

Military Resistance 11A15



**“As Obama Administration
Officials Concentrate On
Salvaging Their Petty Careers,
60,000+ Troops Remain In
Afghanistan, Forgotten And
Alone”**

**“Last Week Sergeant Aaron X.
Wittman Of Chester, Virginia Was
Shot And Killed While On A Mounted
Patrol”**

**“His Death And Funeral Were Ignored By
President Obama, Vice-President Biden,
Secretary Of Defense Panetta, Secretary
Of State Clinton, All Of Congress”**



[Sergeant Aaron X. Wittman]

As we enter 2013, every American should know who Sergeant Aaron X. Wittman was. There should be national concern over the family he leaves behind and national recognition of his sacrifice.

A government that does not honor its fallen will be judged dealt harshly by history, and the fates will not be kind to it.

15 January 2013 by Matthew J. Nasuti, Kabul Press [Excerpts]

Last week Sergeant Aaron X. Wittman of Chester, Virginia was shot and killed while on a mounted patrol with the Third Infantry Division in the Khogyani District of Nangarhar Province in Afghanistan.

He was the first U.S. combat death of 2013.

His death and funeral were ignored by President Obama, Vice-President Biden, Secretary of Defense Panetta, Secretary of State Clinton, all of Congress and 99.9% of the U.S. news media.

Last month 13 other anonymous Americans were killed in Afghanistan and an unknown number were maimed, wounded, injured or were evacuated due to disease or mental illness. Apparently the U.S. military also suffers about one suicide per day.

Such news is neither fun nor happy so it officially scorned.

The stories of these Americans wind up in the news media and Congressional trash bins, never to see the light of day.

Such official silence is dishonorable and it has consequences.

There are forces in the universe that value honor and penalize the unscrupulous.

Events are already moving forward in retribution. Taliban troop strength remains about 35,000; it is returning to its former strongholds in Marjah and Kandahar; it has expanded its influence in the south, west and north, and it is about to open its first "embassy" in Qatar.

Last month the Pentagon grounded the Afghan Air Force's entire fleet of fifteen C-27A transports because NATO's Italian maintenance contractor (Alenia Aermacchi) was unable to keep the fleet safely flying.

The truth is that there will be no fanfare, no victory parades before grateful Afghans, no war memorials and no sacred graveyards.

History also records that countries which wage war to the point of exhaustion, begin to decline and tend to collapse.

Readers should note how the Secretaries of State and Defense (Clinton and Panetta), like rats deserting a sinking ship, are leaving office before catastrophes in Syria, Afghanistan and elsewhere are recognized.

They can therefore boast that none of these debacles occurred on their watches. Their goal is to avoid being blemished by their flawed military and diplomatic decisions.

As Obama Administration officials concentrate on salvaging their petty careers, 60,000+ troops remain in Afghanistan, forgotten and alone; knowing that if they are killed or maimed, they will be treated as an embarrassment.

If they are killed, their coffins will be quickly shuttled back to their families for a quiet burial.

If they are maimed, they will be promptly discharged, shunted off to a Veterans Administration hospital and forgotten.

Regardless, the cycle continues with the U.S. in its old role of supporting pro-Western dictators with poor human rights records against ethnic rebels.

Contrary to Washington, D.C. myths, no lessons were learned from Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Iran, Lebanon, Somalia, Iraq or Afghanistan. The same mistakes are repeated over and over.

As we enter 2013, every American should know who Sergeant Aaron X. Wittman was.

There should be national concern over the family he leaves behind and national recognition of his sacrifice. A government that does not honor its fallen will be judged, dealt harshly by history, and the fates will not be kind to it.

**POLITICIANS REFUSE TO HALT THE
BLOODSHED**

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

MILITARY NEWS

Vet's Screwed Again: "Military's Managed-Care Option -- TRICARE Prime -- Will End Oct. 1 For Retirees, Their Family Members And For Military Survivors Who Reside More Than 40 Miles From A Military Treatment Facility" "The Driver Behind New Restrictions On Prime Is Cost"

[Thanks to SSG N (ret'd) who sent this in with the headline. She writes: "Nothing is too good for our veterans, and that's exactly what they get—Nothin"]

January 10, 2013 by Tom Philpott, Military.com [Excerpts]

The military's managed-care option -- TRICARE Prime -- will be ended Oct. 1 for retirees, their family members and for military survivors who reside more than 40 miles from a military treatment facility or from a base closure site, TRICARE Management Activity announced Wednesday.

Most of these 171,400 beneficiaries will need to shift health coverage from Prime to TRICARE Standard, the military's fee-for-service health insurance option.

For beneficiaries who use more than preventive health care during the year, the shift will mean higher out-of-pocket costs.

The rollback in number of Prime service areas will not impact active duty members or their families living far a military base for tours as recruiters or in other remote assignments. Their health insurance through the separate TRICARE Prime Remote program will not change.

But grown children of members or of retirees who elected coverage under TRICARE Young Adult insurance will, like retirees, lose access to managed care providers under Prime if they reside more than 40 miles from a base.

The driver behind new restrictions on Prime is cost. Managed care is more cost efficient for the private sector but more expensive for the military to offer than traditional fee-for-

service insurance. This is true in part because Congress won't allow Prime fees to keep pace with health inflation. So more beneficiaries using Standard means less cost to TRICARE.

Of beneficiaries impacted by the Prime area rollback, more than half, almost 98,000, reside in South Region. Roughly 36,000 are West Region beneficiaries and more than 37,000 are in the North Region.

Let your elected officials know how you feel about this change in TRICARE benefits. Contact via: <http://www.capwiz.com/military/issues/alert/?alertid=62125486>

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

A revolution is always distinguished by impoliteness, probably because the ruling classes did not take the trouble in good season to teach the people fine manners.
-- Leon Trotsky, History Of The Russian Revolution

The Cartoon That Says It All



From: Mike Hastie
To: Military Resistance Newsletter
Sent: January 14, 2013
Subject: The Cartoon That Says It All

The Cartoon That Says It All

When I came back from Vietnam,
it did not take me long to realize
I had a bullet in my head.
That bullet has stayed lodged there
for the past 40 plus years,
to remind me that American soldiers
are spit out of a machine gun for
the corporate rich.

In fact, that is what W A R stands for:
Wealthy Are Richer.

I am comfortable with that bullet still
being in my head, because it has been my

bull shit spit detector most of my life.
It is like having a secret so powerful that
I have a built-in surveillance camera on
my evil government.
Lies lead to justifying the killing of
countless people,
day in and day out.
That bullet in my head,
was really the propaganda I was fed to
destroy my intelligence, so I would be
obedient to the Fatherland.
But,
for some reason,
that bullet didn't destroy all of my brain cells.

What brain cells that were not destroyed,
multiplied into an intelligence that went
far beyond the intelligence I was born with.

That is why so many veterans have become
prophets.
The past and the future have become our
surveillance camera.
It is a gift denied many.

Mike Hastie
Army Medic Vietnam
January 14, 2013

Photo from the portfolio of Mike Hastie, US Army Medic, Vietnam 1970-71. (For more of his outstanding work, contact at: hastiemike@earthlink.net) T)

One day while I was in a bunker in Vietnam, a sniper round went over my head. The person who fired that weapon was not a terrorist, a rebel, an extremist, or a so-called insurgent. The Vietnamese individual who tried to kill me was a citizen of Vietnam, who did not want me in his country. This truth escapes millions.

Mike Hastie
U.S. Army Medic
Vietnam 1970-71
December 13, 2004

MILITARY RESISTANCE BY EMAIL

If you wish to receive Military Resistance immediately and directly, send request to contact@militaryproject.org. There is no subscription charge.

ANNIVERSARIES

Shameful Anniversary: Jan. 17, 1893: A Pack Of Thieving American Sugar Plantation Owners Use U.S. Marines To Rape Hawaii; “The Righteous Reformers Were Determined To Save The Hawaiians From Self-Government”



'Iolani Palace, draped in black for 1993's observance of the centennial of the overthrow of the monarchy, was a moving, powerful symbol to Hawaiians who participated in a torchlight ceremony.

Carl Bunin Peace History January 17-23

May 1994 By Pat Pitzer, Spirit Of Aloha Magazine [Excerpts]

Hawai'i entered the decade of the 1890s as a kingdom and emerged from it as a Territory of the United States, with a provisional government and a republic in between..

The storm that had been gathering broke on Jan. 17, 1893, when the Hawaiian monarchy ended in a day of bloodless revolution.

Armed insurrection by a relatively small group of men, most of them American by birth or heritage, succeeded in wresting control of the Islands with the backing of American troops sent ashore from a warship in Honolulu Harbor.

To this "superior force of the United States of America," Queen Lili'uokalani yielded her throne, under protest, in order to avoid bloodshed, trusting that the United States government would right the wrong that had been done to her and the Hawaiian people.

Sugar and a coerced constitution played roles in the drama -- intertwined themes of economics and politics.

Sugar was by far the principal support of the Islands, and profits and prosperity hinged on favorable treaties with the United States, Hawaiian sugar's chief market, creating powerful economic ties.

As the Islands' sugar industry grew, large numbers of contract laborers were imported first from China, then from Japan and other countries, to work on the plantations -- the beginning of Hawai'i's present multicultural population.

Plantation ownership and control of the business community were in the hands of men of American or European blood.

In 1887, during the reign of Lili'uokalani's brother, King Kalakaua, a group of planters and businessmen, seeking to control the kingdom politically as well as economically, formed a secret organization, the Hawaiian League. Membership (probably never over 400, compared to the 40,000 Native Hawaiians in the kingdom) was predominantly American, including several missionary descendants.

Organizer and fire brand of the league was Lorrin A. Thurston, a lawyer and missionary grandson, who would later be a leader in the overthrow of the monarchy, with many of the same men.

Their goal, for now, was to "reform" the monarchy. But reform, like beauty, was in the eye of the beholder. The Native Hawaiians looked up to their sovereigns with respect and aloha. Kalakaua and Lili'uokalani were well-educated, intelligent, skilled in social graces, and equally at home with Hawaiian traditions and court ceremony.

Above all, they were deeply concerned about the well-being of the Hawaiian people and maintaining the independence of the kingdom.

The league's more radical members favored the king's abdication -- one even proposed assassination -- but cooler heads prevailed. They would allow the king to remain on the throne with his power sharply limited by a new constitution of their making.

Dethroning him would be a last resort, if he refused to comply.

Many Hawaiian League members belonged to a volunteer militia, the Honolulu Rifles, which was officially in service to the Hawaiian government, but was secretly the league's military arm.

Kalakaua was compelled to accept a new Cabinet composed of league members, who presented their constitution to him for his signature at 'Iolani Palace.

The reluctant king argued and protested, but finally signed the document, which became known as the Bayonet Constitution.

As one Cabinet member noted, "Little was left to the imagination of the hesitating and unwilling sovereign, as to what he might expect in the event of his refusal to comply with the demands made upon him."

The Bayonet Constitution greatly curtailed the king's power, making him a mere figurehead. It placed the actual executive power in the hands of the Cabinet, whose members could no longer be dismissed by the king, only by the Legislature. Amending this constitution was also the exclusive prerogative of the Legislature.

The Bayonet Constitution's other purpose was to remove the Native Hawaiian majority's dominance at the polls and in the Legislature.

The righteous reformers were determined to save the Hawaiians from self-government.

The privilege of voting was no longer limited to citizens of the kingdom, but was extended to foreign residents -- provided they were American or European.

Asians were excluded -- even those who had become naturalized citizens.

The House of Nobles, formerly appointed by the king, would now be elected, and voters and candidates for it had to meet a high property ownership or income requirement -- which excluded two-thirds of the Native Hawaiian voters.

While they could still vote for the House of Representatives, to do so they had to swear to uphold the despised Bayonet Constitution.

The Hawaiians strenuously opposed the diminution of their voice in governing their own country and resented the reduction of the monarch's powers and the manner in which the Bayonet Constitution had been forced on him. Hawaiians, Chinese and Japanese petitioned the king to revoke the constitution. The self-styled Reform Cabinet responded that only an act of the Legislature could do this - though their new constitution had never been put to a vote.

For the remaining years of the monarchy, efforts to amend or replace the constitution received widespread support. The constitutional controversy proved to be the spark that ignited the overthrow of the monarchy.

In 1889 a young part-Hawaiian named Robert W. Wilcox staged an uprising to overthrow the Bayonet Constitution. He led some 80 men, Hawaiians and Europeans, with arms purchased by the Chinese, in a predawn march to 'Iolani Palace with a new constitution for Kalakaua to sign.

The king was away from the palace, and the Cabinet called out troops who forcibly put down the insurrection.

Tried for conspiracy, Wilcox was found not guilty by a jury of Native Hawaiians, who considered him a folk hero.

A new constitution would have to be another monarch's responsibility. On Jan. 20, 1891, King Kalakaua died of kidney disease at age 54. He lay in state in the throne room of 'Iolani Palace, which during his reign had been the scene of many gala receptions and grand balls.

Like her brother, the new queen was childless. She named as her successor to the throne her niece, Princess Ka'iulani, who was away at school in London.

Lili'uokalani's husband, John Dominis, an American sea captain's son, died just seven months after she became queen.

She would soon face a formidable threat to the monarchy and the independence of the kingdom.

In early 1892 Lorrin Thurston and a group of like-minded men, mostly of American blood, formed an Annexation Club, plotting the overthrow of the queen and annexation to the United States. They kept the organization small and secret - wisely, since they were talking treason.

Thurston went to Washington to promote annexation, and received an encouraging message from President Benjamin Harrison: "You will find an exceedingly sympathetic administration here."

In Honolulu, Hawaiians spoke out strongly for their monarchy and presented numerous petitions to the Legislature to replace the Bayonet Constitution, to no avail.

The queen had also been deluged with petitions for a new constitution, signed by an estimated two-thirds of the kingdom's voters, and she boldly prepared to act on their wishes. In her book, *Hawai'i's Story by Hawai'i's Queen*, she noted, "The right to grant a constitution to the nation has been, since the very first one was granted, a prerogative of the Hawaiian sovereigns."

On Jan. 14, the first of four crucial days in Hawai'i's history, the queen presided at noon over the legislative session's closing ceremonies at the Government Building. She then walked across the street to 'Iolani Palace for a more significant ceremony. She was about to proclaim a new constitution which she had written, restoring power to the throne and rights to the Native Hawaiian people.

The Royal Hawaiian Band played as the queen's invited guests, including diplomats, legislators and Hawaiian petitioners, assembled in the throne room, and a large crowd of Native Hawaiians gathered on the palace lawn.

As the audience waited, the queen argued heatedly with her Cabinet, who refused to sign her new constitution, fearing her enemies would use it as a pretext to challenge her. They finally persuaded her to defer action on it.

The queen addressed the guests in the throne room, and the crowd on the palace grounds, telling them that she was ready to promulgate a new constitution, but yielding to the advice of her ministers, was postponing it to some future day.

Alerted earlier of the queen's intention by two of her Cabinet members, the Annexation Club sprang into action.

A 13-member Committee of Safety was chosen to plan the overthrow of the queen and the establishment of a provisional government. As they plotted revolution, they claimed that the queen, by proposing to alter the constitution, had committed "a revolutionary act."

The American warship USS Boston was in port at Honolulu Harbor.

With an eye toward landing troops, Lorrin Thurston and two others called upon the American minister in Hawai'i, John L. Stevens, an avowed annexationist. Stevens assured them he would not protect the queen, and that he would land troops from the Boston if necessary "to protect American lives and property."

He also said that if the revolutionaries were in possession of government buildings and actually in control of the city, he would recognize their provisional government.

The next day, Jan. 15, Thurston told the queen's Cabinet that the Committee of Safety would challenge her.

In an effort to stave off the mounting crisis, the queen issued a proclamation declaring that she would not seek to alter the constitution except by constitutional means.

Unsuccessfully, she sought Minister Stevens' assurance that he would support her government against armed insurrection. The kingdom's marshal proposed declaring martial law and arresting the Committee of Safety, but the Cabinet feared this would lead to armed conflict, and Lili'uokalani wished to avoid bloodshed.

On Jan. 16, several hundred Native Hawaiians and other royalists gathered peaceably at Palace Square in support of the queen, expressing loyalty to the monarchy, and carefully avoiding saying anything inflammatory.

Simultaneously, at the mass meeting called by the Committee of Safety at the armory, the speeches were incendiary.

Lorrin Thurston vehemently denounced the queen and asked the crowd to empower the committee to act as it deemed necessary. The resolution passed amid cheers. No one

had mentioned overthrowing the monarchy, but the unspoken was apparently understood by all.

The Marines Are Used To Invade Hawaii And Overthrow The Government For A Pack Of Thieving Sugar Growers

The Committee of Safety delivered a letter to Minister Stevens requesting him to land troops from the Boston, stating that “the public safety is menaced and life and property are in peril.”

At 5 that afternoon, 162 fully armed troops from the Boston came ashore.

A few of the marines were posted at the American Consulate and Legation, but the main body of troops marched through downtown Honolulu past ‘Iolani Palace.

They were quartered less than a block from the Government Building and the palace. While the troops were ordered ashore ostensibly “to protect American lives and property,” their placement close to the palace was threatening.

Members of the queen’s Cabinet hastened to Stevens to protest the troops’ presence, but it made no difference.

The Committee of Safety had initially proposed that Thurston head the government, but he said he was considered such a “radical mover” it would be better to choose someone more conservative.

Dole, The Pineapple Man, Becomes President Of Hawaii

They then offered the presidency to Sanford B. Dole, another of the “mission boys,” as Thurston called them.

Dole had declined to take part in the revolution except for drafting documents. Rather than abolishing the monarchy, he favored replacing the queen with a regency holding the throne in trust until Princess Ka’iulani came of age. Still, he accepted the presidency and submitted his resignation as a justice in Hawaii’s Supreme Court.

On the morning of Jan. 17, Dole gave Stevens a letter from Thurston, asking for his recognition of the provisional government, which they planned to proclaim at 3 that afternoon.

The American minister told Dole, “I think you have a great opportunity.”

They also had luck. Just as Dole and the Committee of Safety were about to set out to take possession of the Government Building, Hawaiian police halted a wagon loaded with arms for the insurgents, and the driver shot a policeman in the shoulder. (This was the only blood shed during the revolution.)

The sound of the shot drew a crowd, including the policemen who had been keeping an eye on the Committee of Safety, and in the confusion, they walked to the Government Building unnoticed.

The building was unguarded and nearly deserted, and few people heard the proclamation that was read from its steps, declaring the end of the monarchy and the establishment of a provisional government as an interim measure until annexation to the United States could be achieved.

The American troops were lined up nearby. Minister Stevens immediately, and prematurely, recognized the provisional government.

On Jan. 17, 1893, at dusk, Queen Lili'uokalani yielded her throne under protest, with these words:

"I, Lili'uokalani, by the grace of God and under the constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom, Queen, do hereby solemnly protest against any and all acts done against myself and the constitutional government of the Hawaiian Kingdom by certain persons claiming to have established a Provisional Government of and for this Kingdom.

"That I yield to the superior force of the United States of America, whose Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John L. Stevens, has caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support the said Provisional Government.

"Now, to avoid any collision of armed forces and perhaps loss of life, I do, under this protest, and impelled by said forces, yield my authority until such time as the Government of the United States shall, upon the facts being presented to it, undo the action of its representative and reinstate me in the authority which I claim as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands."

The queen surrendered Hawai'i's sovereignty not to the revolutionaries but to the "superior force of the United States of America" -- temporarily, she believed -- confident that the American government would restore her to the throne.

After the queen yielded, the marshal surrendered the police station house, and at the barracks, the Queen's Royal Guards stacked their arms.

Having stated her case in writing, Lili'uokalani retired to her private residence, Washington Place, urging the leaders of her people to avoid riot and to await tranquilly the result of her appeal to the United States government.

The U.S. Ambassador Says "Pluck Hawaii"

The provisional government took over the palace and declared martial law.

Later, at its request, Minister Stevens proclaimed Hawai'i a temporary protectorate and raised the American flag over government buildings.

He wrote the State Department urging annexation, saying, "The Hawaiian pear is now fully ripe, and this is the golden hour for the United States to pluck it."

The provisional government had chartered a steamer, and Thurston and four others hastened to Washington with a treaty of annexation in hand. The queen's envoys were refused permission to sail on the same ship, and by the time they reached Washington, President Harrison had already sent the annexation treaty to the Senate.

But Harrison was in his last days in power, and Grover Cleveland, who replaced him, withdrew the treaty.

Lili'uokalani wrote to Cleveland requesting redress, and young Princess Ka'iulani went to Washington to appeal for the monarchy and the Hawaiian nation, impressing the president and all who met her with her beauty and dignity.

President Cleveland sent to Honolulu special commissioner James H. Blount, former chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Blount's job was to investigate the circumstances of the revolution, the role Minister Stevens and American troops played in it, and to determine the feelings of the people of Hawai'i toward the provisional government.

Blount's instructions were secret, but it was known that his word would be "paramount," concerning the United States in the Islands, so he was given the nickname "Paramount Blount."

He ordered the troops back to their ship and the American flag taken down and replaced by the Hawaiian flag.

Accessible to all who wished to talk to him, he cordially and impartially heard a steady stream of people from both sides. Over four months, he assembled a vast amount of information from interviews, letters and documents.

Blount's final report charged that Stevens conspired in the overthrow of the monarchy, which would not have taken place without the landing of U.S. troops.

Blount recommended restoring the queen, saying...The undoubted sentiment of the people is for the queen, against the provisional government and against annexation."

He noted, "There is not an annexationist in the Islands, so far as I have been able to observe, who would be willing to submit the question of annexation to a popular vote."

Based on Blount's findings, President Cleveland decided that, in the name of justice, he would do everything in his power to reinstate the queen, provided she would grant amnesty to those who had overthrown her government. The idealistic Cleveland, in assuming the provisional government would willingly relinquish power to her at his request, misjudged the character and tenacity of her adversaries.

The new American minister in Hawai'i, Albert Willis, expressed to the queen the president's regret that the unauthorized intervention of the United States had caused her to surrender her sovereignty, and his hope that the wrong done to her and her people might be redressed. Willis told her the president's condition for reinstating her on the throne was that she grant full amnesty.

Lili'uokalani replied that according to Hawaiian law, the punishment for treason was death, but that she would be satisfied with banishing them from the kingdom forever. Later, she agreed to accede to the president's wishes.

Willis next went to Sanford Dole and the provisional government, assuring them of the queen's amnesty. Speaking for President Cleveland, Willis acknowledged the wrong committed by the United States in the revolution and requested them to resign power and restore the queen.

The answer, of course, was no. They repudiated the right of the American president to interfere in their domestic affairs and said that if the American forces illegally assisted the revolution, the provisional government was not responsible.

On Dec. 18, 1893, President Cleveland made an eloquent speech to Congress on the Hawaiian situation.

He had harsh words for the landing of American troops at the revolutionaries' request:

"This military demonstration upon the soil of Honolulu was of itself an act of war; unless made either with the consent of the government of Hawai'i or for the bona fide purpose of protecting the imperiled lives and property of citizens of the United States.

"But there is no pretense of any such consent on the part of the government of the queen ... the existing government, instead of requesting the presence of an armed force, protested against it. There is as little basis for the pretense that forces were landed for the security of American life and property. If so, they would have been stationed in the vicinity of such property and so as to protect it, instead of at a distance and so as to command the Hawaiian Government Building and palace. ... When these armed men were landed, the city of Honolulu was in its customary orderly and peaceful condition."

The president continues:

"But for the notorious predilections of the United States minister for annexation, the Committee of Safety, which should have been called the Committee of Annexation, would never have existed.

"But for the landing of the United States forces upon false pretexts respecting the danger to life and property, the committee would never have exposed themselves to the plans and penalties of treason by undertaking the subversion of the queen's government.

"But for the presence of the United States forces in the immediate vicinity and in position to accord all needed protection and support, the committee would not have proclaimed the provisional government from the steps of the Government Building.

"And, finally, but for the lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pretexts by the United States forces, and but for Minister Stevens' recognition of the provisional government when the United States forces were its sole support and constituted its only military strength, the queen and her government would never

have yielded to the provisional government, even for a time and for the sole purpose of submitting her case to the enlightened justice of the United States. ... “

He further stated,

“... if a feeble but friendly state is in danger of being robbed of its independence and its sovereignty by a misuse of the name and power of the United States, the United States cannot fail to vindicate its honor and its sense of justice by an earnest effort to make all possible reparation.”

President Cleveland concluded by placing the matter in the hands of Congress.

The Senate hearings were conducted by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, John Tyler Morgan, an annexationist, whose final report managed to find everyone blameless for the revolution except the queen.

Many in the Senate disagreed, and the House censured Stevens and passed a resolution opposing annexation.

In the end, Congress took no action either to restore the monarchy or to annex Hawai'i.

With their goal of annexation stalled, the leaders of the provisional government decided to form a republic, while waiting for a more opportune political climate.

They drafted a constitution and declared it law by proclamation -- the very act for which they had forced Lili'uokalani from her throne.

The new constitution required voters to swear allegiance to the republic, and thousands of Native Hawaiians refused, out of loyalty to queen and country.

Foreigners who had sided with the revolution were allowed to vote.

Property requirements and other qualifications were so strict that relatively few Hawaiians and no Asians could vote.

On July 4, 1894, Sanford Dole announced the inauguration of the Republic of Hawai'i, and declared himself president.

Unwilling to give up, many Hawaiians and other royalists accumulated arms for a counterrevolution to restore the monarchy.

In the January 1895 uprising, led by Robert Wilcox, the royalists were forced by government troops to retreat into the valleys behind Honolulu, and after 10 days of fighting, most of them, including Wilcox, were captured.

The republic's prize catch was Queen Lili'uokalani.

A search revealed a cache of arms buried in the flower garden of her home. She was arrested Jan. 16, 1895, exactly two years from the date the American troops landed in

support of the revolution. Imprisoned in a corner room on the second story of 'Iolani Palace, she was guarded day and night, allowed only one attendant and no visitors.

Shortly after she was imprisoned, Lili'uokalani was given a document of abdication to sign and was led to believe that, if she refused, several of her followers were to be shot for treason.

She wrote, "For myself, I would have chosen death rather than to have signed it; but it was represented to me that by my signing this paper all the persons who had been arrested, all my people now in trouble by reason of their love and loyalty toward me, would be immediately released ... the stream of blood ready to flow unless it was stayed by my pen."

Wilcox and four others were sentenced to death, after all.

Many other royalists received long prison sentences and heavy fines.

Lili'uokalani noted, "Their sentences were passed the same as though my signature had not been obtained. That they were not executed is due solely to a consideration which has been officially stated: 'Word came from the United States that the execution of captive rebels would militate against annexation.'"

The queen was charged with misprision of treason -- having knowledge of treason and failing to report it--and was tried by a military commission. Her trial was held in the former throne room of the palace, where she had once greeted sovereigns and dignitaries from around the world.

The prosecutors taunted, insulted and tried to humiliate her, but they never succeeded in destroying her dignity.

Found guilty, she was given the maximum sentence of five years imprisonment at hard labor and a \$5,000 fine.

It was not carried out, but she remained a prisoner in the palace.

On New Year's Day 1896, all the royalist prisoners were freed -- except Lili'uokalani.

After eight months of imprisonment in the palace, she was allowed to return to her home, under house arrest. Not until late 1896 was her freedom restored.

She went to Washington, armed with documents signed by many Hawaiians asking President Cleveland to reinstate their queen. The president welcomed her warmly and she expressed her gratitude for his earlier efforts to restore her kingdom's independence.

But it was now too late for him to be of further help.

The Plucking Is Consummated

His successor, William McKinley, sent the annexation treaty to the Senate.

Hawaiians submitted a petition to Congress with 29,000 signatures opposing annexation, and petitions to the Republic of Hawai'i, asking that annexation be put to a public vote. They were never permitted to vote on the issue.

Adding to the pro-annexation argument was the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, drawing attention to the Islands' strategic position in the Pacific.

Ultimately, the annexationists won, and Grover Cleveland wrote: "I am ashamed of the whole affair."

Sovereignty of Hawai'i was formally transferred to the United States at ceremonies at 'Iolani Palace on Aug. 12, 1898.

Sanford Dole spoke as the newly appointed governor of the Territory of Hawai'i.

The Hawaiian anthem, "Hawai'i Pono 'I" -- with words written by King Kalakaua -- was played at the Hawaiian flag was lowered, and replaced by the American flag and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The Hawaiian people had lost their land, their monarchy and now their independence.

Another loss came the following year, with the death of the beautiful young Princess. Ka'iulani, heir to the Hawaiian throne, at age 23.

Lili'uokalani remained an indomitable spirit, honored and revered by her people as a queen to the end.

She died in 1917, at the age of 79, still waiting for justice.

Last year, for the observance of the centennial of the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy, 'Iolani Palace, draped in the black of mourning, was a powerful symbol.

The Hawaiian people are still seeking justice through legal means reparations, a fulfillment of trust commitments, settlement of land claims and the return of lands.

They are, moreover, seeking recognition of Hawaiian sovereignty.

The Native Hawaiians will decide how they choose to structure sovereignty -- as a nation-within-a-nation, complete independence, or some other model. It is no longer a distant dream, but an attainable goal.

**January 18, 2003:
500,000 March Peacefully Against
Invading Iraq**

[Then, As Now, The Imperial Government Doesn't Really Give A Shit]



Anti-war protesters march past the U.S. Capitol during the start of an anti-war protest that will culminate by a march to the Washington Naval Yard.

Carl Bunin Peace History January 17-23

In frigid temperatures, 500,000 converged on Washington, D.C. There were also joined by many more elsewhere around the world to oppose the threatened U.S. war on Iraq.

This was the largest U.S. peace demonstration since the Vietnam era.

OCCUPATION PALESTINE

**“You Became, People Of Bab Al
Shams, The Words That Carry The
Dream Of Freedom And Return
Palestine To Palestine”**

**“Palestine Is The Promise Of The
Strangers Who Were Expelled From
Their Land And Continue To Be
Expelled Every Day From Their
Homes”**

“You Are The Olives Of Palestine That Shine Under The Sun Of Justice, And As You Build Your Village, The Light Of Freedom Flares Up With You”

January 12, 2013 by Elias Khoury, Uruknet. Translated by Sonja Mejcher-Atassi

Elias Khoury posted this letter to the villagers of Bab al-Shams, named after the Palestinian village in his epic novel by the same name. The title of his novel is translated: Gate of the Sun.

I won't say I wish I were with you, I am with you. I see you, and I see how the dream through your hands has turned into reality rooted in the earth.

"On this earth is what makes life worth living," just as Mahmoud Darwish wrote, for when you built your wonderful village you gave back meaning to meaning.

You became the sons of this land and its masters.

This is the Palestine that Younis dreamt of in the novel "Bab Al Shams / Gate of the Sun." Younis had a dream made of words, and the words became wounds bleeding over the land.

You became, people of Bab Al Shams, the words that carry the dream of freedom and return Palestine to Palestine.

I see in your village all the faces of the loved ones who departed on the way to the land of our Palestinian promise.

Palestine is the promise of the strangers who were expelled from their land and continue to be expelled every day from their homes.

Strangers and yet you are the sons of the land, its olives and oil!

You are the olives of Palestine that shine under the sun of justice, and as you build your village, the light of freedom flares up with you.

"Light upon light."

I see in your eyes a nation born from the rubble of the nakba that has gone on for sixty-four years.

I see you and in my heart the words grow. I see the words and you grow in my heart, rise high and burst into the sky.

Finally, I have only the wish that you accept me as a citizen in your village, that I may learn with you the meanings of freedom and justice.

Elias Khoury
Beirut January 12, 2013

MORE:

Zionist Police And Army Forces Grab Palestinian Bab Al-Shams Protest Villagers, On Palestinian Land: “The Outpost Is An Immediate Threat To The Security Of The Region”



The “Bab Al-Shams” camp, E1 area, January 12, 2013. (photo: Oren Ziv/Activestills.org)

January 12, 2013 By Haggai Matar, +972 [Excerpts]

UPDATE, 8:30 a.m.: Mass police and army forces evacuated Bab Al-Shams overnight, following a statement made by the prosecutor general stating that the outpost is an immediate threat to the security of the region.

Hundreds of soldiers and police detained the dozens of activists present, who resisted the eviction non-violently, and put them on busses to Qalandiya checkpoint.

The tents have remained in Bab Al-Shams, and authorities are waiting on the High Court to rule on whether or not they too can be brought down. The heart of the legal

controversy is whether or not Bab Al-Shams was built on private lands (which would make the immediate eviction illegal), or on state lands.

According to Haaretz, most of the lands where Bab Al-Shams was built are owned by Palestinians.

Original report from last night:

Less than two days after the new Palestinian outpost-village, Bab Al-Shams, was set up in the E1 area outside Jerusalem, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu ordered authorities to evict the activists and dismantle the tents.

Following Netanyahu's order, police forces arrived on the scene and told activists that the High Court injunction actually only protects the tents from dismantling, but does not forbid eviction of their residents.

The activists, who were warned to leave before force would be used against them, vowed to stay put, stating that they would resist eviction non-violently.

The state is also expected to ask the High Court to reconsider its temporary injunction, on the premise that the land where Bab Al-Shams was erected is privately owned by Palestinians, and that the village is meant to serve as a tourist attraction which teaches visitors about Bedouin culture. The court is likely to look into the case tomorrow.

Furthermore, journalists have been barred from entering Bab Al-Shams by Israeli security forces. Haaretz is planning to appeal the decision to the High Court of Justice.

Bab Al-Shams has been at the center of the news in Israel— an event which is quite out of the ordinary considering the Israeli media's treatment of Palestinian popular non-violent resistance.

Netanyahu's swift call to action on the matter has also gained much attention, and has been described by critics as racist due to the government's ongoing support for settlement building.

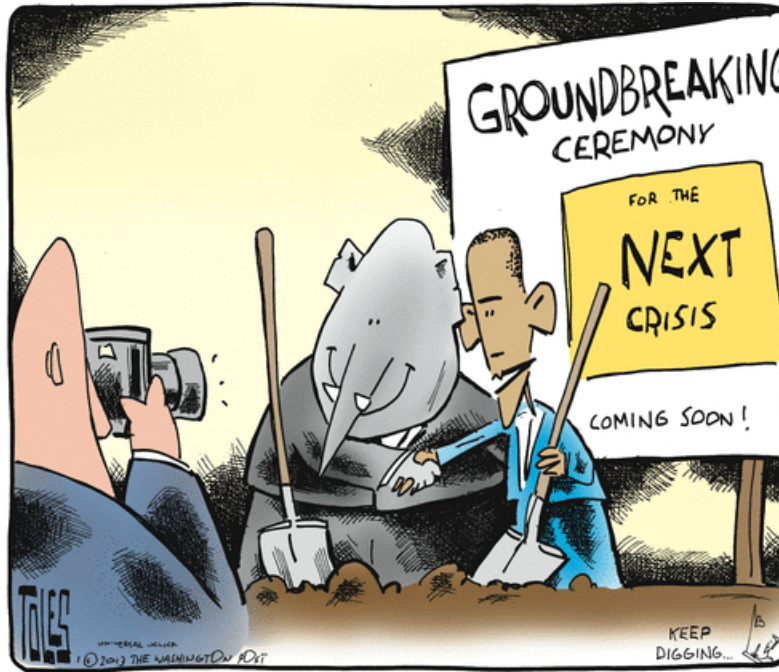
Facebook persona John Brown has illustrated the bias inherent to Israel's official policy by posting this picture, with following caption: "Today: PM orders to evict the Palestinian outpost in E1. Tuesday: PM visits illegal 'Rachelim' outpost after legalizing it to compensate settlers for another theft gone wrong."

[To check out what life is like under a murderous military occupation commanded by foreign terrorists, go to: www.rafahtoday.org The occupied nation is Palestine. The foreign terrorists call themselves "Israeli."]

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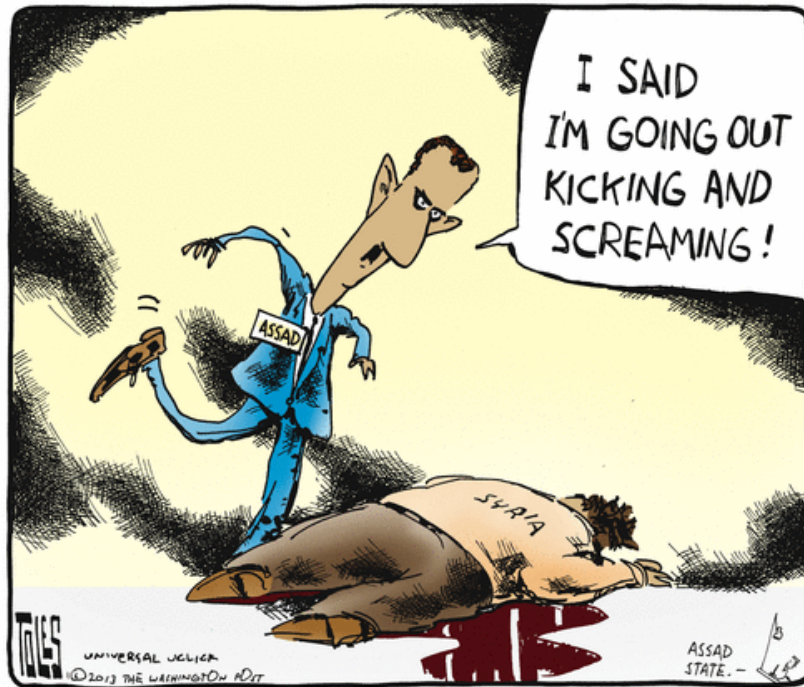
DANGER: POLITICIANS AT WORK



CLASS WAR REPORTS



How to Defend Bashar al-Assad in 10 Easy Steps



January 1, 2013 by Borzou Daragahi, North Star

This is my guide for Syria analysts and journalists who want to defend Bashar Assad while continuing to retain their credibility in the West.

1. Keep mentioning Jubhat al Nasra and other Islamic jihadi groups without mentioning that the vast majority of armed groups are not nearly as extreme, are mostly locally based folks defending their towns and villages.
2. When referring to the armed opposition keep using the magic word: AL QAEDA
3. Make cursory mention of the regime's brutality (you won't have any credibility if you don't) but avoid resurrecting the roots of the conflict in peaceful opposition to Bashar's dictatorship. Avoid mention of wanton use of air power against civilians in bread lines and in their homes.
4. Keep talking about NATO, the Gulf countries and Western support for opposition; that will boost Bashar's anti-imperialist creds among the campus leftists.
5. Focus on faults of incompetent and disorganized Syrian opposition abroad instead of networks of activists and homegrown civil society already establishing governance inside.

6. Frame Russia as an honest broker trying to peacefully resolve conflict instead of a shrewd chess player that doesn't give a damn about Syrian civilians and murdered tens of thousands of Chechens in an attempt to put down a rebellion in the 1990s.

7. Keep warning about consequences of Syria state's collapse: sectarian war, refugees in Europe, rise of an Islamist state.

8. Keep raising rare instances of rebel misconduct and faked videos and frame them as emblematic of the overall opposition.

9. Make the opposition look intransigent; they're the ones who won't agree to a peaceful settlement, not the president who did no reforms for 10 years and dispatched shabiha to murder peaceful protesters when they spoke out.

10. Pray to God (even if you are an atheist) that the rebels don't get to Damascus, open up the files and find out what you did for the regime, the details of conversations on how you got your visas and your access to officials.

DO YOU HAVE A FRIEND OR RELATIVE IN THE MILITARY?



U.S. soldier in Bejjia village Iraq, Feb. 4, 2008. (AP Photo/Maya Alleruzzo)

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 the war, 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.

Military Resistance www.militaryproject.org

*This is how Obama brings the troops home,
BRING THEM ALL HOME NOW, ALIVE.*



*Military Resistance is a near-daily news bulletin for service members
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Troops Invited:

Comments, arguments, articles, and letters from service men and women, and veterans, are especially welcome. Write to Box 126, 2576 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10025-5657 or email contact@militaryproject.org: Name, I.D., withheld unless you request publication. Same address to unsubscribe.

“The single largest failure of the anti-war movement at this point is the lack of outreach to the troops.”

Tim Goodrich, Iraq Veterans Against The War

Military Resistance Looks Even Better Printed Out

Military Resistance/GI Special are archived at website

<http://www.militaryproject.org> . The following have chosen to post issues; there may be others: <http://williambowles.info/military-resistance-archives/>; news@uruknet.info; <http://www.scribd.com/>

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