Write or Call the White House

President Obama has declared his commitment to creating the most open and accessible administration in American history. That begins with taking comments and questions from you, the public, through our website.

Call the President

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Switchboard: 202-456-1414

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Comments: 202-456-6213
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Here are a few simple things you can do to make sure your message gets to the White House as quickly as possible.

1. If possible, email us! This is the fastest way to get your message to President Obama.

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3. Please include your return address on your letter as well as your envelope. If you have an email address, please consider including that as well.

4. And finally, be sure to include the full address of the White House to make sure your message gets to us as quickly and directly as possible:

The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500
THE CHINA THREAT

“Percentage of Americans who say China ‘can’t be trusted: 68.’” (“Harper’s Index” January 2013). Where do you think that fear came from? US encirclement of China would not happen without the majority of people first having been persuaded by the warriors to believe China is an enemy, just as with Vietnam and the “Axis of Evil.” Who’s next? --Dick

J. William Fulbright writing in 1964: “It is not impossible that in time our relations with China will change again, if not to friendship then perhaps to”“competitive coexistence.’ It would therefore be an extremely useful thing if we could introduce an element of flexibility, or, more precisely, of the capacity to be flexible, into our relations with Communist China.” Old Myths and New Realities, p. 39.

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PHILIPPINES TYPHOON BRINGS MILITARIZED COMPASSION
By radio: The US sent an aircraft carrier and promised $ Millions to help the devastated people of the Philippines.
USA Today: “The U.S. military dispatched food, water, generators and a contingent of Marines to the city, the first outside help in what will swell into a major international relief mission.”

US Marines land in Philippines as official death toll rises

Published November 12, 2013

FoxNews.com
US sends water, generators, troops to Philippines

U.S. Marines on Monday brought the first shipments of water, generators and other critical supplies to survivors of a monster typhoon that killed an estimated 10,000 or more across a vast swath of the country, and displaced around 660,000 others.

The Philippine government revised the official death toll from Typhoon Haiyan up to 1,744 Tuesday, and the final death toll is expected to be even higher.

The country's Natural Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council also said Tuesday that 2,487 people had been injured when the storm barreled into the eastern islands of the Philippine archipelago Friday. Officials had estimated over the weekend that the disaster might have killed at least 10,000 people in one province alone and displaced 660,000 others.

On Monday, two U.S. C-130 transport planes filled with relief supplies and a contingent of troops flew from Manila's Vilamor air base to the city of Tacloban, on the eastern seaboard, which was heavily damaged in what may prove to be the deadliest storm in the history of the Philippines.

The members of the 3rd Marine Expeditionary Brigade were among the first outside help in what is expected to be a major aid mission in coming days and weeks.

"I don't believe there is a single structure that is not destroyed or severely damaged in some way — every single building, every single house," U.S. Marine Brig. Gen. Paul Kennedy said after taking a helicopter flight over Tacloban, the largest city in Leyte province. He spoke on the tarmac at the airport, where the two cargo planes were parked, engines running, unloading supplies.
"We saw bodies everywhere," he said. Some were floating in the water, others in a schoolyard.

He said trees were uprooted for miles around, roads were impassable and power lines were down.

"I don't know how else you can describe total devastation," Kennedy said at the Tacloban airport.

The Pentagon said another 90 troops were on their way.

The United States also said Monday it is providing $20 million in aid to the ravaged nation, and the USS George Washington, currently in Hong Kong, was making final preparations to deploy to the Philippines.

The carrier will be joined by other support ships assigned to deliver humanitarian relief aid, including medical supplies, food, water and temporary shelters. The carrier, which holds 5,000 sailors and more than 80 aircraft, was expected to arrive in the next 48 to 72 hours.

Britain is also sending a navy warship with equipment to make drinking water from seawater and a military transport aircraft, Reuters reported. The HMS Daring is expected to arrive in two or three days.

Disrupted transportation and communications links have made it difficult to count the dead and distribute relief goods. Destruction from the typhoon, which slammed into the central Philippines was extensive, with debris blocking roads and trapping decomposing bodies.

John Ging, the operations manager of the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, said "many places are strewn with dead bodies" that need to be buried quickly to prevent disease outbreaks.

"We're sadly expecting the worst as we get more and more access," Ging told reporters at UN headquarters.
Meanwhile, the Philippine National Red Cross said Monday its search and rescue efforts are being hampered by looters, including some who attacked trucks of food and other relief supplies the agency was shipping from a port city.

Rescuers also faced blocked roads and damaged airports on Monday as they raced to deliver desperately needed tents, food and medicines to the eastern Philippines.

Police guarded stores to prevent people from hauling off food, water and such non-essentials as TVs and treadmills, but there was often no one to carry away the dead -- not even those seen along the main road from the airport to Tacloban.

With other rampant looting being reported, President Benigno Aquino III said Sunday that he was considering declaring a state of emergency or martial law in Tacloban.

Authorities said at least 9.7 million people in 41 provinces were affected by the typhoon, which is called Yolanda in the Philippines but is known as Haiyan elsewhere in Asia. It's one of the most powerful recorded typhoons to ever hit land, with winds gusting up to 175 miles per hour, making it the equivalent of a category 4 hurricane. At least 23,000 houses had been damaged or destroyed. Ships were tossed inland, cars and trucks swept out to sea and bridges and ports washed away.

Regional police chief Elmer Soria said he was briefed by Leyte provincial Gov. Dominic Petilla late Saturday and was told that there may be 10,000 deaths in Leyte province, mostly due drowning and injuries suffered from collapsed buildings. The governor's figure was based on reports from village officials in areas where the storm hit.

Meanwhile, a tropical depression, named Zoraida, made landfall Tuesday without damage about 290 miles away from areas hardest hit by Haiyan, The Wall Street Journal reported. Rain from the storm delayed assistance early Tuesday.
Fox News' Justin Fishel and The Associated Press contributed to this report.

1. Help the Philippines - Over 4 Million Children at Risk - unicefusa.org
   www.unicefusa.org/philippines
   Donate to UNICEF to Rush Supplies!

2. Philippines Typhoon Aid - oxfamamerica.org
   www.oxfamamerica.org/haiyan
   Typhoon Devastates Philippines. Help Oxfam Reach Families In Need.
   Oxfam America has 152,398 followers on Google+

3. Typhoon Haiyan Relief - worldvision.org
   www.worldvision.org/Haiyan
   Provide Life-Saving Emergency Aid & Shelter to the Philippines.
   World Vision USA has 134,576 followers on Google+

The United States immediately dispatched relief and troops to aid the Philippines. Though Americans have prided themselves in helping...

1. US commits more aid to Philippines relief effort
   Financial Times - 10 hours ago

2. UNICEF Tells Us Where Philippines Aid Goes In Transparent Reddit Talk
   Huffington Post - 17 hours ago
American soft power and the new battle of Leyte By Rob Crilly

**Crilly World** Last updated: November 17th, 2013

You don't need to be a crotchety old cynic like me to know that the US aid pouring into the Philippines is not entirely motivated by altruism.

The country is a crucial part of Washington's Asia Pivot, but so far Manila has resisted attempts to station more American forces on its soil. America's role as the Philippines' former colonial master means many are reluctant to see US troops return in larger numbers.


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**U.S. Forging Closer Military Ties With Philippines By KEITH BRADSHER** Published: December 17, 2013  [I read this under title “Bolstering Military Ties, U.S. Gives Philippines Aid,” *NYT* 12-18, A8. Compare the titles for an interesting analysis of two headline writers. –Dick]

MANILA — Secretary of State John Kerry said here on Tuesday that the United States would give the Philippines $40 million in maritime security assistance and was negotiating with Manila to rotate more American military forces through the country, the latest signs of the Obama administration’s concerns about mounting pressure from China on its neighbors.

**Multimedia**

Graphic
Both steps have been months in preparation, and Mr. Kerry took pains not to portray them as direct responses to the most recent difficulties in Chinese-American relations. Even so, they signal that the United States may not back down quickly as China becomes increasingly assertive in claiming islands, airspace and large expanses of ocean in the East China Sea and South China Sea.

“The United States strongly opposes the use of intimidation, coercion or aggression to advance territorial claims,” Mr. Kerry said. “The United States remains firmly committed to the security of the Philippines and the region.”

Appearing at a joint news conference after an afternoon of discussions, Mr. Kerry and the Philippine foreign secretary, Albert F. del Rosario, strongly criticized China’s recent unilateral declaration of an air defense identification zone over the East China Sea, including airspace previously monitored mainly by Japan and South Korea.

“China, in doing this, effectively is attempting to transform an air zone into its own domestic airspace, and we think that this could lead to compromising freedom of flight,” Mr. del Rosario said.

Mr. Kerry reiterated that “the United States does not recognize that zone and does not accept it.”

“The zone should not be implemented, and China should refrain from taking similar unilateral actions elsewhere in the region, and particularly over the South China Sea,” he said.

The latest maritime incident between the United States and China in the South China Sea occurred on Dec. 5, but did not become public until last weekend. An American vessel, the missile-carrying cruiser Cowpens, [nearly collided with a Chinese ship](http://www.nytimes.com) that was accompanying China’s aircraft carrier, the Liaoning.

The joint news conference by Mr. Kerry and Mr. del Rosario came at the end of the day on Tuesday, after the daily Foreign Ministry briefing in Beijing, and there was no immediate reaction from the Chinese government.

But Ruan Zongze, a prominent Chinese diplomat who is a vice president of the China Institute of International Studies, a research organization in Beijing financed by the Foreign Ministry, said in
a telephone interview that the Chinese government would not be pleased by the prospect of more American forces in the Philippines — even if those forces are classified as rotating through and not permanently based there.

“It happens against the backdrop of China-Philippines disputes,” he said. “Any of these measures taken by the United States will be taken by the Chinese as support for Manila. This rotation can be sort of permanent.”

The United States closed two large bases and four small ones in the Philippines in 1991 and 1992, under pressure from Philippine nationalists who objected to the continued presence of American forces after the Cold War had ended. Steven Rood of the Asia Foundation, a nonprofit development group based in San Francisco, said it was important for domestic political reasons in the Philippines that any added American troops not appear to be permanently stationed in the country.

While surveys in the Philippines have shown for a decade that the general public would welcome a return of American forces, the country’s decision makers and opinion leaders have begun to come around to that view only in the last couple of years, as rising tensions with China prompted them to reconsider their lingering aversion to an expanded American military footprint.

So the arrangement “needs to be demonstrably a Philippines base that has an American presence, rather than an American base embedded in a Philippines base,” Mr. Rood said.

The challenge for the United States lies in how to make the Philippines confident that it can stand up to China in territorial disputes, without emboldening Philippine nationalists to pick fights with their much larger neighbor.

As a vibrant but sometimes tumultuous democracy, the Philippines has a wide spectrum of political views. The Chinese government has sometimes outspokenly condemned the more assertive comments made by politicians in Manila, even as it pursued a more confrontational policy of its own, sending vessels to assert ever more control over islets, coral atolls and even semi-submerged rocks in the South China Sea that the countries each claim.

A version of this article appears in print on December 18, 2013, on page A8 of the New York edition with the headline: Bolstering Military Ties, U.S. Gives Philippines Aid.

US AID TO PHILIPPINES: WHO’S THE GOOD GUY?
China's meager aid to the Philippines could dent its image | Reuters

www.reuters.com/.../us-china-philippines-aid-idUSBRE9AB0LM20131112

20 hours ago - BEIJING (Reuters) - China may have wasted the chance to build goodwill in Southeast Asia with its relatively paltry donation to the Philippines ...

WORLD WAR II IN PACIFIC AND THE TYPHOON


Comment by Dick Bennett.

Smith interviewed John Baran, resident of Hot Springs, AR, who landed in Leyte near Tacloban 69 years ago, part of the huge Battle of Leyte Gulf, beginning Oct. 20, 1944, “to liberate the Philippines from the Japanese in World War II.” Pictures of the destruction caused by Typhoon Haiyan, particularly of Tacloban, evoked memories of that landing. “When I saw the pictures of the destruction there in Tacloban, it reminded me so much of what I saw when I went ashore 69 years ago. There was destruction and dead bodies everywhere.” Prior to the landing, “before daylight, the naval bombardment began. It lasted until after daybreak, and the landings began... We saw the Battleship Tennessee bomb the area with 14-inch shells, LSTs... launching rockets. When his unit finally got ashore, the carnage of three days of battle was everywhere. There were dead bodies everywhere and body parts that we had to step over. It was sickening. There were also a lot of Filipinos killed, including a family of a husband, wife and their three kids who were trying to hide in a bamboo thicket.” After fighting through “numerous small firefights in Filipino villages,” Baran was shot in the hip in the second of two heavy battles and almost died before being evacuated. Back in the US he was hospitalized for 15 months and had “five major surgeries.” Since then, “the wound has given Baran trouble all his life, and today he walks with crutches and leg braces.”

The generally accepted way of reading this account of US combat and casualties is to admire our brave soldier Baran and to feel exultation over the eventual victory over the Japanese. If any thought is given to the “carnage” of Filipinos killed by the US bombardments and village by village liberations, or to the life-long suffering of Baran, it would probably be the claim that the “Japs” started the war by the “stab-in-the-back” at Pearl Harbor, the sense that “stuff happens” in wars (Dick Cheney), killing innocent people is necessary for the higher goal of victory (Madeleine Albright and the half-million Iraqi children in the 1990s), and our heroes deserve our gratitude and financial support for as long as they live and even after.

Such a conclusion is made complicated and darkened by the considerable evidence that the war was a colonial conflict over resources in the Pacific and E. Asia—particularly for oil and rubber,—that the US sided with white European imperialists against Japanese imperialists, and the racist war was fought without mercy on both sides. Any calculation of the costs of wars must include the property destroyed and the civilians and soldiers displaced, killed, and maimed on both sides.

The following comment by Prof. Sonny San Juan, Jr. of the Philippines Cultural Studies Center, Storrs, CT, helps correct the warped, pro-war, WWII in the Pacific indoctrination that continues. “Most historians agree that the US bombing of Manila to liberate it, as per order of Gen Douglas McArthur, produced more carnage and destruction than the entire period of Japanese occupation (1942-44). It also forced the defending Japanese soldiers in Manila to massacre
the citizens out of desperation. McArthur wanted to "avenge" his humiliating defeat in 1941, all this of course for the victory of democracy!!! My guess is that MacArthur and later Truman wanted to avenge the 1941 defeat--all personal--with the political aim of dominating Asia in the face of strong Soviet challenge. The Cold War began in Asia, later in divided Berlin.” US leaders hardly at all, and US historians inadequately, have assessed the full havoc of US wars. Before the US again goes to war or threatens war without having been attacked (a war crime according the UN Charter and Nuremberg principles), it should be required to make a full report on the projected slaughter and ruin.

Refs.
Worth, Roland, Jr. *No Choice But War.*

**INSTEAD OF EMPIRE INCLUDING TPP, US SHOULD BE LEADING THE PACIFIC/E. ASIA IN RESETTLING DISPLACED ISLAND AND COASTAL PEOPLE.**  
[http://igps.victoria.ac.nz/publications/files/d7e9c96ba3c.pdf](http://igps.victoria.ac.nz/publications/files/d7e9c96ba3c.pdf) "Neither the government of Australia nor the governments of other independent Pacific states have made any commitments to resettling people displaced by progressively worsening environmental conditions due to climate change."

This article mentions some relocations chosen by lottery or who particularly qualify, but it is really very few. Besides these island nations, there is Bangladesh and other coastal areas. There may be nowhere for these coastal displaced people to go but inland, under unimaginable conditions (though preferable to total inundation!).

Is the US planning for this global catastrophe? Are the individual states? Counties? Cities? (See OMNI’s many newsletters on CO2, warming, climate change, extreme weather, global chaos.) For the Philippines a carrier strike group and some $millions promised. But we are witnessing the beginnings of the necessity of equivalent expenses of the Apollo moon exploration, really Apollo plus WWII Manhattan Project. But instead our leaders are shouldering around the world with its military and economic power, and responding with too little too late to save a few and win us some friends against the China “enemy,” while the Arctic and global glaciers melt, seas rise, droughts and fires too, and populations flee. --Dick

**BREAKING: Wikileaks Releases Secret Trans-Pacific Partnership Text**

*Wikileaks*
Excerpt: "In the words of WikiLeaks; Editor-in-Chief Julian Assange, 'If instituted, the TPP's IP regime would trample over individual rights and free expression, as well as ride roughshod over the intellectual and creative commons."

[READ MORE](http://igps.victoria.ac.nz/publications/files/d7e9c96ba3c.pdf)
Farmers from Miyagi prefecture raise their fists along with other farmers from across Japan during a rally against Japan participating in rule-making negotiations for the U.S.-led Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) in Tokyo, October 26, 2011. (photo: Yuriko Nakao/Reuters)

Wikileaks Releases Secret Trans-Pacific Partnership Text

By Wikileaks
13 November 13

Today, 13 November 2013, WikiLeaks released the secret negotiated draft text for the entire TPP (Trans-Pacific Partnership) Intellectual Property Rights Chapter. The TPP is the largest-ever economic treaty, encompassing nations representing more than 40 per cent of the world's GDP. The WikiLeaks release of the text comes ahead of the decisive TPP Chief Negotiators summit in Salt Lake City, Utah, on 19-24 November 2013. The chapter published by WikiLeaks is perhaps the most controversial chapter of the TPP due to its wide-ranging effects on medicines, publishers, internet services, civil liberties and biological patents. Significantly, the released text includes the negotiation positions and disagreements between all 12 prospective member states.

The TPP is the forerunner to the equally secret US-EU pact TTIP (Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership), for which President Obama initiated US-EU negotiations in January 2013. Together, the TPP and TTIP will cover more than 60 per cent of global GDP. Both pacts exclude China.

Since the beginning of the TPP negotiations, the process of drafting and negotiating the treaty's chapters has been shrouded in an unprecedented level of secrecy. Access to drafts of the TPP chapters is shielded from the general public. Members of the US Congress are only able to view selected portions of treaty-related documents in highly restrictive conditions and under strict supervision. It has been previously revealed that only three individuals in each TPP nation have access to the full text of the agreement, while 600 'trade advisers' - lobbyists guarding the interests of large US corporations such as Chevron, Halliburton, Monsanto and Walmart - are granted privileged access to crucial sections of the treaty text.

The TPP negotiations are currently at a critical stage. The Obama administration is preparing to fast-track the TPP treaty in a manner that will prevent the US Congress from discussing or
amending any parts of the treaty. Numerous TPP heads of state and senior government figures, including President Obama, have declared their intention to sign and ratify the TPP before the end of 2013.

WikiLeaks' Editor-in-Chief Julian Assange stated: "The US administration is aggressively pushing the TPP through the US legislative process on the sly." The advanced draft of the Intellectual Property Rights Chapter, published by WikiLeaks on 13 November 2013, provides the public with the fullest opportunity so far to familiarise themselves with the details and implications of the TPP.

The 95-page, 30,000-word IP Chapter lays out provisions for instituting a far-reaching, transnational legal and enforcement regime, modifying or replacing existing laws in TPP member states. The Chapter's subsections include agreements relating to patents (who may produce goods or drugs), copyright (who may transmit information), trademarks (who may describe information or goods as authentic) and industrial design.

The longest section of the Chapter - 'Enforcement' - is devoted to detailing new policing measures, with far-reaching implications for individual rights, civil liberties, publishers, internet service providers and internet privacy, as well as for the creative, intellectual, biological and environmental commons. Particular measures proposed include supranational litigation tribunals to which sovereign national courts are expected to defer, but which have no human rights safeguards. The TPP IP Chapter states that these courts can conduct hearings with secret evidence. The IP Chapter also replicates many of the surveillance and enforcement provisions from the shelved SOPA and ACTA treaties.

The consolidated text obtained by WikiLeaks after the 26-30 August 2013 TPP meeting in Brunei - unlike any other TPP-related documents previously released to the public - contains annotations detailing each country's positions on the issues under negotiation. Julian Assange emphasises that a "cringingly obsequious" Australia is the nation most likely to support the hardline position of US negotiators against other countries, while states including Vietnam, Chile and Malaysia are more likely to be in opposition. Numerous key Pacific Rim and nearby nations - including Argentina, Ecuador, Colombia, South Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines and, most significantly, Russia and China - have not been involved in the drafting of the treaty.

In the words of WikiLeaks' Editor-in-Chief Julian Assange, "If instituted, the TPP's IP regime would trample over individual rights and free expression, as well as ride roughshod over the intellectual and creative commons. If you read, write, publish, think, listen, dance, sing or invent; if you farm or consume food; if you're ill now or might one day be ill, the TPP has you in its crosshairs."

Current TPP negotiation member states are the United States, Japan, Mexico, Canada, Australia, Malaysia, Chile, Singapore, Peru, Vietnam, New Zealand and Brunei.

View the full TPP treaty IP Chapter here.

(from David D)
U.S. and China Find Convergence on Climate Issue

By DAVID JOLLY and CHRIS BUCKLEY

With China having recently surpassed the United States as the world’s largest emitter of greenhouse gases, the countries are finding that their interests increasingly overlap, officials say.

FULBRIGHT’S KEY WORDS AND CONCEPTS FOR WORLD PEACE

J. William Fulbright in 1964: “It seems possible...that an atmosphere of reduced tensions in the Far East might make it possible to strengthen world peace by drawing mainland China into existing East-West agreements. . . .” Old Myths and New Realities, p. 40.

BASH, LASH, ACCUSE, REDUCED TENSIONS? WHO IS CAUSING THE TENSIONS?

(Source not identified). “China Bashes Japan’s Defense Plans.” ADG (Dec. 22, 2013). “China’s military lashed out Saturday at Japan’s plans to boost defense spending, accusing Tokyo of raising regional tensions under the pretext of safeguarding national security.” Change a few key words for China’s real point of view: “China’s military lashed out at Japan’s plans to boost war spending, accusing Tokyo of raising regional tensions under the pretext of war preparation.” The article reveals “increasingly hawkish” China’s old resentments of Japan’s war record: “Japan ‘continues to deny its history of World War II aggression, challenge the
post-war order, and harm the feeling of the people of those victimized nations.’” Regardless, Japan “will raise defense spending by 5 percent over the next five years to purchase [of course] its first surveillance drones, more jet fighters and naval destroyers, and set up an amphibious unit similar to the U.S. Marines.” Who is increasingly hawkish? And Japan “nationalized” some “islands” (i.e. piles or rocks) claimed by China, “sparking violent demonstrations in several Chinese cities.” Now imagine US point of view: “US leaders lashed out at China’s attack on Japan’s plans to boost defense spending, which are in accord with the US/Japan Security Treaty.” The old, endless huffing and puffing, silly yes yet dangerous. See what follows, asking: Who is increasing tensions?

Democrat-Gazette Staff, “Kerry Blasts China; Offers Aid to Southeast Asia.” Dec. 18, 2013. Comment by Dick Bennett

U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry, “America’s top diplomat” (is he also Secretary of the PentagonWar Dept.?) “offered harsh words for China” for asserting its influence over territorial disputes in and over the East and South China Seas. And he pledged $32 million to S. E. Asian nations’ defense and $18 million to Vietnam for “patrol boats for its coast guard.” What does Kerry seek? “Peace and stability “in the South China Sea...for us and for countries in the region.” For us? What are we doing there? China is threatening us? Kerry: “We are very concerned by and strongly opposed to coercive and aggressive tactics to advance territorial claims.” Is this our leader speaking? Has he attended school, studied history? What does Kerry think our 150 years of westward movement through the Pacific, two major wars on China’s borders, US bases surrounding it, are, and are emphatically perceived to be by China?

Next stop for Kerry after Vietnam? To the Philippines. Why? The “Philippines last year “lost control of a disputed reef in the South China Sea...after a standoff with China.” A reef? What kind of standoff?
Military? What did the Secretary of State do to bring the two nations together in his ostensible area of expertise—negotiation? Kerry took the case to the World Court? No, rather “The U.S. is helping equip the Philippines with ships and radar, and is in negotiations with Manila to increase the American military presence there.” And a mutual “defense” treaty? Another reef, another standoff, and we will defend Philippine territory? How can the *Democrat-Gazette* staff be writing this with a straight face? But it gets worse, or better, as your risibilitity dictates.

Kerry said “the added assistance was not a ‘quickly conceived reaction to any events in the region’ but rather a ‘gradual and deliberate expansion’ of U.S. support as part of the broader decision by president Barack Obama’s administration to refocus attention on the Asia-Pacific” (i.e., find another enemy, find somewhere to send the futile troops in Iraq and Afghanistan). Now here he told the truth, but he meant to say: as continuation of decisions by a succession of presidents to suppress the Philippine resistance to US occupation, to steal Hawaii, to gobble up other Pacific island bases westward (Midway, Guam) preceding WWII, arm S. Korea, Japan (especially Okinawa with its dozen US bases), and now the Pivot expanding to Darwin, Australia and Jeju Island, S. Korea.

And recently, Dec. 5, US and Chinese naval vessels “almost collided in the South China Sea.” What are we provoking? If China had bases around the Caribbean and sent warships into the Gulf of Mexico, what would we think, what would we do? Yes, you got it, we would threaten war, maybe nuclear war. But China’s new and only aircraft carrier, the Liaoning, was almost struck by our USS Cowpens of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. What was the Liaoning doing there in international waters of the South China Sea? Well, it was on its first seaworthy trials, and the Liaoning (I continue quoting from the *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*) is “a symbol of China’s ambition to develop a navy that operates farther from its shores.” Hmm, sounds familiar, perhaps they are emulating the 8 US carrier strike forces around the world. That bully China.

China’s response? Just as you would expect, according to the state-run *Global Times*: “The U.S. ship had first harassed the Liaoning…getting too close to a Chinese naval drill and entering within 30 miles of the Chinese fleet’s ‘inner defense layer.’” The *Global Times* continued: “America is clearly right up against the front door of China. The American shop coming close to the Liaoning for reconnaissance is already not ‘innocent passage’—it is already a
threat to China’s national security."

Will my readers please send my newsletters to President Obama and to this wolf in lambs’ language the Kerry State Department aided crudely by the staff of the *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*?

COME AND JOIN THE DANCE. YOU SAY DEFENSE, I SAY WAR; I SAY DEFENSE, YOU SAY WAR. CONGRESSMAN KUCINICH WE NEED YOU AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PEACE YOU TRIED TO PASS THROUGH CONGRESS. SENATOR FULBRIGHT WE NEED YOUR BOOKS TO TEACH HISTORY, REASONING, MODERATION, DIPLOMACY, NEGOTIATION. TO REDUCE TENSIONS CAUSED BY BELLICOSE GOVERNMENTS.

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Jeju Island Reported in *The Nuclear Resister*

Southeast Asian Bases: Singapore

Gerson: Peace Movement and Pivot

Beifus: Transpacific Partnership (TPP)

Glazebrook: Empire? Westward Meets Eastward: Africa
END WESTWARD, PACIFIC, E. ASIA IMPERIALISM #9

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Dick Bennett

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