

Which do you prefer ?

**Government ?
Democracy or Empire ?
The choice is yours !**

Joe Hanania

My Introduction to the United States

The United States we studied in High school from early September 1944 to early June 1945 was not the United States I know today 2013. It was the summer of 1945 when the United States dropped Atomic bombs on Japan. It was my first idea of the future..

I was born 1 June 1929 and my mother died when I was 1 year old. The United States was in the early stage of a Great Depression and my father couldn't handle a family of 5 children. We became wards of the state of New Jersey. My younger sister and I spent 5 years in a state home for children. It was good. I was put ahead from 2nd grade to low 3rd grade and taken to art class Saturday mornings.

We were put with foster parents when I was 9 and enrolled in 5th grade. Our teacher read us the story of the *Man without a country* and introduced us to Washington and Lincoln on their February birthdays.

Franklin D Roosevelt had been elected President in 1933 to fight the Great Depression. He pushed the Congress to provide work for the people and was successful until the Supreme Court stopped him making the decisions of the Congress. In 1939 the war in Europe had begun. In 1940 Roosevelt pledged to keep the US out of the war, *"I have said this before, but I shall say it again and again: your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars."* Later he spoke of the US as *"an arsenal of Democracy"*. January 1941: he gave his 4-freedom speech: free speech and expression, religion, freedom from fear and from want.

In August he met secretly with Churchill to discuss the war and joined Britain to develop an Atomic Bomb. Roosevelt had advance notice Japan would bomb Hawaii. He sent ships to Hawaii without telling the commander the danger. The Japs attacked Hawaii 7 December 1941. the US sacrificed eight battleships, 188 planes and 2403 sailors to get into the war. Germany and Italia soon declared war against the US.

My 2 older brothers whom I didn't know were in the war and wrote me from France! They invited me to live with them in New Jersey. The State ward allowed me to leave my foster parents in the middle of my senior year and move to the house where I was born and resumed my family name. The State gave me a free year at Rutgers, the State University. I finished the first year and then decided to see the world. I joined the US Army in February 1948 for 3 years which gave me the option of the 3rd year in France.

After Basic training they assigned me to the Army Security Agency, but changed it because my parents were Syrian. They taught me radio operation and sent me to Okinawa. Captain Fogarty thought I was officer material and arranged for me to take the July exam for an appointment to the Military Academy; I came in high enough to win a place and was quickly flown to New York West Point Prep. After passing the academic and physical tests I decided to resign when they told me a career officer is on duty 24 hours a day. The military life was not for me. I would finish my 3 years and return to university. In 1950 President Truman extended all enlistments 1 year telling us the Korean war was democracy against communism. What a ridiculous statement! I began to write an article; A Captain saw it and dropped me from promotion and had me secretly investigated. It was Truman who had made the decision to drop the Atomic Bombs. He became President when Roosevelt died April 1945 in his 4th term. The US was never a 'democracy'; I could do a study of democracy when I retired. I was honourably discharged from the Army February 1952 and my retirement wouldn't come until December 1998. It was a long life to wait!

Education was uppermost in my mind

I had 3 good terms at Penn-State University. The 3rd term I signed up for Law but they sent me a phi-beta-sigma fraternity pen and I didn't want to be in a fraternity so I left to study the value of both money and religion on my own. My life improved without either. I 'bought' a restaurant on credit in Florida. It became successful within 3 months, but an evening fire with a new cook too suddenly rushed with customers freed me to return to Rutgers University with enough money for a round trip to Paris summer 1955. I found a marvellous job in a high class Indonesian restaurant, another high point in my life. I regretted going back to Rutgers for a BA in Philosophy, but I knew I would return to France often. I went on to graduate study in philosophy majored in Descartes!

My home town in Jersey was building a High School. With my nieces going there, I asked the Superintendent how I could help. He said 'as a teacher' so I became a qualified teacher in History and Mathematics. I couldn't believe how badly the school started. Most of the new teachers were masters in their subject but they were ready to resign after the Christmas break. During the break I wrote some 20 pages comparing the school against the Educational Philosophy of New Jersey. The School Board accepted it and changed the principle.

It was in that year 1959 A S Neil's book *Summerhill* became the new light in education. I went to visit him in Suffolk, England and stayed a year to teach Maths at the US Military High School, Lakenheath, England. I returned the following school year and taught one year at Oneonta, New York. I administered a Regent's Geometry test necessary for credit for university entrance. I casually noticed one problem had no correct answer in the 4 choices. I notified Princeton University and they replied that Regent's Test had been used for 20 years and no one had noticed it. The following year I took several graduate courses in Philosophy at Pennsylvania University while working at a lower grade Camden High School. I left when the Superintendent told me I couldn't remove a troublesome student from the class.

June 1964 I left the US to live in Europe. I was hired as a teacher for French and Girl's Physical Education at a US Military Base in Suffolk, England. I found my future in Dieppe and married 'Cako' in Suffolk February 1966. I worked as a teacher 9 years for the US Air Force around Europe. I then developed my own tour agency 'Big Ben Tours' to acquaint the US families with England and the rest of Europe for 14 years. We lost our Tour contract 1987, the year after we led 30 American Teachers to a 10-day tour of Russia. I knew how sensitive the US was of Communists. I worked in English schools. they had the same problems as the US; I tried various jobs, being Father Christmas was the toughest. I went into bowling and horse racing but I also had time to catch up on the news. The US were very sensitive of Libya and Iraq; I couldn't accept the horror of the Gulf War and the sanctions against Iraq, killing thousands of innocent people, children and aged every year. December 1998 President Clinton bombed Iraq during their religious holiday. I couldn't believe it. Something was wrong. Clinton had been a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford and a Democrat. I started a casual review of the United States.

It was time to begin our retirement
Finish US first, then Democracy and Education ?

Cako and I arrive in NOUIC December 1999

It was great to be in France: the people are so friendly. The week following our arrival a severe storm hit the Limousine, but I still had a garden to dig, and to get the house in order. Our new friends helped us and I still had my casual study of the US to write. I finished it December 2000 and was well satisfied; I finally knew how much the United States had changed in the past 50 years. I put the study aside and began to take an active part in our small village.

Our daughter in New York phoned us the morning of 11 September 2001. She was hysterical watching the 1st tower sink to the ground. I calmly replied: "surly the US Government must have expected something like that." When President Bush replied to the nation and the world, I knew the United States would begin a world war. He had answered the open question I had put in my study. I had it printed:

My Country, 'Tis of Thee

It was sent to friends and family in the US and distributed in England and France. Although it was written in English we had an evening presentation in Nouic with 180 French attending. I lost some US friends and family but it was well received in France. Carol, an American living in England informed me of the PNAC accepted by the Neo-conservatives 1997. Bush and his playmates had decided to go full out to control the economy and the military of the world during the new century 2000. Clinton had been told to do more and he was quick to respond by bombing Iraq during Ramadan December 1998.

The US began bombing Afghanistan in October. I saw the photo of a grinning US Pilot who had just printed HAPPY THANKSGIVING on a bomb which would be dropped on Afghans celebrating a marriage in November. I printed a second book, a collection of essays I had written on the 9/11 attack plus an open letter to Bush not to bomb Iraq:

Joyeux Thanksgiving – Happy Thanksgiving

This little book was also successfully introduced at Nouic I had become French when the United States and the UK invaded Iraq 2003. I also decided to begin my study of Democracy which I had set aside for my retirement in 1950; I took my books to the delightful Angle-sur-l'Anglin to see if there was an interest in Democracy. I did find the right French girl who could translate my English and was interested in Democracy because her own Mayor was as far from the people and democracy as possible. Unfortunately, when I returned to Nouic Madame le Maire suggested there was a need for a language class. The English were increasing in our small village. We began an Association and began "*Parlons Ensemble*" the end of September. The object of Parlons was to help both the French and English learn the 2 languages together, have a social evening, eat and drink but speak each other's language. For Christmas we had a dinner party with each person reciting a standard piece of literature. One Frenchman recited Shakespeare, a young girl sang the comic song "Mairzy-doates". The major problem: Our number increased quickly and at different levels. I began 2004 with 6 levels which meant I had to type 6 levels in 2 languages every week. Our numbers went up to 83! September 2004. We presented a play of Moliere 'Le Medecin Volant: the English as French Actors and the French writing sub-titles in English. We had 3 successful evenings.

'Parlons Ensemble' AND Democracy were too much

My mind was on the democracy study.

Catherine was ready to start the French Translation. I began with a month exposition so I could survey the ideas of the people. Catherine lived 120 kilometres from me with no computer. I saw her regularly with each new chapter and we would discuss the previous one she had written by hand. I would type the English and the French, a real challenge! We finally put the manuscripts with the printers in June 2008 I had begun to field eye-tired in 2007 and mentioned it at least 3 visits to the doctor. He made no comment. When I put out the publicity for the presentation of the study, I heard a local Mayor refused it. He said it was anarchy, not democracy. I received my books the end of June and I prepared the evening presentation the 4th of July, supposedly the birthday of the United States. I was disappointed at the low local showing; Madame le Maire arrived late. She asked for my definition of democracy. During the memorial for the French Republic she mentioned the French Democracy was not the same as mine, but didn't explain it:

Democracy? Not yet, perhaps never Democratie ? Pas encore, peut-etre jamais

My doctor's summer replacement asked me if I had any problems. I told her "my eyes". She phoned and made an appointment with a specialist of St Junien Hospital for January 29th 2009! It was a long wait for a 15 minute examination! He merely said my vision was fine and collected 40 Euros. I couldn't believe him. My next visit to my doctor I insisted there was something seriously wrong. I told htm I had closed my left eye and couldn't see anything. He phoned Dr Bossis at St. Junien. She said if I could come in 40 minutes, she could see me. I drove and she was astonished: the tension in my left eye was 12; in the right eye it was 38! 3 days later she had another specialist look at it and he declared it was dead! And then I was submerged in eye drops.

I started revising two of my democracy chapters but with limited eyesight; it seemed more important to work on one of the conclusions: *The United States Empire is a danger to both democracy and peace.*" I had started a small book 1971 to introduce Philosophy to young high school students; I had already asked French friends to write French translations and two artists to draw light cartoons. I printed it in English and French face to face first;

The Black Cat – Le Chat Noir An introduction to philosophic ideas for young minds

In the Democracy book I quoted Thomas Paine "to better understand a theme start at the beginning" The book started with the birth of the United States of America. One could take various starting points but I started with the 4th of July 1776 when 56 colonists from 13 British colonies signed the *Declaration of Independence* and then came together in 1781 to form a Confederation of the 13 States. It was first named the "United States of America" by Thomas Paine who inspired them to win the necessary Revolution. I finally started this book

knowing it would be my last book; One eye may not be enough! I had lots of trouble with the the two languages when typing the Democracy books.

Where the USA went wrong A Study of the United States Empire

The book was printed in April 2011. There was no way I could distribute it. The book changed my mind and opened my eyes to the United States. Allow me to go to the beginning of British Empire in North America: The English claim to North America was made by exploration of the mainland in 1497 but their 1st permanent colony was Jamestown in 1607. The French claim was established in Quebec in 1608. The English stretched along the northern coast. They forced the Dutch to surrender New Amsterdam. The war came with Queen Anne 1757-63 as the English met the French and more Indians. Washington's men fired the first shot but lost the battle. England sent more troops and took Quebec from France, King George wanted the colonies to pay their share and this began a war with the colonies.

The 1st chapter gives the story of the birth of the "United States of America." In January 1776 a pamphlet *Common Sense* appeared on the Philadelphia streets. It began "*The cause in America was the cause of all mankind.*" It led to a Continental Congress of the 13 colonies and a Declaration of Independence. The signatures of 56 persons were the birth of the United States of America, so named by Thomas Paine who had published *Common Sense*. The war which had started in 1775 was now a revolution. When it was won the Treaty recognised the 13 free and independent States and the Continental Congress.

The 2^d chapter began in 1787 with a Convention to strengthen the Congress of the 13 independent states. The Convention changed to a Constitution which destroyed the United States of America and the freedom and independence of the 13 states. The Constitution was indeed a clever Coup d'Etat which changed the United States for the worse.

One of Washington's first moves was to send Governor Morris to England and France. Morris was the right man to keep an eye on Thomas Paine who went to Europe and talked with Jefferson and Lafayette concerning the promise made by James Madison to Jefferson to protect the people in the Constitution. pp

Washington gave his position of expansion and the Indians: "*Indians have nothing human except the shape. The extension of our settlement will certainly cause the savage as the wolf to retire, both being beasts of prey though they differ in shape.*" He continued the English killing with wars in 1790 and 94. The Indian wars would continue 100 years to 1890. After writing the above book, I compared Washington's decisions against the Declaration of Independence. There were no relationships whatsoever, no equality or God-given Rights. I looked more closely at the Revolution battles. He hadn't won a single battle against the English. I read most of the essays written by Paine.

It was a remarkable Journey for me!

Thinking I had done enough, I tried to set up a reasonable presentation of the last 3 books, but there were too many blockages. I went to a small village faire but it was a wet day. Claudia brought me rain cover. She picked up this book and asked if she could do a French translation. I could perhaps do a shorter one showing a fuller relationship between Paine, Washington and France. I sent her chapters and she sent me French and flooded me with e-mails: I finally gave up and wrote one last chapter in French and had it printed..

L'Amérique: La promesse facile?

Vis- à vis de Washington, la France et Thomas Paine

This little book was full of faults, but it does give a clearer picture of the difference between Washington and Paine with respect to the Revolution and their different idea of 'government'. This book was in the printers Mach 2012 when my e-mail was stolen due to my negligence. There would be bad times ahead surly.

Washington was always British, never American!

A year later I realized I didn't go all the way back to the beginning as Paine suggested. I should have gone back at least to the Roman Empire. It was the Romans who set up Class distinction (true) and Legality as necessary for freedom (a lie).and was the first major Empire in Europe or the West as distinct from the East. The US Empire began with the Englishmen , Hamilton, John Jay and James Madison..

John Adams, a federalist, won the 1796 election over Jefferson a republican anti-federalist. Adams had been in the Continental Congress during the Revolution and expressed doubt about Washington as General. They asked Paine to stay closer to him. Adams 4 years were the toughest four years of his life dealing with a difficult France. France was instrumental in helping the United States win the Revolution. Washington chose to follow the British request and quietly told Franklin to leave France to leave France out of the Peace Treaty. Washington also left France out of the commercial contract. We understand Adams comment on Washington *"If he were not the greatest President, he was the best actor of the Presidency we ever met.* The French Minister Tallyman was a bit stronger when he told Monroe that he would rather have the United States as a direct enemy than as a treacherous friend.

Jefferson had also been dissatisfied with Washington and especially Hamilton the financial Secretary. When the first 10 Amendments were added to the Constitution December 15 1791 Jefferson knew they wouldn't protect the people. In 1792 he wrote Paine in England.

In 1787 when the Constitution was being discussed, Jefferson, Paine and Lafayette (3 republicans) discussed the promise Madison had given Jefferson to protect the people. Paine began to put his ideas about the rights together. He was printing the 1st part in England February 1791 to Washington on his birthday. It was blocked after the 1st books were Printed. Paine rushed back from France to put it with another publisher. When he received Jefferson's letter in 1792 he gave full time to the Rights of Man. He dropped promotion his Iron Bridge invention and began the main body of Rights of Man.

Lafayette was a marquis and a republican. He encouraged King Louis XVI to support the United States Revolution. He also fought alongside Paine under General Greene at Yorktown. Paine kept touch with Lafayette with letters from England to tell him of the publishing of the first part of Rights of Man being published dedicated to Washington on his Birthday 1791. Lafayette never answered Paine's 6 letters.

The rights of man discussed by Lafayette and Paine in 1787 did turn up in France in 1789 when Lafayette presented them to the new Republic: The Rights of Man and the Citizen: 17 Rights which are still current in the 5th Republic. From what I've seen in the United States,, all the Bills of Rights in the Constitution have been meaningless. In France many rural officials are unfamiliar with them. After Paine finished the Rights of Man he was highly welcomed in France and although he was put on the comity to write the Republican Constitution the French Revolution became a terror o the fate of. Paine tried to save the King and Marie Antoinette. They were guillotined separately in 1793 and Paine was imprisoned to be guillotined. Gouverneur Morris was called back to the US and an unsigned message appeared in a Philadelphia paper regretting Paine's death by sickness in a French prison.

The "Bill of rights" 1791 kills the "Rights of Man" The 5th Amendment puts Law superior to God

Washington sent James Monroe as Ambassador to France. Paine was sick in Prison; The Terror Revolution was over and Monroe had Paine freed and as he was sick he stayed with Monroe. Paine wrote a letter to Washington. Monroe told him not to send it. He wrote a second letter and sent it without Monroe knowing but Washington never answered it. He left Monroe's house and wrote a 3rd letter but sent it directly to a Republic newspaper. It was published in parts with the final sentence printed for the 1796 Election.. It read: "as to you, sir; treacherous in private friendship... and a hypocrite in public life, the world will be puzzled to decide whether you are an apostle or an impostor, whether you abandoned good principles, or whether you ever had any."

We saw Adams doubt and we know Jefferson left Washington and formed a Republic Party. He became the 3rd President and Adams became Vice President. Jefferson did his best to overcome Adam's unpopular Alien and Sedition Acts and to settle the French unhappiness. James Monroe had joined Jefferson's Republican Party when Washington recalled him from France after he had freed Paine from French prison. Jefferson sent Monroe back to France to negotiate with Napoleon to buy the Louisiana territory. This doubled the U S. Jefferson received Paine when he returned from France. Paine was not accepted by the Federalists or the people. He would live a lonely life writing to explain his Deism. He was deprived of the vote and died the last year of Jefferson's 2nd term 1809. Jefferson had wanted to change the Constitution, but Paine had told him only the people could change a Constitution.

The next 3 Presidents James Madison, 2 terms 1809-1817, Jams Monroe 1817-25, and John Q Adams 1825-29. I would doubt that Madison was a genuine Republican. He was the one who kept the notes for the Constitutional Conference and the one who advised Washington to call for a vote so the Federalists would have a Constitution; he joined Hamilton and John Jay to flood the people with poor ideas so they would accept the Constitution and be forever controlled by the Government. He was the one who wouldn't make the discussion of the convention public and was the one who continued killing the Indians and would take New Orleans away from the French. It was the 1812-14 war the US against the British. The war ended with no formalities; It was a good war for the British and the United States.

Monroe was strongly elected in 1816 and had 3 problems: Andrew Jackson attacked Spanish Florida; Simon Bolivar was freeing most of Latin America from Spain; and Missouri applied for admission to the United States but he had a good Secretary of State J Q Adams. They bought Florida from Spain and accepted Missouri as a Slave State and accepted Maine as a Free State. And they would keep all foreign counties out of the Latin Countries and that including Britain!

The 1824 election had 4 candidates; the run off would be between the top 3. Andrew Jackson had 99; John Q Adams had 8; Henry Clay was out and supported Adams who won and chose Clay as Secretary of State. Adams brought the States together, promoted Arts and Sciences and financed erection of an observatory. He wanted to befriend Latin countries, buy Texas from Mexico and Cuba from Spain, but Jackson was still furious over the election and his men in Congress stopped most of what Adams wanted. Adams was Unitarian like his father who died the 4th of July 1826, 2 days after he had written his friend Jefferson.. Jefferson never received it; He too had died on the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, their greatest achievement! But

Jefferson, Monroe and John Q Adams did their best

to make the United States a True Republic. Empires are not normally people oriented.

The Preamble of the Constitution has two major faults. It begins with "We the people of the United States ..." and ends with "do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

The people who wrote or even discussed the constitution numbered 20. 74 had been invited. Virginal Gouverneur Randolph's plan of a strong English Government was presented in May. By the end of June only 55 had arrived. Jefferson was in Europe and couldn't defend the last paragraph of the Declaration of Independence which suggested "*the states ought to be free and independent states.*" The people of the total 13 states of the United States still hadn't seen the minutes of discussion. The major 3 people who wrote the lies to sell it to the people hadn't accepted the Declaration of independence. They were Anglo Americans. I came to the conclusion that it was a clever coup d'état by the people who were already part and soul of the British Empire, Washington especially.

Andrew Jackson was determined to win the 1828 election. He was a southerner but he encouraged his Party to support the new tariff of the northern manufacturers. He won 178 to 83 over J Q Adams. He was the first President who didn't come from the first two States in the US. He was an Englishman who like Washington revelled in eliminating the Indians to take over their land. He had pushed some 70,000 from Florida to the west of the Mississippi. Howard Zinn in his book gives the speech of Chief Black Hawk who survived after Jackson's soldiers fired killing women, children and warriors: The full speech is also in our book Where the USA went wrong: We quote here only the final line;

"The white men do not scalp the head, but they do worse, they poison the heart."

Jackson was a southerner and more concerned about the people and the States. He was very popular in the south having pushed the Indians further west or killed them allowing the Anglo-Americans the opportunity to have free land in Texas, He let the people enter the White House and also gave them the right to vote without having property. Congress passed his bill to remove Indians from Georgia. The Supreme Court favoured the Indians to stay put but Jackson ignored their decision. 1832 was another election year and Jackson again supported the high northern tariff and won easily over Henry Clay. South Carolina's John Calhoun didn't appreciate the high tariff law and said that the states had created the Government and that the states had the right to withdraw or declare the law void.

Daniel Webster, senator from New England speaks out "*The Constitution is the People's government, made for the people, by the people, answerable to the people as a nation, not as separate states.*" Not long afterward at a birthday party for Jefferson, Jackson raised his glass: "*Our Federal Union- it must and shall be preserved.*" Calhoun replied "*the Union- next to our liberties most dear.*"

The US Constitution was not made by the people; It destroyed the USA freedom & independence.

Jackson's presidency often referred to as 'Jacksonian Democracy;' We think this came from the book by the French aristocrat Alexis de Tocqueville *Democracy in America*. French people accept England as Democratic because they have freedom of speech.

Under Jackson the Government was more a Republic with a strong leader. He changed Madison's bad Bank situation by setting up his own pet State banks. In 1830 Joseph Smith founded the Church of Latter Day Saints in New York and 1000 members settled in Jackson County, Missouri. The leaders were tarred and feathered. They moved to other Missouri Counties.

Jackson put his Vice President Martin Van Buren into the 1836 election; Buren won over the other Indian fighter General Harrison. Jackson left Van Buren his 2nd war against the Seminole Indians, the removal treaty for the Cherokees to sign and the news of Texas independence of Mexico, the panic of Jackson's 'pet State Banks had started and the Mormons were still having troubles in Missouri. The Whig party formed in 1832 to beat Jackson but lost to van Buren in 1836. They were better organized for 1840 and campaigned as 'Tippecanoe and Tyler too'. Harrison beat Van Buren 234 to 60. He caught a cold from chilly weather and died of pneumonia his 1st month.. John Tyler was the first Vice President to become President by death of his President.

Tyler vetoed two bills from the national Whigs and was the 1st solution for impeachment. He was soon expelled from the Whig Party. He also received the huge statue of George Washington as the half-naked Greek God which had been ordered by Jackson's Congress. Washington was 'the first 'Great White Father' who made 100 treaties with the Indians and broke all of them. Tyler was a States Whig and had Calhoun as his Secretary of State. Calhoun tried to annex Texas but failed, The Anglo-Americans moved into Mexico when Mexico offered free land. The southern Americans moved in with slaves and Mexico dropped slavery when Texas had already set themselves as The Lone State. They applied for entrance into the United States. To accept them would mean WAR.

The 1844 election brought Henry Clay for the Whigs and Van Buren ready with a Vice President James Polk. Clay and Van Buren avoided the Texas problem. Polk spoke of buying Mexico and re-annexing Texas and Oregon. Jackson knew the people wanted to expand and Polk's program seemed America's "Manifest Destiny." The Democrats changed to Polk on the 9th ballot and he won 170 - 105.

Tyler, on his way out, went against the Constitution and sent a treaty notice to Mexico to accept Texas as a member of the United States. Polk sent General Zachary Taylor with 4000 soldiers to Mexico to negotiate the Treaty, but Mexico refused. Taylor returned to Texas to protect Texas. They raised the American flag in Texas and Mexico declared war and killed 11 Americans' in Texas. Polk's message to Congress was "They invaded our territory and shed American blood upon American soil." Congress rushed to approve the message! Polk also sent troops to 'New Mexico' and 'California' which belonged to Mexico.

Abraham Lincoln, not yet in Congress, asked "where is the spot where American Blood was shed?" It wasn't answered, but the US won the war and the Treaty gave United States Texas, New Mexico and California. The United States paid Mexico \$15 million. Howard Zinn allows 21 pages on the US-Mexican War in his book.

People's History of the United States.

I first read his original publication in French just shortly after I had published my first study of the United States shortly after Bush declared war against Terrorists. I ordered a US copy which was also first published after 2000. I had another similar French book surprise when a French book seller gave me a French translation copy of an American book which couldn't be published in the US. I bought the book from the US Published in 2004!

Into the Buzzsaw, Myth of a free press

The US add the Navahos to their list after the Mexican War

With his 2 major aides the 'Great White Father' needed 18 additional Presidents available to break all the treaties made for their benefit. Andrew Jackson 1829-37 and James Polk 1845-49 opened up the rest of the United States and the World with 'Manifest Destiny.' The Mexican War. Manifest Destiny was Washington ignoring the Declaration of Independence and following the Great Britain Empire.

The Indian war was still going on while Franklin Pierce (1853-57) tried to get Cuba. He failed. He showered Japan with gifts and received a Commercial Treaty. He purchased Gadsden from Mexico to allow a train service to California. In 1854 the Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act to allow territories to choose slavery or vote 'freedom. Kansas was soon bleeding. The Democratic Party put James Buchanan in the 1856 Election. He had given Pierce the Ostend Manifesto 'to force Spain to sell Cuba to the US or suffer the consequences.' Naturally Peirce didn't accept it. Buchanan beat the new Republican Party candidate.. Just 3 days in office 1857 the Supreme Court gave the Dred Scott Decision which had been delayed a long time. Scott had been a slave of an Army surgeon who died in the North and left Scott with his family. He applied for freedom in 1846: The Supreme Court spoke: **"He cannot be free; He is not a Person; He is property."**

Let's look at the wars after Manifest Destiny

Jackson and Polk certainly kept Washington on the trail of the great British Empire. Jackson knew the British wouldn't disturb Canada to get the most out of Mexico which they did. The US also added the Navajo Indians from 1849 to the middle of Lincoln's Civic War. But even with 620,000 killed it wasn't a war! It was an insurrection!

The new Republican Party wanted full control of the US Government and the answer could be Abraham Lincoln as President. In a series of 9 Debates for the 1858 election of Senator in Illinois Lincoln had said "I believe this government cannot endure half slave and half free." He also accepted "all men are created Equal" of the Declaration of Independence. The bulk of the Republican Party was the New English states of the United States, the northern manufacturers. The British had given up slavery in the 1930s. The 'black Republicans would benefit using free slaves for labor and played up the morality angle as most Government officials do.

Lincoln himself didn't think of war, but the southerners saw it coming and they broke away by following the 'common sense' of the Declaration of Independence. With the war going badly for the North, Lincoln made two 'bad' moves to unite the US Government; He went against his oath to support the Constitution by his 'Emancipation Proclamation.' His 2nd bad decision was to put General Grant in full command of the Northern Army.

It must be made clear the United States that exists today is the same that ruined the Southern States during the Civil War. The Republican Party that put Abraham Lincoln in the 1860 Election is the same Party that exists today! Nor was it the same Republican Party that Jefferson formed. It was the Party formed by the Northern New English States in America. They were once united as a Confederation. That was before the United States of America was formed by the 'Declaration of Independence. The United States formed by the Constitution plays on the confusion of language. Ask yourself why

Lincoln has been chosen the TOP PRESIDENT the last 5 years! I used to think it was because he gave a good definition of 'democracy'. One might include Abraham Lincoln because of his late decision the US must be reborn by the Declaration of Independence. The Federalist Constitution and Washington had already fatally destroyed the possibility of the Declaration with "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Lincoln was no more of value; Flip a coin to see who will get rid of him.

The fact itself that the Republican Party that put Lincoln into the Presidency would even consider a return to the Di766 Declaration is enough for this writer to hold the Government responsible for the assassination of Lincoln. The History of the United States under the Revolution Party with President Grant was even worse than the war with southerners trying to rebuild their Plantations and livelihood as the northerners moved in to take over their land and government control, The blacks tried to stay alive in the south and fought the young northern whites for work which was never enough to live a normal life. The Democratic Party was also controlled by the Republicans until they became as one as by the 'Compromise of 1877'. It may be just a coincidence but I recall our History teacher ending our course with "Compromise made our US great!

The 1877 Compromise put the Republican Nation 1st

For the 1880 election the Republicans put James Garfield into the Presidency A General with a victory in the Civic War 1862, he and was also elected to Congress. He was a Classics Professor before the war and Lincoln asked him to resign his commission and concentrate on the Congress as the Republicans needed good Republicans. Garfield attacked political corruption, namely Senator Conkling who controlled the New York Custom House. Garfield was shot July and died September. Apparently Garfield wasn't aware that corruption was a privilege of the Nation since Washington quietly refused Paine's dossier on Government corruption in the Silas Dean Case 1778!. It was also made clear by Gouverneur Morris that only well-born or wealthy people can be a part of the Government. That had cut Paine out of Government.

The Republican Party had foreseen Garfield's problem and had put Chester Arhus as Vice President. He had been a 'Spoils system' selection of President Grant who had put Conklin in his place as Marshal of the Port of New York. Like Tyler before him he was above politics and became a champion of civil service reform. The Republicans couldn't win the 1884 election. Grover Cleveland was the 1st Democrat since the end of the Civil War. The Supreme Court in 1886 announced the difference between 'direct' and 'indirect' tax. This effectively did away with 230 State laws which were trying to control the large corporations. It was a bonus for the Government and the rich owners. It was a clear loss for the people and the States.

The 1888 election was won by the grandson of the great Indian fighter William Harrison. He was small but a lawyer who had served the rail corporations. He not only prosecuted the strikers in court but also led a company of Strike breakers during the strikes. Interstate Commerce records of 1889 showed that 22,000 railway strikers had been killed or injured. In the South, segregation, disfranchisement and lynching of blacks continued into the 20th and 21st centuries. The Sherman Antitrust Act was passed by the Congress but the Supreme Court rulings prevented the federal authorities from enforcing the act. Little Benn Harrison had closed the final Sioux Indian tribe by killing some 300 men, woman and children and the last Sioux Chief Big Foot as they were resting at Wounded Knee Creek on their way to give themselves to the last reservation to die by their Dance of Death, the finale of the 100 yr Indian war.

Oddly enough the Democrats won the election voting Grover Cleveland back into Presidency.

The Republicans had one more chance to advance their Empire under the 'lame duck' President "Little Ben" Harrison. From the 4th of January to the 15th of February the following sequence took place: the Constitutional Government of Hawaii was overthrown; a provisional government was set up; the US sent 2 military troops to Honolulu with the US vessels waiting in the harbour; The Commissioners of Hawaii arrived in San Francisco the 28th of January and the 3rd of February in Washington to present a Treaty for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States; the interview with the Secretary of State concluded the 15th of February with Harrison submitting the treaty to the Senate.

But alas, it was too late: Cleveland had taken office as the Panic and Depression was already under way. In his 1st message He withdrew the Treaty from the Senate for examination. He addressed the full Congress on the 18th December 1893 and withdrew the treaty. Hawaii would remain a 'provisional' government 1894 to THE NEXT WAR.

Cuba wasn't far away but Hawaii and the Philippines?

Cleveland stopped the annexation of Hawaii, Cleveland had been against imperialism but he and the Supreme Court supported the "Robber Barons." 1896 was another election year. Railway workers were striking for better pay and working conditions. In the east unions were being formed in the factories. Congress and the Banks favoured railroads and big business with higher tariffs and interest. A wealthy Ohio businessman put William McKinley in for the Republicans. A Populous Party was swallowed by the Democrats. McKinley was a lawyer and had married a Bankers Daughter. He was also a devout Methodist He won easily with the largest majority of popular votes since 1972.

He wasn't pushed around by the trusts, but he was by Senator Lodge and Theodore Roosevelt., the Assistant of the Secretary of the Navy. They had interests in Cuba. Spain was in the last days of her 400 year Empire. Cuba and the Philippines had been trying to be independent for years. McKinley proposed American arbitration and sent the *USS Maine* to Havana.. On 15 February 1898 the *Maine* exploded and sunk killing 260 men. The *N Y Journal* called for war: the people cried "*Remember the MAINE, to hell with Spain.*" Spain suggested a joint investigation, the US refused. The US blocked the Spanish ports. Spain with little naval power declared war against the US.

Ten days later Roosevelt sent the US Pacific Fleet to the Philippines to attack the Spanish fleet if war starts.. Roosevelt resigned his Navy position and as Lt-Colonel commanded the "Rough Riders" to invade Guantanamo Bay with 16,000 US Troops and in July a 4-hour war killed 323 Spaniards in the battle of Santiago, injured 151 with only 1 American killed. John Hay, the Secretary of war called it "*a splendid little war*". Did he forget the 260 men who died with the *Maine*?

Commodore Dewey arrived at the Philippines 30 April and soon destroyed the Spanish fleet killing 400 Spaniards. While waiting for the US Army, he talked with the leader of the independence movement and assured him the US would support them and democracy. Aguinaldo declared independence 12 June 1898 and formed a government.

Meanwhile McKinley signed the Hawaiian Annexation to the United States 1898. On the 12th of August Spain agreed to the US proposal. She gave freedom to Cuba, gave Puerto Rico to the US and agreed to the US occupation of the Philippines. The 13 of August the US Army finally arrived at Manila. They had been delayed by another strike on the railroads. They took command the next day. They refused to accept the independence of the Filipinos or their Government. The Filipinos revolted. With 70,000 on each side it became a vicious battle with

massacres on both sides. The US Army was fighting insurrections of "niggers". The US General told his Major "kill and burn, the more, the better, everything over 10 years old." This war of the US against the Philippines lasted 13 years and the US would control them until 1946! McKinley resolved the problem of the Philippines by praying to God. He would educate them, uplift, civilize and Christianize them similar to the way the English poet Rudyard Kipling did in his poem to explain what the English were doing in India: *The White Man's Burden*.

The author Mark Twain did it differently: In 1899 he helped form the Anti-Imperialism League and wrote many essays about the vicious massacres. McKinley had won a 2nd term in 1900. Theodore Roosevelt was so popular the Republicans put him in as Vice President. McKinley was at a Pan-American event in Buffalo, New York and was shot twice and died 8 days later. His last words were "It's God's way, His will be done."

We offer another name for the Spanish-American War: "The United States - Cuba, Philippines and Spanish War."

Theodore Roosevelt naturally became President. He and McKinley let the freed blacks were being lynched and brutally persecuted in the Carolinas. Twain understood the white Racism in Europe and the United States denied the very humanity of people of dark skin.

The Teller amendment 1898 forbade the US from taking control of Cuba but the Platt Amendment 1901 gave them the right to have military bases on the island with the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuba Independence. That was okay for Roosevelt: the "white Man's burden was good enough; look what it did for Great Britain. The US control of Cuba lasted until 1933 when the other Roosevelt became President.

Roosevelt did support big business but also big labour. He was a vigorous President and purchased the right of the Isthmus of Panama from France but Colombia refused to sell him the Isthmus, so he killed 1 person and one donkey and his Engineers started to work. Roosevelt felt the Panama Canal was his greatest accomplishment as President.

The National Advancement of Coloured People was formed. The 1904 came The Anti-imperialist League was still active, William James, the Harvard joined and angrily commented "God damn the US for its vile conduct in the Philippines". He had recently released his 2 studies; *Principles of Psychology* and *Pragmatism*. The US Government would make full use of both in the future. Can you guess how? Roosevelt came thru the 2nd term safely.

He recommended William Taft for the 1908 election. A full judge, he had been an efficient administrator in the Philippines and Cuba. He was a Judge and Professor and not a politician. His 1st move was to lower tariffs. The NAACP grew but in 1911 the black jockeys were taken off the horses in the Derby; They were getting too many winners. Before Taft left he ratified the Income Tax.

The 1912 election arrived. It showed a major change in the Government. Roosevelt wanted to run again but the Republicans chose Taft; Roosevelt formed a new Progressive Party. Eugene Debs was running a 4th time having formed a Socialist Party after fighting the railroads.. The Democrats were wide open and finally chose the Governor of New Jersey Woodrow Wilson on the 56th ballot! He was formally the President of Princeton University. Wilson won with 435 electoral votes over Roosevelt's 88. Taft was 3rd with 8. Debs received 600,000 popular votes but no electoral votes.

Amendment XV11 to elect Senators by popular vote was proposed May 1912. It wasn't certified until May 1913. Wilson was President. Taft became a professor of Law at Yale until President Harding appointed him Chief Justice of the US, a position he held since his death.

Wilson had good and bad moments his first term. He had a very severe white supremacy and easily invaded Mexico and kill Mexicans, but did try to help some Latin countries; In september 1913 11,000 workers in one of Rockefeller's mines went on strike. They were quickly evicted from their shacks. They set up tents in the hills. Rockefeller paid the National Guard to fire upon the largest colony and burn the tents. April 1914. The next day they found the charred bodies of 11 children and 2 women. Wilson sent the troops and the strike died. A total of 66 persons were killed.

1914 was also the beginning of World War 1 Wilson had unrealistic idealism about the role of the US in the World. He told the public that he would not enter the War. He squeezed by the 1916 election 277 to 254. He probably wanted to be in it and let the British Empire set it up by putting US Arms and Americans in their Cruiser *Lusitania*. The Cruiser did not try to avoid the German Sub letting it kill 1198 British and 128 Americans. The Captain did survive the lost of the Cruiser. The Germans did begin to sink US ships. The US Congress voted overwhelmingly for war and Wilson busied himself with his 14-point program for world Peace.

The Russian Bolshevik Revolution was decided October 1917

Wilson had talked of the 'great generous Russian people who were fighting for freedom in the world, for justice and for peace. He took occasion of the war to send 13,000 marines into Russia to shoot soviets on sight. He was joined by France, the British, and Japan. These were rich empires. It was the beginning of the 'Cold War' yet to come.

The armistice of the long World War was signed on 11 November 1918. Wilson went to Paris with his 14 Point program for World Peace. He and Plan were ignored; The victors left Germany out of the discussion: the primary concern was land control and fiscal-economic arrangements. For example, the League of Nations gave Palestine to the Israelis. The US Senate didn't accept the Versailles Treaty or the League of Nations. Wilson took off on a tour of the States to promote them. He had a stroke October 1919. He was not aware of anything that had happened. The US Government postponed payment of the soldiers. The KKK now persecuted Roman Catholics, Jews, foreigners, communists, organized labour, and blacks. In 1918 they lynched 64 blacks; in 1919, 83. In the North, there were 25 race riots in the cities. In Chicago, there were 38 dead with 530 injurer. Wilson finished the end of his life under care of his 2nd wife. She signed any consent or signature as needed. Two Amendments were added to the Constitution near the end of Wilson's 2nd term.: the Prohibition of Intoxicating Liquor and the Voting for all Sexes, probably the doing of Wilson's wife and the Blind Helen Keller.

They say "the 1st World War was THE WAR TO END ALL WARS."

Yes, Empires lead to WAR! We offer James Loewen quote of Wilson's educational policy in his best seller *Lies my teachers told me*: **"We want one class of persons to have a liberal education, and we want another class of persons, a very larger class of necessity in every society to forego the privilege of a liberal education and fit them to perform specific difficult manual tasks."** This is the sort policy that leads a nation to class distinctions which leads the elite few to rule the many, the rich against the poor which leads to feudalism which still exists in the US, England and France. The rich become richer, nations become Empires and empires create wars. The 1st World War led to the 2nd World War. I wrote on page 1 how Franklin D Roosevelt was willing to join the British to win the 2nd World War.