has indeed disrupted the kingdom's attempt to revive the original and problematic GCC initiative and National Dialogue Conference that was to resolve Yemen's deep political divisions.

As Stacey Philbrick Yadav and Sheila Carapico have argued, "given the GCC monarchies' interest in stability in the most restive quarter of the Arabian Peninsula, the agreement contained a number of provisions to undermine populist demands for a democratic transition."

It is no wonder then that the Houthis saw little possibility of addressing their concerns in a Saudi-sponsored conference that seemed to have as its goal the restoration of the political status quo.

Yet Operation Decisive Storm is not merely about Yemen's internal politics. It is emblematic of a broader political transformation—one that both has historical parallels and is strikingly new.

For many, the assault raises the specter of a proxy war between Iran and Saudi Arabia, executed by a coalition of Sunni states and Iran's Shi'i proxies.

Indeed, the forces aligned against the Houthis are Sunni-majority countries. As many analysts have noted, however, sectarianism obfuscates the political context of the Yemeni crisis rather than clarifying it.

For those with longer historical memories, this military campaign suggests a previous proxy war between Gamal Abdel Nasser's Egypt and Saudi Arabia, when both countries intervened in the Yemeni civil war (1962-1967) to support the Yemeni republicans, on the one hand, and the Yemeni monarchy, on the other. In that conflict, the Saudis backed the deposed Zaydi imam while Egyptian troops fought on the side of the "free officers." Although the republican officers prevailed, Egypt suffered a kind of defeat, and Saudi Arabia ultimately extended its hegemony over what was then North Yemen.

A closer historical analogy might be the Iranian, Jordanian and British intervention in Oman against the rebellion of the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO) in the 1960s and 1970s. In that case an alliance of conservative monarchies joined forces to support the Omani sultanate against popular forces that had threatened to spread into the greater Persian Gulf. While the Houthis in no way resemble the leftist PFLO in ideology or revolutionary practice, the forces gathered against them have a great deal in common. Namely, they are all part of a counter-revolutionary front that has expanded beyond the GCC to include other authoritarian regimes.

While not all these countries share the Saudi and GCC paranoia regarding Iran, they do, to varying degrees, fear the spread of ISIS or popular democratic forces. To these regimes, the Houthis represent one of many forces that threaten to undermine the regional order.

The coalition also shares a reliance on Saudi and GCC political and economic support. In Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE have supported the regime of 'Abd al-Fattah al-Sisi politically and financially since he formalized power in 2014. Collectively, they provided Egypt with an estimated \$23 billion in grants, loans, petroleum products and investment in 2014 and a pledge for \$12 billion more in 2015. Sudan's president, Omar al-Bashir, met with King Salman in October 2014 as part of a general rapprochement between the two countries that led to an unspecified aid package from Saudi Arabia.

Both Jordan and Morocco were briefly in discussions to enter the GCC as a part a post-Arab uprising defense strategy intended to ensure dynastic stability in the face of increasing domestic opposition. Although they were ultimately not invited to join, the two monarchies still enjoy the financial support of GCC countries and share a similar commitment to combating the influence of ISIS.

The role of Pakistan is slightly more complex.

Beyond the long history of military ties between the two countries, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif owes his political life to Saudi intervention. The kingdom gave him a comfortable exile in 2000 and again in 2007 (including financing his establishment of a steel mill in Jidda). Since Sharif's election in 2013, the Saudis have continued their support, most recently in April 2014 with an injection of \$1.5 billion in loans into the Pakistani economy to shore up its foreign reserves. In return, the Pakistani military has actively supported the Gulf monarchies:

The recruitment of Pakistani mercenaries for Bahrain's security forces during the height of opposition demonstrations in 2011 was organized by private security firms with close ties to the Pakistani military.

Despite Saudi or even US assertions to the contrary, Operation Decisive Storm has nothing to do with supporting the legitimacy of a political process in Yemen. Its goal is instead to maintain the continuity of authoritarian governance in the region by actively repressing the forces that threaten to undo the status quo.

That this coalition has indiscriminately lumped together ISIS, Iran and the popular democratic movements of the Arab uprisings of 2011 should indicate both its

broader strategic goals and, equally, the dangers to positive political and social change it represents.

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

They treasured up wrath for the time to come.

-- Edward, Earl of Clarendon, 1702, on the growing discontent below that led to the revolutionary overthrow and 1649 beheading of Charles I, King of England.

“Dearer To God Are The Prayers Of The Poor”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RO-6EJW5-vA>

CLASS WAR REPORTS

Strike And Roadblocks In Access Highways And Bridges To Buenos Aires:

**“Workers Didn’t Show To Work.
Factories Are Stopped”**

**“We Decided This Action To Demand
All Workers’ Rights”**

**“We Had Assemblies At The Factory And
We Had A Vote To Join The Strike”**



Panamericana highway, Buenos Aires, Argentina

31 de marzo de 2015, La Izquierda Diario

The roadblock started early this morning, at 5 AM, at Panamericana in front of Lear Corporation.

At the Northern Area in Greater Buenos Aires, militant and left wing unionists and rank-and-file delegates from Lear, Donnelley, Kraft, Pepsico, Stani, Fate and many other factories and companies, alongside with teachers and students, blocked the Panamericana.

At Lear Corporation Factory, militant workers talked to La Izquierda Diario. "This place is where we must be today. This company is a symbol of a tough fight, our fight for reinstatement. That is why former Donnelley's workers joined us here today".

Workers of Lear Corporation were joined by Kraft, Procter & Gamble, Alicorp, teachers from SUTEBA Tigre, students' unions from Philosophy, Sociology and Psychology colleges from Buenos Aires University.

Rubén Matu, Lear workers' delegate said that, at a meeting last Saturday at Madygraf (former Donnelley), "We decided this action to demand all workers' rights. Wages are not profit, that is why we reject the workers' income taxes.

"Today we are in front of Lear Corporation factory to demand the reinstatement of dismissed workers; and we are demanding also MadyGraf (former Donnelley) expropriation. These three are the main struggles at the Northern Area today, and these are our demands at the national strike."

About Lear corporation, Matu said: "We know the factory isn't working as usual, and we don't think workers will show to work today. Workers have decided to support the strike, the highway is empty, and there are no buses; workers didn't show to work. Factories are stopped".

Javier "Poke" Hermosilla, from shop-steward committee at Kraft, said they are at Panamericana supporting the strike and they are blocking the highway because there a lot of demands that need to be taken in account, not only the income tax.

"In the food industry, we need a contract update, we need to end with labor precarization, and layoffs.

"We had assemblies at the factory and we had a vote to join the strike. We even forced, with these meetings, that the general secretary of the trade union join the strike."

Students And Staff Occupy University Of Amsterdam:

Military Police Attack On Sit-In “Created General Outrage Throughout The University” Protest Against “The Axing Of ‘Unprofitable’ Degrees To Increasingly ‘Flexible’ Labor And Imposed Teaching Standards” Also “Shady Financial Speculation”



David Graeber speaks at Maagdenhuis Amsterdam / Photo: Guido van Nispen / flickr

30 March 2015 by Annastiina Kallius - Willy Sier; LeftEast

At first, it did not seem that the student protests at the University of Amsterdam (UvA) looked very different from the wave of movements against financialization of higher education that have swept over Europe in recent years.

What makes the Maagdenhuis occupation different, and possibly more challenging, however, is the fact that students have been joined by a large number of staff members, including from the – mostly outsourced – support staff.

The demands of the joint movements, the 'New University' and the 'Rethink UvA' campaigns run by UvA students and staff, respectively, explicitly target neoliberal higher education policies in the Netherlands, ranging from the axing of "unprofitable" degrees to increasingly "flexible" labor standards and imposed teaching standards.

The general dissatisfaction is also connected to a complete lack of transparency and democracy in the management of the university, spiced up by shady financial speculation.

Thus far, the movement, demands the radical democratization of the university, has provided students and staff with a strong feeling of community that is ubiquitously absent in other UvA premises.

First, some words about the recent history of the movement.

Long-term grievances of staff and students were ignited in November when big budget cuts targeting the Humanities faculty were announced – these cuts would have led to merging some study programs and the cancellation of other unique programs.

Moreover, the historical building Bungehuis, the home-base of the faculty, was sold as part of the university's real-estate centralization plan (a Dutch real estate company recently announced that the fate of the Bungehuis is to become an elite "Soho House Club" for the entertainment industry).

The Humanities Rally, where the protest "began" quickly expanded to demand the review of the university's financial allocation models and for students and staff to get a say in the management of their faculty.

It quickly became clear that these grievances were shared by other faculties, as well.

The resulting wave of occupations and protests have now continued for more than a month.

In the early morning of February 13 members of The New University movement occupied the Bungehuis, which led to the UvA executive board threatening fine of 100.000 euro per person per day, and finally after 11 days, their eviction by the military police.

The violent scenes from the eviction and the arrest of 45 students and one staff member created general outrage throughout the university, and the ensuing protest march the next day resulted in the occupation of yet another building, the Maagdenhuis.

The Maagdenhuis is not only symbolically significant because it harbours the offices of the university's central board, but also because of a sense of reliving history: the Maagdenhuis resonates among previous generations who occupied the very same building in 1969, when students also protested against authoritarian management structures in the university.

From a historical perspective, the neoliberal policies of UvA do not only reflect the development of the university, but also the steady privatization of other spheres of life in the Netherlands, the most notorious example being the health care system that now requires all residents to hold private health insurance.

Indeed, the university has been engaged in real estate speculation and investment since the early 1990s.

In 1992 the Executive Board of the UvA established the UvA Holding BV, of which the university is the sole shareholder, 'to develop and implement market-oriented activities, namely commercial activities that are not core activities of the university but are directly related to them'. In the meanwhile, more and more management structures of the university have been handed over to external "experts", a bulk of research is financed (and hence influenced by) external grant money, and students have been turned into consumers of the UvA brand and education is increasingly treated as a commodity.

The most obvious, and perhaps the most important, difference of the movement today is the way in which a proportion of the staff, including some cleaners and janitors, joined the students in the struggle, thereby adding an important and heavy-weight critique of the way in which knowledge is produced and commodified.

The academic "celebrity" endorsements by names such as Judith Butler, Jacques Ranciere, Noam Chomsky, Alain Badiou and Etienne Balibar, to name a few, further boosted the confidence of the movement, as did the anarchist anthropologist David Graeber in his guest lecture at the Maagdenhuis.

While such a level of endorsement gave much-needed stamina and self-confidence to the movement, important challenges remain.

Although the protests' clear critique of financialization attracts many, it acts as a deterrent for just as many more, highlighting the fact that people's relationship with neoliberalism is not as straightforward as we might wish – rather, it is a reality to which people are awakening as we are writing these lines.

Indeed, the potential of the movement, says Erella Grassiani, a teacher and researcher of anthropology at the UvA, is to shake off the internalized attitude to close the door of your office and continue with making all the deadlines that you have, and to question the constant feeling of pressure, dissatisfaction and insecurity that are so characteristic of neoliberal higher education.

Also, as Christopher Linden notes, the cultural and academic program that the New University protesters put together every day, remains more interesting and thought-provoking than those offered by the "real" university in a month.

Although the movement faces multiple challenges – from protest fatigue to being coopted by other structures – the change has, already, been monumental.

Find a coffee machine at UvA, and nearby you will find people discussing the occupation – indeed, the protest has trickled down and sparked conversations and debates over what it means to be part of an academic community today.

As Grassiani points out: “We are in a point in time where we actually believe and can imagine the university looking differently. That there is actually a chance that we will be able to do our work differently, that we can have a real say in the way the university, our teaching and research is organized” – emphasizing that the “we” stands for students and staff alike.



Authors Willy Sier (left) and Annastiina Kallius (right) are PhD Candidates at University of Amsterdam, Department of Anthropology.

DANGER: CAPITALISTS AT WORK



OCCUPATION PALESTINE

Heroic Occupiers Fight Palestinian Warehouse Near Jenin

March 29, 2015 WAFA

JENIN, – The Israeli authorities Sunday ordered the construction of a warehouse in the village of Zbuba, northwest of Jenin, to stop, and informed the owner about their intent to demolish it, according to local sources.

Ghassan al-Aker, owner of the warehouse which is currently under construction, told WAFA an Israeli military force and staff from the Israeli Planning and Construction Department arrived at the site, and forced the workers to leave before handing the owner a court order regarding the demolition of the warehouse.

Al-Aker, who said he had proper paperwork proving ownership of the site and the warehouse, which was intended to be a drug store, said he had so far incurred about \$352,000 in the ongoing construction.

This part of Zbuba, a village in the farthest northern West Bank, is located in Area C, under complete Israeli control, where Israel rarely issues construction permits for Palestinians.

According to statistics obtained by the Israeli Committee against House Demolitions (ICAHN), Israel has demolished more than 48,000 Palestinian-owned houses since 1976, either for allegedly administrative purposes or during military action.

In 2014 alone, the ICAHD observed the demolition of 399 houses for 'administrative' reasons, whereas more than 18 thousand houses were bombed and devastated during the military onslaught on Gaza.

Zionist Military Force Fires On Unarmed Palestinian Fishermen, As Usual

March 29, 2015 WAFA

The Israeli navy Sunday targeted Palestinian fishermen with gunfire while they were sailing offshore the city of Gaza, according to WAFA correspondent.

He said the navy fired heavy gunfire towards Palestinians' fishing boats despite sailing within the six-nautical-mile zone allocated to fishing activities at four NM.

The fishermen returned to the shore quickly to escape the attack. There were no reports of casualties, however.

On March 7, Israeli naval boats opened heavy gunfire on fishermen sailing within the allowed zone six-nautical miles, killing fisherman Tawfiq Abu Rayyala, 25, who was shot with a bullet in the abdomen before succumbing to his wounds in a local hospital.

Israeli navy and army routinely open fire on Palestinian fishermen sailing within the six-nautical-mile zone, as well as farmers in farmlands along the border.

Israel and the Palestinian factions signed a ceasefire deal on August 26, ending the 2014 summer Israeli onslaught on Gaza that claimed the lives of over 2,200 people, overwhelmingly civilians.

Under the terms of the ceasefire, Israel was to immediately ease the blockade imposed on the Gaza Strip and expand the fishing zone off Gaza's coast, allowing fishermen to sail as far as six-nautical-miles off shore.

Israel has however failed to do so, repeatedly violating the ceasefire deal through opening fire on Palestinian fishermen within the fishing zone and reducing their intake.

Israel has imposed a blockade on Gaza after Hamas won the parliamentary elections and ascended to power in 2006. The blockade was tightened after Hamas' subsequent takeover of the coastal enclave from Palestinian Authority's security services in 2007.

Palestinians Beaten And Arrested For Going To Mosque In Occupied Jerusalem

March 29, 2015 Ma'an

JERUSALEM -- Israeli police detained a Palestinian woman and two young men at the Al-Aqsa mosque compound on Sunday after physically assaulting a group of Muslim worshipers, witnesses said.

Witnesses told Ma'an that tensions rose during a verbal exchange between Israeli police and a group of Palestinians who were gathering at the compound's Chain Gate.

Witnesses said that police officers severely beat two young Palestinian men before arresting them, along with a woman identified as Samiha Shahin.

Israeli forces reportedly led the detainees to the Chain Gate police station for interrogation.

An Israeli police spokesperson could not be reached for comment.

The Al-Aqsa mosque compound, which sits just above the Western Wall plaza, houses both the Dome of the Rock and Al-Aqsa mosque.

The third holiest site in Islam, it is also venerated as Judaism's most holy place as it sits where Jews believe the First and Second Temples once stood. The Second Temple was destroyed by the Romans in 70 AD.

Following Israel's occupation of East Jerusalem in 1967, Israel has maintained an agreement with the Islamic trust that controls the Al-Aqsa compound not to allow non-Muslim prayer in the area.

Jewish prayer is allowed at the neighboring Western Wall.

Israeli forces regularly escort Jewish visitors to Al-Aqsa, however, leading to tension with Palestinian worshipers.

Zionists Forces Open Fire On Unarmed Palestinians Inside Free Palestinian Territory

March 31, 2015 Ma'an

GAZA CITY (Ma'an) -- Israeli forces opened fire on dozens of protesters marching on the eastern border of the Gaza Strip near Khan Younis on Sunday.

Witnesses said that Israeli forces opened fired on the protesters as they neared the border, adding that no injuries were reported.

The protest was called in opposition to the Israeli-administered blockade of the coastal strip as well as to delays in reconstruction.

Protesters were also commemorating the 39th Palestinian "Land Day."

Adham Abu Salima, spokesman for a local activist group, the National Committee for Breaking the Siege and Reconstruction, told Ma'an the protest had been called to mark "refusal" of the blockade and to stand up for Gazan families whose homes are in ruins.

Large swathes of the Gaza Strip remain in ruin following a 50-day Israeli assault last summer, which killed more than 2,300 Gazans and left 100,000 homeless.

However, reconstruction has been slow due to the restriction on imports the Israeli authorities impose as part of the blockade, which has been in place since 2007.

Israeli forces have repeatedly opened fire on Palestinian civilians near the border since the ceasefire agreement signed Aug. 26, 2014.

In February alone, there were a total of 26 incidents of shootings, incursions into the Strip, and arrests, according to the Palestinian Center for Human Rights.

The attacks come despite Israeli promises at the end of the ceasefire to ease restrictions on Palestinian access to the border region near the "security buffer zone."

A number of recent demonstrations in the occupied territories have marked Land Day, commemorating a general strike and marches that took place on Mar. 30, 1976 to protest Israeli land seizures.

Six unarmed Palestinians were killed and hundreds injured by Israeli forces that day.

Zionist Settlers Destroy Palestinian Olive Trees As Usual: "All Of The Destroyed Trees Had Been Recently Planted" Scum From The Same Settlement "Destroyed Trees In The Area Last Month"

March 29, 2015 Ma'an

HEBRON (Ma'an) -- Israeli settlers on Saturday destroyed more than 1,000 olive trees near the village of al-Shuyukh north of Hebron, in the third such attack on the villagers' livelihood in recent memory.

Local activist Ahmad al-Halayqa told Ma'an that Israelis from the nearby settlement of Asfar, also known as Metzad, attacked the village and destroyed 1,200 trees.

He said that all of the destroyed trees had been recently planted following a similar attack by individuals from the same settlement which had destroyed trees in the area last month.

He said that the trees in the area belonged to local Palestinian farmer, Muhammad Abu Shanab al-Ayaydah as well as the children of Abd al-Qader Abu Shanab al-Ayaydah and Mousa Abu Shanab al-Ayayadah.

Al-Halayqa told Ma'an that the settlement of Asfar is located on land confiscated by Israeli authorities from Palestinian residents of al-Shuyukh, and now they hope to expand the land under their control by taking over the area where the olive trees were targeted.

Attacks on olive trees are a key way that Palestinians are forced out of their homes and their lands confiscated for settlement construction, as the loss of a year's crop can signal destitution for many.

If attacks are frequent enough that Palestinians can no longer access their trees regularly, meanwhile, settlers can argue that Palestinians have abandoned the properties and thus take possession of them as well.

Since 1967, approximately 800,000 olive trees have been uprooted in the occupied West Bank, according to a joint report by the Palestinian Authority and the Applied Research Institute Jerusalem.

The olive industry supports the livelihoods of roughly 80,000 families in the occupied West Bank.

Settler violence against Palestinians and their property in the occupied West Bank is systematic and ignored by Israeli authorities, who rarely intervene in the violent attacks or prosecute the perpetrators.

There were 324 incidents of settler violence against Palestinians in the occupied West Bank in 2014, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

Unarmed Palestinians Shot By Occupation Forces For Waving Palestinian Flag On Palestinian Territory: Bystander Also Wounded By Explosive Bullets

28-3-2015 The Palestinian Information Center

Anas Qdeh, 21, had no idea that waving the Palestinian flag and flashing the V sign is a crime for which he will be shot by the Israeli Occupation forces (IOF) which fired explosive bullets directly at his legs while he was with scores of citizens about 10 meters away from the security fence separating Khan Younis from 1948 occupied lands.

Qdeh told the PIC reporter: "On Friday March 20, I headed to our land east of al-Sanati in Greater Abasan where many youths gather every Friday to stress that this is our land and that we will never give up on it even if Israel isolated it.

The IOF imposed a buffer zone adjacent to the security fence along the borderline with the Gaza Strip stretching for distances ranging from 300-700 meters deep into the Strip and shoots whoever enters it.

Qdeh clarified the circumstances of his injury saying: "One of my friends wanted to take a picture of me waving the Palestinian flag with the V sign while we were in our land which the IOF is preventing us from reaching in Greater Abasan east of Khan Younis. However, the IOF soldiers started shooting at us and I was hit with an explosive bullet."

The bullet hit one of the youth's legs, and the shrapnel scattered to hit his other leg and his cousin Fawzi Qdeh who was nearby. Anas lay on the ground profusely bleeding before he was rushed to hospital to be urgently treated.

His cousin Fawzi Qdeh, 23, said with a smile drawn on his face that a piece of shrapnel is still lodged in his left shoulder and doctors told him that it is difficult to extract it at this stage.

He clarified that he was rearing his goats in al-Santai lush fields, and when he saw the youths gathering and chanting he joined them to see what was going on and to take photos.

Every Friday, scores of Palestinians spontaneously gather near the security fence waving flags and chanting anti-Israel slogans.

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



DO YOU HAVE A FRIEND OR RELATIVE IN THE MILITARY?



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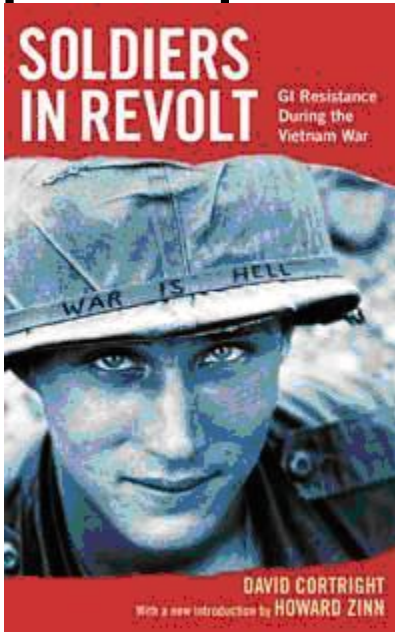
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