

CHAPTER FIVE

2nd TAKEDOWN TACTIC:

WARRING AND MURDER BECAME ACCEPTABLE!

Faux/Fake Wars like:

CIVILWARS/WWI/WWII/KOREA/VIETNAM/MIDDLEEAST/
MAFIA/MOB/STREET GANGS...UNNECESSARY VIOLENCE
that doesn't benefit ANYONE or ANYTHING but EVIL.

I'm not trying to disrespect the Vets (my Daddy and Uncles especially) but the **6TH COMMANDMENT SAYS THOU SHALT NOT KILL!** There are NO EXCEPTIONS, per Scripture and God/Allah.

PLEASE SEE POCKETS

POCKET



WARNING

Every subject I was "forced" to study regarding Pagan Euros, turned into an **EXHAUSTIVE**, and **EXTENSIVE** search!

I mean, GOBS of unnecessary, made-up or embellished "B.S. stories". But, thank the LORD, I finally began to see a clear picture of what I needed to see, in order to put all of this evil into perspective.

"GOD'S PERSPECTIVE", THAT IS!!

He has shown me that Evil is REAL. And there are **2 sides** working us. Especially when it comes to WAR! (what it is, it's good for AB-SO-LUTELY NOTHING!)

I've talked about both, in different "Pockets", and throughout the book. However, in order to make this less complicated, it's imperative to remember, they are "ALL" in the same family...A Pagan Family. There is a reason God told us to avoid Leprous, Gentiles.

One side is the "TRULY DARK GROUP", that stick to their Satanic guns, even when lieing as if their not. The most common, modern-day names we know them as, are "Nazi's (A.D.'s) or The clan of Germani" (B.C.'s).

The other side is more "Passive", but they're still "DARK". They are referred to as "Jews" (all eras) , which is a religion, under God/Allah, plus a reference to the TRIBE of JUDAH...and therefore, CANNOT be a Euro or a German or a Leper or a person who

practices Pagan Occult!

I will set up a chart showing you all of the different names they have "gone-by" over History. Causing "WARS" under these different pseudonyms, while duping us into believing there's like hundreds of nationalities and groups fighting amongst themselves and "us". When in essence, there is only the ONE GROUP. They never agree, let them tell it. They are constantly divided. One group wants to stick to "Mein Kampf" principles (spreading ol' school Satanism/Paganism) and the other pretend as if they want to make Peace and accept God's Laws. Here's the gotcha! They NEVER stick to His basic principles. They ALWAYS, eventually defect and go back to Paganistic Law, which just so happens to put our asses

in a sling! And under their foot! You have to see all of the ADMITTED lies I've collected where they've promised freedom or land or some junk! Then as soon as A Nigga "sold out", the Pagan "renigged." Get it? It's all here in the "Pockets".

I'll leave you with the list of names and some additional info, I hope helps.

Nazi Germans/Caananites/Greek/Roman/
Brits/Loyalists/Tories/Royalists/King's
Men/Irish/Republicans/Catholics/Illuminati/
Hatfields/TRUMP

-VS-

FauxJews/Portuguese/Spaniards/Italians/
Russians/Patriots/Union/Whigs/Brits/
Contenintals/Revolutionists/Democrats/
Hippies/Franks/Freemasons/Mccoys/
CLINTON

They're tricky, though! They will switch sides! With ALOT of their mixed children embracing their DARK side , "PASSING", right into that second group. If they're light enough, with straight hair, they could/can get away with it. And many did/do. Along with Black/Brown Sellouts. The wars we read about are groups of people fighting for Pagan Germans, taking peoples Land and Possesions. I'll include the Major Wars. And

you tell me who our people are fighting for?
Even when they'd fight to get out of
"Possession" (alleged slavery) They's be
siding with a group of Euros Masters against
their Original Tribal Family. The same
subjects pop up when it comes to War:

**Arms Drugs Money Sex Occult Spying
and GREED!!**

Quote from a book titled "War is a Racket":

War is a racket. It always has been. It's
possibly the oldest, easily the most
profitable, surely the most vicious, It is the
only one international in scope. It's the only
one in which profits are reckoned in dollars
and the losses in lives. **A racket is best
described, I believe, as something that is**

not worth what it seems to the majority of the people. Only a small inside group knows what it is about. It is conducted for the benefit of the very few. At the expense of many. Out of war a few people have huge fortunes.

UNNECESSARY WARS!! And peep who's at war and who isn't!

GOES BACK w/ Timelines
(B, C's)

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Major Wars and Conflicts

War	[Sort by: Date Name]	Date(s)
Egyptian Invasion of Asia		1479 bc
Persia Empire Wars		546 - 539 bc
Persian-Greek Wars		499 - 401 bc
Peloponnesian Wars		460 - 404 bc
Greek City-States Wars		395 - 362 bc
Alexander & Macedonian Conquests		338 - 322 bc
Hellenistic Monarchies, Wars of the		318 - 170 bc
Punic War, First		264 - 241 bc
Punic War, Second		219 - 202 bc
Invasion of the Hsiung-nu		203 - 200 bc
Third Macedonian War		168 bc
Punic War, Third		149 - 146 bc
Gallic Wars		58 - 52 bc
First Triumvirate, Wars of the		53 - 45 bc
Second Triumvirate, Wars of the		43 - 31 bc
Roman Empire Wars		27 bc - 476 ad
Byzantine Empire Wars		395 - 1453
Muslim Conquests		624 - 982
Charlemagne, Conquests of		773 - 796
German States, Wars of the		891 - 1789
Norman Conquest of England		1066
Crusades		1096 - 1254
English-French Wars		1194 - 1337
Mongol Wars		1214 - 1402
English Scottish Wars		1314
Hundred Years War		1337 - 1453
Venetian-Turkish Wars		1416 - 1573
Wars of the Roses		1455 - 1487
Spanish-Moslem Wars		1481 - 1492
Spanish Conquest of Mexico		1519 - 1521
Mogul-Afghan War		1526
Spanish Conquest of Peru		1531 - 1533
English Spanish Wars		1588

THE SCISM

- NICA -

REFORMATION

<u>Thirty Years' War</u>	1618 - 1648
<u>English Civil Wars</u>	1642 - 1651
<u>Spanish-French Wars</u>	1648 - 1659
<u>Jacobite Rebellions</u>	1689 - 1745
<u>Great Northern War</u>	1700 - 1721
<u>Spanish Succession, War of the</u>	1701 - 1714
<u>French and Indian War</u>	1754 - 1763
<u>Seven Years' War</u>	1756 - 1763
<u>American Revolution</u>	1775 - 1783
<u>French Revolutionary Wars</u>	1792 - 1802
<u>Napoleonic Wars</u>	1803 - 1814
<u>Indian Wars in United States</u>	1811 - 1887
<u>War of 1812</u>	1812 - 1815
<u>Peruvian War of Independence</u>	1824
<u>Texan War of Independence</u>	1836
<u>Afghan-British War, First</u>	1839 - 1842
<u>Mexican War</u>	1846 - 1847
<u>American Civil War</u>	1861 - 1865
<u>Seven Weeks' War</u>	1866
<u>Franco-Prussian War</u>	1870 - 1871
<u>Afghan-British War, Second</u>	1878 - 1880
<u>Zulu-British War</u>	1879
<u>Sudan, War for the</u>	1881 - 1899
<u>Spanish-American War</u>	1898
<u>Boer War, Second</u>	1899 - 1902
<u>Russo-Japanese War</u>	1904 - 1905
<u>World War I</u>	1914 - 1918
<u>Afghan-British War, Third</u>	1919
<u>Turkish War of Independence</u>	1919 - 1923
<u>World War II</u>	1939 - 1945
<u>French Indochina War</u>	1946 - 1954
<u>Arab-Israeli War</u>	1948 - 1949
<u>Korean War</u>	1950 - 1953
<u>Hungarian Uprising</u>	1956
<u>Vietnam War</u>	1965 - 1975
<u>Six-Day War</u>	1967
<u>October War</u>	1973
<u>Iran-Iraq War</u>	1980 - 1988
<u>Persian Gulf War</u>	1991
<u>Terrorism, War on</u>	2001 - 0

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This is a **list of conflicts in Europe** ordered chronologically, including wars between European nations, civil wars within European nations, wars between a European nation and a non-European nation that took place within Europe and global conflicts, in which Europe was a theatre of war.

Note, there are various definitions of Europe and in particular there is significant dispute about the eastern and south-eastern boundaries, specifically about how to treat the countries of the former Soviet Union and break-away nations of the Russian Federation. This list is based on a wide definition that includes much of the interface between Europe and South-West Asia.

This list is incomplete; you can help by expanding it.

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- 1 BC
- 2 1st–10th century AD
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- 10 18th century
- 11 19th century
- 12 20th century
- 13 21st century
- 14 See also
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BC[edit]

- circa 5000 BC Talheim Death Pit *ALLEGEDLY WHEN 'GOD'S CHILDREN' WENT AGAINST HIM*
- circa 1104–900 BC Dorian invasion
- circa 753–351 BC Roman–Etruscan Wars
- circa 753–494 BC Roman–Sabine wars
- 743–724 BC First Messenian War
- 710–650 BC Lelantine War
- circa 700–601 BC Alban war with Rome
- 685–668 BC Second Messenian War
- 669–668 BC Sparta–Argos War
- 600–265 BC Greek–Punic Wars
- 595–585 BC First Sacred War
- 560 BC Second Arcadian War
- 540 BC Battle of Alalia
- 538–522 BC Polycrates wars
- 509–396 BC Early Italian campaigns

- 500–499 BC Persian invasion of Naxos
- 492–490 BC First Persian invasion of Greece
- 482–479 BC Second Persian invasion of Greece
- 480–307 BC Sicilian Wars
- 460–445 BC First Peloponnesian War
- 449–448 BC Second Sacred War
- 440–439 BC Samian War
- 431–404 BC Second Peloponnesian War
- 395–387 BC Corinthian War
- 390–387 BC Celtic invasion of Italia
- 335 BC Alexander's Balkan campaign
- 323–322 BC Lamian War
- 280–275 BC Pyrrhic War
- 267–261 BC Chremonidean War
- 264–241 BC First Punic War
- 229–228 BC First Illyrian War
- 220–219 BC Second Illyrian War
- 218–201 BC Second Punic War
- 214–205 BC First Macedonian War
- 200–197 BC Second Macedonian War
- 191–189 BC Aetolian War
- 171–168 BC Third Macedonian War
- 135–132 BC First Servile War
- 113–101 BC Cimbrian War
- 113 BC – CE 439 Germanic Wars
- 104–100 BC Second Servile War
- 91–88 BC Social War
- 88–87 BC Sulla's first civil war
- 85 BC Colchis uprising against Pontus
- 83–72 BC Sertorian War
- 82–81 BC Sulla's second civil war
- 78 BC Marcus Aemilius Lepidus
- 73–71 BC Third Servile War
- 65–63 BC Caucasian Iberian–Roman war
- 63–62 BC Second Catilinarian conspiracy
- 55–54 BC Caesar's invasions of Britain
- 58–51 BC Gallic Wars
- 49–45 BC Caesar's Civil War
- 44–36 BC Sicilian revolt
- 43 BC Battle of Mutina
- 43–42 BC Liberators' civil war
- 41–40 BC Perusine War
- 32–30 BC Final War of the Roman Republic

1st–10th century AD[edit]

Battle of the Milvian Bridge, 312
Battle of the Hellespont, 324

4 A.D. – YESHUA'S BIRTH

- 35–41 [Iberian–Parthian war](#)
- 49–96 [Roman conquest of Britain](#)
- 51 [Iberian–Armenian war](#)
- 69 [Year of the Four Emperors](#)
- 69–70 [Revolt of the Batavi](#)
- 193 [Year of the Five Emperors](#)
- 208–210 [Roman invasion of Caledoni](#)
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- 367–368 [Great Conspiracy](#)
- 376–382 [Gothic War](#)
- 387–388 [Roman civil war](#)
- 394 [Roman civil war of 394 AD](#)
- 482–484 [Iberian–Persian War](#)
- 526–532 [Iberian War](#)
- 535–554 [Gothic War](#)
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- c. 600–793 [Frisian–Frankish wars](#)
- 650–799 [Arab–Khazar wars](#)
- 680–1355 [Byzantine–Bulgarian wars](#)
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- 715–718 [Frankish Civil War \(715–718\)](#)
- 722–1492 [Reconquista](#)
- 735–737 [Georgian–Umayyad Caliphate War](#)
- 772–804 [Saxon Wars](#)
- c. 800/862–973 [Hungarian invasions of Europe](#)
- 830s [Paphlagonian expedition of the Rus'](#)
- 839–1330 [Bulgarian–Serbian Wars](#)
- 854–1000 [Croatian–Bulgarian wars](#)
- 860 [Rus'–Byzantine War](#)
- 865–878 [Invasion of the Great Heathen Army](#)
- 907 [Rus'–Byzantine War](#)
- 914 [Arab–Georgian War](#)
- 939 [Battle of Andernach](#)
- 941 [Rus'–Byzantine War](#)
- 955 [Battle of Recknitz](#)
- 970–971 [Sviatoslav's invasion of Bulgaria](#)
- 982 [Battle of Stilo](#)
- 983 [Great Slav Rising](#)

11th century[edit]

Battle of Hastings (1066)

Battle of Gvozd Mountain, 1097

- 1002–1018 German–Polish War
- 1014–1208 Byzantine–Georgian wars
- 1015–1016 Pisan–Genoese expeditions to Sardinia
- 1015–1016 Cnut's invasion of England
- 1018 Battle of Vlaardingen
- 1024 Battle of Listven
- 1024 Rus'–Byzantine War
- 1043 Rus'–Byzantine War
- 1044 Battle of Ménfő
- 1048–1064 Invasion of Denmark
- 1050–1185 Byzantine–Norman wars
- 1057 Battle of Petroe
- 1060 Battle of the Theben Pass
- 1066 Norwegian invasion of England
- 1066–1088 Norman conquest of England
- 1067–1194 Norman invasion of Wales
- 1067 Battle on the Nemiga River
- 1068 Battle of the Alta River
- 1073–1075 Saxon Rebellion
- 1075 Revolt of the Earls
- 1077–1088 Great Saxon Revolt
- 1078 Battle of Kalavrye
- 1088 Rebellion of 1088
- 1093 Battle of Schmilau
- 1093 Battle of the Stugna River
- 1097 Battle of Gvozd Mountain
- 1099–1204 Georgian–Seljuk wars

12th century [edit]

Monument of Didgori Battle, Georgia

- 1109 Battle of Głogów
- 1115 Battle of Welfesholz
- 1121 Battle of Didgori
- 1126 Battle of Chlumec
- 1130–1240 Civil war era in Norway
- 1135–54 The Anarchy
- 1142–1445 Swedish–Novgorodian Wars
- 1144–1162 Baussenque Wars
- 1159–1345 Wars of the Guelphs and Ghibellines
- 1164 Battle of Verchen
- 1169–1175 Norman invasion of Ireland
- 1173–1174 Revolt of 1173–74
- 1185–1204 Uprising of Asen and Peter
- 1198 Battle of Gisors

13th century[edit]

The Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa, 1212

- 1201 [Battle of Stellau](#)
- 1202 [Siege of Zadar](#)
- 1202–1214 [Anglo-French War](#)
- 1205 [Battle of Zawichost](#)
- 1208–1227 [Conquest of Estonia](#)
- 1209–1229 [Albigensian Crusade](#)
- 1211 [Welsh uprising of 1211](#)
- 1215–1217 [First Barons' War](#)
- 1216–1222 [War of Succession of Champagne](#)
- 1220–1264 [Age of the Sturlungs](#)
- 1223–1241 [Mongol invasion of Europe](#)
- 1223–1480 [Tatar raids in Russia](#)
- 1224 [Siege of La Rochelle](#)
- 1227 [Battle of Bornhöved](#)
- 1231–1233 [Friso-Drentic War](#)
- 1234–1238 [Georgian-Molgol War](#)
- 1239–1245 [Teltow War](#)
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- 1256–1258 [War of the Euboeote Succession](#)
- 1256–1381 [Venetian–Genoese Wars](#)
- 1256–1422 [Friso-Hollandic Wars](#)
- 1260 [Battle of Kressenbrunn](#)
- 1262–1266 [Scottish–Norwegian War](#)
- 1264–1267 [Second Barons' War](#)
- 1265 [Battle of Isaszeg](#)
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- 1277–1280 [Uprising of Ivaylo](#)
- 1278 [Battle on the Marchfeld](#)
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- 1283–1289 [War of the Limburg Succession](#)
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- 1296–1357 [Wars of Scottish Independence](#)
- 1297–1305 [Franco-Flemish War](#)
- 1298 [Battle of Göllheim](#)

14th century[edit]

[Battle of Sluys, 1340, from a manuscript](#)

[Battle of Nájera, 1367](#)

- 1302 [Battle of the Golden Spurs](#)
- 1307 [Battle of Lucka](#)
- 1311–1312 [Rebellion of mayor Albert](#)
- 1312 [Battle of Rozgony](#)

THEY GO ON AND ON...

I USED THEIR TIME LINES

AGAINST OUR ANCESTORS

AND THIS WAS ALWAYS

'THEIR' STEEL... WAR!

KILL! TAKE! GO AGAINST

GOD/ALLAH'S PLAN!!

- 1321–1322 [Despenser War](#)
- 1321–1328 [Byzantine civil war of 1321–28](#)
- 1322 [Battle of Bliska](#)
- 1323–1328 [Peasant revolt in Flanders](#)
- 1324 [War of Saint-Sardos](#)
- 1326–1332 [Polish–Teutonic War](#)
- 1333–1338 [Burke Civil War](#)
- 1337–1453 [Hundred Years' War](#)
- 1340–1392 [Galicia–Volhynia Wars](#)
- 1340–1396 [Bulgarian–Ottoman wars](#)
- 1341–1347 [Byzantine civil war of 1341–47](#)
- 1342–1350 [Zealot's Rebellion](#)
- 1343–1345 [St. George's Night Uprising](#)
- 1347–1352 [Neapolitan campaigns of Louis the Great](#)
- 1350–1498 [Wars of the Vetkopers and Schieringers](#)
- 1350–1490 [Hook and Cod wars](#)
- 1356–1358 [Jacquerie](#)
- 1356–1375 [War of the Two Peters](#)
- 1362 [Battle of Helsingborg](#)
- 1362–1457 [War of the Bands](#)
- 1366–1369 [Castilian Civil War](#)
- 1366–1526 [Ottoman–Hungarian Wars](#)
- 1369–1370 [First Fernandine War](#)
- 1371–1913 [Serbian–Ottoman wars](#)
- 1371 [Battle of Baesweiler](#)
- 1371–1379 [War of the Guelderian Succession](#)
- 1371–1381 [War of Chioggia](#)
- 1372–1373 [Second Fernandine War](#)
- 1373–1379 [Byzantine civil war of 1373–79](#)
- 1375 [Gugler War](#)
- 1375–1378 [War of the Eight Saints](#)
- 1381 [Peasants' Revolt](#)
- 1381–1382 [Third Fernandine War](#)
- 1381–1384 [Lithuanian Civil War \(1381–84\)](#)
- 1382 [Harelle and Maillotins Revolt](#)
- 1381–1404 [Second Georgian–Mongol War](#)
- 1389 [Battle of Kosovo](#)
- 1389–1392 [Lithuanian Civil War \(1389–92\)](#)
- 1395 [Battle of Nicopolis](#)

15th century[edit]

[Battle of Formigny, 1450](#)

- 1400–1415 [Glyndŵr Rising](#)
- 1401–1429 [Appenzell Wars](#)
- 1407–1468 [Georgian–Turkoman War](#)
- 1409–1411 [Polish–Lithuanian–Teutonic War](#)
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- 1419–1434 [Hussite Wars](#)
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- 1425–1454 [Wars in Lombardy](#)
- 1431–1435 [Polish–Teutonic War](#)
- 1434–1436 [Engelbrekt rebellion](#)
- 1437 [Budai Nagy Antal revolt](#)
- 1438–1556 [Russo-Kazan Wars](#)
- 1440–1446 [Old Zürich War](#)
- 1441 [Battle of Samobor](#)
- 1443–1444 [Long campaign](#)
- 1445 [First Battle of Olmedo](#)
- 1447–1448 [Albanian–Venetian War](#)
- 1449–1450 [First Margrave War](#)
- 1449 [Battle of Castione](#)
- 1449–1453 [Revolt of Ghent](#)
- 1450 [Jack Cade's Rebellion](#)
- 1451–1455 [Navarrese Civil War](#)
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- 1455–1485 [Wars of the Roses](#)
- 1462–1485 [Rebellion of the Remences](#)
- 1462–1472 [Catalonian Civil War](#)
- 1463–1479 [Ottoman–Venetian War](#)
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- 1493–1593 [Hundred Years' Croatian–Ottoman War](#)
- 1494–1498 [Italian War of 1494–98](#)

- 1495–1497 Russo-Swedish War
- 1497 Cornish Rebellion of 1497
- 1497 Battle of Rotebro
- 1499 Swabian War
- 1499–1504 Italian War of 1499–1504

16th century[edit]

Battle of Marignano, 1515

Siege of Narva, 1558

Siege of Szigetvar, 1566

St. Bartholomew's Day massacre, 1572

Battle of Sisak, 1593

- c. 1500–1854 Lekianoba
- 1502–1543 Guelderian Wars
- 1503–1505 War of the Succession of Landshut
- 1508–1516 War of the League of Cambrai
- 1509–1510 Polish–Moldavian War
- 1514 Poor Conrad's Rebellion
- 1514 Dózsa rebellion
- 1514–1517 Saxon feud
- 1515 Slovene Peasant Revolt
- 1515–1523 Frisian peasant rebellion
- 1519–1521 Polish–Teutonic War
- 1520–1521 Revolt of the Comuneros
- 1521–1523 Revolt of the Brotherhoods
- 1521–1523 Swedish War of Liberation
- 1521–1718 Ottoman–Habsburg wars
- 1522–1523 Knights' Revolt
- 1522–1559 Habsburg–Valois Wars
- 1524–1525 German Peasants' War
- 1526 Revolt of Espadán
- 1529 First War of Kappel
- 1531 Second War of Kappel
- 1534 Silken Thomas Rebellion
- 1534–1535 Münster Rebellion
- 1534–1536 Count's Feud
- 1536–1537 Pilgrimage of Grace
- 1540 Salt War
- 1542–1543 Dacke War
- 1543–1550 Rough Wooing
- 1546–1547 Schmalkaldic War
- 1549 Kett's Rebellion
- 1549 Prayer Book Rebellion
- 1550 Battle of Sauðafell
- 1552–1555 Second Margrave War
- 1554 Wyatt's rebellion
- 1554–1557 Russo-Swedish War

1500's A.D.

"TITAN"

REFORMATION/SECTISM!

Also... SLAVERY!

Because our ancestors
WENT AGAINST GOD/ALLAH.

- 1558–1583 [Livonian War](#)
- 1560 [Siege of Leith](#)
- 1562–1598 [French Wars of Religion](#)
- 1563–1570 [Northern Seven Years' War](#)
- 1566 [Siege of Szigetvár](#)
- 1568–1570 [Morisco Revolt](#)
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- 1569–1570 [Rising of the North](#)
- 1569–1573 [First Desmond Rebellion](#)
- 1573 [Croatian–Slovene Peasant Revolt](#)
- 1578 [Georgian–Ottoman War](#)
- 1579–1583 [Second Desmond Rebellion](#)
- 1580–1583 [War of the Portuguese Succession](#)
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- 1585–1604 [Anglo–Spanish War](#)
- 1588–1654 [Dutch–Portuguese War](#)
- 1587–1588 [War of the Polish Succession](#)
- 1590–1595 [Russo–Swedish War](#)
- 1593 [Battle of Sisak](#)
- 1593–1606 [Long Turkish War](#)
- 1593–1617 [Moldavian Magnate Wars](#)
- 1594–1603 [Nine Years' War \(Ireland\)](#)
- 1595–1621 [Moldavian Magnate Wars](#)
- 1596–1597 [Cudgel War](#)
- 1598–1599 [War against Sigismund](#)

17th century[edit]

[Siege of Breda, 1624](#)

[Action at La Hogue, 1692](#)

- 1600–1629 [Polish–Swedish War](#)
- 1602 [Savoyard escalade of Geneva](#)
- 1605–1618 [Polish–Muscovite War](#)
- 1606–1607 [Bolotnikov Rebellion](#)
- 1606–1608 [Zebrzydowski Rebellion](#)
- 1610–1617 [Ingrian War](#)
- 1611–1613 [Kalmar War](#)
- 1615–1618 [Uskok War](#)
- 1618–1648 [Thirty Years' War](#)
- 1618–1639 [Bündner Wirren](#)
- 1620–1621 [Polish–Ottoman War](#)
- 1625 [Zhmaylo Uprising](#)
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- 1628–1631 [War of the Mantuan Succession](#)
- 1630 [Fedorovych Uprising](#)
- 1632–1634 [Smolensk War](#)
- 1637 [Pavlyuk Uprising](#)
- 1638 [Ostryanyh Uprising](#)

- 1639–1653 Wars of the Three Kingdoms
- 1640–1668 Portuguese Restoration War
- 1648–1657 Khmelnytsky Uprising
- 1651 Kostka-Napierski Uprising
- 1651–1986 Three Hundred and Thirty Five Years' War
- 1652–1674 Anglo-Dutch Wars
- 1653 Swiss peasant war of 1653
- 1654 First Bremian War
- 1654–1667 Russo-Polish War
- 1655–1660 Second Northern War
- 1656 War of Villmergen
- 1663–1664 Austro-Turkish War
- 1666 Second Bremian War
- 1666–1671 Polish-Cossack-Tatar War
- 1667–1668 War of Devolution
- 1670–1671 Razin's Rebellion
- 1672 First Kuruc Uprising
- 1672–1678 Franco-Dutch War
- 1672–1673 Second Genoese-Savoyard War
- 1675–1679 Scanian War
- 1676–1681 Russo-Turkish War
- 1679 Covenanter Rebellion
- 1683–1684 War of the Reunions
- 1683–1699 Great Turkish War
- 1685 Monmouth Rebellion
- 1688–1697 Nine Years' War
- 1689–1692 First Jacobite Rising

18th century[edit]

[Battle of Denain, 1712](#)

[Battle of Fontenoy, 1745](#)

[Great Siege of Gibraltar, 1779–83](#)

- 1700 Lithuanian Civil War
- 1700–1721 Great Northern War
- 1701–1713 War of the Spanish Succession
- 1703–1711 Rákóczi's War of Independence
- 1707–1708 Bulavin Rebellion
- 1712 Toggenburg War
- 1714–1718 Ottoman-Venetian War
- 1715–1716 Jacobite rising of 1715
- 1716–1718 Austro-Turkish War
- 1718–1720 War of the Quadruple Alliance
- 1722–1723 Russo-Persian War
- 1727–1729 Anglo-Spanish War
- 1733–1738 War of the Polish Succession
- 1735–1739 Russo-Turkish War
- 1737–1739 Austro-Turkish War

- 1740–1748 [War of the Austrian Succession](#)
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- 1741–1743 [Russo-Swedish War](#)
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- 1756–1763 [Seven Years' War](#)
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- 1763–1864 [Russo-Circassian War](#)
- 1768–1772 [War of the Bar Confederation](#)
- 1768–1774 [Russo-Turkish War](#)
- 1770 [Georgian-Ottoman Battle](#)
- 1770 [Orlov Revolt](#)
- 1774–1775 [Pugachev's Rebellion](#)
- 1775–1783 [American Revolutionary War](#)
- 1778–1779 [War of the Bavarian Succession](#)
- 1784 [Kettle War](#)
- 1784–1785 [Revolt of Horea, Cloșca and Crișan](#)
- 1785 [Battle of the Sunja](#)
- 1787 [Dutch Patriot Revolt](#)
- 1787–1791 [Austro-Turkish War](#)
- 1787–1792 [Russo-Turkish War](#)
- 1788–1790 [Russo-Swedish War](#)
- 1790 [Saxon Peasants' Revolt](#)
- 1792 [Polish–Russian War of 1792](#)
- 1792–1802 [French Revolutionary Wars](#)
- 1794 [Kościuszko Uprising](#)
- 1795 [Battle of Krtsanisi](#)
- 1798 [Irish Rebellion of 1798](#)
- 1798 [Peasants' War](#)

19th century[edit]

[Battle of Marengo](#), 1800

[Napoléon at the Battle of Austerlitz](#) (1805), by François Pascal Simon, Baron Gérard

[Battle of Akhalzic](#) (1828), by [January Suchodolski](#)

[Napoleon III at the Battle of Solferino](#) (1859), by [Jean-Louis-Ernest Meissonier](#)

[The Sea Battle of Lissa](#) by [Carl Frederik Sørensen](#), 1868

- 1803 [Irish Rebellion of 1803](#)
- 1803 [Souliote War](#)
- 1803–1815 [Napoleonic Wars](#)
- 1804–1813 [First Serbian Uprising](#)
- 1804–1813 [Russo-Persian War](#)
- 1808–1809 [Finnish War](#)
- 1809 [Polish–Austrian War](#)
- 1815–1817 [Second Serbian Uprising](#)

God's CHILDREN still S~~INN~~ning
ENSLAVED!

- 1817–1864 [Russian conquest of the Caucasus](#)
- 1821–1832 [Greek War of Independence](#)
- 1821 [Wallachian uprising](#)
- 1823 [French invasion of Spain](#)
- 1826–1828 [Russo-Persian War](#)
- 1827 [War of the Malcontents](#)
- 1828–1829 [Russo-Turkish War](#)
- 1828–1834 [Liberal Wars](#)
- 1830 [Ten Days' Campaign \(following the Belgian Revolution\)](#)
- 1830–1831 [November Uprising](#)
- 1831 [Canut revolts](#)
- 1831–1832 [Bosnian Uprising](#)
- 1831–1836 [Tithe War](#)
- 1832 [War in the Vendée and Chouannerie of 1832](#)
- 1832 [June Rebellion](#)
- 1833–1839 [First Carlist War](#)
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- 1846 [Galician slaughter](#)
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- 1861–62 [Montenegrin–Ottoman War \(1861–62\)](#)
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- 1866 [Austro-Prussian War](#)
- 1866–1869 [Cretan Revolt](#)
- 1866 [Third Italian War of Independence](#)
- 1867 [Fenian Rising](#)
- 1870–1871 [Franco-Prussian War](#)
- 1872–1876 [Third Carlist War](#)
- 1873–1874 [Cantonal Revolution](#)
- 1875–77 [Herzegovina Uprising \(1875–77\)](#)
- 1876–78 [Serbian–Ottoman War \(1876–78\)](#)
- 1876–78 [Montenegrin–Ottoman War \(1876–78\)](#)
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- 1878 [Epirus Revolt of 1878](#)
- 1885 [Serbo-Bulgarian War](#)
- 1897 [Greco-Turkish War](#)

20th century[edit]

Explosion of the [Hawthorn Ridge](#) mine, 1 July 1916, marked the beginning of the [Battle of the Somme](#).

Republican International Brigadiers at the [Battle of Belchite](#), 1937

German [Stuka](#) dive bombers in the [Eastern Front](#) (World War II) 1941–45

A Soviet [IS-2 tank](#) in [Leipzig](#) during the 1953 East Germany Uprising

Icelandic patrol ship ICGV *Odinn* and British frigate [HMS Scylla](#) clash during the Third Cod War

A "Sniper at work" sign in [Crossmaglen](#), a symbol of the [IRA sniper campaign](#) in South Armagh during the last stages of the [Northern Ireland Troubles](#)

UN troops on their way up "[Sniper Alley](#)" in Sarajevo during the [Bosnian War](#)

A Russian helicopter downed by Chechen militants, during the [First Chechen War](#)

The Russian Army's [Vostok Battalion](#) in South Ossetia

- 1903 [Ilinden–Preobrazhenie Uprising](#)
- 1904–1908 [Macedonian Struggle](#)
- 1905 [Łódź insurrection](#)
- 1907 [1907 Romanian Peasants' Revolt](#)
- 1910 [Albanian Revolt of 1910](#)
- 1911–1912 [Italo-Turkish War](#)
- 1912–1913 [Balkan Wars](#)
 - 1912–1913 [First Balkan War](#)
 - 1913 [Second Balkan War](#)
- 1914 [Peasant Revolt in Albania](#)
- 1914–1918 [World War I](#)
- 1916 [Easter Rising](#)
- 1917–1921 [Russian Civil War](#)
- 1917–1921 [Ukrainian–Soviet War](#)
- 1918 [Georgian–Armenian War](#)
- 1918 [Georgian–Turkish War](#)
- 1918 [Finnish Civil War](#)
- 1918–1919 [German Revolution](#)
- 1918–1919 [Georgian–Russian conflict over Sochi](#)
- 1918–1919 [Polish–Ukrainian War](#)
- 1918–1919 [Greater Poland Uprising](#)
- 1918–1920 [Latvian War of Independence](#)
- 1918–1920 [Estonian War of Independence](#)
- 1919 [Polish–Czech war for Teschen Silesia](#)

- 1919 Hungarian–Romanian War
- 1919 Christmas Uprising
- 1919–1922 Greco-Turkish War
- 1919–1923 Turkish War of Independence
- 1919–1920 Czechoslovakia–Hungary War
- 1919–1921 Silesian Uprisings
- 1919–1921 Polish–Soviet War
- 1919–1922 Irish War of Independence
- 1920 Polish–Lithuanian War
- 1920 Vlora War
- 1920–1924 Biennio Rosso
- 1921 Georgian–Russian War
- 1921 Uprising in West Hungary
- 1922–1923 Irish Civil War
- 1924 Georgian Uprising against Soviet Union
- 1924 1924 Estonian coup d'état attempt
- 1934 Asturian miners' strike of 1934
- 1934 Austrian Civil War
- 1936–1939 Spanish Civil War
- 1939 Slovak–Hungarian War
- 1939 Occupation of Zakarpattia Oblast by Hungary
- 1939–1945 World War II
 - 1939 Nazi German invasion of Poland
 - 1939 Soviet invasion of Poland
 - 1939–1940 Winter War (Soviet invasion of Finland)
 - 1940–1941 Greco-Italian War
 - 1941–1945 Soviet–German War
 - 1941–1944 Continuation War
 - 1944 Slovak National Uprising
 - 1944 Warsaw Uprising
- 1944–1956 Guerrilla war in the Baltic states
- 1945–1949 Greek Civil War
- 1953 Uprising in East Germany
- 1956 Uprising in Poznań
- 1956 Hungarian Revolution
- 1956–1962 Operation Harvest
- 1958 Opération Corse
- 1958 First Cod War
- 1959–2011 Basque conflict
- 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia
- 1968–1998 The Troubles
- 1970–1984 Unrest in Italy
- 1972 Bugojno group
- 1972–1973 Second Cod War
- 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus
- 1975–1976 Third Cod War
- 1988–1994 Nagorno-Karabakh War
- 1989 Romanian Revolution
- 1990–1991 Soviet attacks on Lithuanian border posts

- 1991 [January Events](#)
- 1991 [The Barricades](#)
- 1991 [Ten-Day War \(Slovenia\)](#)
- 1991–1992 [Georgian war against Russo-Ossetian alliance](#)
- 1991–1993 [Georgian Civil War](#)
- 1991–1995 [Croatian War of Independence](#)
- 1992 [Transnistria War](#)
- 1992 [East Prigorodny Conflict](#)
- 1992–1993 [First Georgian war against Russo-Abkhazian alliance](#)
- 1992–1995 [Bosnian War](#)
- 1993 [Cherbourg incident](#)
- 1993 [Russian constitutional crisis](#)
- 1994–1996 [First Chechen War](#)
- 1997 [Albanian civil war of 1997](#)
- 1998–1999 [Kosovo War](#)
- 1998–present [Dissident Irish Republican campaign](#)
- 1998 [Second Georgian war against Russian-Abkhazian alliance](#)
- 1999 [War of Dagestan](#)
- 1999–2009 [Second Chechen War](#)
- 1999–2001 [Insurgency in the Preševo Valley](#)

21st century[edit]

- 2001 [Insurgency in the Republic of Macedonia](#)
- 2002 [Perejil Island crisis](#)
- 2004–2013 Unrest in Kosovo
 - [2004 unrest in Kosovo](#)
 - [2008 unrest in Kosovo](#)
 - [2011–2013 North Kosovo crisis](#)
- 2004 [Georgia, Adjara crisis](#)
- 2006 [Georgia, Kodori crisis](#)
- 2007–2015 [Civil war in Ingushetia](#)
- 2008 [Russia–Georgia war](#)
- 2009–present [Insurgency in the North Caucasus](#)
- 2013–2014 [Euromaidan and pro-Russian unrest in Ukraine](#)
 - [2014 Crimean crisis](#)
 - [2014–present War in Donbass](#)

See also[edit]

- [Outline of war](#) § [History of war](#) – a complete global listing
- [List of conflicts in North America](#)
- [List of conflicts in Central America](#)
- [List of conflicts in South America](#)
- [List of conflicts in Africa](#)
- [List of conflicts in Asia](#)
- [List of conflicts in the Near East](#)
- [List of conflicts in the Middle East](#)

- List of wars involving Rome
- List of wars involving England and France
- List of wars in Great Britain and in Ireland

BEST BELIEVE THERE'S MORE TO COME!

THIS IS AN ONGOING CURSE WE
ARE CAUGHT UP IN!!

ONLY GOD/ALLAH CAN SAVE US.

('Compare All Time Lines')

American History Timeline

American Involvement in Wars from Colonial Times to the Present

Dates	War in Which American Colonists or United States Citizens Officially Participated	Major Combatants
July 4, 1675 - August 12, 1676	<u>King Philip's War</u>	New England Colonies vs. Wampanoag, Narragansett, and Nipmuck Indians
1689-1697	<u>King William's War</u>	The English Colonies vs. France
1702-1713	<u>Queen Anne's War (War of Spanish Succession)</u>	The English Colonies vs. France
1744-1748	<u>King George's War (War of Austrian Succession)</u>	The French Colonies vs. Great Britain
1756-1763	<u>French and Indian War (Seven Years War)</u>	The French Colonies vs. Great Britain
1759-1761	<u>Cherokee War</u>	English Colonists vs. Cherokee Indians
1775-1783	<u>American Revolution</u>	English Colonists vs. Great Britain
1798-1800	<u>Franco-American Naval War</u>	United States vs. France
1801-1805; 1815	<u>Barbary Wars</u>	United States vs. Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli
1812-1815	<u>War of 1812</u>	United States vs. Great Britain
1813-1814	<u>Creek War</u>	United States vs. Creek Indians
1836	<u>TEXAS REVOLUTION War of Texas Independence</u>	Texas vs. Mexico
1846-1848	<u>Mexican-American War</u>	United States vs. Mexico
1861-1865	<u>U.S. Civil War</u>	Union vs. Confederacy
1898	<u>Spanish-American War</u>	United States vs. Spain

1914-1918	<u>World War I</u>	Triple Alliance: Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary vs. Triple Entente: Britain, France, and Russia. The United States joined on the side of the Triple Entente in 1917.
1939-1945	<u>World War II</u>	Axis Powers: Germany, Italy, Japan vs. Major Allied Powers: United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia
1950-1953	<u>Korean War</u>	

		United States (as part of the United Nations) and South Korea vs. North Korea and Communist China
1960-1975	<u>Vietnam War</u>	United States and South Vietnam vs. North Vietnam
1961	<u>Bay of Pigs Invasion</u>	United States vs. Cuba
1983	Grenada	United States Intervention
1989	US Invasion of Panama	United States vs. Panama
1990-1991	<u>Persian Gulf War</u>	United States and Coalition Forces vs. Iraq
1995-1996	Intervention in Bosnia and Herzegovina	United States as part of NATO acted peacekeepers in former Yugoslavia
2001	<u>Invasion of Afghanistan</u>	United States and Coalition Forces vs. the Taliban regime in Afghanistan to fight terrorism.
2003	<u>Invasion of Iraq</u>	United States and Coalition Forces vs. Iraq

Source: The New York Public Library Desk Reference, 3rd Edition.

Additional Information and Resources:

- [Causes of the American Revolution](#)
- [Overview and History of the US Civil War](#)
- [Top 10 American History War Movies](#)
- [Military History from About.com](#)
- [Latin American History from About.com](#)

PULL THE TIME LINES FROM AFRICA/M.E./ASIA/INDIA
TO GET THE BIG PICTURE.

April 19, 1775 First shots fired at Lexington and Concord, starting Revolutionary War	September 3, 1783 Treaty of Paris signed, giving the U.S. independence	May 13, 1846 Mexican-American War begins
July 4, 1776 The fledgling United States declares its independence	June 18, 1812–December 24, 1814 War of 1812	February 2, 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo signed, ending the Mexican-American War
April 6–7, 1862 Battle of Shiloh	April 12, 1861 Civil War begins	
July 21, 1861 First Battle of Bull Run	November 6, 1860 Abraham Lincoln elected president	
September 17, 1862 Battle of Antietam	May 1–5, 1863 Battle of Chancellorsville	July 4, 1863 Vicksburg surrenders
September 22, 1862 Lincoln declares Emancipation Proclamation	July 1–3, 1863 Battle of Gettysburg	September 2, 1864 Sherman's army captures Atlanta
March 1877 Reconstruction ends	May 26, 1865 Civil War ends	November 8, 1864 Lincoln reelected
June 25, 1876 Battle of Little Bighorn	April 14, 1865 Lincoln assassinated at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., by John Wilkes Booth	
August 9, 1877 Battle of Big Hole	1899–1902 Philippine-American War	May 1918 Battle of Cantigny
April 25–August 12, 1898 Spanish-American War	April 6, 1917 U.S. enters World War I	
September 1, 1939 Germany invades Poland; World War II begins		July 1918 Battle of the Marne
December 7, 1941 Japanese attack Pearl Harbor; U.S. enters World War II	September 26–November 11, 1918 Battle of the Argonne Forest	
May 4–8, 1942 Battle of the Coral Sea	June 4–6, 1942 Battle of Midway	
June 4, 1942 U.S. forces in the Philippines surrender	August 7, 1942–February 7, 1943 Battle of Guadalcanal	
November 8, 1942 Operation Torch; U.S. and Britain invade Vichy French Northwest Africa	July 10, 1943 Allies invade Sicily	June 6, 1944 Allies invade Normandy
May 13, 1943 Axis forces in North Africa surrender	November 20–23, 1943 Battle of Tarawa	
February 19–March 26, 1945 Battle of Iwo Jima	October 20, 1944 U.S. invades the Japanese-held Philippines	
April 1, 1945 U.S. invades Okinawa	December 16, 1944–February 3, 1945 Battle of the Bridge	
May 8, 1945 Germany surrenders	August 9, 1945 U.S. drops atomic bomb on Nagasaki	June 24, 1948–May 11, 1949 Berlin blockade and airlift
August 6, 1945 U.S. drops first atomic bomb on Hiroshima	September 2, 1945 Japan surrenders, ending World War II	
August 2–7, 1964 Gulf of Tonkin Incidents and Resolution	June 25, 1950–July 27, 1953 Korean War	
November 11–14, 1965 Battle of Ia Drang	October 16–29, 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis	
January–March 1968 Tet Offensive	January 27, 1973 Paris Peace Accords signed, ending the U.S. war in Vietnam	August 2, 1990 Iraq invades Kuwait
April–May 1970 Cambodian Incursion	1988–1991 Cold War ends	
October 7, 2001 U.S. and NATO forces invade Afghanistan	September 11, 2001 Al Qaeda terrorists hijack four airliners, crash them into several targets, kill 2,973 people	January 17–March 3, 1991 Persian Gulf War
March 20, 2003 U.S. and "coalition of the willing" invade Iraq		

IMPORTANT

Re: Illuminati Bankers Instigated World War One

killing off potential male heirs to the throne, is what the kings of ancient empires use to do

the young men who were fooled into meaningless wars, did not realize they were the biggest threats to the elites in their respective country

from the animal kingdom:

Male lions who take over another male's territory (after winning a fight) will usually kill the other male's cubs - this is to prevent the other male's genes from being passed down

think about it

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Re: Illuminati Bankers Instigated World War One

are you truly spreading freedom by oppressing others in their nation under the same system that is covertly enslaving you?

InfoFront

User ID: 530466

 United States

06/09/2009 02:23 AM

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Re: Illuminati Bankers Instigated World War One

 See: [War is a Racket](#) by Gen. Smedley Butler

World's Top Ten Biggest Wars in History

Ever since the evolution of man-kind, there has always existed this peculiar rage & urgency in our race to prove one's dominancy upon the other. We all know that in ancient gladiator times power was determined by the size of the army and their ability to win wars, well has it changed that much? We humans seem to be caught in a never-ending war between ourselves whereas the beneficiaries never have done or will do any of the dirty work and just control everything from behind the scenes. The Oxford dictionary describes the act of war as a, " state of armed conflict between different countries or different groups within a country."

The following list is not in a chronological order, instead is sorted from the war with the lowest death toll to the highest. So here, we have the world's ten biggest bloodiest wars in history.

10. American Civil War (1861-1865)

american_civil_war_1

The American Civil War was basically a war fought between the 'North' or the 'Union' and the South also known as the 'Confederacy' formed by the secession of several southern slave states. It was also known as the War Between the States or simply just the Civil War. The war had its roots set on issues of slavery and the extensions of it into the western territories of America. More than 800,000 people were killed in the war.

9. Soviet War in Afghanistan (1979-1989)

Soviet-War-Afghanistan12

A decade long war between the Soviet-led Afghan forces and the multi-national insurgent groups called the Mujahedeen; with the death toll of well over a million Afghan civilians and those that were participants in the war. The war although fought only in Afghanistan, billions of dollars were funded by countries like the United States, United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia and a few other.

8. Vietnam War (1955-1975)

vietnam war

Also known as the Second-Indochina War and as this period of American involvement in Vietnam made it the American War was basically a sequel to the First Indochina War that was fought between North Vietnam – supported by China and other communist allies and South Vietnam – supported by the United States and other anti-communist allies. Over a million civilians were killed in addition to the hundreds of thousands participants in the war.

7. Thirty Year's War (1618-1648)

Thirty Year's War

One of the bloodiest wars on religion, as the name suggests itself a war that lasted over three decades; Thirty Year's War was one of the longest and the most destructive conflicts in the European history and one of the longest continuous wars in Modern history. Historians have still not come to terms on the fact as to what ignited the fighting; rather there seem to be many parallel causes that fueled the war overtime. It grew as a religious war at first, but then developed into a continuation of the Bourbon-Habsburg rivalry for the European political pre-eminence with the death toll of well above 5 million people.

6. Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815)

napoleonic wars

Napoleonic Wars were a series of wars declared against the Napoleon's French Empire by the opposing coalitions. The war was initially sparked by the French Revolution of 1789 and played out on an unprecedented scale, mainly owing to the application of modern mass conscription. French power was stronger than ever as Napoleon armies had conquered much of Europe but came to an ultimate military defeat after France's disastrous invasion of Russia in 1812. With over six and a half million people dead the war came to an end resulting in the restoration of the Bourbon-Monarchy in France and the creation of the Concert of Europe.

5. Russian Civil War (1917-1922)

civil war russian moscow

A war fought between the Bolshevik Red Army and the White Army, the loosely allied anti-Bolshevik forces; in the former Russian Empire was in fact a multi-party war with notably many foreign armies like the Allied Forces and pro-German armies warring against the Red Army. The war lasted only five short years but resulted in the death of over 7 million people all in all.

4. Conquests by the Empire of Japan (1894-1945)

Conquests by the Empire of Japan

The Empire of Japan literally means the empire and world power that had existed from the Meiji Restoration that happened on 3rd January 1868 to the enactment of the post World War II Constitution of Japan on 3rd May 1947. Only after suffering a couple defeats and the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki did the Empire of Japan surrendered to the Allies on the 2nd of September, 1945. The American involvement gave birth to a new constitution and was forced on from

3rd May, 1947 officially dissolving the Empire which had already been the cause of over 20 million deaths.

3. World War I (1914-1918)

World war 1

World War I was one of the bloodiest global wars in the history of man-kind centered in Europe that began on 28 July 1914. It was previously called the Great War from its occurrence until the start of the mother of all blood baths in history, World War II. It involved all the great powers in the world, assembled in two opposing alliances the Allies and the Central Powers. The death toll for World War I was estimated to be around a staggering 50 million plus.

2. Mongol Conquests (1206-1368)

Mongolia empire

A war that sparked in the dawn of the 13th century which resulted in the vast expansion of the Mongol Empire that covered much of Asia and Eastern Europe by mid 1300. It is believed by many historians that Mongol raids and invasions were one of the deadliest conflicts in human history up through that period. The Mongols brought terror to Europe on a scale not ever seen again until the twentieth century with more than 60 million killings on their way.

1. World War II (1939-1945)

world war 2

Also known as the Second World War, fought between the vast majority of the world's nations – including all the great powers – eventually forming two opposing military alliances like the First World War; the Allies and the Axis. Marked by mass deaths of civilians, including the Holocaust and the only use of nuclear weapons in warfare up to present, the war resulted in over 70 million fatalities and is believed to be the deadliest, bloodiest war ever in history which shook forever the foundations of our own existence.

Final Conclusion: Although these wars were fought on different territories by various groups and countries on different time periods in history; the ones who always suffered and lost were the same innocent civilians. Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few, like in these pointless wars for blinding power. Albert Einstein was once asked by a reporter after the World War II had ended, "Sir what type of machinery and weapons do you think will be used in the World War III?" He answered with a smile, "I don't know about the World War III but if there is a World War IV, then it will surely be fought with sticks and stones."

10 Epic Battles that Changed History

By Tia Ghose, Staff Writer | January 21, 2014 07:54am ET

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- MORE

Epic battles

Epic battles

Credit: [Deb G | Shutterstock](#)

Sometimes a battle is just one blip in the war, and other times it can shift the course of history. From the rout at Marathon to the Siege of Stalingrad, here are some of the most epic and significant battles in history.

The Battle of Marathon

The Battle of Marathon

Credit: [Luc-Olivier Merson, Wikimedia Commons](#)

In 490 B.C., Greek citizens faced off against Persian invaders sent by King Darius I. The Persians brought navy ships bearing 20,000 infantry and cavalry to Marathon to punish the [ancient Greeks](#) for supporting the Ionians, who had revolted against the Persians. Despite being outnumbered, the Greeks led a forward attack that caused the Persian army to panic and flee to their ships. More than 6,000 Persians were slaughtered — compared to less than 200 of the Greeks, according to Herodotus.

The battle also gave rise to the apocryphal story of Pheidippides, who supposedly ran the first marathon from Marathon to Athens to announce Greek victory, only to drop dead. [[History's 10 Most Overlooked Mysteries](#)]

Battle of Cajamarca

Battle of Cajamarca

Credit: [By Luis Montero \(1828-1869\), Toño Zapata, Wikimedia Commons](#)

On Nov. 16, 1532, the Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro ambushed the Incan ruler Atahualpa, in Cajamarca, in what is now Peru. The slaughter of thousands of unarmed Incan nobility sparked a long struggle between the Spanish and [the Incas](#).

After months of diplomacy and espionage, Pizarro invited the Incan ruler to come to the great square of Cajamarca. Atahualpa agreed and brought 80,000 people, with an unarmed inner retinue to show good will. Meanwhile, Pizarro's men hid in the city. A friar from the Spanish side offered the leader a bible (which Atahualpa did not know how to open) and asked the king to accept Christianity. The king refused, the Spanish barraged the unarmed contingent with gunfire, and Atahualpa was captured and eventually executed.

Battle of Hastings

Battle of Hastings

Credit: Philip James de Loutherbourg, Wikimedia Commons

On Oct. 14, 1066, the Norman invader William the Conqueror defeated and killed King Harold II on Senlac Hill near Hastings, England. William the Conqueror held that the former King, Edward the Confessor, had promised him the English throne in 1051. But on his deathbed, Edward changed his mind and tapped nobleman Harold Godwinson instead. William marshaled forces to dispute Harold's claim, defeated the newly minted king, and then went on to London, which surrendered to the Norman invader. King William I was crowned on Christmas Day in 1066. The battle marked the end of Anglo-Saxon rule of England.

Siege of Orleans

Siege of Orleans

Credit: Public domain

The French won the siege of Orléans, France, in May 1429 largely because of Joan of Arc, a teenage peasant whose visions of God led her to fight in the Hundred Years' War. The English seemed to be winning their nearly six-month siege of the city; but when St. Joan appeared in the city, rallying the citizenry, suggesting tactical decisions and participating in battle, the French retook the banks of the Loire River and defeated the invaders. The win boosted the morale of the dispirited French, who had been badly beaten at Agincourt, France, by Henry IV. Many say the battle saved the France from centuries of English rule.

The Battle of Tours

The Battle of Tours

Credit: Public Domain

In A.D. 732 an invading Muslim army, led by Spain's Moorish General Abd-er Rahman, crossed the Western Pyrenees and reached Tours, France, hoping to expand into Europe. But Charles "The Hammer" Martel led a largely unarmored Frankish army that held its ground against the mounted and mailed horsemen of the invaders. Eventually, French forces captured and killed the Moor's leader and forced the invading army into retreat. Many scholars have argued that if Abd-er Rahman had prevailed, Islam would have become the dominant religion in Europe.

Surrender at Yorktown

Surrender at Yorktown

Credit: John Trumbull

On Oct. 19, 1781, the British forces led by General Cornwallis were handily defeated at Yorktown, Va., after being flanked by the French naval fleet at sea and American forces on land. Over the course of the Revolutionary War, the scrappy colonists had become a fairly efficient fighting machine under General George Washington. The rather boring battle led the British to surrender and retreat from the American colonies, paving the way for the United States of America to be born. [[5 Influential Leaders Who Changed the World](#)]

Battle of Waterloo

Battle of Waterloo

Credit: BORTEL Pavel | Shutterstock

On June 18, 1815, British and Prussian forces led by the Duke of Wellington squashed Napoleon Bonaparte's troops at Waterloo, in what is now Belgium. The battle was the final defeat of Napoleon, who had expanded across Europe starting in 1799, abdicated power after a disastrous Russian campaign in 1814, and briefly returned to power at Waterloo. Afterwards, he abdicated once again. Napoleon died in exile on the island of Saint Helena off the West African coast in 1821.

Battle of Gettysburg

Battle of Gettysburg

Credit: Library of Congress.

Union forces led by General George Meade prevailed against the rebels led by Robert E. Lee at Gettysburg, Pa., on July 3, 1863, after three days of fighting. Confederate forces had just won a victory at Chancellorsville, Va., and were hoping to press further north when the two armies met. Though Confederates won the first day of battle, by day three, the rebels were in retreat, with nearly 100,000 men dead in total. The battle quashed Confederate hopes of reaching Harrisburg or Philadelphia. Historians later said the battle, along with the South's defeat at Vicksburg, Miss., on July 4, were the turning points in the Civil War.

President Abraham Lincoln honored Gettysburg's dead in a famous address, in which he defined the Civil War as, at heart, about defending the nation's founding proposition, that all men are created equal. [[Mysterious Civil War Photos Released](#)]

Siege of Stalingrad

Siege of Stalingrad

Credit: Public Domain

The nearly six-month siege of Stalingrad was one of the most pivotal — and dramatic — events in World War II. In August 1942, Adolf Hitler bombarded the industrial city (now known as Volgograd) with air assaults and then poured infantry into the attack. The strapped Russian army enlisted volunteer citizens, some with no weapons, to fight against the invaders. After about three months the Germans reached the shores of the Volga River, but the Russians mounted a counteroffensive that trapped the German army in the city. Close combat and deadly skirmishes over tiny pieces of territory raged on for months, as starving citizens and troops struggled to survive the brutal Russian winter. The Germans slowly bled troops and by February 1943, they were out of food and ammunition and surrendered. Nearly 2 million people died in the siege. After Stalingrad, the Germans no longer advanced on the Eastern front of the war.

Invasion of Normandy

Invasion of Normandy

Credit: Public Domain, the Coast Guard at Normandy

While Stalingrad may have been a decisive battle for the Eastern front, the invasion of Normandy by Allied forces on D-Day in 1944 marked the beginning of the Nazi's decline on the Western front.

Canadian, French, American and British forces launched a water-borne assault on June 6, 1944, using air and sea bombardments along with parachute troops. By July, more than a million men had landed on the French coast, eventually retaking much of France and forcing the Germans to reopen a settled front.

This "Tony Parson" article I've included is a PRIME EXAMPLE of Pagan Euros blaming one another for the ATROCITIES they've COLLABORATIVELY unleashed on the world!

NAZI vs BRITISH

Tony Parsons Column: Danger in Mel's deceit.

[Link/Page Citation](#)

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Like Share 2

I JUST can't wait for the new Mel Gibson film, The Sheep Farmer.

Gibson plays Carlos Maradona, a hunky, peace-loving Argentinian sheep farmer whose Eden-like island, Los Malvinas, is invaded by cruel British soldiers who molest his sheep and murder his wife. Or is it the other way round? I can't remember.

Which just goes to show that those who forget history are condemned to repeat it. And those who are so thick that they never knew any history in the first place are condemned to watch Mel Gibson films.

Truly, what a docile bunch we British must be to allow Hollywood to spoon-feed us a piece of glossy garbage like Mel Gibson's The Patriot.

Heaven knows, we are accustomed to seeing Tinseltown portray the Brits as a bunch of sadists, rapists, bullies, braggarts and mincing woofers.

Where would films as diverse as Titanic, Last Of The Mohicans, Rob Roy, Michael Collins and Braveheart be without their cruel, cowardly British bad guys? The British are the new Germans and a British accent - or rather an English accent - is now convenient shorthand for the evil that men do.

But The Patriot goes considerably further than the rest.

THIS is a film that depicts the British as Nazis. Not cinematic bad guys. Not naughty men. But real child-burning, ethnic-cleansing, mass-murdering fascists.

And you have to wonder why we take it.

Released on July 4 in the US, The Patriot is a big, dumb epic about the American War Of Independence. Mel Gibson was paid \$25 million to play a man of peace who takes up arms against the dastardly British. How's that for a fat cat? And, gee Mom, are those Brits dastardly. They shoot children in the back. They execute prisoners. Worst of all, they cram scores of women and children into a church and then burn them alive. Except it never happened. According to one American historian, the only time British soldiers burned a town in the War Of Independence, the houses were all empty.

In the words of Richard Snow, the editor of American Heritage magazine, "Of course it never happened - if it had, do you think Americans would have forgotten it? It could have kept us out of the First World War."

The church-burning atrocity in The Patriot is not pure fiction. This terrible war crime did happen, but it was committed by the Waffen SS in the French village of Oradour on June 10, 1944 when 642 people were forced into a church and burned alive. Of these, 205 were children. This is the reality behind The Patriot, a film that insults not only the people of this country but all the victims of the Nazis.

There is the real human misery behind Mel Gibson's laughable heroics, and the chippy, sawn-off little shortarse should be deeply ashamed of himself.

You could argue that The Patriot is just a piece of big-budget trash from the Hollywood dream machine and its uncertain grasp on history doesn't matter a damn.

Sure, little Melvin Cheeseburger III will see The Patriot at his local multiplex in Idaho and believe that the British really did commit those war crimes. But who cares what the popcorn-munching morons of America choose to believe?

WELL, we should care. Because Hollywood's depiction of the British has gone way beyond showing us as pantomime bad guys.

Mel Gibson and friends are telling lies about history, lies that are malicious and dangerous.

If a generation grows up believing that the crimes of Nazi Germany were nothing special - that the British did exactly the same thing in their numerous wars - then we are allowing our own history to be thrown on a bonfire.

The Irish would not keep quiet if someone made a film saying they brought the potato famine on themselves. The Jewish community would not remain silent if someone made a film saying that the Holocaust never happened.

So will the British boycott The Patriot? Will we deface those giant billboards where Mel smoulders and pouts? Fat chance.

The British will meekly queue up to see hunky old Mel showing them to be indistinguishable from Nazis. Which is bitterly ironic as in 1940 and 1941, one nation stood absolutely alone against the might of Nazi Germany. And guess what, Mel? It wasn't America.

Although it probably will be in your next film.

"Now" take a look at how many "WARS" the Brits have been in in a couple centuries. First their siding with the French then the Natives, then the Germans. I again contend:

THEY ARE ALL IN THE SAME GANG! They ALL defect, switch up sides and play espionage games.

F.Y.I...Britain was said to mean "NO CONVENTANT" (promises or vows) in/with Islam.

This is a **list of wars involving the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** from 1922 to the present day, those involving the Kingdom of Great Britain from 1707–1801 and those involving the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 1801–1922.

During its history, British forces or forces with a British mandate have invaded, had some control over or fought conflicts in 171 of the world's 193 countries that are currently UN member states, or nine out of ten of all countries (or 89% of UN Nations).^[1]

British victory

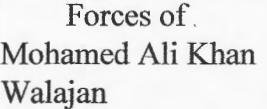
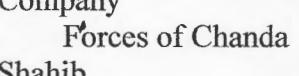
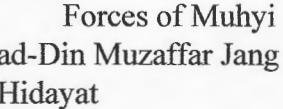
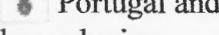
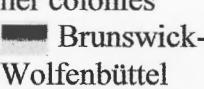
British defeat

Another result (e.g. a treaty or peace without a clear result, *status quo ante bellum*, result of civil or internal conflict, result unknown or indecisive)

Ongoing conflict

Kingdom of Great Britain (1707–1801)

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
The Great Northern War (1700–1721)	 Tsardom of Russia  Kalmyk Khanate  Cossack Hetmanate  Denmark-Norway  Electorate of Saxony  Poland-Lithuania  Prussia 	 Swedish Empire  Ottoman Empire  United Provinces 	Coalition victory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tsardom of Russia establishes itself as a new power in Europe. ▪ Decline of Swedish Empire and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.
The War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1714) <i>including</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Queen Anne's War 	 Austria  Dutch Republic  Savoy  Prussia 	 France  Spain  Bavaria 	Grand Alliance Victory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Treaty of Utrecht: ▪ Territory in Canada and the West Indies ceded from France ▪ Territory in Europe ceded from Spain
<i>Civil War:</i> (1715–1716) Jacobite rising of 1715 <i>including</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the uprising in Cornwall 	Government forces	 Jacobites 	Victory Jacobite restoration attempt defeated
The War of the Quadruple Alliance <i>including</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Nineteen Uprising in Britain (1717–1720) 	 Holy Roman Empire  France  Dutch Republic 	 Spain  Jacobites (against the British Crown and Government only)	Quadruple Alliance Victory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jacobite restoration attempt defeated ▪ Treaty of The Hague: ▪ Spanish attempt at expansion fails.

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
Dummer's War (1721–1725)	 New England Colonies  Mohawk	 France  Wabanaki Confederacy	<b>Victory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Britain recognises the rights of the region's indigenous inhabitants.
The War of the Austrian Succession (1740–1748) <i>including</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ King George's War ▪ The War of Jenkins' Ear (Start 1739) ▪ The First Carnatic War 	 Austria  Hanover  Dutch Republic  Saxony  Sardinia  Russia  East India Company	 France  Prussia  Spain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪  Spanish Empire  Bavaria  Saxony  Naples and Sicily  Genoa  Sweden  French East India Company	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Status quo ante bellum</i>
<i>Civil War:</i> Jacobite rising of 1745 (1741–1745)	Government forces	 Jacobites  France	<b>Victory Jacobite restoration attempt defeated
The Second Carnatic War (1749–1754)	 East India Company Forces of Nasir Jang Mir Ahmad  Forces of Mohamed Ali Khan Walajan	 French East India Company  Forces of Chanda Shahib  Forces of Muhyi ad-Din Muzaffar Jang Hidayat	<b>Victory Treaty of Pondicherry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pro-British Mohamed Ali Khan Walajan became Nawab of the Carnatic
Seven Years' War (1756–1763)	 Prussia  Hanover  Iroquois  Portugal and her colonies  Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel	 France <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪  French Empire  Holy Roman Empire  Russian Empire	<b>Victory Treaty of Paris: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extensive North American lands (incl. all of Canada) ceded from France

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
	 Hesse-Kassel  Schaumburg-Lippe	 Sweden  Spain  Spanish Empire  Saxony  Sardinia  Mughal Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caribbean colonies ceded from France Senegal River colony (excluding Gorée) ceded from France Florida ceded from Spain
The Third Carnatic War (1757–1763)	 East India Company	 France  French East India Company	Victory Treaty of Paris: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> French trading posts in India administered by British Sumatra ceded from France
Anglo-Cherokee War (1758–1761)	 United Kingdom	Cherokee	Victory Pro-British Attakullakulla becomes Cherokee leader
Tacky's War (1760)	 Great Britain  Jamaican Government  Jamaican Maroons	Ashanti Slaves	Victory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slave defeat Death of Tacky Tacky's men committed suicide
Pontiac's Rebellion (1763–1766)		Confederation of First Nation Tribes	Stalemate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> British policy change British suzerainty over First Nation Tribes Niagara Falls area ceded from Seneca Nation
First Anglo-Mysore War (1766–1769)	 East India Company  Maratha Empire  Hyderabad	 Kingdom of Mysore	British defeat, Hyderabad cedes territory to Mysore

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
First Anglo-Maratha War (1774–1783)	State  East India Company	 Maratha Empire	<p>Indecisive</p> <p>Pre-war status quo remained.^{[2][3]} Treaty of Salbai:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maratha support for Britain against Mysore
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> War of American Independence (1775–83) Anglo-French War (1778–83) Anglo-Spanish War (1779–83) 4th Anglo-Dutch War (1780–83) 	 Iroquois  Cherokee  Hanover  Loyalists	 United States  France  Spain  Dutch Republic  Vermont Republic  Kingdom of Mysore  Oneida tribe  Tuscarora tribe  Watauga Association  Catawba tribe	<p>Defeat</p> <p>Treaty of Paris:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 North American colonies recognised as the independent United States of America Territory in North America ceded to the newly independent United States of America Senegal River colony returned to France French recognises British suzerainty over the Gambia river Territory in India returned to France Minorca ceded to Spain East & West Florida ceded to Spain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All British settlers to be expelled from Florida De-militarisation of British Honduras Territory in India ceded by the Dutch
2nd Anglo-Mysore War (1780–1784)	 East India Company  Maratha Empire  Hyderabad	 Kingdom of Mysore  France	<p>Treaty of Mangalore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Status quo ante bellum</i>

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
	State		
Northwest Indian War (1785–1795)	Western Confederacy	■ United States	Treaty of Greenville <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American occupation of the Northwest Territory
3rd Anglo-Mysore War (1789–1792)	 East India Company  Maratha Empire  Hyderabad State  Travancore	 Kingdom of Mysore  France	Victory <p>Treaty of Seringapatnam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half of Mysore territory ceded to East India Company
War of the French Revolution (1793–1802)	 Austria  Prussia  French Royalists  Dutch Republic  Spain  Kingdom of Portugal  Kingdom of Sardinia  Naples and Sicily  Italian states  Ottoman Empire  Russia	 French Republic  Polish Legions  Denmark-Norway  Spain Sister republics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Batavian Republic ■ Helvetic Republic ■ Cisalpine Republic ■ Roman Republic ■ Parthenopaean Republic 	Defeat <p>Treaty of Amiens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General French victory Britain recognises the French Republic Cape Colony returned to the Batavian Republic British withdrawal from Egypt French withdrawal from the Papal States Trinidad and Tobago ceded from France Ceylon ceded from the Batavian Republic
Ibn Ufaisan's Invasion (1793)	 Kuwait  Kingdom of Great Britain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ British East India Company 		Victory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saudi retreat from Kuwait.
Second Maroon War (1795–1796)	 Great Britain  Jamaican Government		Victory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maroon defeat

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Treaty signed established that the Maroons would beg on their knees for the King's forgiveness, return all runaway slaves, and be relocated elsewhere in Jamaica ▪ Breach of treaty caused deportation of several Maroons to Nova Scotia and later to Sierra Leone in Africa
Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars (1795–1816)	 Loyalists  Burrerongal Tribe	 Dharug  Eora  Tharawal  Gandangara  Irish-convict sympathisers	Victory Displacement of Aborigines from their land
Kandyan Wars (1796–1818)	 United Kingdom	 Kingdom of Kandy	Victory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ End of 2357 years of Sinhalese independence
Irish Rebellion of 1798 (1798)	 Kingdom of Ireland	 United Irishmen  Defenders  French Republic	Victory Rebellion defeated 1801 Act of Union
4th Anglo-Mysore War (1798–1799)	 East India Company  Maratha Empire  Hyderabad State	 Kingdom of Mysore  French Republic	Victory Complete annexation of Mysore by Britain and allies

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (1801–1922)

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
Temne War (1801–1807)	Susu tribes	Kingdom of Koya	<p>Victory</p> <p>Northern shore of Sierra Leone ceded by Koya</p>
Second Anglo-Maratha War (1802–1805)	East India Company	Maratha Empire	<p>Victory</p> <p>Extensive territory in India ceded by the Maratha Empire</p>
Haitian Revolution (1802-1804)	Ex-slaves United Kingdom	French Republic Spain	<p>Victory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent Empire of Haiti established French colonial government expelled Massacre of French white creoles
First Kandyan War (1803–1805)		Kandy	<p>Victory</p> <p>Territory captured from Kandy</p>
Civil War: Emmet's Insurrection (1803)		Forces of Robert Emmet	<p>Victory</p> <p>Rebellion defeated</p>
British Expedition to Ceylon (1803)	Dutch Republic British Empire	Chiefdom of Vanni Kingdom of Kandy	<p>Victory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vanni region lost to the British The last Tamil resistance against colonial rule was crushed.
War of the Third Coalition (1803–1805)	Austrian Empire Russian Empire Naples and Sicily Portugal Sweden	French Empire Batavia Italy Etruria Spain Bavaria Württemberg	<p>??</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fourth Peace of Preßburg: French victory Austria surrenders to France Pro-French Confederation of the Rhine formed

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
War of the Fourth Coalition (1806–1807)	 Prussia  Russia  Saxony  Sweden 	 French Empire Confederation of the Rhine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪  Bavaria ▪  Württemberg  Polish Legions  Italy  Naples  Etruria  Holland  Swiss Confederation  Spain	Treaties of Tilsit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ French victory ▪ Half of Prussia ceded to French allies ▪ Russia exits the war ▪ Anglo-Russian War begins
British invasions of the Río de la Plata (1806–1807)		 Spain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪  River Plate Viceroyalty 	Invasion defeated
Ashanti-Fante War (1806–1807)		Fante Confederacy 	
Anglo-Turkish War (1807–1809)			Treaty of the Dardanelles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turkish Military victory ▪ Commercial and legal concessions to British interests within the Ottoman Empire ▪ Promise to protect the empire against French encroachment
Gunboat War (1807–1814)			Victory Treaty of Kiel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Denmark and Norway split up ▪ Heligoland ceded from Denmark
			Treaty of Örebro:

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
Anglo-Russian War (1807–1812)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anglo-Russian-Swedish pact against France
Peninsular War (1807–1814)	Spain Portugal	French Empire	Victory Treaty of Paris: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bourbon dynasty restored Tobago, St. Lucia, Mauritius ceded from France All other French possessions restored as per 1792 borders Abolition of French Slave Trade Swiss independence
War of the Fifth Coalition (1809)	Austrian Empire Tyrol Hungary Black Brunswickers Sicily Sardinia	French Empire Warsaw Confederation of the Rhine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bavaria Saxony Württemberg Westphalia Kingdom of Italy Naples Swiss Confederation Holland	?? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treaty of Schönbrunn: Complete Austrian surrender Peninsular War continued
Conquest of French Guiana (1809)	Portugal Colonial Brazil United Kingdom	France	Victory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> French Guiana occupied by Portugal until 1817.
Merina Conquest of Madagascar (1810–1817)	Merina Kingdom	French Empire	Victory Merina control of Madagascar Merina pro-British policies
		Xhosa tribes	Victory

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
4th Xhosa War (1811–1812)			Xhosa tribes pushed beyond the Fish River, reversing their gains in the previous Xhosa wars
Ga-Fante War (1811)	 Ashanti Empire  Ga tribes  Dutch Empire	 Fante Confederacy  Akwapim tribes  Akim tribes	Tantamkweri ceded to Akwapim tribes
War of 1812 (1812–1815)	 Great Britain  British North America	 United States	Stalemate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treaty of Ghent: <i>Status quo ante bellum</i> Military stalemate
War of the Sixth Coalition 1812–1814	Original Coalition <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Russian Empire  Prussia  Austrian Empire  United Kingdom  Sweden  Spain  Portugal  Two Sicilies  Kingdom of Sardinia After Battle of Leipzig <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Saxony  Bavaria  Württemberg  Netherlands Sovereign Principality of the United Netherlands 	 First French Empire <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Napoleonic Italy  Kingdom of Naples  Duchy of Warsaw^[a] Until January 1814 <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Denmark-Norway Confederation of the Rhine (Many member states defected after Battle of Leipzig) 	Victory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coalition victory, Treaty of Fontainebleau, First Treaty of Paris Bourbon Restoration; Napoleon's exile to Elba Various territorial changes Beginning of the Congress of Vienna Hostilities resume with the return of Napoleon to power in 1815
Second Kandyan War (1815)		 Kandy	Victory <p>Kandyan Convention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissolution of the Kandy royal line

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British King declared King of Kandy
Hundred Days (1815) <i>War of the Seventh Coalition</i>	 Prussia  France  Hanover  German Confederation  Austria  Russia  Sweden  Netherlands  Spain  Portugal  Sardinia  Kingdom of the Two Sicilies  Tuscany	Victory Treaty of Paris: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General French defeat Restoration of the House of Bourbon Abolition of the slave trade (all signatories) £100,000,000 compensation from France 	
Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817–1818)	 East India Company	 Maratha Empire	Victory Virtually all territory south of the Sutlej River controlled by Britain
5th Xhosa War (1818–1819)	Khoikhoi Forces	Forces of Xhosa Chief Maqana Nxele	Victory Xhosa pushed beyond Keiskama River
Greek War of Independence (1820–1830)	 Greek revolutionaries  Ionian Islands	 Ottoman Empire  Egypt	Victory Establishment of the Kingdom of Greece
First Ashanti War (1823–1831)		 Ashanti Empire	British retreat to Sierra Leone
First Anglo-Burmese War (1824–1826)	 East India Company Native tribes	 Kingdom of Burma	Victory Treaty of Yandabo: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assam, Manipur, Rakhine, and Taninthayi coast south of

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
			<p>Salween river ceded from Burmah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> £1,000,000 compensation from Burma
Revolt of the Mercenaries (1828)	 Brazil  United Kingdom  France	 German Mercenaries  Irish Mercenaries	<p>Victory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mutiny suppressed
Portuguese Civil War (1828–1834)	 Liberal Forces of Queen Maria II  Spain	 Absolutist Forces of King Miguel	<p>Victory</p> <p>Concession of Evoramonte:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defeat and exile of King Miguel
Baptist War (1831–1832)	 United Kingdom  Jamaican Government	Rebel Slaves	<p>Victory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slave defeat Rebellion suppressed
First Carlist War (1833–1840)	 Forces of Queen Isabella II  French Kingdom  Forces of Queen Maria II	Carlists: <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Forces of Infante Carlos  Forces of King Miguel 	<p>Victory</p> <p>British mediated Convention of Vergara</p>
The 6th Xhosa War (1834–1836)	 Free Khoikhoi	Xhosa tribes	<p>Victory</p> <p>Extensive territorial gains from Xhosa</p>
Rebellions of 1837 (1837–1838)	 Great Britain  Province of Upper Canada  Province of Lower Canada <ul style="list-style-type: none"> British Loyalists <p>Supported by:</p>  United States	 Patriotes Hunters' Lodges Reform Movement	<p>Victory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patriote rebellion crushed by loyalist forces; Republic of Canada dismantled Defeat of Hunters' Lodges Unification of Upper and Lower Canada into the Province of Canada

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
First Anglo-Afghan War (1839–1842)	 East India Company	 Emirate of Afghanistan	British retreat from Afghanistan
First Opium War (1839–1842)		 Manchu-China	<p>Victory</p> <p>Treaty of Nanking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Five Chinese ports open to foreign trade ▪ \$21,000,000 compensation from the Qing Empire ▪ Hong Kong Island ceded from the Qing Empire
Second Egyptian-Ottoman War (1839–1841)	 Ottoman Empire  British Empire	 Egypt Eyalet  Kingdom of the French  Spain	<p>Victory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Egypt renounced its claim to Syria.
1839–1851 Uruguayan Civil War	 Colorados  Argentine  Unitarians  French Kingdom  Riograndense Republic  Brazil  Italian Legion	 Blancos  Argentine Confederation	<p>British and French withdrawal before war's conclusion</p> <p>Peace treaty with the Argentine Confederation^{[4][5]}</p> <p>Eventual Colorados victory</p>
First Anglo-Sikh War (1845–1846)	 East India Company  Patiala State	 Sikh Empire	<p>Victory</p> <p>Treaty of Lahore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extensive territory ceded from the Sikh Empire ▪ Partial control over Sikh foreign affairs
Flagstaff War (1845–1846)	 Forces of Tāmati Wāka Nene	 Ngāpuhi Iwi	Stalemate
Hutt Valley Campaign (1846)	 Te Āti Awa Iwi	 Ngāti Toa Iwi	<p>Victory</p> <p>Ngāti Toa Iwi retreat</p>
		Xhosa tribes	Victory

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
The 7th Xhosa War (1846–1847) <i>The War of the Axe</i>			Territory ceded from Xhosa
Wanganui Campaign (1847)	 Māori Kupapa	 Māori Iwis	Stalemate 12 year peace and trade
Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848–1849)	 East India Company	 Sikh Empire	Victory Complete annexation of the Punjab by the East India Company
The 8th Xhosa War (1850–1853) <i>Mlanjeni's War</i>		Xhosa tribes Khoikhoi tribes  Native Kafir Police	Victory Xhosa-Khoi attacks defeated <i>Status quo ante bellum</i>
Taiping Rebellion (1850–1864)	 Qing dynasty  France  United Kingdom	 Taiping Heavenly Kingdom	Victory <ul style="list-style-type: none">Qing Dynasty victoryFall of the Taiping Heavenly KingdomWeakening of the Qing dynasty
Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852–1853)		 Kingdom of Burma	Victory Burmese revolution ended fighting Lower Burma annexed
Crimean War (1853–1856)	 French Empire  Ottoman Empire  Kingdom of Sardinia	 Russian Empire  Bulgarian Legion	Victory Treaty of Paris
The National War in	 Costa Rica  Honduras	 Sonora  Nicaragua	Victory

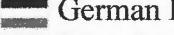
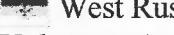
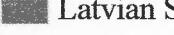
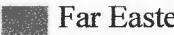
Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
Nicaragua (1856–1857)	 Rebel Forces of Patricio Rivas  The Mosquito Coast  Guatemala  El Salvador  United States		<p>Sonora/Nicaraguan government defeat.</p> <p>Slavery outlawed.</p> <p>William Walker's army is defeated and he is arrested by the U.S. Navy.</p>
Second Opium War (1856–1860) <i>Arrow War</i>	 French Empire  United States	 Manchu-China	<p>Victory</p> <p>The Treaty of Tientsin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kowloon ceded from the Qing Empire ▪ Peking opened to foreign trade ▪ 11 more Chinese ports opened to foreign trade ▪ Yangtze River opened to foreign warships ▪ 4,000,000 taels of silver compensation ▪ China banned from referring to subjects of the crown as barbarians
Anglo-Persian War (1856–1857)	 Afghanistan  East India Company	 Persia  Herat	<p>Victory</p> <p>Persian withdrawal from Herat</p>
Indian Mutiny (1857–1858)	 East India Company  Nepal  Jammu and Kashmir Princely states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪  Jaipur ▪  Bikaner ▪  Marwar ▪  Rampur ▪  Kapurthala ▪  Nabha ▪  Bhopal 	 Sepoys of the East India Company  Mughal Empire  Awadh  Jhansi 7 Princely states	<p>Victory</p> <p>Act for the Better Government of India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Company rule in India dissolved ▪ Indian Empire established ▪ Ban on Christian missionaries in India

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sirohi ■ Udaipur ■ Patiala ■ Sirmur ■ Alwar ■ Bharathpur ■ Bundi ■ Jaora ■ Bijawar ■ Ajaigarh ■ Rewa ■ Kendujhar ■ Hyderabad 		
First Taranaki War (1860–1861)		 Māori Iwis	
Second Māori War		 Māori King Movement	Stalemate
Bombardment of Kagoshima (1863)	 British Empire	 Satsuma Domain	Victory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tactical stalemate and mitigated British victory
Second Ashanti War (1863–1864)			Stalemate
Invasion of Waikato (1863–1866)			Victory
Third Māori War		 Māori King Movement	Māori King Movement defeated, confined to King Country
Bhutan War (1864–1865)		Bhutan	Victory <p>Treaty of Sinchula:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bhutan cedes Assam Duars and Bengal Duars to India ▪ Bhutan cedes territory in Dewangiri to India

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
British Expedition to Abyssinia (1867–1868)	 United Kingdom	 Ethiopia	Victory
Klang War (1867–1874)	Forces of Raja Abdullah of Klang		
<i>Selangor Civil War</i>	 British Straits Settlements	Forces of Raja Mahadi	Victory
Titokowaru's War (1868–1869)			Victory
<i>Part of the New Zealand land wars</i>	 Māori Kupapa	 Ngāti Ruanui Iwi	Ngāti Ruanui Iwi withdrawal
1868 Expedition to Abyssinia (1868)	 India	 Abyssinia	Victory British hostages freed War of the Abyssinian Succession begins
Te Kooti's War			
<i>Part of the New Zealand land wars (1868–1872)</i>	 Māori Kupapa	 Māori Iwis	End of New Zealand land wars Territory ceded by Māori Iwis
Red River Rebellion (1869–1870)	 Dominion of Canada  Métis Loyalists	 Métis Forces of Louis Riel	Victory Defeat of rebellion Manitoba Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Creation of the Province of Manitoba
Third Ashanti War (1873–1874)		 Ashanti Empire	Victory Treaty of Fomena: <ul style="list-style-type: none">50,000 oz of gold compensation from Ashanti Empire

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ashanti withdrawal from coastal areas ▪ Ashanti banned from practicing human sacrifice
The 9th Xhosa War (1877–1879)	 Mfengu Tribe	Xhosa Gcaleka Tribe	<p>Victory</p> <p>All Xhosa territory annexed to the Cape Colony</p>
Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878–1880)	 India	 Afghanistan	<p>Victory</p> <p>British control over Afghan foreign affairs</p>
Anglo-Zulu War (1879)	 Natal	Zulu Kingdom	<p>Victory</p> <p>Zululand annexed to Natal</p>
‘Urabi Revolt (1879–1882)	 Khedivate of Egypt	 Egyptian and Sudanese forces under Ahmed ‘Urabi	<p>Victory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ‘Urabi forces defeated and exiled
First Boer War (1880–1881)		 South African Republic	<p>Defeat</p> <p>Pretoria Convention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ South African Republic granted self-government
Mahdist War (1884–1889)	 Egypt  Italy  Belgium	Mahdist Sudan	<p>Victory</p> <p>Sudan ruled by Britain and Egypt</p>
Third Anglo-Burmese War (1885)		 Kingdom of Burma	<p>Victory</p> <p>Upper Burma annexed to British Raj</p>
Sikkim Expedition (1888)	 India	 Tibet	<p>Victory</p> <p>Tibet recognizes British suzerainty over Sikkim</p>

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
Anglo-Zanzibar War (1896)		 Zanzibar	Victory Pro-British Sultan installed
Boxer Rebellion (1899–1901)	 Japan  Russia  France  United States  Germany  Italy  Austria-Hungary	 Righteous Harmony Society  Manchu-China	Victory Boxer Protocol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-foreign societies banned in China
Second Boer War (1899–1902)		 Orange Free State  South African Republic Foreign volunteers	Victory Treaty of Vereeniging: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Boers to surrender arms and swear allegiance to the Crown Dutch language permitted in education Promise to grant Boer republics self-government £3,000,000 compensation "reconstruction aid" to Afrikaners
Anglo-Aro War (1901–1902)		 Aro Confederacy	Victory Aro Confederacy destroyed
British expedition to Tibet (1903–1904)	 India	 Tibet	Victory <i>Status quo ante bellum</i>
World War I (1914–1918)	 India  Dominion of Canada  Australia  New Zealand  South Africa  Newfoundland  Belgium  France	 Austria-Hungary  Germany  German Empire  Ottoman Empire	Victory Treaty of Versailles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> German demobilisation Treaties of Saint-Germain-en-Laye and Trianon:

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
	 Greece  Portugal  Romania  Russia  Italy  Japan  United States  Serbia  Montenegro Other Allies	 Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demise of Austria-Hungary <p>Russia pulls out in 1917</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Russian Civil War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of the Soviet Union <p>Creation of League of Nations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mesopotamia ceded from the Ottoman Empire ▪ Palestine and Jordan ceded from the Ottoman Empire ▪ Tanganyika ceded from Germany ▪ Part of Kamerun ceded from Germany ▪ Part of Togoland ceded from Germany ▪ German New Guinea ceded to Australia ▪ German Samoa ceded to New Zealand ▪ German South-West Africa ceded to South Africa
Estonian War of Independence (1918–1920)	 Estonia  United Kingdom  Finland  Denmark  Latvia  White movement  Swedish volunteers	 Soviet Russia  Baltic Landeswehr	Victory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Independence of Estonia ▪ Vidzeme gained by the Republic of Latvia
Latvian War of Independence (1918–1920)	 Latvia  Estonia  White Movement  Poland  Lithuania  United Kingdom	 German Empire  West Russian Volunteer Army  Russian SFSR  Latvian SSR	Victory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Independence of Latvia
Allied intervention in the Russian	 British Empire  France  United States	 Soviet Russia  Far Eastern	Defeat

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerents Opposing Britain	Outcome
Civil War (1918–1920)	● Japan ■■■ Greece	Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Allied withdrawal from Russia ■ Bolshevik victory over White Army ■ Soviet Union new Russian Power
Turkish War of Independence (1919–1923)	● Ottoman Empire ■■■ Greece ■■■ France ■■■ Italy ■■■ Armenia	● Turkish Nationalists ■■■ Soviet Russia ■■■ Soviet Georgia ■■■ Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic	<p>British withdrawal before war's conclusion</p> <p>Treaty of Lausanne</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Turkish Nationalist victory ■ End of the Ottoman Empire
Third Anglo-Afghan War (1919–1919)	■■■ India	■■■ Afghanistan	<p>Partial victory, Full Afghan independence</p>
Irish War of Independence (1919–1920)	■■■ Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC)	■■■ Irish Republic	<p>Anglo-Irish Treaty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dominion status for southern Ireland as the Irish Free State
Somaliland campaign (1920) (1920)	■■■ British Somaliland ■■■ British East Africa	■■■ Dervish State	<p>Victory</p> <p>Demise of the Dervish State</p>
Great Iraqi Revolution of 1920 (1920)		■■■ Iraqi rebels	<p>Victory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Revolt suppressed, greater autonomy given to Iraq

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1922–present)

I DID NOT WANT TO PUT MY OPINION/ FACTS ALL OVER THESE WARS BECAUSE I WANTED YOU TO BE ABLE TO COME TO A CONCLUSION WITHOUT MY PERSONAL INPUT. I'M SURE YOU'LL SEE HOW OFTEN EUROS "PLAYED NICE" THEN INFILTRATED A COUNTRY, AS THEY CAUSED CONFUSION AND DISSENSION. HOW THEY WOULD GO THE QUICKEST ROUTE TO CONVINCE SELLOUTS TO BUY INTO THEIR MASTERPLAN -AKA- "THE COME UP". IF YOU LOOK AT EUROPE AND THE NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAS YOU WILL SEE THAT EVERYTIME THEY "DIVIDED AND CONQUERED" **AFRICA/M.E./INDIA/ASIA/AUSTRALIA** OR ANY ISLAND, THEY WOULD ADD THAT LAND TO THEIR SO-CALLED EMPIRES AND KINGDOMS.

Conflict	Britain & Her Allies	Belligerent Opposing Britain	Outcome
Adwan Rebellion (1923)	 United Kingdom  Emir Abdullah's forces  Hashemite allied tribesmen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sheykh Minwar al-Hadid 	 Sultan al-Adwan's forces	Victory Sultan al-Adwan's defeat and exile
Ikhwan Revolt (1927–1930)	 Kuwait  Nejd and Hejaz  RAF	 Ikhwan	Victory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ikhwan attack on Kuwait repelled. ▪ The remnants of the Ikhwan incorporated into regular Saudi units. ▪ The Ikhwan leadership was either slain or imprisoned.
Great Arab Revolt in Palestine (1936–1939)	Jewish Settlement Police Jewish Supernumerary Police Haganah Special Night Squads FOSH Peulot Meyuhadot Irgun Peace Bands	 Arab Higher Committee	Victory Revolt suppressed
British–Zionist conflict (1938–1948)	 United Kingdom	Haganah Palmach Irgun  Lehi	British withdrawal and creation of Israel
S-Plan 16 January 1939 – March 1940	 United Kingdom	 Irish Republican Army	Victory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IRA failure
World War II (1939–1945)	The Allies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪  France ▪  Denmark ▪  Poland ▪  Belgium 	Axis Powers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪  Germany ▪  Italy ▪  Hungary ▪  Japan 	Victory Nazi Germany formally surrenders 8 May 1945, ending World War II in Europe. On August 15, 1945, following the dropping of atom bombs on

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Netherlands ■ Luxembourg ■ Czechoslovakia ■ Norway ■ Greece ■ Yugoslavia ■ Soviet Union ■ United Kingdom ■ United States ■ Canada ■ Australia ■ New Zealand ■ India ■ Nepal ■ South Africa ■ Brazil ■ China 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bulgaria ■ NDH ■ Romania ■ Manchukuo ■ Mengjiang ■ Finland ■ Thailand ■ Vichy France 	<p>Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan announces its surrender, ending World War II</p> <p>British (and Commonwealth), French, American, and Soviet troops occupy Germany until 1955, Italy and Japan lose their colonies, Europe is divided into 'Soviet' and 'Western' spheres of interest.</p>
<p>Northern Campaign 2 September 1942 – December 1944</p>	 Royal Ulster Constabulary	 Irish Republican Army	<p>Victory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ IRA campaign failure
<p>Indonesian National Revolution (1945–1949)</p>	 United Kingdom  Netherlands  Empire of Japan (Until 1945)		<p>Hand over to Dutch in 1946</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Netherlands recognises Indonesian Independence
<p>Greek Civil War (1944–1948)</p>	 Kingdom of Greece  United Kingdom 	D.S.E. (Δ.Σ.Ε.)   	<p>Communist forces defeated, many D.S.E. soldiers exiled in Eastern Europe. A Battalion of UK troops still in Greece till 1948</p>
<p>Operation Masterdom (1945–1946)</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■   		<p>Hand over to French</p> <p>First Indochina War begins</p>
<p>Corfu Channel incident (1946–1948)</p>			<p>Victory</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICJ awards compensation to Britain, which is not settled till 1992. Britain breaks off talks aimed at establishing diplomatic relations with Albania.
Malayan Emergency (1948–1960)	 British Commonwealth <ul style="list-style-type: none">  United Kingdom  Federation of Malaya  Australia  New Zealand  Southern Rhodesia  Fiji  Kenya 	 Malayan Communist Party  Malayan Races Liberation Army	Victory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communist retreat from Malaya Malayan independence
Korean War (1950–1953)	 United Nations Command <ul style="list-style-type: none">  South Korea  United States  Commonwealth of Nations (British Commonwealth Forces Korea) 	 North Korea  People's Republic of China  Soviet Union	Ceasefire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communist invasion of South Korea defeated UN invasion of North Korea repulsed
1951 Anglo-Egyptian War [6] (1951–1952)	 United Kingdom	 Egypt	Victory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ended with the Egyptian Revolution of 1952.
Mau Mau Uprising (1952–1960)	 British East Africa  United Kingdom	 Mau Mau	Victory Defeat of Mau Mau Kenyan independence
Jebel Akhdar War (1954–1959)	 Sultanate of Muscat and Oman  United Kingdom	 Imamate of Oman	Victory

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ibadi sect  Saudi Arabia 	
Cypriot intercommunal violence (1955–1960)	 United Kingdom <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Cyprus Colony 	 EOKA <hr/>  TMT	Defeat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyprus became an independent republic in 1960 with Britain retaining control of two Sovereign Base Areas, at Akrotiri and Dhekelia.
Suez Crisis (1956–1957)	 United Kingdom  France  Israel		Coalition military victory ^{[7][8][9]} Egyptian political victory ^[7] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anglo-French withdrawal following international pressure (December 1956) Israeli occupation of Sinai (until March 1957) UNEF deployment in Sinai^[10] Straits of Tiran re-opened to Israeli shipping
Border Campaign (1956–1962)	 United Kingdom	 Irish Republican Army	Victory IRA campaign fails
Indonesia–Malaysia confrontation (1962–1966)	 Commonwealth of Nations <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Malaysia  United Kingdom  Australia  New Zealand 		Victory Indonesia recognises Malaysian rule over former North Borneo
Dhofar Rebellion (1962–1975)	 Oman  United Kingdom  Iran  Jordan		Victory Insurgency defeated Modernisation of Oman
Aden Emergency (1963–1967)	 Federation of South Arabia  United Kingdom		Defeat People's Republic of South Yemen established

Nigerian Civil War (1967–1970)	 Nigeria  Egypt  United Kingdom	 Biafra	Victory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biafra rejoins Nigeria
The Troubles (1968–1998)	 United Kingdom	 Provisional Irish Republican Army  Official Irish Republican Army  Irish National Liberation Army  Irish People's Liberation Organisation  Continuity Irish Republican Army  Real Irish Republican Army and other paramilitaries...	<p>Good Friday Agreement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Devolution in Northern Ireland ▪ Power-sharing deal ▪ Disarming of paramilitary groups ▪ Demilitarisation <hr/> <p>▪ loyalist paramilitaries like the...</p> <p>Ulster Volunteer Force Ulster Defence Association Red Hand Commando Ulster Resistance Loyalist Volunteer Force</p>
Falklands War (1982)	 United Kingdom	 Argentina	Victory <p>The Falklands are retaken from Argentina</p>
Multinational Force in Lebanon (1982–1984)	 United Kingdom  France  United States  Italy	Islamic Jihad Organization	Victory <p>Multinational Force withdrawal Lebanese Civil War continued until 1990 Britain provides smaller</p>

			contribution than other 3 powers from Feb 1983, while the 3 others had intervened in Aug 1982, Britain, US, and Italy left in Feb 1984, with the French leaving by March 31, 1984.
Gulf War (1991)	 Kuwait  United States  United Kingdom  Saudi Arabia  France  Egypt  Syria Other Allies	 Iraq	Victory Kuwait regains its independence
Operation Desert Fox (1998)	 United States  United Kingdom	 Iraq	Victory Objectives largely achieved
Kosovo War (1998–1999)	 United States  United Kingdom  France  Canada  Denmark  Germany  Italy  Kosovo Liberation Army	 Yugoslavia	Victory Kosovo occupied by Nato forces Kosovo administered by UNMIK
Sierra Leone Civil War (2000–2002)	 Sierra Leone  United Kingdom	 Rebels  Liberia	Victory Rebels defeated
War in Afghanistan	 Afghanistan  United States  United Kingdom  Canada  Germany  Italy  France  Denmark  Poland  Romania  Turkey	 Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan	Victory Fall of Taliban régime and the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan Osama bin Laden killed Taliban insurgency
Fourth Anglo-Afghan War ^[11] (2001–2014)			

	 Australia  Spain  ISAF		
Iraq War (2003–2009)	 United States  United Kingdom  Iraq after the fall of Saddam Hussein  Australia  Poland  Denmark  Iraqi Kurdistan	 Iraq under Saddam Hussein  Various insurgents	Victory Fall of Ba'athist rule in Iraq Occupation of southern Iraq British withdrawal in 2009, conflict ended in 2011
Libyan Civil War (2011)	Many NATO members acting under UN mandate, including:  United States  France  Denmark  Italy  Canada and  Anti-Gaddafi forces  several Arab League states 		Victory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fall of Gaddafi regime ▪ Muammar Gaddafi killed ▪ National Transitional Council take control
Military intervention against ISIL (2014–present)	 United States  United Kingdom  Iraq  Syrian Opposition  Australia  Belgium  Canada  Denmark  France  Germany  Italy  Netherlands  New Zealand  Norway  Portugal  Spain  Turkey  Bahrain	 Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant   al-Nusra Front   Ahrar ash-Sham	Ongoing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The UK's Operation Shader is ongoing as part of the American-led intervention in Iraq (2014–present) ▪ On 17 September 2015, it was reported that around 330 ISIL fighters had been killed by British airstrikes, with zero civilian casualties^{[12][13][14]} ▪ By 26 September 2015, ISIL had lost a quarter of its territory,^[14] although it controls around half of Syria,^{[15][16]} and part of Iraq ▪ Multinational humanitarian effort

	Jordan
	Morocco
	Qatar
	Saudi Arabia
	United Arab Emirates
	Egypt
	Libya
	Nigeria
	Cameroon
	Chad
	Niger
	Russia

- American-led intervention in Syria
- Spillover of the Syrian Civil War
- On Wednesday 2nd December 2015, the House of Commons voted to authorise airstrikes against ISIL in Syria

NATO Member Countries

NATO is an Alliance that consists of 28 independent member countries. Country by country, this page offers an overview of the links to national information servers and to the website of national delegations to NATO.

- Albania
- [Parliament](#)
- [Gov](#)
- [State Head](#)
- [PM](#)
- [MFA](#)
- [MoD](#)
- [MIL](#)
- [DEL](#)

- Belgium
- [1St](#)
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- Croatia
- Parliament
- Gov
- State Head
- PM
- MFA
- MoD
- MIL
- DEL

- Czech Rep
- 1St
- Sen
- Gov
- State Head
- PM
- MFA
- MoD
- MIL
- DEL

- Denmark
- Parliament
- Gov
- State Head
- PM
- MFA
- MoD
- MIL
- DEL

- Estonia
- Parliament
- Gov
- State Head
- PM
- MFA
- MoD
- MIL
- DEL

- France
- 1St
- Sen
- Gov
- State Head
- PM
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-

- DEL
- Germany
- 1St
- Sen
- Gov
- State Head
- PM
- MFA
- MoD
- MIL
- DEL

- Greece
- Parliament
- Gov
- State Head
- PM
- MFA
- MoD
- MIL
- DEL

- Hungary
- Parliament
- Gov
- State Head
- PM
- MFA
- MoD
-
- DEL

- Iceland
- Parliament
- Gov
- State Head
- PM
- MFA
-
-
- DEL

- Italy
- 1St
- Sen
- Gov
- State Head
- PM
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- MoD
- MIL
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- Latvia
- Parliament
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- State Head
- PM
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- Lithuania
- Parliament
- Gov
- State Head
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- State Head

- PM
- MFA
- MoD
- MIL
- DEL
- Poland
- 1St
- Sen
-
- State Head
- PM
- MFA
- MoD
-
- DEL
- Portugal
- Parliament
- Gov
- State Head
- PM
- MFA
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- Romania
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- DEL
- Slovakia
- Parliament
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- State Head
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- MFA
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- MIL
- DEL
- Slovenia
- Parliament

- Gov
- State Head
- PM
- MFA
- MoD
- MIL
- DEL

- Spain
- 1St
- Sen
- Gov
- State Head
- PM
- MFA
- MoD
- MIL
- DEL

- Turkey
- Parliament
-
- State Head
- PM
- MFA
- MoD
- MIL
-

- United Kingdom
- Parliament
- Gov
- State Head
- PM
- MFA
- MoD
-
- DEL

- United States
- 1St
- Sen
- Gov
- State Head
-
- MFA
- MoD
- MIL
- DEL

Legend

- 1St Parliament, 1st Chamber
- Sen Senate, 2nd Chamber
- Gov Government
- State Head Head of State / President
- PM Prime Minister
- MFA Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- MoD Ministry/Department of Defence
- MIL Military / Chief of Staff
- DEL National Mission or Delegation to NATO

NATO, the Most Terrifying Military Alliance in History, Threatens Latin America

CEPRID – The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is the most terrifying military alliance, with the most destructive power, ever conceived in the history of mankind. Today, it is a serious threat to Latin America and the Caribbean.

The United States and its European allies created it in the context of the Cold War with the intention of confronting the Soviet Union and its allies, compelled to answer the Western challenge, created the Warsaw Pact.

The collapse of the Soviet Union put an end to the Warsaw Pact and now, without the specter of communism, the dreadful NATO should be laid to rest in the museum of the biggest blunders and outrages of humanity. But no, the U.S. Empire, the uncontested final arbiter, with the European Union as its faithful ally, with similar intentions of domination, decided to not only maintain NATO, but to reinforce it with planes, helicopters, submarines, warships and an air force, sea and land bases equipped with nuclear weapons capable of destroying life on earth seven times over. And as if that were not enough, NATO has chemical-bacteriological and military weapons equipped with state-of-the-art technology, including spy satellites. In addition, the security forces of the United States and Europe, the intelligence services and intelligence communities work in concert to provide all kinds of information to NATO commanders while defining strategies and setting objectives under direction from the president of the United States and the presidents or heads of government of “natoized” Europe.

The Latin American and Caribbean countries are unaware of the terrible threat that NATO represents for the survival of our people. Even our leaders seem to believe that NATO, since it is based in Europe, is far from our sub-region and thus does not pose a real threat to peace in the subcontinent. They often forget that Latin America and the Caribbean were declared to be zones free of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction (chemical, bacteriological) and they also forget that every U.S. military base installed in our countries is potentially a NATO military base. This is a real danger that threatens the lives of our peoples.

NATO is already in Latin America and the Caribbean; and now, the U.S., Britain and NATO are installing a huge and sophisticated base in the Malvinas Islands (Falklands) to intimidate Argentina and its decision to claim sovereignty over the islands, arrogantly and abusively seized by the UK, which does not want to shed its savage colonial past.

The NATO military base in the Malvinas Islands, in Argentina, is a direct threat to the sovereignty and peace of Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Chile. The Southern Cone of our America is in danger, under constant threat of bombings, invasions and imperial armed intervention and interference of every kind. And worse, with the complicity of some governments, some of our countries have allowed the continuation of military cooperation agreements and the installation of new military bases by the United States, with clumsy pretexts about providing humanitarian aid to victims of natural disasters and controlling international organized crime, when in fact they are bases for political, military and economic control, in order to achieve a definitive neocolonial domination.

But increasingly our people are beginning to wake up from neocolonial lethargy and becoming aware of the dangers that lurk. Latin America and the Caribbean are beginning to play an outstanding

leading role in a series of campaigns to reject the presence of NATO while calling upon the U.S. and its allies to abolish NATO. This was made clear in Dublin, Ireland, during the Third Congress of the International Network for No to NATO, No to War, which recognized the incontrovertible fact that for Latin Americans and Caribbeans, NATO is like a dangerous neighbor and a sly and surreptitious invader, as stated by analyst Luis Gutiérrez Esparza.

Since that campaign, there have been others, and one of the largest public demonstrations of opposition to the imperial war machine occurred in Chicago, at the in Against NATO Summit held last May.

Luis Gutiérrez Esparza is right in pointing out that the over-three-thousand-mile border between Mexico and the United States is, at once, the Latin American border with NATO, and beyond that, the U.S. military bases on Latin American territory are potentially foundations of the NATO alliance. The Palanquero Base, Colombia, has been specifically designed for military flights between South America and Africa (a fact that acquired a special significance in the context of NATO's aggression against Libya), and British military bases in the Malvinas and South Georgia are part of the global network of the very same bellicose alliance.

It is well known, and yet no less reprehensible, that wherever there is a U.S. military base, there is an inexorable danger for repression and provocations against civilians and progressive governments that generally end in coups.

The Latin Americans and Caribbeans cannot forget that the U.S. base of Palmerola, Honduras, was the conduit of U.S. support for the coup that overthrew President Zelaya; and they should not forget that the Pentagon and the CIA were involved in the planning and execution of the fast-track coup that deposed President Lugo in Paraguay. And now we know that one of the reasons was the imperial need to have a military base in Estigarribia, "to control the Triple Border."

We must not forget that "the Tocumen Panama International Airport is used by U.S. reconnaissance aircraft E-3 AWACS, which continuously monitor Central American airspace, that there has been a growing presence of U.S. warships at the former Radman base, next to the exit from the Panama Canal to the Pacific; or that the United States plans to place E-3 AWACS aircraft, P-3 Orion and cargo transport C-17, in the Palanquero base in Colombia." The presence of U.S. bases in Colombia has been justified under the pretext of combating terrorism and drug trafficking, but actually represents a part of the U.S. global military war machine that sponsors a unilateral military approach to these problems, thereby impeding local (regional) social, political, autonomous, and multilateral solutions. Unilateral militarization involves regional destabilization and its presence in Colombia and in the border areas has aggravated the humanitarian, environmental and social crisis in vast regions.

"One possible consequence is that countries that feel directly threatened by this U.S. policy will find the means to strengthen their security, resulting in a new arms race in the region, caused by the U.S. Additionally, Washington's growing military presence in Latin America follows the pattern of the globalization strategy of NATO, the only transnational military alliance, which aims to displace the United Nations Organization (UN) as the main global forum and largest supranational organization.

The U.S. Southern Command, responsible for planning, coordinating and implementing U.S. military activities in Latin America and the Caribbean, has installed military bases with airports in Aruba-Curacao, in the Dutch Antilles; in Palmerola, Honduras; and in Comalapa, El Salvador, as well as those negotiated in Colombia; and has plans to install others in Argentina, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic, and even Brazil and Argentina.

At the global level, says Gutiérrez Esparza, but also in Latin America and the Caribbean, the dissolution and dismantling of NATO are indispensable in order to contribute to international security, regional and national stability, democracy and peace. NATO means more wars. It has never been, nor ever will be, an organization for protection and safety. It is only a military alliance created to impose the will of Western elites.

NATO is an offensive pact

The same analyst, referring to the last NATO Summit held on 21 and 22 May this year, at the McCormick Place complex in Chicago, says that today more than ever it is important to know, or remember, that NATO is not an international security provider, nor a reliable partner for the United Nations, which it has overshadowed and maimed, or for any other international organization, global or regional. Even less does it play the role of an “alliance of democracies....NATO is an offensive pact, lawless and murderous, a threat to humanity; and Latin America confronts it directly: the three-thousand-mile border between Mexico and the United States is the Latin American border with NATO,” reiterates the analyst.

Washington’s increasing military presence in Latin America follows the pattern of the globalization strategy of NATO. It is therefore very important for Latin Americans to know what NATO is and what its goals are. But the rest of the world faces the same danger. We have had NATO under our noses and we have done nothing about it. We quietly, perhaps out of ignorance or perhaps because some believe, fatally, that nothing can be done, accepting that it is the order established by world power and that no human power can overthrow it. That coincides with the absurd position “I don’t give a damn” or, worse, a betrayal of one’s own conscience and one’s people.

Faced with the reality of moral miseries, other voices emerge throughout the world and especially in our Latin America, to spread the new thinking and denounce such organizations as NATO that mean expansionism, neocolonialism, destruction and death. These voices, identified with rebel and patriotic thinking, are not afraid to denounce the empire and its crimes, NATO and its atrocities. Among these voices are Luis Gutiérrez Esparza, Francisco Ramirez, Ernesto Velit Granda, Cesar Zubelet, as well as social, popular and intellectual organizations such as the Tribunal: Dignity, Sovereignty and Peace against War, the Independence and Sovereignty Committee for Latin America (CISPAL) and the International Network of No to NATO, No to War.

Francisco Rodriguez, wrote: International politics is a minefield of strategies that send signals sometimes clear, sometimes not so. Among these were the G8 meeting at Camp David and the G-20 in Chicago, which had as their focus the nightmare of recession that continues to threaten the position of developed countries. Then, the 25th NATO Summit addressed the coalition’s military commitments in Afghanistan, Iraq, and as can be supposed, for other hidden agendas, such as the coalescing of positions against Syria and their paranoia over Iranian nuclear development. After the Summit, documents were signed to define a common position on Afghanistan beyond 2014, a joint line on terrorism and collective defense tasks.

The aim of restoring the architecture of world domination remains. While one hand weaves an iron-clad concentrated international economic and financial global order, the other hand closes a fist and seals, with blood and fire, a hegemonic global military policy with planetary outreach. What does not go unnoticed is the fact that NATO has met on American soil, or that the UN participated in the Summit, since NATO seeks legitimacy as the armed wing of the Security Council. Until now the

NATO scenario has been primarily European. In the United States in 1978, NATO met and advanced a program of long-term defense and met again in 1999 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the organization. The Washington Consensus and neoliberal policies became dominant back then.

Thirteen years later, the scenario changed. The Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) are changing the approach to regional geopolitics with their own security and defense policies. Likewise, the political and ideological spectrum has become complex: strong and organized social movements in all countries; right-leaning governments like in Chile; progressive governments as in Argentina or Ecuador; and socialist transitions, as in Venezuela and Cuba. The same applies to foreign relations, which are guided by the principles of sovereign autonomy and multipolarity that strengthen South-South relations, as in the case of Venezuela, Bolivia and Ecuador, opening doors to China or Russia, actors that are U.S. competitors. Not to mention the exchange with Iran that causes resentment in the West and comes close to getting us on the list of so-called “terrorist states.”

The NATO summit in Chicago, which did not include our region on its agenda, sends a warning about potential deployments and interventions in any geostrategic space in the world. NATO uses the potential for terrorist threats as one of its pretexts for justifying its self-defense or collective defense.

Our Latin America and Caribbean region must oppose NATO military diplomacy and shape the region into a zone of peace, while strengthening the People’s Diplomacy that transcends state bureaucracies and can act as a firewall. We also have to promote development of the UNASUR Defense Council and a regional collective defense doctrine, as well as promote the ALBA Defense Council recently proposed by President Hugo Chavez. By showing a clear unity of interests and common positions, despite any differences, it will be possible to contain the clouds and storms sighted in the distance.

For Ernesto Velit Granda, NATO is at best, a costly and outdated multinational and supranational institution. At worst, it is the main threat to stability, peace and the survival of the world and mankind. He maintains that NATO—receiving more and more financial, technological, human resources, and not facing a specific enemy, as the Warsaw Pact disappeared with the Soviet Union and the Eastern European socialist community—functions as a military alliance in the service of the United States and its main allies in Western Europe; carries out invincible global expansion; and in the plans of its leaders and strategists, is to replace the United Nations as the primary—and possibly only—international organization.

Velit Granda added that to understand what NATO is and the danger it represents, one must go into its increasingly large and complicated structure. Not only has it created the first global army capable of immediate reaction, always in the shadow of U.S. military power, but virtually expands its presence worldwide, far beyond the limits of the North Atlantic, imposed by its constitutive norm, the Washington Treaty, signed on 4 April 1949.

In Latin America, NATO acts indirectly, through the United States, or directly, through associations, military and special-status relationships, such as that conferred on Argentina in 1998 as a special non-NATO ally. With this dubious privilege, Argentina participated in the NATO contingent in Kosovo under a singular UN mandate.

In 1977, Argentina’s military dictatorship immersed itself, along with other repressive governments of the Southern Cone, in talks with South Africa—then subjected to the ultra-right apartheid regime—about the creation of a military alliance for the defense of the South Atlantic, which would include

Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay. Two possibilities were considered: an extension of NATO to the south, by incorporating the Atlantic alliance of Argentina, Brazil and South Africa, or the emergence of a new military pact, essentially based on these three countries, that in the planning desks in Buenos Aires and Washington already had a name: Atlantic Treaty Organization South (OTAS).

The OTAS disappeared even as a concept around the time of the Malvinas war, but NATO expansion into Latin America and the rest of the world, is a reality. The European Union is increasingly subordinated to NATO. It is clearly stated that the EU can use the military structure of the alliance for peace missions. Something similar applies to the United Nations Organization. Under Article III of the North Atlantic Treaty, NATO's founding charter, "the parties, acting jointly and continuously and effectively by providing their own means and supporting each other, maintain and enhance their ability, individually and collectively, to resist armed attack," recalled Velit Granda; i.e., their military structures are always intertwined, and a base of any member of the alliance is potentially a base of the superpower military alliance.

Latin American military maneuvers with NATO

NATO is increasingly closer to Latin America and the Caribbean. Did you know that Chile, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay, and Mexico, in an unexpected and intimidating show of force, participated in naval exercises with the U.S. military and some of its NATO allies such as Germany and Canada ?

The case of Mexico is daunting. It participated in the first major anti-terrorist tactical exercise of multinational forces on U.S. soil. On the other hand, Velit Granda also denounced the installing of 10 bases "anti-crime" bases in Mexico, product of a secret bilateral deal with the U.S. which represents a threat to Mexican national security and that of other Latin American countries, since they may become so many U.S. military bases. This information, leaked by the U.S. Embassy itself, provided a document sent by President Barack Obama to Congress in which he announces that the Mexican Public Safety Secretariat is building these bases and will "soon" begin operating three of them.

In this context, the trade publication Jane's Intelligence Weekly, reported that "the first initiative announced by Carlos Pascual, the new ambassador of the United States, involves a pilot extension of the E-Trace in Mexico in mid-September, with plans to cover the entire country by late 2009." E-Trace uses digital technology to track the origin of weapons seized from Mexican drug cartels, and identify routes for arms trafficking

The International No to War, No to NATO movement agreed in Berlin to report to civil society worldwide promptly about the risks and dangers of global militarization conducted by the Atlantic alliance with Washington as conductor.

The strategy adopted by conference attendees includes conferences, meetings, seminars, public information and outreach, demonstrations, lobbying work with legislators and rulers and parallel events scheduled around summits and bilateral or multilateral meetings.

We must not lose sight of the fact that the heart of NATO's strategic projections center on the natural resources of Latin America, not only oil and strategic minerals, but also those related to the very survival of humanity, such as water and biodiversity.

Simultaneously, Washington will establish naval bases in Panama: Bahia Piña, Darien province, bordering Colombia and in Punta Coca, south of the western province of Veraguas.

Moreover, the Pentagon was negotiating with the government of Alan Garcia in Peru, to restore a military base in Pichari, in the province of Ayacucho, although the State Department insists on denying the information. However, it could not deny that the United States will help the Peruvian government to modernize the facilities. In fact, they moved to Pichari some teams that were in Manta, Ecuador.

The Latin American Circle of International Studies, believes that the globalization of NATO is a growing reality, and this strategic vision, advocated by the U.S., is not only dragging along Western Europe but also casts its interventionist shadow over Latin America, which by virtue of having the Mexico-U.S. border, also has a border with the Alliance.

In Latin America, the goal is to create a military siege against countries that do not abide by the geopolitical and geostrategic guidelines of the U.S. Governments, politicians and, above all, civil society, are increasingly clear about the intended role of NATO in the world today and in the future.

In the geostrategic conception of senior officials of U.S. foreign policy, NATO should replace the UN as the international peace keeper. The supranational governing body should be, according to this vision, a military structure that subordinates political interests to the major geostrategic decisions made in the highest circles of the White House and the Pentagon.

In all Latin American capitals it is widely known that in addition to strengthening the military structure of NATO, its members, led by the U.S., seek to establish closer links with and major international agencies, which in turn will be mined and co-opted, and even with non-governmental organizations at global, regional and national levels, which they hope to convince of the benefits of the Alliance's side programs, such as the Partnership for Peace, a euphemistic name that disguises the incorporation of second- level countries as allies.

The process of developing a new strategic concept for global NATO will cause sharp political disputes, not only among members of the alliance, but in the rest of the world. For example, currently perceived threats to NATO are no longer located in a specific geographical area like the one that was occupied by the former Soviet Union and the community of socialist nations of Central and Eastern Europe.

How will NATO combine the duties and responsibilities of its collective defense and organize a powerful and effective rapid deployment force, capable of moving in a short time to the most remote corner of the planet? These expeditionary missions are considered more and more important not only by the U.S. and NATO, but also by the leading UN bureaucracy.

NATO strategists busily working on a set of guidelines to define the conditions for carrying out military interventionist "acts of solidarity" against "failed states," which in this case is nothing but a euphemism for governments or inconvenient regimes, especially those that do not accept the dictates of Washington and its European allies. Rulers, political actors and civil society in Latin America must be convinced of the urgency of a categorical refusal to subordinate the goals of all international bodies, including the UN and, of course, the Organization of American States, to the plans and objectives of NATO. And worldwide civil society must take strong action against this dangerous residue of the Cold War to ensure that it disappears once and for all and forever. Cesar Zubelet, in a special analysis for Popular Flurry, stated that the installation of U.S. military bases in strategic areas

of Central America and the Caribbean had its origins in the ownership of the Panama Canal, now returned to that Nation, where the operations center for the entire region of the Southern Command of the United States was established.

He added that in Latin America, U.S. strategy includes the installation of new military bases, strengthening the existing foundations, military training of Latin American forces, arms sales, installation of surveillance and intelligence systems, and support for mega-projects in energy and infrastructure for the exploitation of natural resources.

The goal of U.S. foreign policy is to defend the interests of big business and ensure its control over mainly oil, water and biodiversity.

A string of military bases

In Central America from the Caribbean region, control is exercised from established military bases in Panama, where the U.S. Defense Department signed an agreement with the Panamanian government to build 11 air-naval bases on the two coasts of that country. Two of these will be installed in Bahia Piña, Darien Province, on the border with Colombia, and in Punta Coca, in the province of Veraguas. Furthermore, the Panamanian administration announced that air and naval bases in the Pacific will be installed on the islands of Galera, Mensabe in Los Santos, Quebrada de Piedra in Chiriquí Grande, and on Isla Colon, in Bocas del Toro, Sherman in Colon, El Porvenir and Puerto Obaldia in Kuna Yala.

In Honduras, the Palmerola base area, in the city of Comayagua, is where President Manuel Zelaya was taken after he was ousted in a coup, on June 28, 2009. There is also a military base in Soto Cano, located 97 kilometers from the capital: from here the “Contra” terrorists launched their attacks, with death squads and special missions to Nicaragua and El Salvador. Now, Honduras plans to install a new military base in the Bay Islands.

In El Salvador, the Comalapa military base is a small platform used for satellite monitoring and in support of the largest bases in the region (such as that operated in Ecuador). In Costa Rica, there is the Liberia Military Base. It is worth remembering that the Costa Rican government signed an agreement with the U.S. Army for “security cooperation and vigilance against terrorism and drug trafficking.” The first frigate to arrive in this country is named The Iwo Jima, the same name as the Japanese island regained by the U.S. In World War II.

Queen Beatrix is the base on the island of Aruba, in the Lesser Antilles, 25 kilometers north of the Paraguaná Peninsula, northwest of Venezuela and south of the Caribbean Sea, just west of the island of Curacao . This is an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

The Hato military base, on the island of Curacao, is another autonomous country of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in the southern Caribbean, about 50 miles from the western coast of Venezuela.

On the territory of the Republic of Cuba, in Guantanamo Bay, in 2002, the U.S. government illegally established a high-security detention camp for alleged terrorists that the empire arrests in Middle Eastern countries, especially Afghanistan. Also brought here are detainees from the CIA’s secret prisons around the world. In Colombia, as part of Plan Colombia, the bases of Three Corners, Toleimada, Apiay Palanquero, Bahía Málaga, Malambo and Cartagena were installed.

Peru has two military bases: Nanay and Iquitos. These bases belong to the Peruvian armed forces, but they were built by and are used by U.S. troops operating in the Nanay River area in the Peruvian Amazon.

In Paraguay, at least two military installations for distinct uses and magnitudes where foreign troops are stationed. One is a detachment of the DEA, in the town of Pedro Juan Caballero, located northwest of Asuncion, on the border with Brazil. The other is the Mariscal Estigarribia Base, in the Paraguayan Chaco, 250 kilometers from the border with Bolivia.

It should be remembered that until July 16, 2009 Ecuador was host country to the Manta Military Base, the Pentagon's main center with satellite technology for electronic espionage, from where U.S. Navy spy planes were launched daily. It is believed that the aircraft that killed Raul Reyes also departed from here, since his clandestine base was in Angostura, Ecuador.

It is no secret that NATO has a military fortress in the Malvinas, since the UK has 1,700 men, six fighter jets, a fleet of helicopters, a radar station and a missile battery deployed there.

In this regard, Jan Cheek, a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Malvinas, said, "We have a large enough force to deter Argentina from any attempted invasion," a statement made when the Rockhopper Exploration Company announced that it had found good quality crude oil in the basin north of the archipelago.

The Monte Agradable Air Base, 70 kilometers southwest of Puerto Argentino, is a military base of the air branch of the British Armed Forces, installed on Isla Soledad. It has 4 to 6 Eurofighter Typhoon fighter jets, a Vickers VC 10 for in-flight refueling of aircraft, a Hercules C13011 and two EH-101 helicopters for search and rescue, and 4 other Chinook helicopters for transport.

The Royal Navy is the oldest British military corps here, with a large ship, a logistics ship and a nuclear submarine patrolling the area. It is worth remembering that Monte Agradable is where British troops were trained prior to their deployment to Afghanistan and Iraq.

Another important issue is the military bases of the European Union in our region: according to Rina Bertancini, president of the Movement for Peace and Solidarity between Peoples, "Great Britain has, on Ascension Island, located in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, one of the facilities that act as posts for service and logistical support to allied forces in the area, as was proven during the Malvinas War, when both Ascension and in British military base in Gibraltar (Spain) enabled the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force to get to the South Atlantic faster and with less need for fuel tankers to supply equipment to the front line."

Another small British unit is in Belize, a country in the Caribbean Sea that borders Mexico to the north and Guatemala to the west and south. Although the British government terminated its presence in that nation in 1994, it still has troops there conducting training for tropical war.

Martinique is a French overseas department located north of Santa Lucia, in the Caribbean Sea, where the French army has 150 troops, including the 33rd Infantry Regiment, based in the capital, Fort de France, and where the Navy has 500 personnel, with 4 boats, helicopters and maritime surveillance aircraft. In Guadeloupe, a small archipelago of the Antilles, in the Caribbean Sea, is the Department of Overseas France, 600 miles north of the coast of South America and southeast of the Dominican Republic. In this territory is the 41st Marine Infantry Battalion. At the same time, the fleet is reinforced by an Air Force plane and 200 personnel based in Lamentin, in the Raizet Military Zone,

and includes 3 airplanes and helicopters. French forces in the West Indies are complemented by 400 civilians, a police force of 1,250 and 1,050 military police.

Similarly, French Guiana is host to 1,300 overseas military troops, including the 9th Marine Regiment and the 3rd Infantry Regiment. The Navy, too, has 180 people and has a naval station in Degrad des Cannes, with two patrol vessels and two speedboats for coastal surveillance, operated by the police. The Air Force also has a base in Cayenne and Saint-Jean du Maroni, and the police force has 750 personnel in five mobile squads. Thus we see that France, a member of NATO, has a permanent military force concentrated in North and South America and in the Caribbean Sea, with at least 8,000 troops scattered at various air, land and naval bases in three locations in the region surrounding Venezuela to the east and north. All of these forces, in addition to the reactivation of the Fourth Fleet and the creation of new U.S. bases, are used to intimidate and curb social processes that are developing in Latin America.

Thus we see how plans are carried out to destabilize the member countries of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas, as in the case of Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia and Cuba, along with the coup in Honduras. Each NATO military base in our America is not only a terrible threat to the region, but is an attack on the dignity of the people and the sovereignty of states.

The process of militarization of the continent has generated an increase in human rights violations, repression of social movements, displacement and forced migration of millions of people, and the destruction of the environment. That is why the militarization must be stopped, as rightly stated by internationalist Cesar Zubelet.

In every war there is death, murder, mayhem, destruction; and it is the innocent blood of men, women and children that spills in torrents. In a nuclear attack, humanity will disappear. The United States and NATO have enough bombs to destroy all life on earth more than seven times. And if few are left after the carnage, World War IV will be fought with sticks, stones or bows and arrows, to paraphrase the 20th century genius Albert Einstein. The United States and Europe know the pain of loss of life of their precious and irreplaceable soldiers, whether of Anglo, Caucasian or any other ethnicity, who have served their colonial interests and neocolonial domination. But what bothers these Western powers the most is the compensation costs for life and disability insurance; that is why the U.S. and NATO prefer to privatize the wars they unleash against poor people, in “failed” and “inferior” Third World states. The current wars have been privatized and involve mercenaries “without God or law;” and in Latin America what happened in the Malvinas Islands and Colombia with the famous DynCorp is a clear example of what this has wrought. The mercenaries of the empire have the final word.

Now is the commitment: The International Network No to War – No to NATO, the Latin American Circle for International Studies (Mexico) and the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (Argentina), have organized a conference in Buenos Aires, Argentina, the Intercontinental Conference “Peace, Disarmament and Social Alternatives – Against Global NATO,” on the 13 and 14 December 2012, which will focus on NATO’s global policies and strategies and its implications for the Global South, especially in Latin America, as well as the alternative political, social and human policies offered by the Global South for peace, security and the environment.

The Tribunal Court, “Dignity, Sovereignty and Peace Against War” and “Independence and Sovereignty Committee for Latin America” (CISPAL) join that call in Latin America, for peace and life.

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Translated into English by Bonnie Weiss

Military structure**| The Military Committee****| International Military Staff**

- | Plans and Policy Division
- | Operations Division
- | Intelligence Division
- | Cooperation and Regional Security Division
- | Logistics, Armaments and Resources Division
- | NATO Situation Centre
- | Financial Controller
- | NATO HQ Consultation, Control and Communications Staff (HQC3)
- | Partner Country Representation
 - | NATO Committee on Gender Perspective (NCGP)
 - | NATO Military Audiovisual Working Group

The 11 Most Powerful Militaries In The World

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Asymmetrical wars in Afghanistan, Vietnam, and now in Syria demonstrate all too clearly that relatively small numbers of belligerents can carry out successful military operations against superior forces.

But still, firepower is extremely important. A country's projection of power relies in large part upon its military capabilities. Successfully being able to project and wield that power is a key diplomatic asset.

The website [Global Firepower](#) ranks the most powerful militaries in the world based on multiple factors, including available manpower, total labor force, and access to strategic assets. Nuclear capabilities are not included in the calculation.

Below are the 11 most powerful militaries in the world according to [the 2014 rankings](#) (click country names to see military assets data).

1. The United States

 / Reuters

The U.S. defense budget is \$612 billion. Despite sequestration and other spending cuts, the United States spends more money on defense than the next ten highest spending countries combined.

America's biggest conventional military advantage is its fleet of 19 aircraft carriers, compared to 12 carriers operated by the rest of the world combined. These massive carriers allow the U.S. to set up forward operating bases anywhere and project power throughout the world.

The super power also has by far the most aircraft of any country, cutting-edge technology like the Navy's new rail gun, a large and well-trained human force — and that's not even counting the world's largest nuclear arsenal.

2. Russia

Russia Tank Parade Maxim Shemetov/REUTERS

Two decades after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia's military is growing again. The Kremlin's military spending has increased by almost a third since 2008 and is expected to grow 44% more in the next three years. Today, the Russian defense budget stands at \$76.6 billion.

Russia currently has 766,000 active frontline personnel with a reserve force of 2,485,000 personnel. These troops are backed up by 15,500 tanks, the largest tank force in the world. Russian soldiers generally receive relatively mediocre training, however, and their equipment, like that tank force, is aging.

3. China

AP06072502444 Associated Press

China has embarked upon a relentless policy of massive military spending, with a 12.2% increase in spending over the past year. China's defense budget stands at \$126 billion but could unofficially be higher, prompting concern across Asia as China attempts to project its power to settle border disputes with Japan and the Philippines.

The size of the Chinese army is staggering, with 2,285,000 active frontline personnel with an additional 2,300,000 in the reserves. China also has a history of successfully stealing sensitive military technology, such as recently acquiring sensitive information about the new F-35.

4. India

4. India Wikimedia Commons

India's defense spending is expected to rise as it pursues a modernization drive. Currently, it is estimated that India only spends \$46 billion on its budget, and it is slated to become the fourth highest spender by 2020. It is already the world's largest importer of military goods.

India has ballistic missiles with a range capable of hitting all of Pakistan or most of China. Indian military strategy has been dominated by its long-simmering conflict with Pakistan, although there have also been minor wars between China and India in the past.

5. The United Kingdom

British Soldier Afghanistan Shamil Zhumatov/REUTERS British Army Corporal Birendra Limbu of the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Gurkha Rifles, shows his rifle to Afghan children as he secures an area near an Afghan National Police (ANP) checkpoint outside the town of Lashkar Gah in Helmand province, southern Afghanistan, July 13, 2011.

The U.K. is planning on reducing the size of its armed forces by 20% between 2010 and 2018, with smaller cuts to the Royal Navy and RAF. The defense budget stands at \$54 billion.

Despite scaling back, the U.K. counts on being able to project its power around the world. The Royal Navy is planning on putting the HMS Queen Elizabeth, an aircraft carrier that has a flight deck measuring at 4.5 acres, into service in 2020. The Queen Elizabeth is planned to carry 40 F-35B joint strike fighters around the world. Thanks to superior training and equipment, Britain could still hold an advantage over emerging powers like China, according to a leading think tank.

6. France

French Soldiers Mali Joe Penney / Reuters French soldiers stand on a street during a patrol ahead of Sunday's presidential election in Timbuktu, July 25, 2013.

France effectively froze its military spending in 2013 while cutting 10% of its defense jobs in an effort to save money for purchasing high-tech equipment. The country spends \$43 billion a year on defense, which is 1.9% of its GDP, below the spending target set by NATO for member countries.

Despite a leveling off of its military budget, France is still highly capable of projecting force around the globe, with significant deployments in the Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Senegal and elsewhere around the world.

7. Germany

German Special Forces Fabian Bimmer/REUTERS

German military strength falls short of its economic strength on the world stage. Recently, Germany has started considering offering military support to eastern European NATO members. It has also considered a more active international role militarily. Germany spends \$45 billion on its military annually, making it the eighth largest spender in the world.

Following the aftermath of World War II, the German population generally became anti-war. The German military was originally limited to a defense force, but has become more accustomed to taking an active international role following the breakup of Yugoslavia. Germany only has 183,000 active frontline personnel with an additional 145,000 members in the reserves. Germany eliminated mandatory service in 2011 in an attempt to create a professional army.

8. Turkey

Turkish Military Honor Guard Umit Bektas/REUTERS

Turkish military spending is expected to rise 9.4% in 2014 over the 2013 budget. The ongoing conflict in Syria and possible clashes with the Kurdish separatist organization, the PKK, were key reasons for the spending increase. Turkey's defense budget stands at \$18.2 billion.

The NATO member has contributed soldiers to various initiatives around the world. The Turkish military took part in operations in Afghanistan, as well as in peacekeeping operations in the Balkans. Turkey also maintains a large military force in Northern Cyprus.

9. South Korea

south korea, military exercise, jan 2011, snow AP

South Korea has been increasing its defense spending due to both the increasing armament of Japan and China, and the constant threat from North Korea. South Korea spends \$34 billion on defense.

South Korea has a relatively large military force for its small size. It has 640,000 active personnel with an additional 2,900,000 personnel in the reserves. South Korea also has 2,346 tanks and 1,393 aircraft. The South Korean military is generally well-trained and routinely takes part in military exercise with the United States. South Korea's air force is also the sixth largest in the world.

10. Japan

japan army self defense forceUS Army

Japan increased its defense spending for the first time in 11 years in response to growing disputes with China. It has also started its first military expansion in over 40 years by placing a new military base on its outer islands. Japan spends \$49.1 billion on defense, the sixth most in the world.

Japan's military is fairly well-equipped. It currently has 247,000 active personnel with an additional 57,900 in reserve. Japan also has 1,595 aircraft, the world's fifth largest air force, and 131 ships. Japan's military is limited by a peace clause in the constitution that makes it illegal for the country to have an offensive army.

11. Israel

Iron DomeAP

Israel spends significantly more than its neighbors proportionally for defense. In 2009, Israel spent 18.7% of its national budget on defense. Israel's defense budget stands at \$15 billion.

A large percentage of the Israeli defense budget goes toward defense technology. One of the best examples of this is Israel's Iron Dome, a missile defense shield that can intercept rockets shot into Israel from the Palestinian territories. Israel aims to replace Iron Dome with a laser defense shield called Iron Beam.

Global Power Rankings for 2015

usa1) USA

The United States has been the most powerful country in the world for close to a century; not surprisingly, 2014 saw no change. If anything, despite renewed geopolitical challenges from countries like Russia and Iran, and the continuing economic development of China, America's place at the top of the global pecking order seems more secure at the end of 2014 than at the beginning.

In 2014, American power grew despite some foreign policy errors. There is nothing unusual about that. The ultimate sources of American power – the economic dynamism of its culture, the pro-business tilt of its political system, its secure geographical location, its rich natural resource base and its profound constitutional stability – don't depend on the whims of political leaders. Thankfully, the American system is often smarter and more capable than the people in office at any given time.

In 2014, America continued to power out of the recession faster than either Japan or the EU, while the fracking boom had a growing impact on the world's economic and geopolitical balances. A newly assertive Japan and its growing relationship with India helped check China's bid for regional supremacy, and falling oil prices in the last quarter of the year undermined the Iranian and Russian economies.

As is usually the case, America's greatest foreign policy failures came in the Middle East. By tilting toward Iran even as the regional balance seemed to be shifting away from the Sunni Arab powers, the U.S. set off waves of hostility and apprehension among key regional allies. The explosive rise of ISIS, the end of the Morsi government in Egypt and the failure of U.S. efforts to broker a cease fire over the latest Gaza war thanks to Egyptian and Saudi resistance testified to a changing regional climate. Even so, nothing has yet challenged America's role as the strongest and most effective outside power in this strategic region.

germany2) Germany

Not since the 1940s has Germany played such an important role in world politics. The rift between Russia and the West gave Germany the ability to determine the West's response and gave it the decisive voice in the shaping of a new European security order. At the same time, Germany continued to benefit from its pivotal position within the European Union. It holds the balance between north and south and east and west in Europe, giving it a place in the European order that no other country can challenge.

That Germany has achieved this position without nuclear weapons, without spending much money on defense and without offering large bailouts for its troubled European neighbors says much for the country's ability to benefit from the logic of events and its geographic position. Nevertheless, many in Berlin find Germany's new geopolitical prominence unwelcome. The responsibilities that accompany German power – to deal with the internal troubles of the EU and to handle the relationship with Putin – are heavy.

Wilhelmine Germany managed the tensions of its unique regional role as long as it was led by Otto von Bismarck, but even he blundered by annexing Alsace-Lorraine in 1871. In lesser hands, the German government was unable to execute the difficult balancing act to which Germany is condemned by geography. On the whole, German political leadership was exceptionally able from the foundation of the Bonn Republic through the fall of the Berlin Wall. After that, the record is mixed: Helmut Kohl's disastrous mismanagement of the monetary consequences of German unification and the shift to the euro left his successors with an extremely difficult legacy, and Gerhard Schroeder, despite his successful domestic economic reforms, hardly covered himself with foreign policy glory on the way to his current job working for Vladimir Putin at Gazprom.

As she attempts to hold the European Union, the transatlantic alliance and the vision of a greater Europe (including Russia) together, Angela Merkel carries one of the most difficult portfolios of our time. Should she make substantial progress on the various items on her to-do list, she will be remembered as a great German chancellor, and Germany's position at the center of the world system will become much more secure and

perhaps, less stressful. The odds are not necessarily in her favor; Germany's choices are both consequential and difficult. That is what life in the big leagues is all about; it matters gravely when you get it wrong.

china3) China

That China ranks third in the global power ranking while many Chinese nationalists passionately believe it ought to rank first is a source of much disquiet in Beijing, where the limits of China's international position seem to be more fully understood than among the general public. Despite China's immense accomplishments and extraordinary strengths, it punches and is likely for some time to punch well below its weight in international affairs.

There are three basic reasons for the shortfall. The first is China's regional environment. Unlike the United States, surrounded by friendly states and wide oceans, or Germany (bordered by weak states), China is in a region of strong and in many cases growing and ambitious powers. While China sees itself as a world power, regional rivals like Japan, Vietnam, Taiwan, Australia and Indonesia are intent on blocking its emergence as a regional hegemon and enjoy U.S. backing in this effort. As long as China is embroiled in controversy over its boundaries and as long as a network of neighboring states work to limit its influence, China simply cannot emerge as the global superpower it would like to become. Certainly Germany today enjoys more influence in its home region than China has in East Asia.

The second problem stems from the nature of China's economic model and the facts of geography. As a manufacturing power, China depends on access to both raw materials and markets around the world. Critically, this includes a dependency on oil and gas from the Middle East. For the foreseeable future China is unable to protect the sea routes on which its economy depends: if it were to embark on building the kind of aggressive long range naval and aviation capacities necessary to control sea routes across the Pacific and Indian Oceans, it would strengthen the U.S./Asian coalition against it and provoke an arms race that even China's mighty economy could not win. For the foreseeable future, China simply cannot guarantee the flow of necessary resources on which its economy depends: this reality limits the flexibility and freedom of Chinese policymakers.

Moreover, China's very success as an exporting economy ties its fortunes to access to markets. If China could not sell to the Americas and to Europe, its factories could not pay their workers and its financial system would collapse. China's strength and progress depends on the security of a world order largely designed by the United States, and there are no easy ways to get around the limits this places on China's foreign policy choices.

The third problem is rooted in the nature of China's extraordinary growth. China has grown so quickly and on such a vast scale that much of its social and economic infrastructure is under stress. The vast environmental cost of China's grow-at-all-costs strategy is only one of the ways in which the consequences of quick success haunt China, Inc. The financial system has serious problems and has never been tested by a real downturn. The consequences of the one-child policy are now making themselves felt in ever less pleasant ways. The manufacture-for-export growth strategy can no longer serve as the basis for China's development, but it is difficult to switch growth models — and it is far from clear exactly what comes next. These domestic constraints, and the political unrest that China's leaders worry constantly about, also place limits on the country's global freedom of action and reduce the size of China's footprint in international politics.

The gap between the power that many Chinese think their country should have and the actual position of the country in world affairs is likely to remain a long term problem both for China's leaders and their international partners. The drive within China for a more assertive national strategy is strong, and it is politically costly to resist it — but it is even costlier at this point for China to give in to nationalist demands that would wreck its relationships in the region and beyond.

japan4) Japan

Japan continues to be the most underrated country in conventional thinking. Economically stagnant, saddled with a U.S.-imposed pacifist constitution, falling under the shadow of a rising China and long accustomed to low key diplomacy, Japan is sometimes seen as an insignificant and fading power.

That perception is wrong; Japan remains a great power and thanks to a newly assertive and clever foreign policy, its weight in world affairs is actually growing. It has the world's third largest economy, and while it just entered a recession, Japan's level of technological sophistication and its global trade and production networks make it an extremely formidable force. In the 21st century, it will be technology rather than grunts on the ground that counts most in military competition; Japan's ability to produce and deploy sophisticated military technology and to hold its own in the high tech arms competition of our time means that Japan has the potential to remain a major military power for a long time to come.

In 2014, Japan made strong moves to translate these advantages into geopolitical heft. It reinterpreted its understanding of its pacifist constitution to allow for "collective self-defense"—essentially rearmament plus closer relations with the militaries of friendly states. It (unsurprisingly) has a very technologically advanced military, and following an end to a decades old ban on arms exports it has begun to compete effectively in the global arms market, notably selling some sophisticated submarines to Australia.

Japan is moving to place itself at the center of a set of regional defense relationships with countries like Vietnam, Australia and India that are similarly concerned with the rise of China. The prospects for a deeper relationship with India are especially bright; the economic complementarities and common geopolitical interests suggest that the Tokyo-Delhi relationship could be one of the fundamental realities shaping 21st century politics. Thanks in part to its ability to work with other powers in the region including India, in 2014 Japan stared China down; that is an accomplishment that lesser powers can only envy.

russia5) Russia

Russia is a nation in decline, but it has not yet finished declining and it by no means reconciled to the prospect. This makes it extremely dangerous. It may be failing at some of the most important tasks of a great power, but it still has nukes; plentiful natural resources; effective (and often underrated) intel, infowar and cyber capacities; and is currently led by a tactically canny president who punches above his weight. Were these ratings a ranking of willingness to use power, Russia would come in much higher on the list; the invasion of Ukraine this year left no one under any illusions as to what Vladimir Putin will do to bolster Russia's place in the world, and to reverse, as best he can, what he sees as the greatest tragedy of the 20th century: the collapse of the Soviet Union.

The case for Russian weakness is well known and often repeated in the West. Russia's population is in decline; it has failed to develop an effective post-Soviet economy. There is great tension between ethnic Russians and the various Muslim minorities in the Federation. Politically, Russia is a house built on sand—Putin has fearsome power over his people, including the oligarchs, but his position is much more vulnerable than that of a president in an established democracy or even a hereditary monarch. Now, the oil collapse (aggravated by sanctions) has undercut Russia's economy and its international heft at just the time sanctions are beginning to bite.

But Russia enjoys compensating advantages that make Putin's quest for at least a partial restoration of the Soviet behemoth something other than a madman's folly. With the exception of the Baltic Republics and China, Russia is surrounded by some of the weakest and worst led countries in the world. Ukraine is struggling to reform, but massive corruption, corrosive state weakness and economic incompetence make Ukraine a weak opponent. How much money will a cash-strapped EU and a distracted United States be willing to lavish on a corrupt and poorly managed country that cannot pay for the energy it needs to survive? How long will western taxpayers willingly chip in more funds even as Ukrainian oligarchs do their best to rob the country blind?

In Central Asia and the Caucasus, most of the former Soviet Republics are if anything in worse shape than Ukraine. With the U.S. moving out of Afghanistan, Western interest in Russia's back yard is likely to decline; Moscow might reasonably suppose that the West would prefer Russian to Chinese influence in the Stans.

Russia has levers to pull in Europe as well. Bulgaria and Romania have been unable to follow Poland's path to successful post-socialist life. Greece and Cyprus are angry at the European Union and are historically and culturally linked to Russia. Hungary enjoys playing the Russia card against its fellow members of the EU, and (like some in Italy and France) sees Russia as a valuable counterweight against an over mighty Germany. Turkey is increasingly restless in institutions like NATO and is no longer seriously seeking to join the EU. The

recklessness and adventurism that characterizes Turkish policy these days under Erdogan could easily bring it into some kind of relationship with Putin.

Putin's Russia has a weak hand overall, but it is not without some important cards. Given Putin's past performance, and knowing his profound contempt for the quality of Western leadership, it is hard to see him giving up the struggle prematurely without giving it everything he has.

india6) India

India has long had the potential for success in the modern world – a large, population with more English speakers than any country except for the United States, a strong network of elite educational institutions, a booming high tech sector and an established democracy. Though India has long surprised foreigners by its ability to underperform, its new Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, has the strongest mandate of any Indian politician for many years. As the former chief minister in Gujarat, he has a history of delivering on the sort of economic reforms that India desperately needs—slashing red tape, cutting the licensing raj, killing barriers to trade both internally and externally. India's economy, already benefitting from globalization and the tech revolution, could really take off if the Modi government delivers.

But what makes India a great power today has less to do with its future potential than with its strategic position in the evolving Asian balance of power. Four great powers (the United States, China, Japan and India) seek to play a major role in the region, and India – the most flexible of the four in terms of its options – has been able to cast itself as a kind of swing voter. The United States and Japan both want to build strategic, long term relations with India as part of a new Asian architecture that would balance a rising China. India is similarly concerned about China, but understands that it benefits more by keeping a little distance between itself and its suitors in Tokyo and Washington. With China, Japan and the United States all competing for India's friendship (and with EU nations and Russia desperate to increase trade), India has been able to enjoy the benefits of many friendships without having to make any commitments.

If power means the freedom to do what you want while others dance to your tune, India is giving the world a demonstration these days of how the game is played.

saudi7) Saudi Arabia

2014 was the second year running in which Saudi Arabia shook the world. In 2013 the Saudis helped the Egyptian military overthrow the Morsi government in a move that threw the Obama administration's Middle East policy into thorough disarray. In 2014 the Saudis engineered an oil price collapse that upended international politics. Great power reveals itself in the accomplishment of big things; many countries with larger populations, more powerful military forces and more sophisticated technological foundations than Saudi Arabia lack the desert kingdom's ability to revolutionize the geopolitical balance and reset the global economy.

Regionally as well as globally, the Saudis are getting more done than many great powers achieve in their regions. Alarmed by Iran's threats, the Saudis have assembled a strong coalition that includes both Sunni stalwarts like Egypt and the UAE as well as, improbably, Israel. The Saudis have continued to squeeze Qatar into abandoning its support for the Muslim Brotherhood and joining the Saudi coalition; that effort seems to be slowly bearing fruit. Saudi backing helped Egypt and Israel defy U.S. (and Turkish and Qatari pressure) to cut Hamas some slack in the most recent war.

Should worst come to worst with Iran, and the Saudis have to defend themselves without the American backing they no longer take for granted, the Kingdom should be able to muster a unified Sunni coalition stretching from the Gulf States to Cairo. The Israeli air force may also step in. And as a last resort, the Saudi relationship with Pakistan, a relationship that has been steadily growing closer as the Saudis lose confidence in Washington, assures that there will be Sunni bombs in the region to offset Shi'ite nukes.

But perhaps it will not go that far. At the end of the year, Saudi Arabia stunned the world, using its economic might and political heft to force OPEC hawks to accept a collapse in the world oil price. Yes, this did have some

effect on U.S. fracking companies—the policy’s stated aim—but what it really did was start to cause huge financial losses in petroleum-dependent Tehran. Saudi Arabia, with its deep reserves of money as well as oil, can absorb such losses for quite a while; it knows that Iran is much less well positioned to stand the pain.

As the world’s swing oil producer that can alter the trajectory of the international economy and upend the budgets of a dozen states, as the leading ideological force in the Islamic world, and as the currently undisputed leader of the Sunni world in the religious conflict in the Middle East, Saudi Arabia deserves a place at the table among the world’s greatest powers.

Nicholas M. Gallagher contributed research to the writing of this essay.

Top 10 Countries that are USA's Allies

9 months ago

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The United States of America has enjoyed the top rung in the International Superpower domain for more than six decades. Over such a long period of time, the United States has cultivated extremely steadfast collaborators in all the continents and amidst all the significant geopolitical arenas. This list comprises of America's most important allies. The ranking has been determined by relevant factors such as Historical Relevance of Past, Level of Present Comradery, Standing in International Politics and Stability of Government. **Lots of surprises in the list, let's check it out!**

10. Philippines

10_Flags-of-United-States-of-America-USA-and-Republic-of-Philippines

With an extremely strong relationship with the Philippines, both the countries are one of the most amicable allies in the world since 1947. The partnership does not extend to governmental policy alignment but also enjoys the support and approval of the citizens of both the countries as well. Close to 95 percent of Filipino citizens are Pro-Americans, which means that they approve of their government's alignment with America. Enjoying such an amazing Filipino approval has resulted in it becoming one of the most important allies in the Asia. They frequently indulge in Joint Bilateral Military Exercises (JBME) and there have been close to three large-scale military agreement between the two nations since the advent of the relationship.

9. Germany

9_American_and_German_flags

Germany has been of recent, one of the staunchest ally of America. Apart from some differences regarding political stand on the use of Active-Military, both countries are generally on excellent cordial terms. Financial interests of both the nations are aligned, which can be seen in their complementing trade and commerce. When Russia was recently excused from the G8 summit through a Sanction, over the coup of Crimean Peninsula, Germany stood in support of the said sanction, proposed by America. Outside of European Union, America was the strongest supporter of the German stand on the Greece financial crisis.

8. France

8_americ-france-flags

Though, France has been one of the oldest collating nation of America, going as far back as American Independence, yet the relationship with France has been flakey since after the September Eleven attack on America. Though France agreed to form a Joint Intelligence committee, yet later refused to intervene in Iraq. Apart from this, the stand on NATO action by France, on intervening in Libya, put their relationship in jeopardy. However, since the election of Barack Obama, the Franco-American relations have improved significantly.

7. Australia

7_flag_australia_and_usa_wallpaper_desktop

The United States of America and Commonwealth of Australia have constantly and exponentially strengthened their relations since 1942. Australia has supported all major American wars since 1941. On a governmental base, both countries have formally enacted two agreements, the Australia-United States Free Trade agreement and the Anzus treaty. Which really brings the two countries together, is a similar history shared by the two nations during their colonial past. Australia is popularly regarded as America's second most important military ally in the world after the United Kingdom.

6. Japan

6_japan_us_flags002_16x9

Most people do not know, that the United States of America and Japan started way over in the late nineteenth century. The commerce and trade boomed and they shared cordial relations up until the second World War. Subsequent to the war, America offered help in rebuilding and through the exchange of technology and culture, both nations have cemented the relation from the very scratch. Today, America enjoys an economic, cultural, political and military understanding with Japan, the likes of which do not exist anywhere else in Asia.

5. Mexico

5_cartoon-like-drawings-of-flags-showing-friendship-between-Mexico-and-USA

Mexico or the United Mexican States is one of the neighbors of the United States of America. Not only do they share a land border, but also a maritime in Northern America. Both countries share extensive bilateral economic ties. Numerous treaties have been signed by both the countries, prominent of them are the Gadsden Purchase and the famous North American Free Trade Agreement. Though militarily, Mexico chose not to take part in the Iraq war and left the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, yet both the nations fought side by side in the Libyan civil war. Though, their relationship has faced problems such as illegal immigration and drug trade across the border, both nations have been found to be extremely united on the International front.

4. South Korea

4_cartoon-like-drawings-of-flags-showing-friendship-between-South-Korea-and-USA

South Korea has been one of the most important supporters of the United States of America since 1950. The United States of America played a crucial role in the Korean War, which was sanctioned by the United Nations. Often mentioned as the most significant 'Non-Nato Ally' of the United States of America, South Korea has experienced tremendous economic, military and political growth under the guidance and support of America. The United States maintains some extremely important strategic military bases in South Korea and together both the nations are responsible for keeping a check on North Korea.

3. Israel

3_Israel-US-flags

The United States of America-Israel relation is the most well known of American Government's foreign relations. Israel is the biggest beneficiary of foreign aid from America which amounts close to a 100 billion dollars. Israel is known as USA's footing in the Middle East and provides a strong strategic position in the region, through which America has been able to play a significant though controversial role in the Greater Middle East. With the help of American military technology, Israel has greatly strengthened its position in accordance to its neighboring nations. The relation between the two nations has always been strong and Israel enjoys extensive backing from the United States, even in the United Nations.

2. Canada

2 USA Canada

Canada is considered to be the greatest ally of the United States of America. Not only do they share the world's largest demilitarized borderline across the breadth of both the nations but also share similar colonial history under the British Empire. Both nations are together world's biggest trading partners as of now. Extensive commercial ties and economic trade-offs have cemented the historic friendship of the two countries. They are along with Mexico, part of North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Since the Cold war, the foreign policy of the two neighboring nations has been closely aligned, except for the few instances such as Iraq war and America's war on terror. The friendship is also popular amongst the citizens of the two nations.

1. United Kingdom

1 UK-and-USA-flags

Yes! The strongest ally of the United States of America is none other than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Both British and American people have over and over stated that they both consider their relation as the most important bilateral partnership in the world. Well-known as the Anglo-American Relations, this association tops this list because not only is United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the greatest confidant of America but also scores extremely high on the Stability factor of the nation. United Kingdom is the power center in the European region and the mandates of both the nations are favorably aligned and together they make up a significant portion of world commerce. Designated as the staunchest ally of the United States of America, United Kingdom is truly the most ardent comrade America has right now.

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Is War a Ritual Human Sacrifice? YES!

by Acharya S

Paranoia Magazine

The Cult of Human Sacrifice

Teutonic/Zionist Connection

The Burnt Offering

War Itself is Human Sacrifice

The purpose in exploring the connection between war and religion is to carefully examine deep wounds within the human familial body, particularly that arising from the last World War, a wound still very raw and representing far more than just a brief aberration in human history and in the mass human psyche. Indeed, WWII is a study of the entire human history condensed into decades. It contains all paradigms, ideologies and psychoses that possess the human mind. It represents a culmination of energies that have been fomenting and festering for millennia. And it is not over.

When one studies WWII, it becomes clear that no one group is entirely exculpable and no one is wholly to blame. It also turns out that this hideous affair, in which tens of millions were tortured and slaughtered, could have easily been predicted - and thus possibly prevented - had not history been suppressed, changed and censored for the benefit of a relative few. If there is one thing we can blame in the entire psychotic episode, it is censorship, now appearing in a milder form as "political correctness," which ordinarily would prevent us from discussing these painful and gruesome subjects. Yet the tendency toward fascistic censorship is just one of the ugly aspects of the human psyche required for such an orgy of insanity and violence to continue. The idea of a certain individual, group, nation or race being "chosen" or "superior" is another important factor.

This megalomania is usually accompanied by a belief that a god or THE god of the entire cosmos is favoring this "chosen" or "superior" race, group or individual above all others, an arrogant conceit that should be evident as being false. This mental illness, also called religion, is profound in the human species, and is at the root of practically all wars, those of the 20th century included, despite claims by religionists that Nazism and Communism were "godless" and "atheistic," a charge also laid against early Christians for their disbelief in the typical form of the supernatural. In addition to the following facts: that Communism is admitted by Jewish authorities to be a Jewish creation (Jewish Encyclopedia; The American Hebrew, 1920); that Hitler claimed all along to be a devout Catholic and gave many favors to the Catholic Church; and that Stalin had been groomed for the Russian Orthodox priesthood, is the fact that these dictators, as well as other dictators of the past, believed themselves to be chosen, superior, or destined to rule by supernatural forces that they attempted to propitiate. Be it "God" or the "Devil," it is still religion.

World War II did not happen in a vacuum. It was preceded by millennia of the same behavior on a smaller scale involving the same type of players. In particular, the history of the Germans and the Jews is oddly intertwined, beginning over 1,000 years ago in Germany. However, the conflict between these groups goes back to the time of the foundation of Judaism, i.e., the creation of the oppressive Law (7-6th centuries BCE) that Jewish or "Zionist" leaders imposed upon their often hapless followers. Even prior to that, the area in which Judaism arose was subjected to a number of invasions and continuous battling between and among Semites and Japhethites ("Aryans" or Caucasians). However, they also intermingled, such that "the Hebrews/Israelites" were not of one race, as confirmed by "Ezekiel," who

said of them, "your father is an Amorite, your mother a Hittite," i.e., Semites and Japhethites, as well as being "sons of Ham" (Canaanite/ African/ Cushite).

In reality, the creation of Christianity was an attempt to unify these various warring factions, while on the one hand raising up the Jews and their God as "the chosen" ("salvation is from the Jews" Jn. 4:22) and on the other striving to end the exploitative Law and bloody sacrifices of the priesthood, which included human sacrifice and cannibalism. Of course, Christianity also incorporated human sacrifice in its exhortations to martyrdom. Furthermore, in order to end human sacrifice, the Christians had to sacrifice millions of humans! Indeed, human sacrifice was prevalent in many societies prior to the Common Era, including in the form of warfare, crusades, pogroms, inquisitions, ad nauseam, often purported by their orchestrators to serve the purpose of "obeying," "worshipping" or "propitiating" "God" in some way or another.

The Cult of Human Sacrifice

In fact, a tremendous portion of the Old Testament is a chronicle of genocide, human and animal sacrifice, and regicide - the sacrifice of the sacred king. Because of propaganda that the biblical peoples were "the chosen" and, therefore, everything they represented was "godly," the naive masses are not aware of the bloodiness of the Old Testament, or of the gospel story serving as a record of a human sacrifice ritual based on the ubiquitous solar/fertility cult.

Although many profess to be believers, relatively few people actually read the Bible and are thus ignorant of the blood and gore in the "Good Book," which contains endless accounts of genocide, including against the Canaanites, Hittites, Moabites and others. Indeed, the "chosen" were to kill everyone they could get their hands on, save the virgin girls, whom they then raped. Other Jewish texts such as some of the original Dead Sea scrolls called for the extermination of the "Kittim," i.e., "Japhethites" or Caucasians, and the author of the Jewish apocryphon "Fourth Esdras," written after the destruction of Palestine in 135 CE, wailed that Israel had not taken its "rightful" place as ruler of "the nations" (Gentiles), which are "but spittle" to "the Lord." The Talmud, of course, is notorious for its statements against Gentiles. It is odd that the despicable biblical chronicle of horror and other texts are overlooked whenever the atrocities of human history are broadcast.

One of the most famous biblical stories, that of Abraham and his son Isaac, concerns human/child sacrifice. It is obvious from this story that such sacrifice was common, as Abram/Abraham seems quite comfortable with the notion, and the story is written as if such behavior were implicitly understood. In addition, biblical king after king is murdered, after being anointed, just like the "king of kings," Jesus. This sacred king ritual is what is recorded in the New Testament - not as a "historical" occurrence, but as an ongoing human sacrifice ritual that transpired repeatedly around and in Palestine. In reality, the Judeans were the last in the Roman Empire to give up such practices.

The practice of human sacrifice, found worldwide, appears to have been a result of cataclysms that caused the survivors to believe that the earth, God or some other entity desired flesh and blood, such that he/she/it had caused the calamity to get his/her/its fill. The ancient practitioners evidently reasoned that periodic sacrifices would appease the entity/deity and prevent further cataclysm. Such human sacrifice is recorded abundantly in Frazer's *Golden Bough*. In *Fires that Cry*, Anthony Hargis discusses human sacrifice and the sacred king ritual:

Since the penalties of magic fall most heavily on the defenseless, namely children, people who practice magic invariably adopt rites that lead to their extinction. It appears that Polynesians routinely killed more than half of their children. The same was done in some parts of East Africa into the present time. The Jagas of Angola killed all their children, so

that their march would not be slowed. They maintained their numbers by taking the boys and girls of whose parents they had killed and eaten. In South America, the Mbaya Indians murdered all their children except the last... The Carthaginian priests renewed their divine power by persuading the people to sacrifice their children to Moloch. 'The children were laid on the hands of a calf-headed image of bronze, from which they slid into a fiery oven, while the people danced to the music of flutes and timbrels to drown out the shrieks of the burning victims.'

Early in our history it became the custom for the monarch to be anointed by the priesthood. A method employed by the priests to demonstrate the submissiveness of the monarch to the priesthood was to require the king, in a time of national danger, to give his own son to die as a sacrifice for his people. Thus Philo of Byblos, in his own work on the Jews, says: 'It was an ancient custom in a crisis of great danger that the ruler of a city or nation should give his beloved son to die for the whole people, as a ransom offered to the avenging demons; and the children thus offered were slain with mystic rites. So Cronus, whom the Phoenicians call Israel, being king of the land and having an only-begotten son called Ieoud (for in the Phoenician tongue Jeoud signifies 'only-begotten'), dressed him in royal robes and sacrificed him upon an altar in time of war, when the country was in great danger from the enemy.' When the Israelites besieged Moab, its king took his eldest son and gave him as a burnt offering on the wall.

In the Bible the "wise king Solomon" is portrayed as "whoring after" the Tyrian fire and sun god Moloch/Molech. In reality, the ancient Israelites were not monotheists but worshipped many gods, including Moloch, to whom their children were immolated. In fact, the priesthood of Moloch is that of Melchizedek ("Righteous Moloch"), a mythical character who in the Bible is given authority over not only Abraham but Jesus. Hence, the cult of Moloch is to reign supreme behind the scenes. Thus, it would not at all be surprising if clandestinely these wretched sacrifices have taken place over the centuries, somewhere in the world. We all know very well the story of the Aztecs and their massive and bloody sacrifices. Such sacrifices were extremely similar to those of the Jews (Jer. 7:31), except that when we even recognize that this bloodlust constitutes a significant portion of the Bible and Judaism, we usually think of the Jews as only holding mass sacrifices of animals.

In fact, when the Aztecs/Toltecs and their bloody behavior were discovered, they were likened to the Jews because of the similarities in their sacrifices. Indeed, a number of aspects of Toltec/Aztec culture, including language, are similar to that of the Jews, which has led to speculation that the Mesoamerican natives were one of the "lost tribes" of Israel. However, according to the Samaritans, who claimed themselves to be the Israelites, those tribes were never lost, the biblical story serving as Judean propaganda.

The connection between the Semites and the Central American peoples (including the Maya) evidently goes back much further than the time alleged for the "lost tribes," as the Phoenicians, for one, were likely in South and Central America possibly 1,000 years before the Common Era. Much earlier contact is indicated by the "fingerprints of the gods," but that is the subject of another treatise.

In actuality, like that of the Aztecs, the Jewish priesthood was feared for its sacrifices and cannibalistic ritual practices. This fear was the result of frequent sacrifices of huge numbers of animals. Imagine the butchery! The priest/cohen drenched in blood, with his elbows in entrails, splattering the blood all over the "audience" or congregation, as it were. "Hey, if you don't listen to us," the priest says; in effect, "this is what we'll do to you."

While most people think of "baptism" as being either sprinkled with or immersed in water, it was also common to baptize people with the blood of a sacrificed animal or human, the former of which is overtly reflected in biblical texts. As Dujardin says in Ancient History of the God Jesus: "Often in the sacrifices of expiation the blood of the victim was sprinkled upon the heads of those present, according to the rite of Exodus xxiv. 8, where 'Moses took the blood, sprinkled it on the people, and said, Behold the blood of the covenant which the Lord has made with you.'"

This endless need for the god to be propitiated by blood is also reflected in the New Testament Epistle to the Hebrews: "Indeed, under law almost everything is purified with blood, and without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness of sins." (Heb. 9:22) The Epistle to the Hebrews also relates to the sacred king sacrifice.

The Epistle of Barnabas, once canonical, is very similar to Hebrews and was originally Jewish. Although the text was subsequently heavily Christianized, it reflects in part the old Joshua scapegoat cult, as also found in Hebrews. The word "Jesus" in the Epistle of Barnabas actually refers to the Old Testament hero Joshua. In describing the passion and "sprinkling with blood," Barnabas is obviously referring to the recurring sacred king sacrifice, complete with "three boys" representing Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, to do the "sprinkling" with twigs with scarlet- or blood-colored wool tied to them.

The Old Testament reflects the constant appeasement of Yahweh with blood-atonement sacrifice. This same barbaric concept of blood-atonement represents the very heart of Christianity, as the "scape-god" is sacrificed "for the sins of humankind." The blood of the god purifies, and the expiatory nature of Christ is evident, as is bludgeoned into the heads of millions around the clock by Christian propagandists. The New Testament line, "His blood be upon us and our children," is a stock phrase of the blood-atonement ritual and not an admission of murdering God: Christ's mythical appearance as a "scape-god" was designed to serve as a once-for-all event that would put an end to the periodic blood-atonement sacrifices that had occurred for millennia. As "history" it is insulting and absurd, as Dujardin says, "to imagine that the crowd would demand the death of an innocent man and would wish his blood to be on their heads and those of their children."

Teutonic/Zionist Connection

Despite the fact that "the Jews" of Palestine were nearly driven to extinction during the first and second centuries CE, when the Christian tale was beginning to be formulated in large part to preserve Judaism/Israel, their numbers recovered enough to continue the play for supremacy. And there was a significant number of Jews outside Palestine as well, some of whom evidently continued their ancient barbaric rites. The noted historian Edward Gibbon wrote in History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire:

From the reign of Nero to that of Antonius Pius [80-160 CE], the Jews discovered a fierce impatience of the dominion of Rome, which repeatedly broke out in the most furious massacres and insurrections. Humanity is shocked at the recital of the horrid cruelties which they committed in the cities of Egypt, of Cyprus, and of Cyrene, where they dwelt in treacherous friendship with the unsuspecting natives... In Cyrene they massacred 220,000 Greeks; in Cyprus 240,000; in Egypt, a very great multitude. Many of these victims were 'sawed asunder,' according to a precedent in which David had given the sanction of his example. The victorious Jews devoured the flesh, licked the blood, and twisted the entrails like a girdle around their bodies. (vol. 2, chap. XVI, part I)

Later, through the conversion of an entire kingdom, that of the Khazars, Judaism continued on and, as before, was not racially determinate, since the Khazars seem to have been both Caucasians and Asiatics,

who subsequently became known as the Ashkenazis or Europeans Jews. According to Genesis 10, "the Ashkenazis" were not Semites but Japhethites, or Caucasians.

In the 9th century Zionists (Jews) and Teutons (Germans) allegedly collaborated against the Catholic Church and established a strange partnership linked by their respective priesthoods' secret and sickening sacrificial rituals. This group was alleged over the centuries to have engaged in human/child sacrifice, an accusation, founded or unfounded, that gave many rulers in Europe the excuse to expel "the Jews" from a number of countries, including from England by Edward I in 1290, as well as from Spain by Isabella and Ferdinand.

The rebuttal of those accused or expelled was that these rulers simply wished to seize Jewish assets. Nevertheless, what had been done in ancient times by both Jews and Gentiles, i.e., the sacrifice of both animals and humans by immolation and by slitting the neck and sprinkling the blood upon the congregation, was alleged to be continuing in the priesthoods of the Teutons and the Zionists. The Zionist elite, in fact, had been accused many times over the centuries of using the "common Jews" as well as "Christian children" as pawns and sacrificial victims in its quest for world domination, a quest outlined in the Old Testament, the Jewish Apocrypha and the Talmud. That the Israelite priesthood used its "own people" as sacrificial victims is admitted in the Old Testament, in which not only foreigners but "the Jews" are slaughtered by their handlers to propitiate the angry, jealous Yahweh (Ezekiel 9, et al.).

The Burnt Offering

In any case, a number of the pogroms against the common Jews of Europe over the centuries are alleged to have been not just mindless "anti-Semitism" by Christians bent on stealing their assets but deliberate sacrifices arranged by the elite and the ruling parties in continuation of their ancient practices. These sacrifices were purportedly called "holocausts" - shoah in the Hebrew, a word meaning "burnt offering."

In the documentary Shoah, a 9-hour production in which European survivors of WWII were interviewed, Polish people recalled that as Jews were being herded into trucks they were told by rabbis that this heinous activity was part of God's punishment for "the Jews killing his son," thus invoking the old "Christkiller" aspersion, which was used repeatedly to justify violence against the common Jewish folk and the theft of their belongings. In other words, they were being sacrificed to appease God. Indeed, the Holocaust was even considered by some anti-Zionist Jews to be a result of God's wrath:

It was a man possessing outstanding Judaic genius, and a level of uncontested holiness who enunciated the Jewish stance regarding Zionism. This charismatic individual, the Rebbe of Satmar, Grand Rabbi Joel Teitelbaum, did not mince any words. Straight to the point he called Zionism 'the work of Satan,' 'a sacrilege' and 'a blasphemy.' . . . The Holocaust, he wept, was a direct result of Zionism, a punishment from G-d.

It is common knowledge that all the sages and saints in Europe at the time of Hitler's rise declared that he was a messenger of divine wrath, sent to chasten the Jews because of the bitter apostasy of Zionism against the belief in the eventual messianic redemption. ("Jews Not Zionists")...

This makes one wonder if the Holocaust - "burnt offering" - was yet another of the alleged sacrifices by a joint, secret priesthood and occultically-inclined rulers. The fact that the slaughter was named after the burnt offering of biblical priests, is indeed odd; as is the fact that Hitler received large amounts of money from transnational corporations based in America and Britain. Certainly WWII represents the efforts of a cabal, perhaps the Order of Melchizedek, or Righteous Molech.

The alleged association of Teutons and Zionists is disturbing to many, but there are similarities between the two groups. In the first place, both are the "superior" or "chosen" race - people destined to dominate the world. In the second, Hitler himself reputedly said his ideas of genocide came from the Old Testament. Indeed, the occult Hitler allegedly considered his behavior to be in accordance with the human sacrifice practices of the ancient world:

Robert Cecil said, 'The Blood of Christ was replaced by the blood of the German war dead.' Their true value to Hitler was as a sacrifice to the blood-thirsty god he served. 'From the Mayas to the Nazis, the shedding of blood to attract the attention of indifferent powers was the magic significance of human sacrifice.' 'He would have sacrificed the happiness of the whole human race if ordered to do so by the mysterious Force whose commands he obeyed.' This mentality caused Hitler to say, 'Our losses never seem to be high enough.' (Hitler & The New Age)

Indeed, according to the "devout Catholic" Hitler and his followers and supporters, which included some Jews, he was the agent of God and Christ, a "priest after the Order of Melchizedek." In addition, Hitler has in fact been associated with Moloch, both in a movie about him and Eva Braun entitled "Moloch," which won the Cannes Film Festival prize for best screenplay, and in the following:

...the word 'holocaust,' comes from a third century Greek word 'Holokaustos,' referring to 'the burnt sacrificial offering of the Jews dedicated exclusively to God.' The Holocaust was Hitler's fiery offering of human sacrifice to Satan, just as in the days of the heathen Amorite god, Moloch. The bloodlust of the coming Anti-christ will continue in the tradition set by Hitler making Hitler's incredible hate seem moderate in comparison.

(Hitler & The New Age)

It is also purported that such sacrifices by any number of priesthoods, transcending race and creed, continue to this day in secret sites of the elite. Some members of this elite group, which includes both Jews and Gentiles, allegedly will bring about the destruction of the Muslim "Dome on the Rock" in Jerusalem so "the Jews" can reestablish the Temple for sacrificial rites (ostensibly of animals), an act that would certainly cause major turmoil in the Middle East if not the entire planet. There have in fact been several recent attempts to blow up the Dome, some of which were funded by Jewish/Christian organizations in the U.S.

In addition, as horrendous and sickening as it was, "the Holocaust" was only a small part of the atrocities committed during WWII, most of which were against tens of millions of non-Jews. It seems that over the decades many of these other victims have been forgotten and few have received any reparations, the bulk of which have gone to Jewish Holocaust survivors. Rarely mentioned are the tens of millions of non-Jewish victims tortured and murdered during WWII, in Europe, in China under Japanese occupation, and in Russia under the Marxists/Stalinists.

War Itself is Human Sacrifice

This all raises the question of whether or not war itself is considered a sacrificial rite by the elite, who, along with their families, frequently escape such deadly rituals. The ranks of the "old money" elite are composed of robber-barons and third-party weapons manufacturers who both finance and reap the benefits of war. This "business," in fact, is how they became elite in the first place, with the first tribal chieftain invading another's territories, killing the inhabitants and stealing their land.

When one studies all the world's entanglements, it becomes obvious that human beings must stop allowing themselves to be programmed with racist and sexist ideologies - and religions are numero uno offenders in that regard: Anti-woman and anti-everyone else who is not "like us." These "unbelievers"

and "infidels," in fact, are to be condescendingly pitied, hated and/or killed. Those who believe "our way" are superior to those who do not, according to the pathology.

And so it goes on and on without respite from the earsplitting, insane cacophony. When will humankind evolve? As American actor Gene Kelly said in the movie Inherit the Wind: "Darwin was wrong. Man's still an ape. His creed's still a totem pole. When he first achieved the upright position, he took a look at the stars, and thought they were something to eat. When he couldn't reach them, he decided they were groceries belonging to a bigger creature. That's how Jehovah was born."

The moral of this neverending story is, of course, that as long as the belief in a god or gods who need to be propitiated reigns supreme, no one is safe. As it is said, those who do not learn from history are doomed to repeat it. As we listen to the ongoing blather of evangelists and the like about the Antichrist, Armageddon and the "end of the world," we must be concerned that they will actually bring it about. In other words, their delusion is dangerous not only to themselves but to all of us.

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America Is Possessed: Guns, War, and the Gospel's Answers to Violence

December 4, 2015 by [Adam Ericksen](#) [Leave a Comment](#)

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Another mass shooting on U.S. soil and we're all looking for answers.

Actually, there were two mass shootings on Wednesday. One in San Bernardino, California, and the other in Savannah, Georgia. We also know that "there have been 355 mass shooting in 336 days." We are averaging more than one mass shooting a day.

America clearly has a problem.

In response, politicians are quick to spread a popular myth about mass shootings: that mental illness is to blame. I'm all for having better healthcare for the mentally ill, but mental illness has very little to do with mass shootings.

Harold Pollack, co-director of the University of Chicago's Crime Lab, states that mental illness accounts for a very small percentage of violent crimes in America. The website mentalhealth.gov backs up his claim, "Most people with mental illness are not violent and only 3%-5% of violent acts can be attributed to individuals living with a serious mental illness. In fact, people with severe mental illness are over 10 times more likely to be victims of violent crime than the general population."

Unfortunately, when politicians quickly point to mental illness as the cause of mass shootings they scapegoat the mentally ill. Scapegoating does two interrelated things. First, it blames someone else for the problem. Second, in blaming someone else, it allows us to think that we are innocent of the problem.

But the truth is that the United States is not innocent. We are a violent nation. And politicians generally pride themselves on just how violent the United States is. Of course, they will say that the goal of our violence is a more secure and peaceful America, but we can't afford to fool ourselves any longer. Our addiction to violence won't bring peace. It will only bring more violence.

The Gospels, Demon Possession and Roman Military Violence

There's an important story in the Gospels that relates to Americas problem with violence. According to Mark, Jesus was traveling through to the country of the Gerasenes, where he encountered a man possessed by demons living on the outskirts of town. The man was naked, isolated, and living in a graveyard.

Demon possession just sounds weird to my Western mind, but if we stick with the story we will find a key insight into being human.

Jesus asked the man, "What is your name?" The man replied, "My name is Legion, for we are many."

The term “legion” was a Roman military term that referred to a company of 6,000 soldiers. The Roman legions had conquered the area, crushing anyone who got in their way.

How did the man become possessed by a legion of demons? It happened in two ways, both explained by mimetic theory. Because humans are mimetic, we absorb the culture around us. The man became possessed because he absorbed the demonic violence of the Roman military. He managed his inner demons by shouting day and night and inflicting himself with wounds.

But the other Garasenes were also possessed by Roman military violence. They were the crowd that united violently against the man possessed by the legions. He was their scapegoat, the one excluded from their community. The Garasenes knew that they were good because they defined themselves over and against this violent man possessed by demons. The balance of good and evil within their community depended upon viewing their scapegoated victim as evil.

The Gospel, Demon Possession, and American Military Violence

The political critique of military violence in the Gospels is obvious. The Kingdom of God is the alternative to the Kingdom of Rome, but not just the Kingdom of Rome. It's the alternative to any political ideology that condones their use of violence. In the story of the man possessed by demons, we find that violence cannot be contained; it spreads like a contagious disease until we are all possessed by its demons.

And that's what is happening throughout the United States. Like the Roman legions who sought to spread the Pax Romana (Roman Peace) with the sword, the United States seeks to spread peace and security through drone attacks, sniper rifles, and smart bombs.

We are possessed by that same spirit of violence and hostility. The more we attempt to wage peace through violence, the more we reinforce the spirit of violence that possesses us all.

For example, the United States spends \$610 billion on “defensive spending” – in other words, on the ability kill our enemies. That's more than the next seven countries (China, Russia, Saudi Arabia, France, the United Kingdom, India, and Germany) combined! Those seven countries *only* spend a combined \$601 billion on defense.

Despite that astronomical spending on the American War Machine, we continue to fight the never ending War on Terror. All the while presidential candidates say, with a straight face, that our military isn't strong enough!

It's time to acknowledge the truth. The United States, from our government to our citizenry, believes that violence is the way to solve our problems. Many US citizens think the solution to our gun problem is to have more guns.

The Gospels claim that there is only one solution to ending the spirit of violence. It begins with refusing to participate in the cycle of violence. But it's more than that. It's also to identify with the victims of violence. Whereas human culture is founded on the scapegoat mechanism that violently defines “us” against “them,” the Gospels invert the scapegoat mechanism so that a new human culture is born – one that finds community not by uniting against a scapegoat, but by identifying with scapegoats in the inclusive spirit of love and compassion.

NT Wright brilliantly makes this point in his commentary on this story. Within this story we detect shades of the cross, where Jesus identifies with all victims of violence,

At the climax of Mark's story Jesus himself will end up naked, isolated, outside the town among the tombs, shouting incomprehensible things as he is torn apart on the cross by the standard Roman torture, his flesh torn to ribbons by the small stones in the Roman lash. And that, Mark is saying, will be how the demons are dealt with. That is how healing takes place. Jesus is coming to share the plight of the people, to let the enemy do its worst to him, to take the full force of evil on himself and let the others go free..

Jesus sets us free by revealing that violence is a force of evil, not by violently fighting back. That would only reinforce the demonic forces of evil. No, Jesus sets us free by taking violence upon himself and offering forgiveness in return.

If we are to finally end these mass murders in the United States, we do need gun legislation. But even that's not radical enough. We need to end our dependence on military violence because it's infecting our nation with the demonic spirit of violence. Instead, we need to foster peace by identifying with our scapegoats, rather than by killing them.

Satanic subversion of the U.S. Military

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Double-Cross.com

On February 5, 1999, in U.S. District Court in Lincoln, Nebraska, an extraordinary hearing occurred in Paul A. Bonacci v. Lawrence E. King, a civil action in which the plaintiff charged that he had been ritualistically abused by the defendant, as part of a nationwide pedophile ring linked to powerful political figures in Washington and to elements of the U.S. military and intelligence establishment. Three weeks later, on February 27, Judge Warren K. Urbom ordered King, who is currently in Federal prison, to pay \$1 million in damages to Bonacci, in what Bonacci's attorney John DeCamp said was a clear signal that "the evidence presented was credible."

During the February 5 hearing, Noreen Gosch stunned the court with sworn testimony linking U.S. Army Lt. Col. Michael Aquino (ret.) to the nationwide pedophile ring. Her son, Johnny, then 12 years old, was kidnapped off the streets of West Des Moines, Iowa on September 5, 1982, while he was doing his early-morning newspaper deliveries. Since his kidnapping, she has devoted all of her time and resources to finding her son, and to exposing the dangers that millions of children in America face from this hideous, literally Satanic underground of ritualistic deviants.

"We have investigated, we have talked to so far 35 victims of this said organization that took my son and is responsible for what happened to Paul, and they can verify everything that has happened," she told the court.

"What this story involves is an elaborate function, I will say, that was an offshoot of a government program. The MK-Ultra program was developed in the 1950s by the CIA. It was used to help spy on other countries during the Cold War because they felt that the other countries were spying on us.

"It was very successful. They could do it very well."

Then, the Aquino bombshell: "Well, then there was a man by the name of Michael Aquino. He was in the military. He had top Pentagon clearances. He was a pedophile. He was a Satanist. He's founded the Temple of Set. And he was a close friend of Anton LaVey. The two of them were very active in ritualistic sexual abuse. And they deferred funding from this government program to use [in] this experimentation on children.

"Where they deliberately split off the personalities of these children into multiples, so that when they're questioned or put under oath or questioned under lie detector, that unless the operator knows how to question a multiple-personality disorder, they turn up with no evidence."

She continued: "They used these kids to sexually compromise politicians or anyone else they wish to have control of. This sounds so far out and so bizarre I had trouble accepting it in the beginning myself until I was presented with the data. We have the proof. In black and white."

Under questioning from DeCamp, Gosch reported: "I know that Michael Aquino has been in Iowa. I know that Michael Aquino has been to Offutt Air Force Base [a Strategic Air Command base, near Omaha, which was linked to King's activities]. I know that he has had contact with many of these children."

Paul Bonacci, who was simultaneously a victim and a member of the nationwide pedophile crime syndicate, has subsequently identified Aquino as the man who ordered the kidnapping of Johnny Gosch. In his February 5 testimony, Bonacci referred to the mastermind of the Gosch abduction as "the Colonel."

A second witness who testified at the February 5 hearing, Rusty Nelson, was King's personal photographer. He later described to EIR another incident which linked King to Aquino, while the

Russoniello would later be implicated in efforts to cover up the links between the Nicaraguan Contras and South American cocaine-trafficking organizations, raising deeper questions about whether the decision not to prosecute Hambright and Aquino had "national security implications."

Indeed, on April 22, 1989, the U.S. Army sent letters to the parents of at least 56 of the children believed to have been molested by Hambright, urging them to have their children tested for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), because Hambright, a former daycare center worker, was reported to be a carrier.

On May 13, 1989, the San Jose Mercury reported that Aquino and his wife had been recently questioned by Army investigators about charges of child molestation by the couple in two northern California counties, Sonoma and Mendocino. A 9-year-old girl in Santa Rosa, California, and an 11-year-old boy in Fort Bragg, also in California, separately identified Aquino as the rapist in a series of 1985 incidents, after they had seen him on television.

Satanic subversion of the U.S. Military by Jeffrey Steinberg

Softies on Satan

When the San Francisco Chronicle contacted Army officials at the Presidio to find out if Aquino's security clearances had been lifted as the result of the pedophile investigations, the reporters were referred to the Pentagon, where Army spokesman Maj. Greg Rixon told them, "The question is whether he is trustworthy or can do the job. There is nothing that would indicate in this case that there is any problem we should be concerned about."

Indeed, the Pentagon had already given its de facto blessings to Aquino's long-standing public association with the Church of Satan and his own successor "church," the Temple of Set. This, despite the fact that Aquino's Satanic activities involved overt support for neo-Nazi movements in the United States and Europe. On October 10, 1983, while traveling in West Germany on "official NATO business," Aquino had staged a Satanic "working" at the Wewelsburg Castle in Bavaria. Aquino wrote a lengthy account of the ritual, in which he invoked Nazi SS chief Heinrich Himmler: "As the Wewelsburg was conceived by Heinrich Himmler to be the 'Mittelpunkt der Welt' ('Middle of the World'), and as the focus of the Hall of the Dead was to be the Gate of that Center, to summon the Powers of Darkness at their most powerful locus."

As early as April 1978, the U.S. Army had circulated A Handbook for Chaplains "to facilitate the provision of religious activities." Both the Church of Satan and the Temple of Set were listed among the "other" religions to be tolerated inside the U.S. military. A section of the handbook dealing with Satanism stated, "Often confused with witchcraft, Satanism is the worship of Satan (also known as Baphomet or Lucifer). Classical Satanism, often involving 'black masses,' human sacrifices, and other sacrilegious or illegal acts, is now rare. Modern Satanism is based on both the knowledge of ritual magick and the 'anti-establishment' mood of the 1960s. It is related to classical Satanism more in image than substance, and generally focuses on 'rational self-interest with ritualistic trappings.'

No so fast! In 1982, the Temple of Set fissured over the issue of Aquino's emphasis on Nazism. One leader, Ronald K. Barrett, shortly after his expulsion, wrote that Aquino had "taken the Temple of Set in an explicitly Satanic direction, with strong overtones of German National Socialist Nazi occultism ... One fatality has occurred within the Temple membership during the period covered May 1982-July 1983."

The handbook quoted "Nine Satanic Statements" from the Church of Satan, without comment. "Statement Seven," as quoted in the handbook, read, "Satan represents man as just another animal, sometimes better, more often worse than those that walk on all fours, who, because of his 'divine and intellectual development' has become the most vicious animal of all."

Army special forces officer was still on active reserve duty. Some time in the late 1980s, Nelson was with King at a posh hotel in downtown Minneapolis, when he personally saw King turn over a suitcase full of cash and bearer-bonds to "the Colonel," who he later positively identified as Aquino. According to Nelson, King told him that the suitcase of cash and bonds was earmarked for the Nicaraguan Contras, and that "the Colonel" was part of the covert Contra support apparatus, otherwise associated with Lt. Col. Oliver North, Vice President George Bush, and the "secret parallel government" that they ran from the White House.

Just who is Lt. Col. Michael Aquino (ret.), and what does the evidence revealed in a Nebraska court hearing say about the current state of affairs inside the U.S. military? Is the Aquino case some kind of weird aberration that slipped off the Pentagon radar screen?

Not in the least.

Aquino, Satan and the U.S. military

Throughout much of the 1980s, Aquino was at the center of a controversy involving the Pentagon's acquiescence to outright Satanic practices inside the military services. Aquino was also a prime suspect in a series of pedophile scandals involving the sexual abuse of hundreds of children, including the children of military personnel serving at the Presidio U.S. Army station in the San Francisco Bay Area. Furthermore, even as Aquino was being investigated by Army Criminal Investigation Division officers for involvement in the pedophile cases, he was retaining highest-level security clearances, and was involved in pioneering work in military psychological operations ("psy-ops").

On August 14, 1987, San Francisco police raided Aquino's Russian Hill home, which he shared with his wife Lilith. The raid was in response to allegations that the house had been the scene of a brutal rape of a four-year-old girl. The principal suspect in the rape, a Baptist minister named Gary Hambright, was indicted in September 1987 on charges that he committed "lewd and lascivious acts" with six boys and four girls, ranging in age from three to seven years, during September-October 1986. At the time of the alleged sex crimes, Hambright was employed at a child care center on the U.S. Army base at Presidio. At the time of Hambright's indictment, the San Francisco police charged that he was involved in at least 58 separate incidents of child sexual abuse.

According to an article in the October 30, 1987 San Francisco Examiner, one of the victims had identified Aquino and his wife as participants in the child rape. According to the victim, the Aquinos had filmed scenes of the child being fondled by Hambright in a bathtub. The child's description of the house, which was also the headquarters of Aquino's Satanic Temple of Set, was so detailed, that police were able to obtain a search warrant. During the raid, they confiscated 38 videotapes, photo negatives, and other evidence that the home had been the hub of a pedophile ring, operating in and around U.S. military bases.

Aquino and his wife were never indicted in the incident. Aquino claimed that he had been in Washington at the time, enrolled in a year-long reserve officers course at the National Defense University, although he did admit that he made frequent visits back to the Bay Area and to his church/home. The public flap over the Hambright indictment did prompt the U.S. Army to transfer Aquino from the Presidio, where he was the deputy director of reserve training, to the U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center in St. Louis.

On April 19, 1988, the ten-count indictment against Hambright was dropped by U.S. Attorney Joseph Russoniello, on the grounds that, while there was clear evidence of child abuse (six of the children contracted the venereal disease, chlamydia), there was insufficient evidence to link Hambright (or the Aquinos) to the crimes. Parents of several of the victims charged that Russoniello's actions proved that "the Federal system has broken down in not being able to protect the rights of citizens age three to eight."

>From 'psy-ops' to 'mindwars'

Aquino's steady rise up the hierarchy of the Satanic world closely paralleled his career advances inside the U.S. military. According to an official biography circulated by the Temple of Set, "Dr. Aquino is High Priest and chief executive officer of the Temple of Set, the nation's principal Satanic church, in which he holds the degree of Ipissimus VI. He joined the original Church of Satan in 1969, becoming one of its chief officials by 1975 when the Temple of Set was founded. In his secular profession he is a Lieutenant Colonel, Military Intelligence, U.S. Army, and is qualified as a Special-Forces officer, Civil Affairs officer, and Defense Attaché. He is a graduate of the Command and General Staff College, the National Defense University and the Defense Intelligence College, and the State Departments' Foreign Service Institute."

Indeed, a more detailed curriculum vitae that Aquino provided to EIR, dated March 1989, claimed that he had gotten his doctorate at the University of California at Santa Barbara in 1980, with his dissertation on "The Neutron Bomb." He listed 16 separate military schools that he attended during 1968-87, including advanced courses in "Psychological Operations" at the JFK Special Warfare Center at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and "Strategic Intelligence" at the Defense Intelligence College, at Bolling Air Force Base in Washington, D.C.

Aquino was deeply involved in what has been called the "revolution in military affairs" ("RMA"), the introduction of the most kooky "Third Wave," "New Age" ideas into military long-range planning, which introduced such notions as "information warfare" and "cyber-warfare" into the Pentagon's lexicon.

In the early 1980s, at the same time that Heidi and Alvin Toffler were spinning their Tavistock "Third Wave" utopian claptrap to some top Air Force brass, Aquino and another U.S. Army colonel, Paul Vallely, were co-authoring an article for Military Review. Although the article was never published in the journal, the piece was widely circulated among military planners, and was distributed by Aquino's Temple of Set. The article, titled "From PSYOP to Mindwar: The Psychology of Victory," endorsed some of the ideas published in a 1980 Military Review article by Lt. Col. John Alexander, an affiliate of the Stanford Research Institute, a hotbed of Tavistock Institute and Frankfurt School "New Age" social engineering.

Aquino and Vallely called for an explicitly Nietzschean form of warfare, which they dubbed "mindwar." "Like the sword Excalibur," they wrote, "we have but to reach out and seize this tool; and it can transform the world for us if we have but the courage and the integrity to guide civilization with it. If we do not accept Excalibur, then we relinquish our ability to inspire foreign cultures with our morality. If they then devise moralities unsatisfactory to us, we have no choice but to fight them on a more brutish level."

And what is "mindwar?" "The term is harsh and fear-inspiring," Aquino wrote. "And it should be: It is a term of attack and victory-not one of rationalization and coaxing and conciliation. The enemy may be offended by it; that is quite all right as long as he is defeated by it. A definition is offered: Mindwar is the deliberate, aggressive convincing of all participants in a war that we will win that war."

For Aquino, "mindwar" is a permanent state of strategic psychological warfare against the populations of friend and foe nations alike. "In its strategic context, mindwar must reach out to friends, enemies and neutrals alike across the globe ... through the media possessed by the United States which have the capabilities to reach virtually all people on the face of the Earth. These media are, of course, the electronic media-television and radio. State of the art developments in satellite communication, video recording techniques, and laser and optical transmission of broadcasts make possible a penetration of the minds of the world such as would have been inconceivable just a few years ago." Above all else, Aquino argues, mindwar must target the population of the United States, "by denying enemy propaganda access to our people, and by explaining and emphasizing to our people the rationale for our national interest. ... Rather it states

a whole truth that, if it does not now exist, will be forced into existence by the will of the United States."

F.A.Q. Military Issues

I am in the military and want to have my Satanism recognized. Is that possible?

In the United States, there used to be an armed services Chaplains' manual that had been updated up until the second Bush administration, after which it seems to have disappeared. Members of the Church of Satan in the US armed forces could display their membership cards and request acknowledgement of their affiliation, since the Church of Satan was included in this official publication. Non-members had no such recourse.

The situation is less clear in the armed forces of other nations and continues to develop.

However, since Satanists are pragmatic it is important to consider that in any military situation you might have superior officers who are Christian and thus might hold unreasonable prejudices against anyone identifying himself as a Satanist. If a career is planned in the military, announcing one's Satanism might not be a wise course to take. Many of our members serving in the armed forces often choose to identify themselves as atheists, or not select any religious affiliation.

The choice is yours, but do consider the consequences quite carefully before taking a step that cannot be reversed.

I am a veteran and a Satanist and plan to be buried in a national military cemetery. Is it possible to have a pentagram or a Sigil or Baphomet or some other recognition on my grave marker?

This situation is currently evolving and so we expect for developments to occur.

Humanity is Satanically Possessed

March 1, 2016

demon-possession-294x375-235x300.jpg

A Satanic cult has colonized the earth.

**Modern society is a cult based on Cabalist Judaism.
Below I list some characteristics of this
cult so we may avoid modern "cult--ure."**

I update and repost this key article in the hope it may reach new readers.

"Increasingly, Western society is an open air mental asylum run by psychopaths."

Revised from Feb 28, 2012

by Henry Makow Ph.D.

**If you wish to escape the ravages of modern life, understand mankind is
satanically possessed.**

We have been inducted into the lowest ranks of a satanic cult based on Jewish Cabalism, the Illuminati (i.e Freemasonry.)

Essentially Cabalism is about turning the natural and moral order upside down (i.e. "revolution") so that evil is good, lies are truth, sick is healthy and unnatural is natural. The goal is replace God (the Creator's Design) with Lucifer who represents the interests and perversions of Cabalists. As you can imagine, this is insane.

Increasingly Western society is an open air mental asylum run by psychopaths. If you take your cues from society, (education, the mass media) you will become

dysfunctional or insane. This is how a satanic cult controls and exploits its members -- by making them sick (while convincing them they are healthy.)

For example, what is healthy and natural (e.g. marriage, family, heterosexuality) is presented as unhealthy while what is sick (e.g. homosexuality) is taught to school children as natural and healthy. Sexual promiscuity is presented as "liberation." Hollywood has warped our perception of sex and love from the beginning.

I am not speaking from a Christian or Biblical perspective. I am from a secular background. The difference is that I recognize, in secular terms, that God is the magnificent moral and natural order governing the universe. Fulfillment lies in embracing the Divine not flouting it.

The Illuminist denial of God is a rebellion that ultimately cannot be won.

silverman1.jpg(left, comedienne Sarah Silverman on the pot. Defining people as bodies without souls.)

SATANIC POSSESSION

Our satanic possession is the product of a highly organized long-term conspiracy to establish a "New World Order". "Revolution" is really about turning reality on its head.

Today, the cancer has spread to all social institutions, public and private, including schools, charities and the church. As a result, humanity has fallen into a coma, hardly able to recognize the sickness, let alone resist.

As I have said, the mainspring of this diabolical conspiracy is the Cabalist (Illuminati) dynastic families who own the world's central banks. Their control of most large corporations, especially media, and consequently politicians ensures that their cancer is all pervasive.

Here are just some logos with Illuminati motifs. Politicians and celebrities make the sign of Baphomet and the Masonic handshake.

The instrument of this secret control is Freemasonry, a Cabalist secret Society. (The Illuminati is a secret society within Freemasonry.) Essentially you will rise in Freemasonry and society according to your willingness to serve Lucifer, and betray your community to the new Luciferian dispensation.

Blister.gif**DEMOCRACY**

Democracy is a charade. Sure, we can decide when to replace the sewers but the big issues have been taken out of our hands. All the politicians are Freemasons:

Trump, Sanders, Clinton etc.

They divide into a House League, with certain Masons taking the Right, and other Masons taking the Left. The people are polarized, distracted and deceived. No one sees the puppet master. Nothing fundamental ever changes.

Left Vs. Right : Two apparently opposing forces advancing *the same goal*, a thinly veiled world police state ruled by satanist billionaires.

The same applies to the international stage: Islamists Vs. Zionists: Both Masons.

Nothing illustrates our plight better than 9-11. Essentially the Illuminati bankers through their Masonic proxies murdered over 3000 Americans in broad daylight and got away with it.

This mass trauma brainwashing was designed to justify foreign wars and a domestic police state. It could not have succeeded without the collaboration of the mass media and virtually the whole political elite, who are an occupying power, a colonial administration.

20130717-074942-g.jpg(*Left, During his tenure as Ontario Deputy Minister of Education, Benjamin Levin designed the new sex ed program. He was charged with making and distributing child porn. HIS PROGRAM HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED.*)

THE CULT WE CALL SOCIETY

The following examples are evidence of Cabalist satanic possession:

1. The exaggerated place of romance and sex in our culture is unnatural and unhealthy. Essentially, romantic love is a surrogate religion. The loved one has replaced God as the object of our love. Almost all music is devoted to extolling her imaginary qualities, adoration mostly motivated by sexual attraction. "Relationships" are hyped as *essential* to personal development which they are not. Society is besotted by young fertile females, who are idealized and fetishized. The vagina is the Holy Grail. Orgasm is a Holy Sacrament. The result is a mass psychosis, co-dependence and male impotence.

2. The divorce of sex from love, marriage and procreation. Anonymous sex degrades all relationships to the level of sex appeal. This is characteristic of the homosexual disorder. The cocaine for sex addicts, pornography, is widely

available. 70-80% of teenage boys watch online porn regularly. Girls must behave like porn stars to be loved. The sexualization of children takes place and eventually, acceptance of pedophilia. This is gradually killing heterosexual relations. Occult possession takes the form of obsession with sex.

Sexual intercourse is a means to an end not an end in itself. It is intended to bond and build marriage and families. Anything else is perversion.

3. Feminism and the war on marriage and family. Heterosexuality is based on the exchange of female worldly power for male worldly power expressed as love. Thus female empowerment neuters both sexes. Feminism's hidden agenda is for women to have careers instead of marriage and children. Only Satanists would pit men against women, and undermine the love of husband and wife, and mother and child.

s-USMC-KISS-large300.jpg(*left, The liberal media does a happy dance every time two marines kiss.*)

4. Gender bending - the relentless media promotion of masculinity for females & femininity for males is Occult. "Gay rights" is a disguise for

a vicious attack on heterosexual identity and values, based on marriage and family. The aim is to replace heterosexual norms with homosexual norms. This has already happened. Look at what has happened to "dating." Courtship has been partly replaced by "hooking up." Charities openly discriminate against boys and promote female empowerment in order to destabilize traditional culture.

5. Incessant wars have no purpose other than to increase the wealth and power of the Illuminati and undermine nation states. All wars are contrived by the Illuminati to kill off natural leaders and demoralize, degrade and destroy humanity. Ironically, they are used as an excuse for Illuminati "world government."

6. Naturalism. Erasing the line between spirit and matter by pretending man's Divine spirit doesn't exist. Characterizing people strictly in terms of physical lusts and needs with a reductive focus on defining ourselves in terms of carnal desire

and bodily functions.

7. **The dumbing down** of the public through sports, entertainment and a defective education system. The espousal of collectivist over individualistic values. Modern art, including painting, film and music, border on fraud.

8. The pervasive idea that Truth is relative and cannot be known. God is Truth. Knowing and obeying God is the essence of religion.

The attempt to marginalize scientists who affirm an universal intelligence at work in nature. The general effort to make scientific results conform to "political correctness" i.e. Satanic coercion.

9. The mainstreaming of gambling (i.e. stock speculation) under the guise of "investing." Now when they are not watching porn, millions are fixated on stock fluctuations. Lust, whether sex or greed, is the tool of satanic possession. (See my "Stock Market Porn" scroll down)

10. Multiculturalism, migration and diversity are underhanded attacks on the European heterosexual Christian heritage of the West. (Hai!) And on BLACKS/Browns TOO!!!

My whole website is devoted to this topic. The point is -- mankind is satanically possessed.

policehq.jpeg(left, hiding in plain view. A Masonic sculpture in front of Toronto Police HQ, on College Ave. shows a woman cop working on a pyramid.)

CONCLUSION

The masses are in denial. Corruption, sexual abuse (e.g. Gerry Sandusky), satanic ritual abuse abound but no one mentions Freemasonry. The legal system and police are compromised.

The ruling class is complicit in the subversion of civilization. The masses have Stockholm syndrome. They hope that the psychopaths won't harm them if they keep their heads down and behave.

Fully invested in their enslavement, people are too venal, craven or dumb to face reality. They confirm Aldous Huxley's prophesy that the slaves "will love their slavery."

Soon the Illuminati will degrade us until humanity's Promise is lost, and the Illuminati's depraved vision of man is vindicated. Then our culling under some pretext or other will seem like Divine Retribution. That's how Satan works.

Our best hope is the Internet. It's harder to institute a police state in an age of instant communication. As long as the Internet is free, we will remain free.

In the meantime, let us remember we live in an open air mental asylum. "Fitting in" means being/joining the insane.

AGREED.

Demonic Possession of World Leaders

By Lee Warren (c) 2002 PLIM REPORT, Vol. 11 #1

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Introduction

People all over the world, especially in the 20th century, are perplexed about world leaders, such as Stalin in Communist Russia, and Adolph Hitler in Nazi Germany, committing the most heinous crimes against humanity. Ironically, they usually committed their atrocious acts against their own fellow citizens.

Just some psychopathic human action alone cannot perpetrate this magnitude of evil. Something far more intelligent, sinister, and cunning than man, and which has hatred for both mankind and Elohim is involved here. This shows that some evil force exists that is able to supplant compassion, which is instinctive within the human personality with malice, malevolence, and wickedness.

Modern psychology, which does not recognize the existence of demonic spirits, has its theories about human behavior, but it cannot explain this carnage and evil in the 20th century. No other animal species, especially mammals, commit such wanton carnage toward each other.

When have the most inhumane acts occurred in time?

To examine the epitome of evil that has plagued mankind from its inception, one has to look at the 20th century, the bloodiest century in the history of mankind. The 20th century has contained the two bloodiest and most horrific events; World War I (8.5 millions deaths) and II (61 millions deaths), where a total of 70 million humans died.

This does not include the two worst holocausts that the evil dictators Russia's Joseph Stalin (1879-1953) and China's Mao Tse Tung (1893-1976) committed. Both of these two dictators' revolts would have failed if the U.S. government had not financially backed them. Russian Joseph Stalin (1879-1953) purged 60 millions people who resisted him and Chinese Mao Tse Tung (1893-1976) killed about 60 million. These two communist dictators together killed 120 million of their own citizens. This is more than the number of people who died in World War I & II combined. Counting the deaths of 120 million by these two evil dictators plus 70 million more deaths for both WW I, and II, we have a staggering total of 190 million that died during the 20th century, not counting deaths resulting from the other wars of this century.

A burning question in most people's subconscious mind is WHY? As the world enters the 21st century, there appears no prospect or hope that the situation is getting better for this evil originated in the realm of eternity.

What is the intent of this article?

The intent of this article is to answer the question of why so many people were murdered or killed in battle during the 20th century. This article will show that in reality fallen angels, which were once a

part of the angelic creation, caused or influenced many atrocities that humans committed. It must not be forgotten that we humans are spirit creatures in physical bodies. In fact, the Messiah said that in the Resurrection of the Dead (i.e., dead human souls) the human soul is the same as an angel once it takes off the fleshly body.

The point being made here is that Lucifer can influence the human spirit and his fallen angels in the same fashion that he influenced them in heaven (Rev. 12:1-7).

The great master, Yahshua the Messiah, had many encounters with demons. He pointed out these spirits' influence to the leaders of Israel, when He told them that they were of their father the Devil because of their manifestations. He goes on to say that the Devil was a murderer, liar, and abode not in the truth (Jn. 8:44).

The point that this article is trying to make to the reader is that there are crimes that are committed that are beyond a human's ability to perpetrate without some help. This diabolical assistance or influence is the role of the preternatural spirits that are beyond the physical.

There are personal testimonies of those possessed, such as Adolph Hitler and Stalin, and from their friends and relatives who stated that spirits were influencing them.

Due to the space available, we will not be able to discuss in detail the dogma of these dictators, which enabled them to do their evil deeds to humanity. The dogma of Nazism and Communism had their origin in the secret societies of Freemasonry, the Illuminati and their occult philosophy. Future articles in the **PLIM REPORT** will discuss these matters in detail.

Was Nazism born of secret societies and the occult?

Most people are not aware of the fact that the Nazi Party (National Socialist Worker Germany Party) was the offspring of the Germany secret societies (OTO - Order of Oriental Templars, The Thule Society, and the Vril Society). All of these secret societies dealt with the occult and black magic. The members of these groups used channeling and séances to get so-called secret wisdom from the spirit world. Due to limited space, future articles of the **PLIM REPORT** magazine will deal more with the philosophy of Nazism, black magic, and the secret societies.

Dr. Walter Johannes Stein, an adviser to Winston Churchill during the WW II, knew this and understood Hitler's psyche for he had met him when they both were in their twenties. Dr. Stein also pointed out that the basis of Nazism was black magic or secret occult powers and it was not just a political dogma, as many are led to believe.

Trevor Ravenscroft's book ***Spear of Destiny*** said that Dr. Stein originally planned to write a book on this matter against the advice of Winston Churchill. Dr. Stein felt the Nuremberg Trials conspired to hide the fact from the public that black magic practices or Satanism was at the heart of Nazi policy. The Nuremberg trials called the behavior that defined Nazism as "*mass mental aberration*." Thus few people realized the role that secret societies and the black occult played in the start of both World War I and II.

These were some of the most important factors that you will not find listed in your censored history books. The irony is that the Apostle John's vision in Revelation prophesized that the world would be deceived by the spells and sorcery of Mystery Babylon (Rev. 18:23) and here we have an example of the powers-that-be refusing to tell the people the real secret of Nazism.

Academic scholars scoff at the notion that Nazism is in reality black magic. Thus, they are unable to understand the mindset of Nazism except to say that they were psychopaths.

Was Hitler under demonic influence?

The answer is yes. Although, modern science and psychology do not believe that such entities exist, there is small group within their ranks that are beginning to say there exist malevolent forces that can supplant the human personality. There seems to be no other rational explanations for such behavior.

One of the manifestations of evil in the earth-plane is demonic possession of the human consciousness. This is where a malevolent spirit entity supplants the will of the soul and performs its will in the human consciousness. Whatever one's political or religious belief, one has to understand that there are very powerful and sinister spiritual forces influencing human behavior and human events.

Hitler's aide Hermann Rauschning in his book *Hitler Speaks* describes the trance that Hitler entered when he spoke during various political rallies. Hermann describes Hitler as a medium for spirits and said that he was possessed by them. He writes: *"One cannot help thinking of him as medium. For most of the time, mediums are ordinary, insignificant people. Suddenly, they are endowed with what seems to be supernatural powers, which sets them apart from the rest of humanity. The medium is possessed. Once the crisis is passed, they fall back again into mediocrity. It was in this way, beyond any doubt, that Hitler was possessed by forces outside of himself - almost demonical forces of which the individual man Hitler was only a temporary vehicle. The mixture of the banal and the supernatural created that insupportable duality of which power was conscious in his presence ... It was like looking at a bizarre face whose expression seemed to reflect an unbalanced state of mind coupled with a disquieting impression of hidden powers."*

Hermann Rauschning also stated that Hitler told him that he suffered many terrible nightmares and that he would wake up screaming in terror speaking about spirits. Hitler also told him that he saw a "new man" in his dreams. *"He is intrepid and cruel. I was afraid of him."* This "new man" in unrighteousness was the devil's counterfeit copy of the Messiah, for the Apostle Paul said *"Therefore if any man be in Messiah (Christ), he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new (2 Cor 5:17)"*

Trevor Ravenscroft's book *Spear of Destiny* says the following about the dark forces of Hitler *"Rauschning himself knew only too well that Hitler had abandoned himself to forces, which were carrying him away-forces of dark and destructive violence!"*

Was Stalin controlled by demons?

Stalin (1879 -1953) ruled Soviet Russia from 1924 - 1953, after Lenin died and killed 60 million during the Communist purge, a most horrific event. A mere human cannot cause such carnage. Most people will agree that there were demonic forces controlling him. Only preternatural spirits could influence this evil and show such disdain and callousness for the human race. One Catholic couple has been well acquainted with preternatural spirits. Ed and Lorraine Warren are exorcists who cast out spirits from haunted houses as they did in the Amityville Horror story. Ed Warren defined a preternatural spirit, in the book *Demonologist*, by Gerald Brittle as: *"...the inhuman spirit ...possessed of a negative, diabolical intelligence fixed in a rage against both man and God (p. 9)."*

Many associates and relatives of Stalin confirm this same mindset in their writings about him. Here are some quotes from the book *Marx and Satan* by Richard Wurmbrand:

bullet Stalin's daughter Svetlana Alliluyeva said that a terrible demon had possession of Stalin. She wrote: "*Beria (the Soviet minister of interior) seemed to have had a diabolic link with all our family ... Beria was a frightening, wicked demon ... A terrible demon had taken possession of my father's soul.*

bullet The Secretary of the Communist International allied himself with Stalin in the struggle with Trotsky and others in the 1920's after Lenin died wrote the following about Stalin "*He is not a man, but a devil.*"

bullet Stalin Kaganovitch brother-in-the-law wrote the following in his diary. "*I started to understand how Stalin managed to make himself a god. He did not have a single human characteristic ... Even when he exhibited some emotions, they did not seem to belong to him ...*"

bullet Stalin wanted to be worshiped as God demonstrating what spirit was indeed leading and guiding him (Isa. 14:14).

bullet To understand the mindset of Stalin requires a brief look at the belief system of the founder Karl Marx (1818-1883). Solomon wrote: "*For as he thinketh in his heart, so is he. (Pro. 23:7).*"

What is astounding is that when one examines the other writings of Marx, the so-called founder of communism, one finds that Marx was a Satanist before he embraced communism. The Romanian expert on Stalin, Rev. Richard Wurmbrand, states that Marx was a Satanist and that he belonged to a Satanist cult.

Here are some quotes about Marx from Rev. Richard's book, *Marx & Satan*:

bullet "*He had no vision of serving mankind, the proletarian, or socialism. He merely wished to bring the world to ruins, to build himself a throne whose bulwark will be human fear.*"

bullet "*The idea of God is the key-note of a perverted civilization. It must be destroyed.*"

bullet Quote from a little known play of Marx entitled Oulanem: "*If there is Something which devours, I'll leap within it, though I bring the world to ruins-The world which bulks between me and the abyss I will smash to pieces with my enduring curses. I'll throw my arms around its harsh reality, embracing me, the world will dumbly pass away, And then sink down to utter nothingness, Perished, with no existence-that would be really living.*"

bullet Mikhail Bakunin, a friend of Marx, a Russian anarchist shows the connection between Socialist and Satanism by stating the following: "*The Evil One is the Satanic revolt against divine authority, revolt in which we see the fecund germ of all human emancipations, the revolution. Satan [is] the eternal rebel, the first thinker and the emancipator of worlds. He makes man ashamed of his bestial ignorance and obedience; He emancipates him, stamps upon his brow the seal liberty and humanity, urging him to disobey and eat the fruit of knowledge.*"

bullet Another one of Marx's friends is a French Socialist, Pierre Proudhon wrote in his book

Philosophy of Misery "*Come Satan, slandered by the small and by kings. God is stupidity and cowardice; God is hypocrisy and falsehood; God is tyranny and poverty; God is Evil. ... I swear, God, with my hand starched out towards the heavens, that you are nothing more than the executioner of my reason, the scepter of my conscience... God is essentially anticivilized, antiliberal, and antihuman.*"

King David wrote about those who deny the existence of Yahweh Elohim, saying that they were of a corrupt lot. "*The fool hath said in his heart, There is no Elohim (God). Corrupt are they, and have done abominable iniquity: there is none that doeth good (Ps 53:1).*" Thus, there is no question that the manifestations of communism are of a wicked and debased nature.

* I MAY NOT AGREE WITH 'EVERYTHING' HE BELIEVES, BUT I
PULL FROM ANY INFO THAT MATCHES UP WITH WHAT I DO BELIEVE.

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Zionists Made Deal with the Devil

November 4, 2002

Protocols scene on Egyptian TV

by Henry Makow Ph.D.

Under the 1935 Nuremberg Laws, only two flags were permitted in Nazi Germany. One was the swastika. The other was the blue and white banner of Zionism.

According to Lenni Brenner's online book *Zionism in the Age of Dictators (Ch. 7)*, the Zionist party was the only other political party in Nazi Germany that enjoyed a measure of freedom, and could publish a newspaper. The reason: Zionists and Nazis had a common interest, making German Jews go to Palestine.

History is not always what you'd expect.

There are more shocking examples in Brenner's book (Chapters 24 & 25).

For instance, in November 1942, Rabbi Michael Dov-Ber Weismandel, a Jewish activist in Slovakia approached Adolph Eichmann's representative, Dieter Wisliceny: "How much money would be needed for all the European Jews to be saved?" Wisliceny went to Berlin and returned with an answer. For a mere \$2 million they could have all the Jews in Western Europe and the Balkans. Weismandel sent a courier to the World Zionist Organization in Switzerland. His request was refused. The official, Nathan Schwabl sent enough money to save only Weismandel and his cadre. He wrote:

"About the cries coming from your country, we should know that all the Allied nations are spilling much of their blood, and if we do not sacrifice any blood, by what right shall we merit coming before the bargaining table when they divide nations and lands at the war's end?for only with blood shall we get the land." (p.237)

Brenner writes that Zionism had come full turn. "Instead of Zionism being the hope of the Jews, their blood was to be the political salvation of Zionism" (p.238).

In Chapter 25, Brenner relates how Zionist leader Rezso Kasztner made a deal with Adolph Eichmann to save a few thousand hand -picked Zionists and wealthy Jews in return for deceiving and leading more than 750,000 Hungarian Jews to

their doom. In 1954, when Kasztner was accused of collaborating, the Israeli government sprang to his defence.

Brenner documents how the Zionist and World Jewish leadership prevaricated and obstructed all efforts to save the Jews of Europe who apparently were worth more to them dead than alive.

I am Jewish and my family suffered from Nazi persecution. When I first heard this information, I immediately rejected it. It boggles the mind. However, as I learned more about the Illuminati's ancient plan for world domination, with its satanic overtones and Masonic plan for rebuilding Solomon's Temple, I became more receptive.

I came to the conclusion that Jews must be sceptical of Zionist leaders who have used the holocaust to gain undeserved moral authority, and to bludgeon Jews (and others) into hysterical unthinking conformity.

It is possible that Israel was set up for purposes that have nothing to do with the Jewish people, and that Israelis and Jews in general are being duped.

This is by way of introduction to a current controversy, which cuts to the heart of Jewish-Arab mistrust. It is over a lavishly produced 14-part television series based on the *"Protocols of the Elders of Zion."* It will be aired nightly during the peak viewing period of the Muslim Ramadan by the state-run Egyptian station, and a private satellite channel.

For Jews, the series entitled *"A Rider Without a Horse"* is proof of the Arabs' inveterate anti-Semitism. For Jews, the "Protocols" is an anti-Semitic booklet written in 1905 by Czar Nicholas II's secret police which describes an imaginary Jewish plot to take over the world.

For Arabs, the Protocols are confirmation of a Jewish desire to spread materialist values, destroy Islam and colonize the Middle East.

According to Hebrew University professor Meir Litvak, "Many Arab and Muslim writers see globalization as a threat to Arab culture and identity and fear that it will increase Western control of their economies and political systems."

Associating globalization with "Jewish intrigues" makes it easier for the Arabs to explain why they lag behind in economics, technology and science, says Litvak. Haaretz, Oct. 29, 2002

Calls from the US government to cancel the program on the grounds that it stokes hatred and bigotry were rebuffed by Cairo. So too were appeals to Arab leaders to

condemn the anti-Semitism rife in the Egyptian media. A protest demonstration by Jewish organizations took place outside the Egyptian embassy in Washington Monday, November 4.

An Arab League spokesman rejected Israeli charges that the series is a violation of Cairo's commitment under the peace accord to shun anti-Israel incitement. Egyptian Information Minister Safwat el-Sherif declared that he could not see what the fuss was about. He denied that "Rider" had any anti-Semitic content at all. "Our media policy," he says, "is to respect all monotheistic religions."

I don't know about the miniseries but I invite you to read "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" online and decide about its authenticity and anti Semitism.

In my opinion, the Protocols are a master plan for what already has largely taken place.

Nesta Webster (World Revolution, pp.288-298) has shown that the Protocols are typical of many other Illuminati writings. It's true that the "Protocols" identify the source as largely Jewish. This may be a false scent, an attempt to scapegoat the whole Jewish people in order to protect a few bankers, their lackeys and allies. Historically the Illuminati is an occult secret society with strong aristocratic British, Aryan German, as well as Jewish financial and revolutionary elements.

If Jews became familiar with the history of the New World Order, we would recognize that Muslims are correct that "globalization" is a mask for a bizarre plot to enshrine the rule of the superrich under the aegis of Lucifer.

Islam is one of the last bastions of genuine God worship, the last major obstacle to pagan World Religion. The attack on Iraq is another step in the plan to destroy Islam, monopolize world resources and enslave humanity.

The cry of "anti Semitism" is being used to divert the world from this diabolical plot. By accepting the role of some apostate Jews, and their dupes, God-fearing Jews could unite with Muslims (and Christians) to bring the "blood sacrifice" to an end.

Understanding the Synagogue of Satan, Zionism, Talmudism, Babylonian Cabbalism

Fri, 01/18/2008 - 22:38 — Arthur Cristian

The Zionists are creating a matrix of fairy tales and false history and many are fooled by it. To clear this illusion, let's listen from the horse's mouth:

Understanding the Synagogue of Satan, Zionism, Talmudism, Babylonian Cabbalism

Also check <http://www.jewsegainstzionism.com>

Transcript of the 1976 interview after this into:

Note that after giving this interview, Harold Wallace Rosenthal was killed, obviously because he revealed too much. He was killed during a hijacking staged by Mossad behind the scenes in which he was the only one targeted by the hijackers. As we showed before, Abu Nidhal and company are on the Mossad payroll and do the Mossad's bidding whether it is to get rid of persons who reveal too much or to stage hijackings at specific times to give propaganda value to the Zionists.

Please remember that the leaders of Zionism are neither True-Torah Jews, or Israelites or Judeans or practicing converted Jews, i.e. they are Babylonian Satanists Luciferians apostate imposters as explained in the Harold Wallace Rosenthal interview below. Zionism is not Biblical, rather, it is Cabalism from Babylon, just like the modern day fiat money usury based banking system and other immoral values being imposed on monotheists by these new-Sion (Sun) worshippers.

"Jew" is not a Hebrew or Aramaic word. Jew is not in the 1611 KJV Bible. In later years, Jew was used to refer to European Babylonian Talmudic converts. Jews are not descendants of Y'srael or Y'acoob, they are the descendants of Yapheth and not of Sem. The ancient Hebrews were not called Jews, it is a fraudulent translation. The ancient Israelites were not Jews and neither are their descendants.

There was only one "tribe" of Israel that had any affinity to or for the term, Jew, and that was Judah...but by Jesus-Yeshua-Issa's time, most of these Israelites had become so co-mingled with Esau, who is Edom, that most of those former Judeans could not be considered as Israelites...Only the remnant of Benjamin in this 2nd Judah, those residing in Galilee met that definition.. I say 2nd Judah, because most of the original Judah had been taken into the Assyrian captivity along with the ten other tribes. (See II Kings 18:13 for proof--other proof can be found in secular documents, still available).

In the 7th Century, when the Edomite/Yaphite Jews fled northward to Southern Russia or Khazaria where they were welcomed by the Khazars who were also a mixed-breed race. They were of dusky Turkish/Tartar stock which included Mongol strains which came from the later Mongol invasion of their land. The newly arrived Jewish refugees from Constantinople brought with them the verbal "Traditions of the Elders" written in the Babylonian Talmud. King Bulan, the Khazarian ruler, chose this late arriving religion. He and 4,000 of his nobles became converts. The entire country followed suit in time. The language of the Khazars was adapted to the Hebrew alphabet (in much the same way that German is written with the Latin alphabet). The result was called Yiddish. There is no other connection between Hebrew and Yiddish other than the latter containing a number of Hebrew words. (Note: The Prophet Abraham spoke Aramaic just like Yeshua-Jesus, and not Hebrew). The Ashkenazic Khazars occupied central Russia from around 250 BC until driven out as converted Jews in 1240 by the Russians. Those Ashkenazic's who had converted in 740 AD to Babylonian Talmudic Judaism were certainly Turkic in origin, as Ashkenaz was the grandson of Noah's son, Japheth, the progenitor of the Turkic-Mongol races.

The Jewish cult practices a religion called Judaism or Nimrodean Babylonian Talmudism, the very teachings of the Elders which Jesus-Yeshua-Issa and before him the prophet Abraham preached against. Judaism is not of the scriptures. It is a cult created by people known as Jews. In scriptures, you will not find the word Judaism. Proof that Jewish DNA is the Most Miscegenated at <http://www.khazaria.com/genetics/abstracts.html> .

<http://www.erichufschmid.net/TFC/Koestler13thTribe.htm>

Don't be a sucker! You are not "anti-Semitic" for opposing Zionism. But who or what is a "Jew"?

Do "Ashkenazi" Jews have a right to takeover Palestine? Not at all since people all already living there. And in any case, according to many historians, such as the Jewish historian Arthur Koestler, who wrote The Thirteenth Tribe, the word "Jew" refers to both a religion and a race. Using one word for two different concepts is as stupid as referring to a religion as "Chinese". In such a case, some people would describe themselves as Chinese when they were referring to their race, and other people would describe themselves as Chinese when they were referring to their religion. Idiotic arguments would occur because some Chinese would insist that you cannot be Chinese unless your parents were Chinese. Other people would argue that we can all become Chinese, even Sammy Davis Jr. Incidentally, as Sammy Davis Jr. had become Jewish. A group of people referring to themselves as "Jews" are insisting that Palestine belongs to them because their ancestors lived there 2000 years ago. They created the hoax of Zionism movement to help restore their homeland. However, numerous historians have looked into this issue and discovered that most of these Zionists are not descendants of the original Israelites. Rather, most Zionists are "Ashkenazi Jews"; a race of people from Asia. The real, original Israelites were physically and genetically similar to the Arabs, specifically, dark skin, dark eyes, and dark hair. The Hebrew, Aramaic and Arabic languages have a lot of similarities, also. The real homeland for the European Ashkenazi Jews is near the Caspian and Black Seas, not Palestine. Their ancestors picked up the Jewish religion many centuries ago. Due to the widespread ignorance of people in that era, after a few generations they assumed that they were the descendants of the Edomite/Yaphite Jews that lived in Palestine. During the past two centuries, the Rothschild Banking dynasties funded the hoax of Zionism.

THE KHAZARS or Ashkenazis are European Russians Jews (counterfeit Israelites) and make up 90% of people who call themselves Jews, i.e. mostly European tribes from Russia, Poland and Eastern Europe and some from Germany. Khazars have always been known for their cruelty. Here is an explanation:

"By Way Of Deception Thou Shalt Do War." Mossad Motto in Knesset

The people who are mistakenly referred to as "Jews" today include:

1. Israelites: these are the descendants of Jacob-Israel, who was the son of Isaac son of Abraham descendent of Sem son of Noah. Jacobites or Israelites are all mixed blood now through centuries of intermarriage.
2. One of the 12 tribes of Israel is the tribe of Judah. Judeans are Israelites but a split occurred when Edomites (Sephardic Jews) were merged into them.

The actual non-Israelite Jews are:

3. Sephardics (Edomites or reds): these are the descendants of Edom son of Isaac. Sephardics Jews are estimated to be 5% of the total number of people who call themselves Jews. These are not Israelites but are Semites.
4. Khazarian or Ashkenazi Jews: these are the descendants of a Southern Russian/Northern Turkic idol/phallic worshipping tribe who migrated to Russia in the 8th Century A.C. and whose nobility converted to Talmudic Babylonian Judaism (not True Torah Judaism) in the 8th Century A.C. and now inhabit mostly Europe. (about 95% of all Jews). There are not Israelites and are not Semites either.

Jesus-Yeshua-Isa had quite a verbal scathing for the Pharisees (the priest-bankers-usurers who

worked from the Temple in Jerusalem) who mislead ordinary Judeans in Matthew 23. He exposed them for the sort of people they were: "Hypocrites," "sons of hell," "blind guides," "fools," "full of robbery and self-indulgence," "whitewashed tombs...full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness," "full of hypocrisy and lawlessness," "partners with them in shedding the blood of the prophets", "serpents and brood of vipers", "den of thieves", "Synagogue of Satan", Rev. 2:9 "I know the blasphemy of them which say they are Jews, and are not, but are the Synagogue of Satan", "Ye are of your father, the devil ... He was a murderer from the beginning ... he is a liar and the father of it."

Pharisees: At the ancient temple in Jerusalem during Jesus-Yeshua's time two thousand years ago, the Pharisees money-changers used the Jewish and Sun-god temples to collect interest. Jesus was so upset by the sight of the money changers in the temple (the priest-bankers-usurers who worked from the Temple in Jerusalem) who mislead ordinary Jews, he waded in and started to tip over the tables and drive them out with a whip, this being the one and only time we ever hear of him using force during his entire ministry. So what caused the ultimate pacifist to become so aggressive? For a long time the Jews had been called upon to pay their temple tax with a special coin called the half shekel. It was a measured half ounce of pure silver with no image of a pagan emperor on it. It was to them the only coin acceptable to God (actually to the Pharisees). But because there was only a limited number of these coins in circulation, the money changers were in a buyers

market and like with anything else in short supply, they were able to raise the price to what the market would bear. They made huge profits with their monopoly on these coins and turned this time of devotion into a mockery for profit. Jesus saw this as stealing from the people and proclaimed the whole setup to be "A den of thieves". Jesus' exposing of the money changers made him a target for them and their leader Caiaphas.

Pharisee: "One of the members of a school or party among the ancient Jews noted for the strict formal observance of the rites and validity of traditions of the elders. Pharisee interpretation provided the standard of observation and belief for the great majority of the Jews from the 1st century A.C. Pharisaic, hypocritical, self righteous and censorious of others" -- Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language, 2nd edition, 1950. PHARISEES ARE A SECRET ORDER WHO PRETEND TO BE JEWS! Jesus-Yeshua-Isa had quite a verbal scathing for the Pharisees (the usurers who worked from the Temple in Jerusalem) in Matthew 23. Jesus-Yeshua-Isa referred to the Pharisees as 'hypocrites,' a 'den of vipers,' and 'children of an adulterous generation.' You get the picture. Pharisaic law is reflected in the Babylonian Babylonian Talmud, particularly in the book of Mishna—the original book of the Babylonian Talmud. Jesus called their teachings "the ways of men. Looking at "God - the Ultimate Paradox", David Ash tells us (p.69:) that in ancient times, Jews "had a governing body ... known as the 'Council of Elders" dominated by the Pharisees. In the 19th century this council "described itself as the learned Elders of Zion". We learn that there is a group within the Elders which infiltrates and creates secret societies - such as the Freemasons - known as 'The Brotherhood of the Snake ... In modern times this brotherhood has adopted the title of Illuminati" (p.74) and created Zionism. A lot more on this later.

In "The Pharisees--The Sociological Background of Their Faith," Rabbi Louis Finkelstein describes these self-styled "Jews" and their origins: "Phariseeism became Babylonian Talmudism, Babylonian Talmudism became Medieval Rabbinism, and Medieval Rabbinism became Modern Rabbinism. But throughout these changes in name...the spirit of the ancient Pharisee survives unaltered." "...rabbinic Judaism, the first-born child of Phariseeism, remains a unit until this day." (p.XXI of Forward to 1st Edition, "The Pharisees," Vol. 1, Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1938 & Vol. 2, p. 622. Jesus had quite a verbal scathing for the Pharisees in Matthew 23. He exposed them for the sort of people they were: "Hypocrites," "sons of hell," "blind guides," "fools," "full of robbery and self-indulgence," "whitewashed tombs...full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness," "full of hypocrisy and lawlessness," "partners with them in shedding the blood of the prophets," and "serpents and brood of vipers." The noun Pharisee occurs at least 87 times in the New Testament, often said by Jesus. Yet any use of the word has all but been eliminated from the teachings and pulpits of America. WHY? Jesus confronted the Pharisees. No longer an exclusive Jewish term, pharisaic influence is found in every church and Synagogue in America, busily reshaping Christianity in its image. Efforts are made to reshape all religions into the image the mega-banking dynasties find acceptable in order to maintain and expand their wealth.

The Pharisees were a secret order who outwardly appeared to be orthodox Jews but inwardly were of the mysteries of Babylon (Babylon means confusion). That is why Jesus exposed them as hypocrites; that is having two faces. For in those days a hypocrite was an actor who played different roles by putting on different clothes to cover up his true identity. It would have been totally out of character and wrong of Jesus to call them "serpents" and their father "the devil", if behind those religious robes they were not secret members of the Mystery Babylon kingdom of darkness also known as the dark clan. Now, it is one thing to be a sinner and another to be an actual sworn member to a satanic cult that makes members take a blood oath and adopt pagan satanic symbols to wear. These Pharisees sell their soul to the devil for *wages*, employment, business opportunity, political power, financial security, and lastly as a fraternity to cloak these schemes behind the tiled door, which in the secret mysteries is a substitute for the temples at Babylon and Jerusalem. What does the Freemasonry cult say about their ancestors the Pharisees? "The character of their organization is interesting to the Masonic student. They held a secret doctrine, ...they met in sodalities or societies, the members of which called themselves chabirim, fellows or associates; and they styled all who were outside of their mystical association, yum hararetz, or people of the land" (Encyclopedia of Freemasonry, Albert G. Mackey, 1921, pp 560,561).

Idolatry was revived at the Tower of Babel in Babylon (near Baghdad). After the Great Flood of Noah, Nimrod (4000 years ago at the time of Prophet Abraham) emerged as a great leader who established the worship of the sun, moon and stars and who planned to rule the Earth. Nimrod was a giant of a man who organized the people into communities and was highly skilled as a hunter of the fast multiplying wild animals. He built the Tower of Babel as an astrological observatory and there God confounded their language and scattered the people to the different areas of the Earth. The false religions' leaders, the Pharisees, accused Jesus of casting out devils by (Baalzebub) Beelzebub—the PRINCE of the devils: "But when the Pharisees heard it, they said, This fellow (Jesus) doth not cast out devils, but by Beelzebub the prince of the devils" (Matthew 12:24). Satanic worship's 3rd in command was MOON worship. All of Satan's demons are MALE but the moon god masqueraded as a female divinity or moon goddess. In Egypt her name was ISIS. In Phoenicia her name was Astarte and in Rome her name was Venus.

As shown by many historians, Hitler and the Zionists were working together (including the Bush dynasty). Hitler is a Rothschild and supported the creation of the Zionist-Illuminati-Masonic state fraudulently called Israel. The idea was to kill enough Jews to create sympathy and to convince European Jews that the only safe place to live is in a new state called Israel. Please see the article "1933: Judea Declares War on Germany" for further details.

Zionist Jews are pretending to be Israelites for political reason but are actually Illuminati-Luciferian-Masonic-Satanists as Harold Wallace Rosenthal admits in this interview. They are Pharisees. They want to establish a Zionist Luciferian state from the Nile to the Euphrates from where they plan to rule the Earth. The new Israeli Supreme Court is full of Masonic Symbols, just like the B.I.S. Bank of International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, which is the Mother of All Private Central Banks. The hexagram symbol on the Israeli flag is the ancient Star of Moloch, a deity to which people were sacrificed. There is no such thing as a Star of David which the modern Jews have been fooled into believing; however, the True Torah Jews are not fooled by the Zionists Illuminati and you can visit their websites to get the truth.

Zionists like to hide behind the veil of anti-Semitism and pretend to be Jews so that people hesitate to criticize them. Although Harold Wallace Rosenthal is pretending to be a Jew, he is actually a Zionist, so one should substitute the word Zionists wherever Harold Rosenthal says Jews.

Jesus always warned people about the Pharisees. Jesus said (to the Pharisees / Rabbis), "Ye are of your father, the devil ... He was a murderer from the beginning ... he is a liar and the father of it." The central book in apostatic Judaism is the Talmud (written after Jesus), which contains the teachings of the apostate Pharisees (note the resemblance to Pharaohs; Pharaoh ruled by dividing his subjects into casts and degrees like his predecessor Nimrod, the builder of the infamous tower of Babel) -- those people on whom the New Testament spends so many words. The Talmud teaches Rabbis to oppose and discredit the teachings of Jesus because he criticized the Pharisees. As previously stated, Pharisaic law is reflected in the Talmud, particularly in the book of Mishna—the original book of the Talmud. Jesus called their teachings "the ways of men," an abomination, and he condemned them; for doing so, Jesus was "crucified" or so it seemed crossed by the Pharisee King Pailatoos (Pilates). Jesus had quite a verbal scathing for the Pharisees in Matthew 23. He exposed them for the sort of people they were: "Hypocrites," "sons of hell," "blind guides," "fools," "full of robbery and self-indulgence," "whitewashed tombs...full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness," "full of hypocrisy and lawlessness," "partners with them in shedding the blood of the prophets," and "serpents and brood of vipers."

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In "The Pharisees--The Sociological Background of Their Faith," Rabbi Louis Finkelstein describes these self-styled occultists who pretend to be "Jews" and their origins: "Phariseism became Talmudism, Talmudism became Medieval Rabbinism, and Medieval Rabbinism became Modern Rabbinism. But throughout these changes in name...the spirit of the ancient Pharisee survives unaltered." "...rabbinic Judaism, the first-born child of Phariseism, remains a unit until this day." (p.XXI of Forward to 1st Edition, "The Pharisees," Vol. 1, Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1938 & Vol. 2, p. 622.

As I said before, the Illuminati Zionists pretend to be Israelites. Here is more from the horse's mouth:

Article by Dr. Henry Makow and quotes about the "New World Order" fascism after this interview.

http://www.antichristconspiracy.com/HTML%20Pages/Harold_Wallace_Rosenthal.htm

<http://www.illuminati-news.com/index.html>

The Harold Wallace Rosenthal Interview in 1976

Now, "The Hidden Tyranny" by Charles Weisman 1992: extracts from The Harold Wallace Rosenthal Interview in 1976

The Harold Wallace Rosenthal Interview 1976

The Hidden Tyranny

INTRODUCTION

This booklet contains the text of a most revealing and shocking interview of a Jew by the name of Harold Rosenthal, which was conducted in 1976, by a concerned patriot, a Walter White, Jr.. Mr. Rosenthal, an influential Jew learned in the Jewish

ways and involved in the workings of government in Washington, D.C., explained the Jewish involvement and cause of the major problems we face today.

Rosenthal, in exposing certain aspects of the 'inner invisible world of Jewry', revealed the modes and tactics Jews have used in destroying Christian civilization and covertly attaining control over our lives and governments. The result has been a 'hidden tyranny' upon us like the tyranny waged against the Saints by the red beast system of Revelation referred to as 'Mystery Babylon'.

But how could such a small number of Jews enslave so many people and gain such an overwhelming control over their governments, especially without their being aware of it? The answer to this may be found in Christ's parable of the unjust steward, which represents Jewry. They are able to prevail in the world despite their ungodly ways because of their cunning and shrewd ways. As Christ said "For the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light." (Luke 16:8)

In other words, the Jew, with his worldly mind set, is wiser than God's Christian people. When you read the words of Mr. Rosenthal the reality of this statement will come to light. This problem was so prevalent and important for us to overcome that Christ had instructed us to "be wise as serpents". (Matthew 10:16)

America and the world is now covered in political, economic, moral and social problems which need to be acted upon by Christian people. As Edmund Burke stated: "The only thing necessary for evil to triumph is for good men to do nothing." But before we can properly act we need a proper (not just a superficial) understanding of the problem. This booklet will help provide the reader with that understanding.

Charles A. Weisman June, 1992

* MUCH of this info I AGREE WITH BECAUSE I DID THE RESEARCH MYSELF. NOT ALL DO I AGREE WITH, BUT MUCH. PLEASE PRAY, RESEARCH AND COME TO YOUR OWN CONCLUSIONS!

Hitler WAS a Zionist

May 2, 2016 theunhivedmind Leave a comment

Hitler WAS a Zionist

April 30, 2016

Truth is “Hate” Because Zionists Hate Truth

Last week, Ken Livingstone, left, Mayor of London from 2000-2008, was suspended by the Labor Party for saying Hitler had supported Zionism (“before he went mad and ended up killing 6 million Jews” and claimed there was a “well-orchestrated campaign by the Israel lobby to smear anybody who criticizes Israel policy as antisemitic”.)

Zionism, Communism and Cabalist Judaism are synonymous with a mind and soul-crushing tyranny called the New World Order. The treatment of Ken Livingstone and others is proof. In fact, Zionists and Nazis worked hand-in-hand, as The Transfer Agreement by Jewish author Edwin Black documents.

Hitler knew Israel was the future capital of the Jewish world state, yet no one did more than he to advance it.

Hitler was a Godsend for Israel
from Aug. 18, 2009
by Henry Makow Ph.D.

The numbers from Edwin Black’s The Transfer Agreement tell the story. In 1927, about 15,000 of Germany’s 550,000 Jews considered themselves Zionists. That’s less than 2%.

The vast majority of German Jews “vehemently rejected Zionism as an enemy from within.” They were Germans. Eighty thousand had fought in the trenches and 12,000 had died. “Nowhere was the opposition of Jews [to Zionism] so widespread, principled, and fierce as in Germany,” a Zionist historian wrote. (168)

Thanks to Hitler, 60,000 German Jews emigrated to Israel between 1933 and 1941. Thanks to a “Transfer Agreement” between Nazis and Zionists, Jewish property valued at \$100 million was transferred to Israel in the form of German industrial exports used to build Israel’s infrastructure. The Transfer Agreement brought in tools, raw materials, heavy machinery, appliances, farm equipment as well as labor, and capital to finance expansion. Many of Israel’s major industries, like textiles and the national waterworks, were thus founded. (pp. 373,379.)

This at a time when there were only 200,000 Jews in Palestine, including many anti-Zionist religious Jews. The daily wage of a Jewish worker in Palestine was \$1 a day. There were 800,000 Palestinian Arabs.

THANKS TO HITLER

Thanks to Hitler, the kernel of the German Jewish community was lifted up and transferred to Palestine along with their property. “Many of these people were allowed to transfer actual replicas of their homes and factories –indeed rough replicas of their very existences.” (379)

In 1937, when the British proposed dividing Palestine into two states, the Nazis wondered if they hadn’t made a mistake by creating “a Jewish Vatican” dedicated to Germany’s demise. But Hitler overruled all dissenters and insisted the Transfer Agreement be continued and even expanded to other countries. Italy, Rumania, Hungary and several other countries under fascist influence signed similar agreements. (378)

Hitler hated Jews so much he built a country for them. He could have taken all their property and kicked them out but that would have been anti-Semitic.

(More on this symbol of Nazi Zionist cooperation)

What did he get out of it? Well the Zionists actually expanded Nazi trade by reselling German goods throughout the Middle East. Yes, they didn’t just trade with the Nazis, they acted as their agents. The Nazis also got a lot of Jaffa oranges and got rid of a lot of Jews.

The World Jewish Congress had to act pretty offended because they had a world boycott of Germany goods. But this only endeared the doughty Zionists to the Nazis. And gave the Nazis an excuse to boycott and persecute German Jews.

ZIONIST-NAZI COOPERATION

As soon as the Nazis assumed power in 1933, the Zionists gained a protected political status. After the Reichstag fire, the Nazis crushed virtually all political opposition and closed 600 newspapers. But not the Zionists nor their newspaper which was hawked from every street corner, and saw its circulation multiply five times to 38,000. Zionism was “the only separate political philosophy sanctioned by the Third Reich.” (174)

The Zionist uniform was the only non-Nazi uniform allowed in Germany. Same with their flag. Hebrew was mandated in Jewish schools. Still, German Jews wanted to stay in Germany “even as second class citizens, even reviled and persecuted.” (175) But the Zionists scorned the German Jews saying they deserved to be persecuted for wanting to assimilate.

Zionists pandered to the Nazis comparing their racial ideologies: “a common fate and tribal consciousness must be of decisive importance in developing a lifestyle for Jews too.” (175)

This explains how ” a fringe minority of German Jews took emergency custody of 550,000 men, women and children...” Black says. This was confirmation “of what Diaspora Jews had always feared about Zionism—it would be used as the legal and moral pretext for forcing Jews out of European society.” (177)

It explains also why Israel behaves like Nazi Germany. They have a common racist pedigree. Not only did the Nazis build Israel, but Israel built Nazi Germany by providing an export market. They worked together. Many Jews didn’t get all their money when they arrived in Israel. Thus, the Zionists participated directly in the looting of Europe’s Jews which was called “Aryanization.”

CONCLUSION

Increasingly Israelis, and Jews in general, are realizing that Zionism is a ruse and Israel's behavior bears an uncanny resemblance to Nazi Germany's. For example, Israeli academic Yeshayahu Leibowitz said everything Israel has done since 1967 is "either evil stupidity or stupidly evil." He refers to the Israeli army as "Judeo-Nazi."

This is not the place to show how Hitler was put into power by Anglo-American (i.e. Illuminati and Jewish) finance, the same people who created Communism and Zionism. But it is the place for Jews and Americans to consider this lesson. Historical events are created in order to brainwash and manipulate people into advancing the agenda of the New World Order. European Jews were uprooted, robbed and massacred in order to build the capital of Rothschild world government in Israel.

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— Livingstone Cites book "Zionism in the Age of Dictators"

— The Sickening Campaign to Silence Corbyn by Exploiting Victims of the Holocaust

First Comment from Tuttus Return:



Hitler was a crypto jewish puppet and a homosexual just like the other top nazis. With Hitler the Jews achieved more for the black Jewry than people can imagine: 1) He got rid of all anti zionistic orthodox jews in Europe. 2) Created the holocaust shield of protection against criticism of jews – while the black jews should be persecuted day and night by real jews. 3) He created the state of Israel to fulfill prophecies and control the middle east 4) He destroyed the mental and physical strength of Germany and the rest of Europe and the German people by deceiving them with a jew parading as against the jew. 5) Established full jewish political control of Europe after WW II – thanks to Hitler.

Why did Göring say during Nuremberg trial he would have a statue in 60 years ? He knew the NWO and the role he played for the black crypto Jews to control the world.

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... Hitler and Joseph Stalin were possessed by the chief locator of evil on Earth, the Devil himself. "Of course the Devil exists," Amorth said on Vatican Radio.

Gabriele Amorth - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gabriele_Amorth Wikipedia

Gabriele Amorth (born 1 May 1925) is an Italian Roman Catholic priest and an exorcist of the ... Amorth believes that a person may be possessed by more than one demon at once, sometimes numbering in the ... the Nazi Party were actively involved with Salanism and that both Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin were possessed.

The Military Experience

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By Carol Reardon, The Pennsylvania State University

At the start of the war, neither side possessed men of experience or education who truly understood how to design a war plan.

Painting of Confederate troops at Drewry's Bluff firing cannon at Union gunboats Confederate defenders at Drewry's Bluff turn back the Union navy on May 15, 1862.

National Park Service, Richmond National Battlefield Park

When the bombardment of Fort Sumter began on April 12, 1861, neither the United States nor the new Confederate States of America foresaw a prolonged war. Each side confidently predicted a short conflict and inevitable victory.

Defining such a victory, for the Confederacy, was straightforward: to secure its independence, it had to keep its primary means of resistance - its armies - in the field, just as George Washington and the Continental Army had done during the Revolutionary War, a lesson seldom lost on Southern leaders. But, to preserve the Union, the United States faced an even larger challenge than that the British had faced. It had to defeat Confederate armies, occupy hostile territory, and suppress the political infrastructure that fomented and supported open rebellion.

Theoretically, at least, the North held insurmountable advantages. It claimed 23 million people and more factories, more food crops, more railroads, and more financial assets than the South. The U.S. Army numbered over 16,000 men, and the U.S. Navy possessed global reach. Abraham Lincoln's recent election confirmed the long-term stability of its political institutions. Jefferson Davis and the nine million residents in the new Confederacy - including four million slaves - could not match that. But numbers alone obscured harsh reality. Most of the U.S. army served in widely scattered western posts, and many naval vessels were stationed overseas or in dry-dock. Few industries could shift quickly from peacetime to wartime production. Thus, when war came, both Lincoln and Davis had to raise and equip mass armies and decide how best to employ them to win a war.

Raising national armies began on the local level, where prominent citizens recruited companies of 100 volunteers aged 18 to 45. The composition of each company typically reflected the tight-knit social

network of its home community. With enthusiastic public send-offs - often with flag presentations and Bible readings - the elected officers and their new recruits left home for assignment to a 1000-man state regiment, then mustered into national service. Northerners signed up for as few as three months up to three years and Southerners enlisted for one year. Neither administration, however, was ready to mold these new soldiers into an effective national army. Regiments entered service wearing a colorful array of homemade uniforms, or none at all. Some arrived with modern single-shot, muzzle-loading rifled muskets, while others received obsolescent smoothbores or even modified flintlocks. Cavalrymen had no horses, and new artillery batteries often trained on old Mexican War cannons. With no medical system in place, hundreds died of measles or dysentery before their first campaign.

The Pentagon's New Generation of Secret Military Bases

How the Pentagon is quietly transforming its overseas base empire and creating a dangerous new way of war.

David VineJul. 16, 2012 1:14 PM

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This story first appeared on the [TomDispatch](#) website.

The first thing I saw last month when I walked into the belly of the dark grey C-17 Air Force cargo plane was a void—something missing. A missing left arm, to be exact, severed at the shoulder, temporarily patched and held together. Thick, pale flesh, flecked with bright red at the edges. It looked like meat sliced open. The face and what remained of the rest of the man were obscured by blankets, an American flag quilt, and a jumble of tubes and tape, wires, drip bags, and medical monitors.

That man and two other critically wounded soldiers—one with two stumps where legs had been, the other missing a leg below the thigh—were intubated, unconscious, and lying on stretchers hooked to the walls of the plane that had just landed at Ramstein Air Base in Germany. A tattoo on the soldier's remaining arm read, "DEATH BEFORE DISHONOR." *(PAGAN OCCULT)*

I asked a member of the Air Force medical team about the casualties they see like these. Many, as with this flight, were coming from Afghanistan, he told me. "A lot from the Horn of Africa," he added. "You don't really hear about that in the media."

"Where in Africa?" I asked. He said he didn't know exactly, but generally from the Horn, often with critical injuries. "A lot out of Djibouti," he added, referring to Camp Lemonnier, the main US military base in Africa, but from "elsewhere" in the region, too.

Since the "Black Hawk Down" deaths in Somalia almost 20 years ago, we've heard little, if anything, about American military casualties in Africa (other than a strange report last week about three special operations commandos killed, along with three women identified by US military sources as "Moroccan prostitutes," in a mysterious car accident in Mali). The growing number of patients arriving at Ramstein from Africa pulls back a curtain on a significant transformation in twenty-first-century US military strategy.

These casualties are likely to be the vanguard of growing numbers of wounded troops coming from places far removed from Afghanistan or Iraq. They reflect the increased use of relatively small bases like Camp Lemonnier, which military planners see as a model for future US bases "scattered," as one

academic explains, "across regions in which the United States has previously not maintained a military presence."

Disappearing are the days when Ramstein was the signature US base, an American-town-sized behemoth filled with thousands or tens of thousands of Americans, PXs, Pizza Huts, and other amenities of home. But don't for a second think that the Pentagon is packing up, downsizing its global mission, and heading home. In fact, based on developments in recent years, the opposite may be true. While the collection of Cold War-era giant bases around the world is shrinking, the global infrastructure of bases overseas has exploded in size and scope.

Unknown to most Americans, Washington's garrisoning of the planet is on the rise, thanks to a new generation of bases the military calls "lily pads" (as in a frog jumping across a pond toward its prey). These are small, secretive, inaccessible facilities with limited numbers of troops, spartan amenities, and prepositioned weaponry and supplies.

Around the world, from Djibouti to the jungles of Honduras, the deserts of Mauritania to Australia's tiny Cocos Islands, the Pentagon has been pursuing as many lily pads as it can, in as many countries as it can, as fast as it can. Although statistics are hard to assemble, given the often-secretive nature of such bases, the Pentagon has probably built upwards of 50 lily pads and other small bases since around 2000, while exploring the construction of dozens more.

As Mark Gillem, author of America Town: Building the Outposts of Empire, explains, "avoidance" of local populations, publicity, and potential opposition is the new aim. "To project its power," he says, the United States wants "secluded and self-contained outposts strategically located" around the world. According to some of the strategy's strongest proponents at the American Enterprise Institute, the goal should be "to create a worldwide network of frontier forts," with the US military "the 'global cavalry' of the twenty-first century."

Such lily-pad bases have become a critical part of an evolving Washington military strategy aimed at maintaining US global dominance by doing far more with less in an increasingly competitive, ever more multi-polar world. Central as it's becoming to the long-term US stance, this global-basing reset policy has, remarkably enough, received almost no public attention, nor significant Congressional oversight. Meanwhile, as the arrival of the first casualties from Africa shows, the US military is getting involved in new areas of the world and new conflicts, with potentially disastrous consequences.

Transforming the Base Empire

You might think that the US military is in the process of shrinking, rather than expanding, its little noticed but enormous collection of bases abroad. After all, it was forced to close the full panoply of 505 bases, mega to micro, that it built in Iraq, and it's now beginning the process of drawing down forces in Afghanistan. In Europe, the Pentagon is continuing to close its massive bases in Germany and will soon remove two combat brigades from that country. Global troop numbers are set to shrink by around 100,000.

Yet Washington still easily maintains the largest collection of foreign bases in world history: more than 1,000 military installations outside the 50 states and Washington, DC. They include everything from decades-old bases in Germany and Japan to brand-new drone bases in Ethiopia and the Seychelles islands in the Indian Ocean and even resorts for military vacationers in Italy and South Korea.

In Afghanistan, the US-led international force still occupies more than 450 bases. In total, the US military has some form of troop presence in approximately 150 foreign countries, not to mention 11 aircraft carrier task forces—essentially floating bases—and a significant, and growing, military presence in space. The United States currently spends an estimated \$250 billion annually maintaining bases and troops overseas.

Some bases, like Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, date to the late nineteenth century. Most were built or occupied during or just after World War II on every continent, including Antarctica. Although the US military vacated around 60% of its foreign bases following the Soviet Union's collapse, the Cold War base infrastructure remained relatively intact, with 60,000 American troops remaining in Germany alone, despite the absence of a superpower adversary.

However, in the early months of 2001, even before the attacks of 9/11, the Bush administration launched a major global realignment of bases and troops that's continuing today with Obama's "Asia pivot." Bush's original plan was to close more than one-third of the nation's overseas bases and shift troops east and south, closer to predicted conflict zones in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The Pentagon began to focus on creating smaller and more flexible "forward operating bases" and even smaller "cooperative security locations" or "lily pads." Major troop concentrations were to be restricted to a reduced number of "main operating bases" (MOBs)—like Ramstein, Guam in the Pacific, and Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean—which were to be expanded.

Despite the rhetoric of consolidation and closure that went with this plan, in the post-9/11 era the Pentagon has actually been expanding its base infrastructure dramatically, including dozens of major bases in every Persian Gulf country save Iran, and in several Central Asian countries critical to the war in Afghanistan.

Hitting the Base Reset Button

Obama's recently announced "Asia pivot" signals that East Asia will be at the center of the explosion of lily-pad bases and related developments. Already in Australia, US marines are settling into a shared base in Darwin. Elsewhere, the Pentagon is pursuing plans for a drone and surveillance base in Australia's Cocos Islands and deployments to Brisbane and Perth. In Thailand, the Pentagon has negotiated rights for new Navy port visits and a "disaster-relief hub" at U-Tapao.

In the Philippines, whose government evicted the US from the massive Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base in the early 1990s, as many as 600 special forces troops have quietly been operating in the country's south since January 2002. Last month, the two governments reached an agreement on the future US use of Clark and Subic, as well as other repair and supply hubs from the Vietnam War era. In a sign of changing times, US officials even signed a 2011 defense agreement with former enemy Vietnam and have begun negotiations over the Navy's increased use of Vietnamese ports.

Elsewhere in Asia, the Pentagon has rebuilt a runway on tiny Tinian island near Guam, and it's considering future bases in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei, while pushing stronger military ties with India. Every year in the region, the military conducts around 170 military exercises and 250 port visits. On South Korea's Jeju island, the Korean military is building a base that will be part of the US missile defense system and to which US forces will have regular access.

"We just can't be in one place to do what we've got to do," Pacific Command commander Admiral Samuel Locklear III has said. For military planners, "what we've got to do" is clearly defined as isolating and (in the terminology of the Cold War) "containing" the new power in the region, China.

This evidently means "peppering" new bases throughout the region, adding to the more than 200 US bases that have encircled China for decades in Japan, South Korea, Guam, and Hawaii.

And Asia is just the beginning. In Africa, the Pentagon has quietly created "about a dozen air bases" for drones and surveillance since 2007. In addition to Camp Lemonnier, we know that the military has created or will soon create installations in Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritania, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, South Sudan, and Uganda. The Pentagon has also investigated building bases in Algeria, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, and Nigeria, among other places.

Next year, a brigade-sized force of 3,000 troops, and "likely more," will arrive for exercises and training missions across the continent. In the nearby Persian Gulf, the Navy is developing an "afloat forward-staging base," or "mothership," to serve as a sea-borne "lily pad" for helicopters and patrol craft, and has been involved in a massive build-up of forces in the region.

In Latin America, following the military's eviction from Panama in 1999 and Ecuador in 2009, the Pentagon has created or upgraded new bases in Aruba and Curaçao, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, and Peru. Elsewhere, the Pentagon has funded the creation of military and police bases capable of hosting US forces in Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Costa Rica, and even Ecuador. In 2008, the Navy reactivated its Fourth Fleet, inactive since 1950, to patrol the region. The military may want a base in Brazil and unsuccessfully tried to create bases, ostensibly for humanitarian and emergency relief, in Paraguay and Argentina.

Finally, in Europe, after arriving in the Balkans during 1990's interventions, US bases have moved eastward into some of the former Eastern Bloc states of the Soviet empire. The Pentagon is now developing installations capable of supporting rotating, brigade-sized deployments in Romania and Bulgaria, and a missile defense base and aviation facilities in Poland. Previously, the Bush administration maintained two CIA black sites (secret prisons) in Lithuania and another in Poland. Citizens of the Czech Republic rejected a planned radar base for the Pentagon's still unproven missile defense system, and now Romania will host ground-based missiles.

A New American Way of War

A lily pad on one of the Gulf of Guinea islands of São Tomé and Príncipe, off the oil-rich west coast of Africa, helps explain what's going on. A US official has described the base as "another Diego Garcia," referring to the Indian Ocean base that's helped ensure decades of US domination over Middle Eastern energy supplies. Without the freedom to create new large bases in Africa, the Pentagon is using São Tomé and a growing collection of other lily pads on the continent in an attempt to control another crucial oil-rich region.

Far beyond West Africa, the nineteenth century "Great Game" competition for Central Asia has returned with a passion—and this time gone global. It's spreading to resource-rich lands in Africa, Asia, and South America, as the United States, China, Russia, and members of the European Union find themselves locked in an increasingly intense competition for economic and geopolitical supremacy.

While Beijing, in particular, has pursued this competition in a largely economic fashion, dotting the globe with strategic investments, Washington has focused relentlessly on military might as its global trump card, dotting the planet with new bases and other forms of military power. "Forget full-scale invasions and large-footprint occupations on the Eurasian mainland," Nick Turse has written of this

new twenty-first century military strategy. "Instead, think: special operations forces... proxy armies... the militarization of spying and intelligence... drone aircraft... cyber-attacks, and joint Pentagon operations with increasingly militarized 'civilian' government agencies."

Add to this unparalleled long-range air and naval power; arms sales besting any nation on Earth; humanitarian and disaster relief missions that clearly serve military intelligence, patrol, and "hearts and minds" functions; the rotational deployment of regular US forces globally; port visits and an expanding array of joint military exercises and training missions that give the US military de facto "presence" worldwide and help turn foreign militaries into proxy forces.

And lots and lots of lily-pad bases.

Military planners see a future of endless small-scale interventions in which a large, geographically dispersed collection of bases will always be primed for instant operational access. With bases in as many places as possible, military planners want to be able to turn to another conveniently close country if the United States is ever prevented from using a base, as it was by Turkey prior to the invasion of Iraq. In other words, Pentagon officials dream of nearly limitless flexibility, the ability to react with remarkable rapidity to developments anywhere on Earth, and thus, something approaching total military control over the planet.

Beyond their military utility, the lily pads and other forms of power projection are also political and economic tools used to build and maintain alliances and provide privileged US access to overseas markets, resources, and investment opportunities. Washington is planning to use lily-pad bases and other military projects to bind countries in Eastern Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America as closely as possible to the US military—and so to continued US political-economic hegemony. In short, American officials are hoping military might will entrench their influence and keep as many countries as possible within an American orbit at a time when some are asserting their independence ever more forcefully or gravitating toward China and other rising powers.

Those Dangerous Lily Pads

While relying on smaller bases may sound smarter and more cost effective than maintaining huge bases that have often caused anger in places like Okinawa and South Korea, lily pads threaten US and global security in several ways:

First, the "lily pad" language can be misleading, since by design or otherwise, such installations are capable of quickly growing into bloated behemoths.

Second, despite the rhetoric about spreading democracy that still lingers in Washington, building more lily pads actually guarantees collaboration with an increasing number of despotic, corrupt, and murderous regimes.

Third, there is a well-documented pattern of damage that military facilities of various sizes inflict on local communities. Although lily pads seem to promise insulation from local opposition, over time even small bases have often led to anger and protest movements.

Finally, a proliferation of lily pads means the creeping militarization of large swaths of the globe. Like real lily pads—which are actually aquatic weeds—bases have a way of growing and reproducing uncontrollably. Indeed, bases tend to beget bases, creating "base races" with other nations, heightening military tensions, and discouraging diplomatic solutions to conflicts. After all, how would

the United States respond if China, Russia, or Iran were to build even a single lily-pad base of its own in Mexico or the Caribbean?

For China and Russia in particular, ever more US bases near their borders threaten to set off new cold wars. Most troublingly, the creation of new bases to protect against an alleged future Chinese military threat may prove to be a self-fulfilling prophecy: such bases in Asia are likely to create the threat they are supposedly designed to protect against, making a catastrophic war with China more, not less, likely.

**TX.*
Encouragingly, however, overseas bases have recently begun to generate critical scrutiny across the political spectrum from Republican Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison and Republican presidential candidate Ron Paul to Democratic Senator Jon Tester and New York Times columnist Nicholas Kristof. With everyone looking for ways to trim the deficit, closing overseas bases offers easy savings. Indeed, increasingly influential types are recognizing that the country simply can't afford more than 1,000 bases abroad.

Great Britain, like empires before it, had to close most of its remaining foreign bases in the midst of an economic crisis in the 1960s and 1970s. The United States is undoubtedly headed in that direction sooner or later. The only question is whether the country will give up its bases and downsize its global mission by choice, or if it will follow Britain's path as a fading power forced to give up its bases from a position of weakness.

Of course, the consequences of not choosing another path extend beyond economics. If the proliferation of lily pads, special operations forces, and drone wars continues, the United States is likely to be drawn into new conflicts and new wars, generating unknown forms of blowback, and untold death and destruction. In that case, we'd better prepare for a lot more incoming flights—from the Horn of Africa to Honduras—carrying not just amputees but caskets.

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It's Official: The Pentagon Finally Admitted That Israel Has Nuclear Weapons, Too

After five decades of pretending otherwise, the Pentagon has reluctantly confirmed that Israel does indeed possess nuclear bombs, as well as awesome weapons technology similar to America's.

By William Greider

March 20, 2015

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It's-Offial-Weapons-Too

(FEMA)

While the Washington press corps obsessed over Hillary Clinton's e-mails at the State Department, reporters were missing a far more important story about government secrets. After five decades of pretending otherwise, the Pentagon has reluctantly confirmed that Israel does indeed possess nuclear bombs, as well as awesome weapons technology similar to America's.

Ad Policy

Early last month the Department of Defense released a secret report done in 1987 by the Pentagon-funded Institute for Defense Analysis that essentially confirms the existence of Israel's nukes. DOD was responding to a Freedom of Information lawsuit filed by Grant Smith, an investigative reporter and author who heads the Institute for Research: Middle East Policy. Smith said he thinks this is the first time the US government has ever provided official recognition of the long-standing reality.

It's not exactly news. Policy elites and every president from LBJ to Obama have known that Israel has the bomb. But American authorities have cooperated in the secrecy and prohibited federal employees from sharing the truth with the people. When the White House reporter Helen Thomas asked the question of Barack Obama back in 2009, the president ducked. "With respect to nuclear weapons, you know, I don't want to speculate," Obama said. That was an awkward fib. Obama certainly knows better, and so do nearly two-thirds of the American people, according to opinion polls.

In my previous blog, "What about Israel's Nuclear Bomb?" I observed that the news media focused solely on Iran's nuclear ambitions but generally failed to note that Israel already had nukes. That produced a tip about the Pentagon release in early February.

Yet the confirmation of this poorly kept secret opens a troublesome can of worms for both the US government and our closest ally in the Middle East. Official acknowledgement poses questions and contradictions that cry out for closer inspection. For many years, the United States collaborated with Israel's development of critical technology needed for advanced armaments. Yet Washington pushed other nations to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which requires international inspections to discourage the spread of nuclear arms. Israel has never signed the NPT and therefore does not have to submit to inspections.

Washington knew all along what the inspectors would find in Israel. Furthermore, as far back as the 1960s, the US Foreign Assistance Act was amended by concerned senators to prohibit any foreign aid for countries developing their own nukes. Smith asserts that the exception made for Israel was a violation of the US law but it was shrouded by the official secrecy. Since Israel is a major recipient of US aid, American presidents had good reason not to reveal the truth.

ALways in THE Mix!

Weapons of mass destruction in Iraq: Bush's "big lie" and the crisis of American imperialism

By the editorial board
21 June 2003

More than two months after the US occupation of Baghdad, and three months after the onset of the American invasion, the Bush administration has been unable to produce any evidence that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction. It is increasingly obvious that the entire basis on which the White House and the American media "sold" the war was a lie. (O SH...!)

In the months leading up to the war, Bush warned repeatedly that unless the United States invaded Iraq and "disarmed Saddam Hussein," the Iraqi leader would supply terrorists with chemical, biological and even nuclear weapons to use against the American people. He cited this allegedly imminent threat as the reason for rejecting international law and unleashing the US war machine against a half-starved, impoverished country that has been under economic blockade for more than a decade.

That these claims have proven to be lies hardly comes as a surprise. Even before the conquest of Iraq, the US charges were widely rejected around the world. No government in Europe or the Middle East regarded Iraq as a serious military threat. The UN weapons inspectors had been unable to locate any WMD after months of highly intrusive inspections. Tens of millions of people—the supposed targets of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction—marched in the streets of cities on every continent to denounce the US decision to launch an unprovoked war of aggression.

While US war propagandists presented the attack on Iraq as an extension of the "war on terrorism," it is well known that the Bush administration had drawn up plans to use military force to overthrow the regime of Saddam Hussein long before the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. September 11 was seized on as a pretext for stampeding public opinion to accept US military intervention.

The charge that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction was selected, as Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz later admitted, for "bureaucratic reasons"—i.e., it was the one allegation that the State Department, the Pentagon and the CIA all agreed could provide a serviceable cover for the real motives: seizing vast oil resources and establishing US dominance of the Middle East.

Since the war began, however, every element of the Bush administration campaign on weapons of mass destruction has been shown to be false.

* The claim that Iraq has sought uranium from Niger, in west Africa—this proved to be based on forged documents and was exposed as a lie nearly a year before Bush included the charge in his 2003 State of the Union address.

* The claim that thousands of aluminum tubes imported by Iraq could be used in centrifuges to create enriched uranium—debunked by the International Atomic Energy Agency as well as by American nuclear scientists.

* The claim that Iraq had up to 20 long-range Scud missiles, prohibited under UN sanctions—no such rockets have been found, nor were any fired during the military conflict.

* The claim that Iraq had massive stockpiles of chemical and biological agents, including nerve gas, anthrax and botulinum toxin—nothing has been found, despite searches at hundreds of sites targeted before the war by US intelligence reports.

* The claim that Saddam Hussein had issued chemical weapons to front-line troops who would use them when US forces crossed into Iraq—no such weapons were used and none were found when the Iraqi military collapsed under the weight of the US assault.

The Bush administration was reduced to citing the discovery of two tractor trailers near Mosul as proof that Iraq possessed mobile biological weapons labs—a charge that featured prominently in Secretary of State Colin Powell’s presentation to the UN Security Council on February 5. But no trace of a biological agent was found on the trucks, and the White House has been compelled to backtrack even on this threadbare claim, suggesting that the trucks may be evidence of a weapons “program,” not of weapons themselves.

A pretext for aggression

It is necessary to reiterate, in the face of ongoing attempts by the Bush administration and its media apologists to rewrite history, that Iraq’s supposed possession of weapons of mass destruction was the principal reason given for the US drive to war. The congressional resolution last October which gave Bush the authority to launch the war, UN Security Council Resolution 1441, and the war resolution adopted by the British Parliament at the behest of Prime Minister Tony Blair, all centered on the dangers of Iraq’s alleged arsenal of biological and chemical weapons, and its active efforts to develop nuclear weapons.

There were repeated, explicit claims by US government officials, not only that Iraq was in possession of huge quantities of chemical and biological weapons, in violation of UN resolutions, but that US intelligence agencies had pinpointed the precise locations where these weapons were stored, the identities of those involved in their production, even the military orders issued by Saddam Hussein for their use in the event of war.

There were dozens of such statements, of which only a few need be cited here:

August 26, 2002—Vice President Dick Cheney told the Veterans of Foreign Wars, “There is no doubt that Saddam Hussein now has weapons of mass destruction. There is no doubt he is amassing them to use against our friends, against our allies and against us.”

September 18, 2002—Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld told the House Armed Services Committee, “We do know that the Iraqi regime has chemical and biological weapons. His regime has amassed large, clandestine stockpiles of chemical weapons—including VX, sarin, cyclosarin and mustard gas.”

October 7, 2002—President Bush declared in a nationally televised speech in Cincinnati that Iraq “possesses and produces chemical and biological weapons. It is seeking nuclear weapons.”

January 7, 2003—Rumsfeld told a Pentagon news briefing, “There’s no doubt in my mind but that they currently have chemical and biological weapons.” This certainty was based on contemporary intelligence, he said, not the fact that Iraq had used chemical weapons in the 1980s.

January 9, 2003—White House spokesman Ari Fleischer said, “We know for a fact that there are weapons there.”

February 8, 2003—Bush said in his weekly radio address: “We have sources that tell us that Saddam Hussein recently authorized Iraqi field commanders to use chemical weapons—the very weapons the dictator tells us he does not have.”

March 16, 2003—Cheney declared on NBC’s “Meet the Press,” referring to Saddam Hussein, “We believe he has, in fact, reconstituted nuclear weapons.”

March 17, 2003—In his final prewar ultimatum, Bush declared, “Intelligence gathered by this and other governments leaves no doubt that the Iraq regime continues to possess and conceal some of the most lethal weapons ever devised.”

March 30, 2003—On ABC’s “This Week” program, 10 days into the war, Rumsfeld reiterated the claim that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction, adding, “We know where they are.”

The politics of the lie

Democratic and Republican congressmen and media commentators have described the Bush administration’s actions as exaggeration, hype or embellishment, or at most undue pressure on the CIA and other intelligence agencies to produce a compelling “case” against Iraq. All such descriptions are an evasion of the real issue: the Bush administration deliberately lied to the American people and to the world, concocting reasons for war in order to justify aggression against a sovereign state. Not since Hitler and the Nazis dressed up storm troopers as Polish soldiers and staged “attacks” on German positions in 1939 has there been such a flagrant and cynical effort to manufacture a *casus belli*.

It is important to recall the context in which the “weapons of mass destruction” campaign unfolded. Mass protests throughout the world had demonstrated as the New York Times admitted at the time, that there were “two superpowers—the United States government and world public opinion,” which were diametrically opposed to one another.

The Bush administration faced unprecedented opposition on the UN Security Council, and threats of veto by France, Russia and China, while UN weapons inspectors, in a series of reports to the Security Council, found no evidence that Iraq possessed either banned weapons or the production facilities to make them.

The campaign of lies about weapons of mass destruction was required to overcome the impact this worldwide opposition was having on US public opinion. This campaign was aided by the complicity of the American media and Democratic Party politicians, who knew that administration spokesmen were lying, but refused to say so publicly.

The Bush administration employs a definite methodology: truth is what you say it is, and events have no objective consequences. So long as it can deploy the resources of the federal government and the corporate-controlled media to reinforce its version of events, bombarding masses of people with propaganda images and drowning out any alternative explanation, the right-wing clique that dominates in Washington believes it can get away with the most Orwellian of deceptions.

This method, saturated with contempt for the American people and their democratic right to control public policy, goes back to the origins of this administration. Bush claimed an electoral mandate for an ultra-right agenda, despite running as a “compassionate conservative”—the advertising slogan employed to cloak his real program in moderate garb—and despite losing the popular vote and

entering the White House thanks to the intervention of the right-wing majority on the US Supreme Court.

In his domestic policies, Bush lies on a monumental scale: tax cuts for the rich are a “jobs program”; cuts in Medicare and Medicaid are “reforms”; slashing spending on public education is repackaged as “no child left behind”; the establishment of the legal framework of a police state is the defense of “freedom” against terrorism.

There is another gross deception: the claim that the Bush administration and US intelligence agencies had no information that would have enabled them to prevent the September 11 terrorist attacks, or respond to the hijackings once they were under way.

The administration blocked any serious investigation of September 11, despite a mass of evidence that US intelligence agencies were warned in advance of the coming terrorist attacks and had many of those involved under surveillance, but did not take elementary measures that could have prevented the murder of nearly 3,000 people.

At the same time, it used the tragedy as a pretext for setting into motion a far-right agenda of political repression and war—an agenda that had been prepared well in advance.

The preferred methods of the Bush administration are to suppress and censor information, smear its critics as traitors and accomplices of terrorism, and, when all else fails, brazen things out by piling new lies upon the old. Thus the exposure of the WMD fabrication against Iraq has been followed by the concoction of similar but even more far-fetched charges against Iran.

There is no precedent in American history for the sheer scale of falsification engaged in by the Bush administration, the Republican Party and their media chorus. The “credibility gap” of the Vietnam War era is nothing compared to the lie machine of the current government.

Lying on such a scale has a definite impact on the body politic. It contributes to the destruction of any political connection between the working people, the vast majority, and the ruling clique. The masses become alienated from the regime, while the regime loses any ability to understand the intensifying social antagonisms building up underneath its feet. Contradiction is piled upon contradiction, and the conditions created for social and political eruptions.

Despite the delusions of the White House, events do have consequences. It has taken only a few weeks for the conquest and occupation of Iraq to reveal itself as a bloody colonial enterprise. Here again, the administration responds with lies—pretending the mass opposition of the Iraqi people to American occupation is nothing more than isolated “pockets of resistance” or the work of “Saddam Hussein loyalists.”

The unprecedented international antiwar movement in advance of the invasion is another objective event with vast consequences, although Bush sneered at the protests, saying he would not decide policy based on a “focus group.” Mass opposition to the US occupation of Iraq will revive within the United States and internationally and millions will raise the demand for the withdrawal of US troops from Iraq and all of the Middle East and Central Asia.

The role of the Democrats

One argument recently advanced by media and political apologists is that the Bush administration could not be lying about weapons of mass destruction because that would require a vast conspiracy,

including the CIA, the Pentagon, the State Department, the Congress and the previous Clinton administration, directed against the American people.

British Prime Minister Tony Blair put this case most crudely, declaring that no one could believe that he and Bush had deliberately fabricated a pretext for war because that would be “too gross.” Republican Senator John McCain asked whether critics of the war disbelieved “every major intelligence service on earth, generations of UN inspectors, three US presidents and five secretaries of defense.”

That is a fair description of the international campaign against Iraq spearheaded by the United States, under Democratic and Republican administrations alike, throughout the 1990s. The specter of weapons of mass destruction was used for an entire decade as an all-purpose excuse for maintaining the blockade of Iraq, preserving the no-fly zones and otherwise subverting Iraqi sovereignty.

During the Clinton years, Iraq was repeatedly required to prove a negative—to demonstrate the absence of such weapons throughout its territory—and every failure to achieve this inherently impossible task was used to continue the starvation of the Iraqi people, at the cost of more than a million lives. Now the Bush administration makes use of the crimes of the Clinton administration against the Iraqi people to justify even greater crimes.

None of the Democratic congressional leaders or presidential candidates dares to indict the Bush administration for dragging the American people into war on the basis of lies. In some cases (Congressman Richard Gephardt, Senator Joseph Lieberman, Senator Hillary Clinton) they are directly complicit in the lies. In others, sheer political cowardice in the face of attack from the extreme right plays a major role (Senator Tom Daschle).

Still others (Senators Robert Graham and Carl Levin) criticize the White House out of concern that the exposure of Bush’s lies over Iraq will make it more difficult to win public support for the next American war, against Iran, North Korea or some other target. But whatever their criticisms of White House tactics, on the fundamental issue of the defense of American imperialism, both big business parties are united.

The media and the war

The American media parroted uncritically the claims by the Bush administration that Iraq possessed large stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction, that Saddam Hussein had close ties to the Islamic fundamentalist terrorists and that US military action in the Middle East was in retaliation for the September 11 attacks.

The media has always served as an instrument of big business, but there has been a qualitative deterioration over the past 30 years. During the Vietnam War, there was considerable critical reporting—at least in the war’s later stages—as the credibility of government claims of impending victory were called into question by events. Leading US media outlets published the Pentagon Papers and exposed the Watergate scandal.

Over the last decade, in particular, the media has prostrated itself before every provocation by the right wing, portraying the Whitewater investigation and Lewinsky affair as a legitimate exposure of wrongdoing in the Clinton White House, legitimizing the theft of the 2000 presidential election, accepting without question the portrayal of September 11 as a bolt from the blue that could not have been anticipated by the Bush administration, and now endorsing the conquest of Iraq.

Such formerly liberal organs as the New York Times may whip themselves over such peccadilloes as the Jayson Blair affair—in which a junior Times reporter fabricated quotes and incidental details of many stories—but they have no qualms in collaborating with the Pentagon and CIA to fabricate the pretext for a war in which tens of thousands have died.

A remarkable opinion poll was published recently, conducted by the Program on International Policy Attitudes at the University of Maryland. It found that one third of the American public believed that American military forces had found weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. Some 22 percent said that Iraq had actually used chemical or biological weapons in the war. Other polls have reported that some 50 percent of those questioned believed Iraqi citizens participated in the September 11 attacks, while 40 percent believed that Saddam Hussein directly assisted the hijack-bombers.

Such findings are an indictment of the role of the American media in systematically misinforming and confusing the American people. But they also demonstrate that the supposedly widespread public support for the war in Iraq rests on sand.

The process of media manipulation has definite limits. Like the Bush administration, the media has discredited itself in the eyes of tens of millions of people, who recognize that both government spokesmen and their media counterparts lie without scruple or limit.

The coming reckoning

The supreme role of the lie in US politics reflects not simply the cynicism of the media, but rather the enormity of the social contradictions within America. The United States is the most deeply class-divided of all the industrial nations. It is a country whose social relations—dominated by vast disparities of wealth—are increasingly antithetical to any form of democracy, and instead conform to rule by a financial oligarchy.

It is impossible for the ruling class to give an honest accounting for a system that heaps up riches for the privileged few, while driving down the living standards of the vast majority of the population. These social tensions are leading inexorably to major political upheavals.

The exposure of the Bush administration's claims about weapons of mass destruction has already had a colossal impact overseas, where British Prime Minister Tony Blair is being openly accused of lying to Parliament and the British people. The reaction in the United States is less visible, in large measure because of the collapse of liberalism and the absence of any even remotely critical stance either in the media or the Democratic Party. There is mass popular opposition to the Bush administration's policies, and genuine outrage over the war in Iraq, but this finds no expression in any section of the mass media or political establishment.

Sooner rather than later, however, the contradictions of American imperialism must find a political outlet. As the situation in Iraq deteriorates, the other basic lie of the war, the claim that the US would replace Saddam Hussein with a democratic regime, is being thoroughly exposed.

The US occupation regime has already begun to engage in measures—provocative searches of Iraqi neighborhoods, shooting down unarmed demonstrators, suppression of planned elections—characteristic of a military dictatorship. The number one priority of the occupiers is to restart Iraq's oil industry and carry out its privatization, so that the country's oil wealth can be looted by American corporations.

The claims of “weapons of mass destruction” and “war for democracy” will come back to haunt the Bush administration and the entire US political establishment that embraced the war. The political impact is already being seen among the troops on the ground in Iraq, who have begun to express disillusionment with the invasion and opposition to continued occupation of a country whose people clearly want them to leave.

All of the institutions of the American ruling elite are implicated in crimes of staggering dimensions—the White House, the Congress, the judiciary, the military, the media, the corporate aristocracy. Any significant movement from below will produce a crisis not only of a president or administration, but of an entire social order.

**If History is any indication of who's
EXPENDABLE and who's not..I believe
"SACRIFICING" would fit quite nicely on
the list of ways "to get rid of our a**es".**

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It's Time to Call Out Black Racism | Frontpage Mag

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African Americans and World War I

exhibitions.nypl.org/.../essay-world-war-i.html

New York Public Library

Migration, military service, racial violence, and political protest combined to ... Black people contested the boundaries of American democracy ~~and~~ ~~demanded~~ their who, unlike white troops of the American army, exhibited little overt racism.

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Racism against African Americans in the U.S. military

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An African-American [Military Policeman](#) on a motorcycle in front of the "colored" MP entrance, Columbus, Georgia, in 1942.

African-American discrimination in the U.S. Military refers to discrimination against black people who have served in the [U.S. military](#) from its creation during the [Revolutionary War](#) to the end of segregation by [President Harry S. Truman's Executive Order 9981](#) in 1948 that officially ended segregation in the U.S. military.

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Revolutionary War[edit]

African-Americans served on both sides of the war in the capacity of both fighting men and slaves. While the northern states had opened up their state [militias](#) to freed slaves, it was forbidden in the south to arm slaves as the southern planters feared the worst from their former slaves. The Royal Governor of Virginia, [Lord Dun-more](#), issued an emancipation proclamation in November 1775, promising freedom to runaway slaves who fought for the British. [Sir Henry Clinton](#), Commander in Chief of British forces, issued a similar edict in New York in 1779. Over 100,000 slaves escaped to the British lines; most served as laborers or orderlies for the British. Though the former slaves were promised freedom, they eventually ended up in Canada due to the British losing the Revolutionary War.

In response, George Washington lifted the ban on black enlistment in the Continental Army in January 1776. All-black units were formed in Rhode Island and Massachusetts; many enrollees were slaves promised freedom for serving. At least 5,000 African-American soldiers fought as revolutionaries, while at least 20,000 served with the British.

War of 1812[edit]

While whites still did not particularly like the idea of arming blacks during the war, a majority of the sailors in the U.S. Navy were black. In fact, during the Battle of Lake Erie African-Americans made up about one-quarter of the personnel in the American naval squadrons. While they served faithfully in the Navy, they were not allowed to serve in the Army. The law of 1792, which generally prohibited enlistment of blacks in the Army, became the United States Army's official policy until 1862. Due to its chronic shortage of personnel, the Navy never bothered with any restrictions on the enlistment of African-Americans.

Civil War[edit]

The Civil War was no doubt the pivotal moment in deciding the fate of African-Americans. A Union victory would mean a swift end to the institution of slavery. A victory for the Confederacy would continue the institution. From the beginning the war was not seen as a war to end slavery; it was seen as a war to preserve the union. The enlistment of blacks on either side was unheard of outside of state militias until 17 July 1862; Congress passed two acts allowing the enlistment of African-Americans. However, official enrollment occurred only after September 1862. From the moment they donned the uniforms of the Union, African-Americans proved themselves to be invaluable troops; they exceeded all expectations. At first, however, they were not employed on the battlefield; instead, they were used as labor. White soldiers and officers believed that black men lacked the ability to fight well. African-American soldiers of the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteers silenced their critics by repulsing attacking Confederate guerrillas at the skirmish at Island Mound, Missouri in October 1862.

Although black soldiers proved themselves as reputable soldiers, discrimination in pay and other areas remained widespread. According to the Militia Act of 1862, soldiers of African descent were to receive \$10.00 a month, with an optional deduction for clothing at \$3.00. In contrast, white privates received \$13.00 per month plus a clothing allowance of \$3.50.

Following the Civil War, an effort was made to allow blacks to attend the United States Naval Academy. John H. Conyers of South Carolina was nominated by South Carolina congressman Robert Elliott and became a midshipman on 21 September 1872.^[1] During his first year at the academy, Conyers was subject to severe, ongoing hazing, including verbal torment, shunning, and beatings. His classmates even attempted to drown him, among other abuses. Conyers finally yielded to the chronic academic, physical, and mental haranguing and resigned in October 1873.^[2]

World War I[edit]

When the call finally came for men to join the army, African-American were only too eager to heed their nation's call yet again. By the war's end over 350,000 African-Americans had joined the American ranks. While they were eager to join the fight, the U.S. military was still segregated. The white officers didn't particularly like the idea of arming blacks and training them in how to use the

weapons. Most African-American units were largely relegated to support roles and did not see combat.

When the Americans finally arrived in France, the allied commanders begged and pleaded for soldiers. They already had competent officers – they just needed soldiers. The American commander General John J. Pershing refused to cannibalize any of his units nor send them into combat until they were ready. Instead he relinquished his black soldiers to their command. In return the allies put them on the hardest, dirtiest, and most dangerous missions they could think of. One of the black units, known as the Harlem Hellfighters, saw some of the toughest battles of the war.

World War II[edit]

During World War II, African-American enlistment was at an all time high, with more than 1 million serving in the armed forces.^[3] However, the U.S. military was still heavily segregated. The air force and the marines had no blacks enlisted in their ranks, and the navy only accepted blacks as cooks and waiters. The army had only five African-American officers.^[3] In addition, no African-American would receive the Medal of Honor during the war, and their tasks in the war were largely reserved to noncombat units. Black soldiers had to sometimes give up their seats in trains to the Nazi prisoners of war.^[3]

It would take over 50 years and a presidential order before the U.S. Army reviewed their records in order to award any Medals of Honor to black soldiers. This war marked the end of segregation in the U.S. military. In 1948 President Truman signed Executive Order 9981, officially ending segregation and racial inequality in the military.

Black military veterans recount ‘in-your-face dividing lines’

February 14, 2016 12:00 AM

- [20160213lf-African02-1](#)

20160213lf-African02-1 Panel speakers Staff Sgt. Paul Johnson (U.S. Army), left, Commander Leon McClain Jr. (U.S. Coast Guard), and Sgt. E-5 Charles E. Culliver (U.S. Army, retired) at the 6th Annual African-American Heritage Celebration on Saturday at Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Hall & Museum in Oakland. Lake Fong/Post-Gazette

Panel speakers Staff Sgt. Paul Johnson (U.S. Army), left, Commander Leon McClain Jr. (U.S. Coast Guard), and Sgt. E-5 Charles E. Culliver (U.S. Army, retired) at the 6th Annual African-American Heritage Celebration on Saturday at Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Hall & Museum in Oakland.

- [20160213lf-African01](#)

20160213lf-African01 Retired Soldiers & Sailors historian John L. Ford Sr. moderates the panel discussion Saturday at the 6th Annual African-American Heritage Celebration. Lake Fong/Post-Gazette

Retired Soldiers & Sailors historian John L. Ford Sr. moderates the panel discussion Saturday at the 6th Annual African-American Heritage Celebration.

By Anya Litvak / Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

Charles Culliver left Pittsburgh at the age of 18 on a Pullman railroad car headed to Louisville, Ky. It was 1958, 10 years after President Harry Truman desegregated the U.S. military. Mr. Culliver had volunteered to serve.

It was his first time away from home. When he awoke on the Army base his first morning, a drill sergeant was screaming in his face but his attention focused on a sign above a water fountain.

“Coloreds only.”

It was a sign in more ways than one.

“There were just in-your-face dividing lines,” Mr. Culliver said of his time in the service.

When younger soldiers came to him to ask what to expect, he’d say, “The books are stacked.”

“It’s still out there, in the new Army,” he said Saturday at a panel discussion at Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Hall & Museum in Oakland.

Mr. Culliver served in the Army for six years. When he returned to Pittsburgh in 1964, a few months after the Civil Rights Act outlawed racial discrimination, he noticed that a traditionally whites-only public pool now had black swimmers. It was a detail he remembers to this day.

Mr. Culliver was the eldest panel member at the Annual African American Heritage Celebration at Soldiers & Sailors. The event, which recognizes the history of black veterans, is in its sixth year, but last year was the first time its organizer, John Ford, convened a panel of “black veterans with success” to celebrate the “99.9999 percent of African Americans that fought in a war but don’t have their names in lights.”

“We cherish them just as we cherish those that were known as the Tuskegee Airmen or the Buffalo Soldiers,” Mr. Ford said, referring to a group of black pilots in World War II and black soldiers who protected settlers and fought Native Americans in the West after the Civil War.

The panel, which included Mr. Culliver, Leon McClain, a commander in the U.S. Coast Guard, and Paul Johnson, a staff sergeant in the Army, convened against the backdrop of an exhibit curated by Mr. Ford called "Slave to Soldier." It traced, through original documents and artifacts that are part of Mr. Ford's personal collection, the evolution of African Americans' service, first as property and later as free, if not always equal, soldiers.

Mr. McClain and Mr. Johnson said they hadn't encountered blatant racism in their military careers, but hinted at a some obstacles, especially as black officers progressed through the ranks.

"I stand before you a black Coast Guard officer — we're kind of like a unicorn," Mr. McClain said.

"You're always on stage. People are always taking pictures of you — mental pictures."

That means that everything depends on your integrity, which, once you lose it, it's gone forever, he said.

Mr. Johnson said he'd noticed a type of nepotism in the service, one not necessarily reliant on race but on familiarity.

"It didn't matter if you were black, white, you still had the good ol' boy network," he said.

The event hit an emotional note when Stormie Miramontez, a widow of Sgt. First Class Victor Miramontez, read a poetic plea for better veteran care, referring to her husband's sudden death in 2012 and what she thought was poor treatment by the Veterans Administration.

"I'm offended at the way Pittsburgh treats our soldiers and veterans," she said.

"They can squeeze you in in about six months, so look alive, soldier."

Mr. Ford sympathized — he said one of his uncles contracted Legionnaires' disease at the VA hospital in Pittsburgh.

Though he never enlisted, Mr. Ford grew up in a military family, hearing his uncles talk, and not talk, as war veterans tend to do, about the service.

The story that sticks out most vividly in his mind is of white soldiers during World War II telling the locals in Germany that black people had tails.

How humiliating that must have been for the black soldiers fighting in Europe, Mr. Ford thought.

"Of course, it worked out to their benefit because all the women wanted to see if that was true," he joked.

Anya Litvak: alitvak@post-gazette.com or 412-263-1455.

Big guns fail to quell army racism claims

The Sunday Times, January 28 1990

The forces are in need of more black recruits and a better race relations image, says BRIAN DEER

If the Earl of Arran has a blind eye and a telescope, he could last week have replayed Admiral Lord Nelson's celebrated stunt. Flanked by a brigadier, an air commodore and a naval captain, the undersecretary of state declared to an assembly of journalists at a Ministry of Defence press conference that he could see no racism in the military.

"I firmly don't believe there is an enormous amount of racial discrimination in the services," said the Eton-and-Balliol-educated earl. "The armed services have done all they can to stamp out racism."

The minister's late-afternoon meeting appeared to have a threefold purpose. First, to nudge into the public domain an awkward report from Peat Marwick McLintock, management consultants, on ethnic minority recruitment. Second, to announce yet another government advertising campaign, to win ethnic minority recruits. Third, to implicitly head off alleged discrimination cases being brought by two black former soldiers.

In fronting this new campaign, the ninth Earl of Arran was on a particularly sticky wicket. The management consultants found that racism is widely-regarded as endemic in the armed forces, with 60% of Afro-Caribbeans and 49% of Asians saying they would expect to encounter racial discrimination, bullying or abuse.

Arran's view was that such misconceptions were caused by unfair media reports. "We will in no way tolerate racial discrimination," he declared, to the nodding approval of the brigadier. "Where it is found, those involved will be subject to the full severity of the disciplinary processes."

But the report also showed that among those ethnic minority civilians who had gained first-hand experience of the services - through army cadet corps, for example - the numbers who thought they would experience racial discrimination didn't diminish, but rose to nearly three in four Afro-Caribbeans and two in three Asians.

Moreover, although the management consultants were barred from speaking to ordinary service personnel about racism, even by talking to senior officers and recruitment staff a picture of racism came through.

Against this background, it is less than surprising that recruitment among ethnic minorities remains abysmally low. Provisional figures issued at last week's meeting revealed that of 78,975 applicants for the armed services last year, only 808 were black and 379 Asian. Only three blacks and two Asians applied to be army officers.

How many were successful remains unknown. Brigadier Simon Lytle, army recruitment director, said such statistics were not kept for blacks and Asians - adding, to sniggers from the back of the room,

that this was also true for "the Scots or Irish". Air Commodore Peter Oulton, director of air force recruitment, however, helpfully said that he knew a black warrant officer - interestingly named O'Neil.

But the government has determined that the position must quickly alter. Population changes have produced a slump in the number of young people available for military service and unless black and Asian recruits are found, there will not be enough people to fill the service posts.

To tackle this, Arran announced a campaign to project "a more positive message" at ethnic minority youth. "Many servicemen and servicewomen from the ethnic minorities are already pursuing successful careers," said a ministry hand-out. "We intend to give greater publicity to their achievements as an encouragement to others."

Unfortunately, the sort of publicity on the horizon may not be the kind of which Arran approves. The Commission for Racial Equality is backing two alleged discrimination cases.

Case number one concerns Winston Lindsay, a former Grenadier guardsman. Last Monday, an industrial tribunal in London said that it would hear, probably in March, a complaint brought by Lindsay, alleging that he was refused re-entry to the army last year on the grounds that he is black.

Lindsay, aged 25, was discharged from the army because, it said, he had not disclosed a conviction for actual bodily harm before he enlisted. The offence was discovered after Lindsay had gone absent without leave - provoked, he said, by 10 months of racial abuse from Guards officers, NCOs and other soldiers in his regiment.

Neither Lindsay nor the Commission for Racial Equality will comment on the case until key defence ministry documents are disclosed. But it appears that his argument will rest on evidence that white soldiers in similar circumstances have been treated differently.

The second case involves Stephen Anderson, who was discharged from the Devonshire and Dorset regiment on the grounds of alleged flat feet. In 1987, he too went absent without leave - claiming he had been subjected to racist taunts and beatings. The commission argues that the army procedures that pushed him out did not conform with natural justice.

Whatever the outcome of the cases, they are certain to attract attention to alleged army racism, and can only reinforce the hostility and suspicion felt towards the services among those ethnic minority groups that the new advertising campaign is intended to attract.

It is clear that Arran's copywriters will have to come up with something slicker than Peat Marwick McLintock did to dispel this hostility. "The army," it reported, "is particularly associated with service to the community, danger, keeping the peace, early management responsibilities, commitment for life, good training for a trade and discriminating against Afro-Caribbeans and Asians."

Topic: racism in the military

Why black Americans should not serve in the military.

Posted in the [African-American Forum](#)

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#1 Aug 7, 2015

Black Americans have been subjected to STD via Tuskegee experiments from 1937 to 1972.

Black Americans never received the promised reparations. Japanese Americans got reparations for a few years in America's prison camps during WWII.

Black Americans were the target of America's eugenics program and are still the primary target in 2015.

Black Americans were told babies died during delivery when in fact, the babies were put up for adoption by white people

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Black Americans have been terrorized during slavery, post slavery and are victims of terrorism in 2015.

Since: Jul 15

76

[Los Angeles, CA](#)

Black Americans can witness the murder of black men, can have video recordings of black men being murdered and still the perpetrators are not charged because, white people will manipulate the evidence and claim it is scientifically impossible

for the perpetrator to have murdered the victim.

Black people are expected to fight in the military and then live as second class citizens in America.

Judged:

4

1

1

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DiamondSmile89 #2 Aug 7, 2015

UK

Black Men should serve in the Military to gain access to Military White Women. White Women love a Black Man in uniform. Military White Women are brave and loving. They are very open minded and are willing to date Black Men.

Judged:

1

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lol

[#3](#) Aug 7, 2015

Lol

[Los Angeles, CA](#)

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[#4](#) Aug 7, 2015

Darn varmen wrote:

Black Americans have been subjected to STD via Tuskegee experiments from 1937 to 1972.

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[Zapped](#)

Since: Jun 15

161

Black people are expected to fight in the military and then live as second class citizens in America.

Agreed.

[Los Angeles, CA](#)

Joe Louis served and did a great job lifting the morale of American troops during a time when they were facing a certain defeat in WWII. When Joe was discharged, the IRS pounced all over him.

Frank Wills was the Watergate security guard that caught the Watergate burglars. He was terminated and couldn't find another job. Every member of the Watergate burglars made millions.

Vivien Thomas saved millions of white babies suffering from Blue Baby Syndrome. The media interviewed and photographed the white doctors as Thomas stood in the sideline un-noticed.

Black people have made outstanding contributions to America and yet, we're hunted down, degraded, oppressed, infected with man made diseases and murdered.

1 Black Man Is Killed Every 28 Hours by Police or Vigilantes: America Is Perpetually at War with Its Own People

From the war on drugs to the war on terror, law enforcement's battle against minorities serves as pacification.

By [Adam Hudson / AlterNet](#)

May 28, 2013

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Photo Credit: Shutterstock.com/Eugene Ivanov

Police officers, security guards, or self-appointed vigilantes extrajudicially killed at least 313 African Americans in 2012 according to a recent [study](#). This means a black person was killed by a security officer every 28 hours. The report notes that it's possible that the real number could be much higher.

The report, entitled "Operation Ghetto Storm", was performed by the [Malcolm X Grassroots Movement](#), an antiracist grassroots activist organization. The organization has [chapters](#) in Atlanta, Detroit, Fort Worth-Dallas, Jackson, New Orleans, New York City, Oakland, and Washington, D.C. It has a [history](#) of organizing campaigns against police brutality and state repression in black and brown communities. Their study's sources included police and media reports along with other publicly available information. Last year, the organization published a similar [study](#) showing that a black person is killed by security forces every 36 hours. However, this study did not tell the whole story, as it only looked at shootings from January to June 2012. Their latest study is an update of this.

These killings come on top of other forms of oppression black people face.

Mass [incarceration of nonwhites](#) is one of them. While African-Americans constitute 13.1% of the [nation's population](#), they make up [nearly](#) 40% of the prison population. Even though African-Americans use or sell drugs about the same rate as whites, they are 2.8 to 5.5 times more likely to be [arrested](#) for drugs than whites. Black offenders also [receive](#) longer sentences compared to whites. Most offenders are in prison for nonviolent drug offenses.

"Operation Ghetto Storm" explains why such killings occur so often. Current practices of institutional racism have roots in the enslavement of black Africans, whose labor was exploited to build the American capitalist economy, and the genocide of Native Americans. The report points out that in order to maintain the systems of racism, colonialism, and capitalist exploitation, the United States maintains a network of "repressive enforcement structures". These structures include the police, FBI, Homeland Security, CIA, Secret Service, prisons, and private security companies, along with mass surveillance and mass incarceration.

The Malcolm X Grassroots Movement is not the only group challenging police violence against African Americans. The Stop Mass Incarceration Network has been challenging the policy of stop-and-frisk in New York City, in which police officers randomly stop and search individuals for weapons or contraband. African-American and Latino men are disproportionately stopped and harassed by police officers. Most of those stopped (close to 90%) are innocent, according to the New York Civil Liberties Union. Stop Mass Incarceration also organizes against the War on Drugs and inhumane treatment of prisoners.

Along with the rate of extrajudicial killings, the Malcolm X Grassroots Movement report contains other important findings. Of the 313 killed, 124 (40%) were between 22 and 31 years old, 57 (18%) were between 18 and 21 years old, 54 (17%) were between 32 and 41 years old, 32 (10%) were 42 to 51 years old, 25 (8%) were children younger than 18 years old, 18 (6%) were older than 52, and 3 (1%) were of unknown ages.

A significant portion of those killed, 68 people or 22%, suffered from mental health issues and/or were self-medicated. The study says that "[m]any of them might be alive today if community members trained and committed to humane crisis intervention and mental health treatment had been called, rather than the police."

43% of the shootings occurred after an incident of racial profiling. This means police saw a person who looked or behaved "suspiciously" largely because of their skin color and attempted to detain the suspect before killing them. Other times, the shootings occurred during a criminal investigation (24%), after 9-1-1 calls from "emotionally disturbed loved ones" (19%) or because of domestic violence (7%), or innocent people were killed for no reason (7%).

Most of the people killed were not armed. According to the report, 136 people or 44%, had no weapon at all the time they were killed by police officers. Another 27% were deaths in which police claimed the suspect had a gun but there was no corroboration to prove this. In addition, 6 people (2%) were alleged to have possessed knives or similar tools. Those who did, in fact, possess guns or knives were 20% (62 people) and 7% (23 people) of the study, respectively.

The report digs into how police justify their shootings. Most police officers, security guards, or vigilantes who extrajudicially killed black people, about 47% (146 of 313), claimed they "felt threatened", "feared for their life", or "were forced to shoot to protect themselves or others". George Zimmerman, the armed self-appointed neighborhood watchman who killed Trayvon Martin last year, claimed exactly this to justify shooting Martin. Other justifications include suspects fleeing (14%), allegedly driving cars toward officers, allegedly reaching for waistbands or lunging, or allegedly

pointing a gun at an officer. Only 13% or 42 people fired a weapon "before or during the officer's arrival".

Police recruitment, training, policies, and overall racism within society conditions police (and many other people) to assume black people are violent to begin with. This leads to police overacting in situations involving African-American suspects. It also explains why so many police claimed the black suspect "looked suspicious" or "thought they had a gun". Johannes Mehserle, the white BART police officer who shot and killed 22-year-old Oscar Grant in January 2009, claimed Grant had a gun, even though Grant was subdued to the ground by other officers.

Of the 313 killings, the report found that 275 of them or 88% were cases of excessive force. Only 8% were not considered excessive as they involved cases where suspects shot at, wounded, or killed a police and/or others. Additionally, 4% were situations where the facts surrounding the killing were "unclear or sparsely reported". The vast majority of the time, police officers, security guards, or armed vigilantes who extrajudicially kill black people escape accountability.

Over the past 70 years, the "repressive enforcement structures" described in the report have been used to "wage a grand strategy of 'domestic' pacification" to maintain the system through endless "containment campaigns" amounting to "perpetual war". According to the report, this perpetual war has been called multiple names — the "Cold War", COINTELPRO, the "War on Drugs, the "War on Gangs", the "War on Crime", and now the "War on Terrorism". This pacification strategy is designed to subjugate oppressed populations and stifle political resistance. In other words, they are wars against domestic marginalized groups. "Extrajudicial killings", says the report, "are clearly an indispensable tool in the United States government's pacification pursuits." It attributes the preponderance of these killings to institutionalized racism and policies within police departments.

Paramilitary police units, known as SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics) teams, developed in order to quell black riots in major cities, such as Los Angeles and Detroit, during the 1960s and '70s. SWAT teams had major shootouts with militant black and left-wing groups, such as the Black Panther Party and Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA) in 1969 and 1974, respectively. SWAT teams were only used for high-risk situations, until the War on Drugs began in the 1980s. Now they're used in raids -- a common military tactic -- of suspected drug or non-drug offenders' homes.

The War on Drugs, first declared by President Richard Nixon in 1971, was largely a product of U.S. covert operations. Anti-communist counter-revolutionaries, known as the "Contras", were trained, funded, and largely created by the CIA to overthrow the leftist Sandinista government of Nicaragua during the 1980s. However, the CIA's funding was not enough. Desperate for money, the Contras needed other funding sources to fight their war against the Sandinistas. The additional dollars came from the drug trade. The late investigative journalist Gary Webb, in 1996, wrote a lengthy series of articles for the San Jose Mercury News, entitled "Dark Alliance", detailing how the Contras smuggled cocaine from South America to California's inner cities and used the profits to fund their fight against the Sandinista government. The CIA knew about this but turned a blind eye. The report received a lot of controversy, criticism, and tarnishing of Webb's journalistic career, which would lead him to commit suicide in 2004. However, subsequent reports from Congressional hearings and other journalists corroborated Webb's findings.

Moreover, major banks, such as Wachovia (now part of Wells Fargo) and HSBC have laundered money for drug dealers. Therefore, the very threat that the Drug War claims to eliminate is perpetuated more by the National Security State and Wall Street than by low-level street dealers. But rather than go after the bigger fish, the United States has used the pretext of the "war on drugs" to implement draconian police tactics on marginalized groups, particularly poor black communities.

In 1981, President Ronald Reagan passed the Military Cooperation with Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies Act, which provided civilian police agencies equipment, training, and advising from the military, along with access to military research and facilities. This weakened the line between the military and civilian law enforcement established by the Posse Comitatus Act of 1878, a Reconstruction-era law forbidding military personnel from enforcing domestic laws. Five years later, in 1986, Reagan issued National Security Decision Directive 221, which declared drug trafficking a national security threat to the United States. This militarized the U.S. approach to drugs and overall policing. Additionally, the global war on terror and growth of the National Security State expanded this militarization of domestic police under the guise of "fighting terrorism".

The adoption of military tactics, equipment, training, and weapons leads to law enforcement adopting a war-like mentality. They come to view themselves as soldiers fighting against a foreign enemy rather than police protecting a community. Nick Pastore, a former Police Chief of New Haven, Connecticut from 1990 to 1997, turned down military equipment that was offered to him. "I turned it all down, because it feeds a mind-set that you're not a police officer serving a community, you're a soldier at war," he told the New York Times. He said "tough-guy cops" in his department pushed for "bigger and more hardware" and "used to say, 'It's a war out there.'" Pastore added, "If you think everyone who uses drugs is the enemy, then you're more likely to declare war on the people." Mix this war-like mentality with already existing societal anti-black racism and the result is deadly. Black people, who, by default, are assumed to be criminals because of their skin color, become the victims of routine police violence.

The fact that a black person is killed by a police officer, security guard, or vigilante every 28 hours (or less) is no random act of nature. It is the inevitable result of institutional racism and militaristic tactics and thinking within America's domestic security apparatus.

Racism by omission

Frequently omitted from military histories, Marika Sherwood examines the vital contribution of the colonies in the First World War

(1914 - 1918)

Tuesday 29th December 2009

Submitted by: Becky Hoskins

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Africa

Although Britain would not use African troops in Europe, as this would "undermine the dignity of the white man", to Britain's horror and disapproval, France used some 160,000 Africans from its west African colonies in Europe, with another 65,000 used elsewhere. Britain used some 50,000 African troops and about one million 'carriers' in the African campaigns and some 1,000 were used in Mesopotamia. The death rates were high: in the east African campaigns, over 11,000 African soldiers and around 100,000 carriers died; some 22,000 were wounded and/or missing-in-action.

Africans were awarded 39 Distinguished Conduct Medals and 24 Military Medals.

France used brutal conscription methods; the British methods were less brutal, though chiefs were threatened if they did not produce the required number of 'volunteers'.

Why did so many die? "Often there was very little food, and what did exist was of poor quality; there was very little clothing, few blankets and no boots." There were almost no medical services, especially for the carriers who were seen as expendable.

India

Britain, of course, also used Indian troops – some one and a half million, of whom 114,000 were reported dead, wounded or missing at the end of the conflict. They were used in all theatres of war. An additional 600,000 served as non-combatants – as carriers or construction workers. Many others produced materials for war use: food, clothing, munitions.

The Royal Indian Marine had a fleet of minesweepers, patrol vessels and troop carriers and also carried war stores to Iraq, Egypt and east Africa. The officers were all whites. The proportion of India's national budget spent on 'defence' during the First World War varies from 49 per cent to 61 per cent.

Indians were awarded 12 Victoria Crosses and received 12,445 medals and decorations for bravery. The highest rank they could achieve was that of a subadar major, who advised the British officers on

morale and customs, but they were outranked by the most junior British lieutenants. However, subadars did command platoons during war.

In 1922 there was a proposal to slowly 'Indianise' the government of India including the military. Colonial Secretary Winston Churchill doubted the wisdom "of granting democratic institutions to backward races which had no capacity for self-government".

West Indies

Because of the attitudes towards 'colour', no troops were recruited from the West Indies until 1915. The British West India Regiment of 11 battalions (15,204 men) were trained for military service under very harsh disciplinary regimes by white officers. They had little access to social facilities and resented "the discrimination in pay and conditions of service" and were not granted any leave.

Though trained to fight, many battalions were allocated to work as trench diggers and ammunition carriers in Italy. In 1918, when ordered to clean latrines used by Italian labourers the soldiers mutinied. Forty-nine men were sentenced to between three and five years' imprisonment with hard labour; the alleged ringleader's death sentence was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment.

Other BWIR battalions serving on the front line in the Middle East also "began to react to official discrimination", so it was decided to disband the regiment and ship them home as soon as possible. Some battalions also served in east Africa. (Quotations from Jamaican Volunteers in the First World War by Richard Smith, MUP, 2004)

Eighty-one West Indians received medals for bravery and 49 were mentioned in despatches.

Non-military contributions

But it was not only soldiers and carriers that the colonies supplied. For example, in 1915–1917 about £80,000 was raised in the Gold Coast colonies to aid the war effort and about £700,000 was contributed by the Gold Coast government. Some £40,000 came from the Gambia and £15,000 from Sierra Leone. Nigeria bore the cost of its troops in all areas of the war, including the high salaries of the exclusively white officers. The West Indies donated £2 million to the War Funds and paid for nine aircraft and 11 ambulances, and exported timber, fuel oil and cotton for the war effort.

The British west African colonies produced oil, cocoa, gold, bauxite and manganese; from the east African colonies came hides, skins, grains, rubber, fibres, tobacco, lead and copper. Much of this was produced by forced labour.

One major contribution of Indians was in the Merchant Navy, where they made up at least 25 per cent of the workforce. Though wage rates were increased for white seamen, 'Chinese, Asiatics and Coloured' ratings were excluded by the National Maritime Board. West Indians, Africans and Fijians also served in the merchant marine during the First World War.

Britain

So far there has been no research on how the black and asian population in Britain was involved in the First World War. The Manual for Military Law stated that "a Negro or any person of colour" should be classed as an "alien", so possibly very few black Britons were recruited in the UK. When conscription was introduced, some were sent to Canada or to join the BWIR.

The first black Briton to become a commissioned officer was Walter Tull, who had enlisted in the Football Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment. He was commissioned as a 2nd Lt. in May 1917, was recommended for the Military Cross, but died in March 1918.

Certainly there is some evidence that hostility towards this sector of the population increased, as did the population itself. This was partly due to black and Indian seamen in merchant vessels, where their wages were far below those of whites, seeking work on shore. Newspaper articles appeared about the 'Black Peril', as it was alleged that white women were particularly attracted to these men. When the discharge of soldiers began, racial hostility increased rapidly: black and Asian men were attacked in Cardiff, Newcastle and in London's Canning Town; in Liverpool, one was lynched (ie, murdered for no reason other than his ethnicity).

(ONE ! PULLACES ! !)

Race, racism and military strategy

- Article by: [Richard Fogarty](#)
- Theme: [Race, empire and colonial troops](#)

Associate Professor Richard Fogarty looks at how World War One was influenced by different races fighting together in a global war.

Race and racism were important aspects of World War One for two reasons. First, ideas about race had developed over the course of the 19th century to make the concept one of the most prominent preoccupations of modern Europeans. Second, several of the major belligerents at war between 1914 and 1918 possessed large colonial empires, where white Europeans ruled over Africans, Asians, and Pacific Islanders. These two factors came together because a large part of the justification for the possession of colonial territories was the supposed right of superior whites to rule over allegedly inferior non-whites. This in turn led several European combatant nations to make use of their colonial resources, both materials and men, to wage war. Thus, while purely military and political considerations often shaped strategy during the war, ideologies of race and racism also played a role, helping in particular to make the war a genuinely global one.

Race and nationalism

By the early 20th century, thinking about race was moving toward a more biological understanding of human difference and its significance, with an emphasis on physical features such as colour. But earlier conceptions of racial difference had not disappeared completely, and it was common during World War One for Europeans to speak of national or ethnic differences in terms of race. For instance, many believed that the war pitted the English and French 'races' against the Germanic, or Teutonic, 'race'. Another area where this kind of national or ethnic understanding of race played a role was in the Balkans, where the war began. Despite numerous similarities and centuries of mixing that created many commonalities among the peoples of the region, ethnic differences loomed large in the self-understandings of many. Ethnic tension and nationalist aspirations helped ignite the war in 1914, when Serbian nationalists assassinated the heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and these same factors were paramount in American President Woodrow Wilson's calls for national self-determination during the war and at the [Paris Peace Conference in 1919](#).

- [Ethnographical map reproduced from The Balkan Peninsula by Jovan Cvijić](#)
- [Ethnographical map from 1916 showing spoken native languages in central and south eastern Europe.](#)

Race and colonialism

European colonial possessions, particularly in Africa and Asia, played the most important role in injecting race and racism into World War One strategy. The race factor was most visible in the use of millions of colonial subjects as workers and soldiers. Many Africans and Asians laboured and fought in their home territories, as they had done before the war. But hundreds of thousands travelled to new lands to contribute to the war efforts of their colonial masters. Some even travelled to Europe itself.

France was the colonial power most enthusiastic about deploying its colonial populations, especially in Europe. Some 200,000 came to France to work in war industries, but even more, some 500,000, wore the uniform of the French army and manned the trenches of the Western Front. Even before the war, military officers like Charles Mangin (an important general during the war) advocated recruiting from the vast 'reservoirs of men' in Africa to strengthen the French army in the face of a larger and more populous Germany. When the war began in 1914, soldiers from North and West Africa began arriving in France and played an active role in the fighting. Eventually, soldiers from Indochina and Madagascar also served in France. These men were often very popular among the French people, although many in France regarded non-Europeans through a haze of racial stereotypes. For instance, black West Africans were popular and celebrated for their courage and loyalty, but also denigrated for their primitive savagery and mental inferiority.

Men from Congo

Photograph from 1917 showing the landing of colonial troops from the Congo.

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Cavalry patrol of Moroccan Spahis in Belgium

Cavalry patrol of Moroccan Spahis fighting for the French army near Furnes, Belgium, 1914.

Cavalry patrol of Moroccan Spahis fighting for the French army near Furnes, Belgium, 1914.

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The British army also deployed colonial soldiers. A force of nearly 140,000 Indians served on the Western Front in 1914, but they departed from the Front, and from Europe altogether, in 1915. British authorities were concerned about the effect of pitting non-whites against white Europeans in battle. Indians with such experience might be more difficult to rule after the war. So, in the end, the bulk of Indian soldiers who fought in World War One, some one million in all, fought in the Middle East against the Germans' ally, the Ottoman Empire. West Indians also fought in the British army, in France and other theatres. Racial politics precluded arming South African blacks for combat in Europe, though more than 20,000 came to France as labourers. As was the case with France's use of troops from its colonies, the participation of these men in the British war effort was visible to the public, reinforcing racial stereotypes in some cases, but also enhancing the awareness of the conflict as a world war.

- Publication from 1919 giving a glimpse into the experiences of one of the West Indian battalions. Publication from 1919 giving a glimpse into the experiences of one of the West Indian battalions.
- Indian soldiers digging trenches, 1915. Indian soldiers digging trenches, 1915.
- Indian infantrymen training for receiving a gas attack, 1915. Indian infantrymen training for receiving a gas attack, 1915.

Other combatant nations with extensive colonial possessions, such as Belgium and Portugal, did not make use of their colonial subjects in Europe, but they joined Great Britain and France in deploying indigenous people as both soldiers and workers within the colonies. Hundreds of thousands

participated as porters carrying supplies and soldiers fighting to gain control over German colonies in Africa. The Germans did the same with their African subjects, though the Kaiser's government complained loudly and publicly about the Allies' introduction of 'uncivilized' warfare and racially inferior warriors into the conflict at home in Europe.

Race, religion, and global strategy

The most obvious case of colonial considerations helping to shape strategy in the war was the attempt of Germany to exploit the Muslim religious faith of some of its enemies' colonial populations. This attempt took many forms, but one particularly active site of German activity was in prisoner of war camps. The German army made much of the 'exotic' soldiers it captured from among enemy troops, often subjecting Africans and Asians to anthropological study in the camps and using images of the prisoners in propaganda. The Germans also gathered together in one special camp, near Berlin, all the Muslim prisoners of war captured from the Russian, French, and British armies. This 'Halfmoon Camp', named for the Muslim symbol of the crescent moon, was the site of an aggressive propaganda campaign to convince these men to switch sides and fight against their colonial masters. After all, Germany was allied with the Muslim Ottoman Empire, and the Sultan in Constantinople had declared jihad, calling all the faithful to fight the Ottomans' enemies. These efforts mostly failed, as did other German attempts to encourage the Muslim populations of the Russian Caucasus, British India, and French North Africa to rise up en masse in the name of Islam. But the effort was a serious one, and demonstrated the important role non-European peoples and lands played in geostrategy during the conflict.

- Confidential note from 1915 which explained the German attempts to fan Islamic feeling.
Confidential note from 1915 which explained the German attempts to fan Islamic feeling.
- Photos of prisoners of war camps in Germany published in a German publication in 1916.
Photos of prisoners of war camps in Germany published in a German publication in 1916.
- Close up photographs of prisoners of war from different countries who were captured in Germany.
Close up photographs of prisoners of war from different countries who were captured in Germany.

Conclusion

Race and racism helped shape both the approaches of combatant nations to waging World War One, and the experience of the war for millions of people among the European public and in European colonies in Africa and Asia. From the colour of their skins, to the content of their religious beliefs, colonized peoples' attributes were of major concern to those making decisions about how and where to wage war. In fact, the very racial and cultural differences of non-European peoples gave European colonial powers a sense of entitlement to rule their colonial possessions in the first place. Then, during the war, these differences justified making use of Africans and Asians as workers, soldiers, and objects of European strategy.

MILITARY

Brave African American men and women have advanced the cause of peace and defended the ideals of freedom since the 1700s. As far back as 1702, blacks were fighting against the French and the Indians in the New World. Virginia and South Carolina allowed African Americans to enlist in the militia, and, throughout the eighteenth century, some slaves were able to exchange their military service for freedom. African American soldiers served in the armed forces during the American Revolution, the War of 1812, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, the Korean War, the Vietnam conflict, the Persian Gulf War, and during peace-keeping ventures in Somalia and Haiti. For nearly two centuries, however, segregation existed in the U.S. military—a shameful testament to the nation's long history of racial discrimination.

On March 5, 1770, prior to the outbreak of the American Revolution, a crowd of angry colonists gathered in the streets of Boston, Massachusetts, to protest unjust British policies. This colonial rally—which would later be remembered as the Boston Massacre—turned bloody when British soldiers retaliated with gunfire. A black sailor named Crispus Attucks is said to have been the first American to die in the conflict. The death of Attucks, one of the earliest acts of military service by blacks in America, symbolizes the cruel irony of the revolutionary cause in America—one that denied equal rights to its African American population.

The American Revolution focused increased attention on the thorny issue of slavery. An underlying fear existed that enslaved blacks would revolt if granted the right to bear arms, so most colonists favored the idea of an all-white militia. Although some blacks fought at the battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill in 1775, General George Washington issued a ban on the enlistment of slaves that summer; by November, he had extended the ban to all blacks, slave or free. However, the Continental Congress—apprehensive about the prospect of black enlistment in the British Army—partially reversed the policy in the next year. An estimated 5,000 blacks eventually fought in the colonial army.

Integration of the fledgling American Army ended in 1792, when Congress passed a law limiting military service to white men. More than half a century later, blacks were still unable to enlist in the U. S. military.

Many African Americans mistakenly perceived the Civil War, which began in April of 1861, as a war against slavery. But as Alton Hornsby, Jr., pointed out in *Chronology of African-American History*, "[President Abraham] Lincoln's war aims did not include interference with slavery where it already existed." Early in the struggle, the president felt that a stand "against slavery would drive additional Southern and Border states into the Confederacy," a risk he could not afford to take at a time when the Union seemed dangerously close to dissolving. By mid-1862, though, the need for additional Union Army soldiers became critical. The Emancipation Proclamation, issued by Lincoln in 1863, freed the slaves of the Confederacy. With their new "free" status, blacks were allowed to participate in the Civil War. By the winter of 1864-65, the Union Army boasted 168 volunteer regiments of black troops, comprising more than ten percent of its total strength; over 35,000 blacks died in combat.

Between 300,000 and 400,000 African Americans served in the U.S. armed forces during World War I, but only 10 percent were assigned to combat duty. Blacks were still hampered by segregationist policies that perpetuated an erroneous notion of inferiority among the troops; however, the stellar performance of many black soldiers during the era of the world wars helped to dispel these stereotypes. In 1940, for example, Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., became the first black American to

achieve the rank of brigadier general. Over the next decade, his son, U.S. Air Force officer Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., distinguished himself as commander of the 99th Fighter Squadron, the 332nd Fighter Group, the 477th Bombardment Group, and the 332nd Fighter Wing.

Several hundred thousand blacks fought for the United States in World War II. Still, according to John Hope Franklin in *From Slavery to Freedom*, "too many clear signs indicated that the United States was committed to maintaining a white army and a black army, and ironically the combined forces of this army had to be used together somehow to carry on the fight against the powerful threat of fascism and racism in the world."

In an effort to promote equality and opportunity in the American military, President Truman issued Executive Order 9981 on July 26, 1948, banning segregation in the armed forces. Six years later, the U.S. Department of Defense adopted an official policy of full integration, abolishing all-black military units. The late 1950s and early 1960s saw a steady increase in the number of career officers in the U.S. military. By the mid-1990s, close to 40 percent of the American military was black. Some social commentators feel that this disproportionately high percentage of African Americans in the military—the entire black population in the United States being around 12 percent—calls attention to the obstacles young black people face in forging a path into mainstream American business.

The info I've included here shows one of the biggest SLAVE REBELLIONS ever recorded in Secular History. I am including it because I want to stress, again, that even when "their" history shows us "turning back", we never completely stop "SERVING TWO MASTERS". After the African Slaves (Toussaint and 'nem, in this example) fought for their freedom from the first group of Pagans (the French) they eventually ended up being captured and fighting for Euros anyway (Brits, Dutch, German and French). Per **ALL** War History, this **ALWAYS** happened, no 'matter the timeframe. A group of Pagans would infiltrate, after being INVITED in, take over, because the Natives opened the door, **AGAINST GOD's WARNINGS...**those Pagans

invite more Pagans in to fight over Land and Possessions that don't belong to any of 'em...and the SAGA continues!

You will see the pattern if you just PRAY and pay attention.

Much Love!

The Abolition of The Slave Trade

African Resistance

Introduction

Africans started to fight the transatlantic slave trade as soon as it began. Their struggles were multifaceted and covered four continents over four centuries. Still, they have often been underestimated, overlooked, or forgotten. African resistance was reported in European sources only when it concerned attacks on slave ships and company barracoons, but acts of resistance also took place far from the coast and thus escaped the slavers' attention. To discover them, oral history, archaeology, and autobiographies and biographies of African victims of the slave trade have to be probed. Taken together, these various sources offer a detailed image of the varied strategies Africans used to defend themselves from and mount attacks against the slave trade.

The Africans' resistance continued in the Americas. They ran away, established maroon communities, used sabotage, conspired, and rose against those who held them in captivity. Freed people petitioned the authorities, led information campaigns, and worked actively to abolish the slave trade and slavery.

In Europe, black abolitionists launched or participated in civic movements to end the deportation and enslavement of Africans. They too delivered speeches, provided information, wrote newspaper articles and books.

Using violent as well as nonviolent means, Africans in Africa, the Americas, and Europe were constantly involved in the fight against the slave trade and slavery.

Defensive Strategies

When the first navigators reached the coast of Mauritania in 1441 and Senegal in 1444, they organized systematic abductions, and met with hostility and reprisals. Although they continued kidnapping, they also started to buy people. But that policy also met with opposition. Explorer Alvise Ca'Damosto, who was attacked by 150 men on the River Gambia in 1454, wrote than when he tried to talk to them,

they replied that they had had news of our coming and of our trade with the negroes of Senega [Senegal River], who, if they sought our friendship could not but be bad men, for they firmly believed that we Christians ate human flesh, and that we only bought negroes to eat them; that for their part they did not want our friendship on any terms, but sought to slaughter us all, and to make a gift of our possessions to their lord.

But armed struggle was neither the only nor always the best strategy. Long-term approaches were also needed to protect people from the slave trade. Earthworks were built to thwart small-scale raids and kidnappings; some rivers were diverted so that they would not bring ships near settlements. Africans surrounded their main towns by thick walls, twelve feet high; they built ramparts and fortresses with deep ditches and planted venomous and thorny trees and bushes all around.

Communities deserted their vulnerable settings to relocate in hard-to-find, easy-to-defend places such as hills, mountains, underground tunnels, marshes, caves, forests, or behind high sand dunes. Some hamlets regrouped to defend themselves more easily. In southern Benin, people built small towns on stilts at the edge or in the middle of lakes. This innovation gave them a clear view of approaching raiders and allowed them enough time to take the appropriate measures.

Africans established work teams for protection, left the paths to their villages overgrown, stationed armed groups at vulnerable points, and covered their roofs with noisy leaves to detect would-be kidnappers. They used their habitat as a safeguard by reconfiguring the layout, size, and architecture of their houses, villages, and capital cities. They built their towns in mazes to confuse and disorient attackers. Houses were connected one with another; they abutted forests and the sea to make escape easier. Some communities adopted the most brutal tactics: they indiscriminately killed anyone who ventured close to their territory so as to discourage any incursion.

Some leaders actively worked against the transatlantic slave trade. One of the most famous was Abdel Kader Kane, the Muslim leader of the Futa Toro region in northern Senegal. Kane had succeeded in peopling his kingdom by retaking by force his people who had been kidnapped and by forbidding slave caravans from passing through his territory. After the French took three children from Futa, Kane sent a letter to the governor:

We are warning you that all those who will come to our land to trade [in slaves] will be killed and massacred if you do not send our children back. Would not somebody who was very hungry abstain from eating if he had to eat something cooked with his blood? We absolutely do not want you to buy Muslims under any circumstances. I repeat that if your intention is to always buy Muslims you should stay home and not come to our country anymore. Because all those who will come can be assured that they will lose their life.

On a personal level, families who could locate a captive on the coast gathered resources to obtain his or her release, even if it meant substituting another person for their loved one. Some relatives were even able to trace the whereabouts of kin deported to the Americas and tried - sometimes successfully - to buy their freedom.

Armed Struggle in Africa and in the Middle Passage

As the slave trade expanded, resistance to it grew as well, and the need for shackles, guns, ropes, chains, iron balls, and whips tells an eloquent story of continuous and violent struggle from the hinterland to the high seas. As one slave trader remarked:

For the security and safekeeping of the slaves on board or on shore in the African barracoons, chains, leg irons, handcuffs, and strong houses are used. I would remark that this also is one of the forcible necessities resorted to for the preservation of the order, and as recourse against the dangerous consequences of this traffic.

Wherever possible, such as in Saint-Louis and Gorée (Senegal), James (Gambia), and Bance (Sierra Leone), the Europeans' barracoons were located on islands, which made escapes and attacks more difficult. In some areas, as soon as local people approached the boats,

the crew is ordered to take up arms, the cannons are aimed, and the fuses are lighted . . . One must, without any hesitation, shoot at them and not spare them. The loss of the vessel and the life of the crew are at stake.

The heavily fortified forts and barracoons attest to the Europeans' distrust and apprehension. They had to protect themselves, as Jean-Baptiste Durand of the Compagnie du Sénégal explained, "from the foreign vessels and from the Negroes living in the country."

These precautions notwithstanding, in the eighteenth century, Fort Saint-Joseph on the Senegal River was attacked and all commerce was interrupted for six years. Several conspiracies and actual revolts by captives erupted on Gorée Island and resulted in the death of the governor and several soldiers. In addition, the crews of quite a few slave ships were killed on the River Gambia; in Sierra Leone, people sacked the captives' quarters of the infamous trader John Ormond. Similar incidents occurred in other parts of the African coast. Written records document how Africans on shore attacked more than a hundred ships.

Some Western slavers maintained occult centers in their barracoons, staffed by men they paid to "work on" the captives, sometimes with medicinal plants. The objective was to kill any spirit of rebellion, to "tame" the detainees, and make them accept their fate. The existence of these centers shows the extent of the precautions taken by slavers to prevent rebellions on land and during the Middle Passage: shackles and guns controlled the body, while the spirit was broken.

But revolts on slave ships, although extremely difficult to organize and conduct, were numerous. About 420 revolts have been documented in slavers' papers, and they do not represent the totality. It is estimated that 100,000 Africans died in uprisings on the coast or during the Middle Passage. The fear of revolts resulted in additional costs for the slavers: larger crews, heavy weapons, and barricades. About 18 percent of the costs of the Middle Passage were incurred due to measures to thwart uprisings, and the captives who rose up saved, according to estimates, one million Africans from deportation by driving up the slavers' expenses.

Uprisings and Maroons in the Americas

Africans used a variety of strategies to manifest their hostility both to the slave trade that had brought them to the Americas and to enslavement itself. Some were nonviolent, such as running away and sabotage; others involved poisoning, murder, and uprisings. Those that inspired the most fear were armed revolts. Every country in the Americas had an African presence, and in every country, plots were hatched and actual uprisings took place.

The first recorded rebellion was led by men from Senegal. It started on December 25, 1522, on the sugar plantation of Admiral Don Diego Colón, the viceroy of the Indies and Christopher Columbus's son, four miles from Santo Domingo, on the island of Hispaniola. Although crushed, it instilled tremendous fear in the colonists and the Spanish Crown. Closely following this first movement came a number of other revolts throughout the Spanish colonies in the sixteenth century.

From about 1602 to 1694 the maroon "Republic of Palmares," which regrouped about 30,000 Africans, led several attacks against white colonists in Brazil. Maroon wars also took place in Suriname between 1789 and 1793 and in Jamaica in 1739 and 1795. Maroons were active in all countries where Africans lived, particularly in Saint-Domingue, Cuba, and Colombia.

Akan originally from Ghana led uprisings in Jamaica in 1673, 1690, and 1745; and one of them, Tacky, was the organizer of a large revolt in 1760. Africans, mostly from Congo, rose up in 1739 in South Carolina during what is known as the Stono Rebellion. In 1741 enslaved people organized a conspiracy to burn down New York City and get their freedom. Among those arrested when the plot was discovered were at least twelve men and women of Akan origin. Other large-scale uprisings occurred in the 1760s in Suriname and Honduras.

During the revolutions in France and Saint-Domingue and inspired by them, unrest and revolts were prevalent in the French Caribbean colonies. In Guadeloupe, hundreds of white colonists were killed or emigrated in 1794. Julien Fedon, a free man from a French island, headed what can best be described as a war that lasted sixteen months in Grenada, starting in 1795. Blacks in St. Lucia and St. Vincent took up arms with the French, who had proclaimed the abolition of slavery, against the British who occupied the islands.

In Barbados, the most significant uprising occurred in 1816, more than a hundred years after the first one, which had taken place in 1692. It was island-wide, organized by the elite of enslaved men, such as drivers and craftsmen, and its leader was an African-born man named Bussa. Starting in 1807 African Muslims in Bahia, Brazil, organized several plots and revolts. The last and largest one took place in 1835; it involved free and enslaved men and led to deportations and emigration to Benin, Nigeria, and Togo.

In 1811 and 1812 Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Santo Domingo were swept by uprisings. Puerto-Rico had its most important one on July 29, 1821. It was led by Marcos Xiorro and involved several plantations. It was believed that he had sought help from Haiti.

Guyana went through its major rebellion in 1823; it involved an estimated 1,200 enslaved people from about fifty-five plantations; most were born in the colony.

The largest revolt in Jamaican history took place in 1831. It involved up to five hundred people and was led by Baptist deacon and domestic Samuel Sharpe. Nat Turner's revolt in 1831 in Virginia lasted only two days but terrorized the country, as fifty-seven white men, women, and children were killed.

The Caribbean counted an average of four revolts per year in the 1790s. There, the largest uprisings, besides the revolution in Saint-Domingue, occurred in Guadeloupe in 1794; Curaçao in 1795 and 1800; Barbados in 1816; British Guyana in 1823; and Jamaica in 1831.

Countless other uprisings and conspiracies marked the history of the Americas. They instilled terror in the colonists and were brutally — and often indiscriminately — suppressed through hanging, beheadings, burning at the stake, quartering, breaking on the wheel, and other methods of torture. Despite enormous risks, enslaved and sometimes free people fought for liberation, and their actions had a significant impact on the slave regimes, which became more brutal, and on colonial politics. However, no uprising was as determining as the revolution in Saint-Domingue.

The Revolution in Saint-Domingue

In January 1804, an event that had enormous repercussions shook the world of the enslaved and their owners. The black revolutionaries, who had been fighting since 1791, crushed Napoleon's 43,000-man army.

In December 1803, in full debacle, the 8,000 French soldiers left on the island (most of the others had been killed in combat and 20,000 had died of yellow fever), boarded their ships, and sailed away. Within twelve years, black Haitians had fought against and defeated not only the French colonists but also the French, Spanish, and British armies.

To erase the symbolic traces of the old order, the victors changed the name of the island from Saint-Domingue back to Haiti (mountainous land), its original name given by the Arawak Indians. Haiti had become the second independent nation in the Western Hemisphere and the world's first black-led republic. The impact of this victory of poorly armed men and women, — who had fought for and gained their freedom back in 1793 — against the best army in Europe sent to re-enslave them, sent shockwaves throughout the Americas.

Paradoxically, at the same time as it influenced enslaved people to rise up, the Haitian Revolution also stimulated the transatlantic slave trade. The withdrawal from international markets of the island, which had produced half the world's coffee and as much sugar as Brazil, Cuba, and Jamaica combined, gave an impetus to these colonies as well as to Louisiana to introduce more Africans — and for Louisiana, more African Americans from the Upper South as well — in order to offset the production shortfall.

Throughout the Americas, slave uprisings had been more closely associated with the presence of large concentrations of men and women born in Africa and newly arrived, and the events in Saint-Domingue were read as a cautionary tale against the slave trade that continuously introduced these "revolt-prone" Africans. Therefore, when South Carolina reopened the slave trade in 1803, the decision was deemed appalling. The specter of Haiti was used by some Americans to bolster the abolition of the slave trade at the earliest possible date, 1808.

The Impact of the Revolution

As conspiracies and revolts reached a height in the 1790s, slave societies started to fear the influence of "French Negroes," who were thought to harbor ideals of freedom brought about by the revolutions in France and Saint-Domingue.

The city of Baltimore, among others, passed an act against black Domingans in 1797, stating, "Many of the slaves imported into this state by the French subjects or citizens mentioned in the said act have been guilty of disorderly conduct, and are suspected to be dangerous to the peace and welfare of the city."

Interestingly, the largest U.S. revolt — in terms of participants — took place in 1811 in Louisiana and was led by Charles Deslondes from Haiti. French and French Creole-speaking men were associated with uprisings in British, Spanish, and Dutch colonies until 1820, and they led a large revolt in Curaçao in 1795.

In Cuba, José Antonio Aponte, a free man who organized an uprising in 1812, had promised his followers that help would come from Haiti, and he galvanized his troops with pictures of Toussaint L'Ouverture, Jean-Jacques Dessalines, and Henri Christophe. In the United States, black abolitionists, nationalists, and activists were inspired by the uprising and its emblematic figure, Toussaint L'Ouverture. They daringly paid tribute to the revolution at a time when white abolitionists played it down, afraid it would repel sympathetic whites.

During the 1816 rebellion in Barbados, references were made to Haiti. In 1820 Denmark Vesey, who had been enslaved on the island for a few months and had bought his freedom in Charleston, South Carolina, recruited determined participants — including enslaved Haitians forcibly brought during the revolution — to what was one of the best-organized slave conspiracy in the country. His goal was to free the enslaved with the help of Haiti and sail to Africa or to the black republic.

Even though Haiti was not in a position to effectively help in Cuba or South Carolina, it is a fact that the black republic sought to export the benefits of its revolution. Its constitution gave Haitian nationality and protection to any black or Asian person. As a result, enslaved men and women who successfully escaped to the island became free and could not be returned. Several cases concerning runaways were brought by slaveholders to King Christophe early on, and to presidents Alexandre Pétion and Jean-Pierre Boyer, but no foreign refugee was ever sent back to enslavement. In addition, Haiti provided financial and military assistance as well as refuge to Simón Bolívar, the liberator of Spanish America, in return for a promise to abolish slavery there. In 1824 and again in the 1850s the island nation actively recruited African-American immigrants.

Frederick Douglass paid tribute to the significance of the Haitian Revolution when he stressed that blacks owed much to American and British abolitionists, "but we owe incomparably more to Haiti than to them all."

Black Abolitionists in France

African Americans fought against the slave trade and slavery through sabotage, escape, conspiracies, and revolts while freed people were involved in abolitionist activities, from organizing campaigns to delivering speeches and writing pamphlets, as demonstrated in *Abolition and Celebrations*. And as explained in *The Abolitionist Movement in Britain and the United States*, African abolitionists such as Olaudah Equiano and Ottobah Cugoano were quite active in Great Britain. Less well known is the role of blacks in the movement that brought about the abolition of the slave trade and slavery in the French colonies long before any other territories in the Western Hemisphere.

During the French Revolution of 1789, people of color from Saint-Domingue, Guadeloupe, and Martinique living in France organized themselves into the Société des citoyens de couleur (Society of Colored Citizens), headed by mulatto Julien Raimond, a wealthy planter and slaveholder from Saint-Domingue. It worked closely with the Société des amis des noirs (Society of the Friends of the Blacks), which asked for equal rights for free people of color, the immediate abolition of the slave trade, and a gradual abolition of slavery. In 1791 the Société des citoyens worked diligently to gather together activists who were dispersed in various clubs and kept the revolutionaries informed of the political and social situation in Saint-Domingue, where the uprising had started during the night of August 22- 23.

Despite the abolitionists' efforts, France wrote the maintenance of slavery into her 1791 constitution. On August 10, 1792, however, with a regime change, the constitution itself was abandoned. A month later, Raimond proposed to the Assembly the creation of a voluntary legion made up of black men residing in France whose mission would be to help defend the revolution.

The Légion franche de cavalerie des Américains et du Midi (Free Cavalry Legion of the Americans and the South) was led by Joseph Bologne de Saint-George. Born in Guadeloupe in 1739, he was the son of an enslaved Senegalese woman and a French nobleman. The family settled in France in 1748, and Saint-George received an excellent education. He became a fencer celebrated throughout Europe, a violinist, and a famous music composer and conductor. The Chevalier de Saint-George, as he was known, was Queen Marie-Antoinette's music instructor.

Yet when the revolution started, Saint-George abandoned the aristocratic way of life that had been his and became a revolutionary. He believed the new social order would bring about freedom, equality, and the end of racism. As the head of the revolutionary Legion of the Americans, which soon became known as Saint-George Legion, he brought in Alexandre Thomas Davy de la Pailleterie, who had moved with his father from Saint-Domingue to France in 1780. Alexandre's father was a marquis and his mother, an enslaved African. She was called Louise-Cessette "du mas" or "of the little house." When Alexandre, following a fight with his father, enrolled in the army at a low rank, the marquis forbade him to use his noble name. The young man then took the name Dumas in honor of his mother. The man who became the famous General Alexandre Dumas was the father of the legendary author Alexandre Dumas.

On May 17, 1793, the Legion sent an "Address to the National Convention and to all the patriotic clubs and societies on behalf of the Negroes held in slavery in the French colonies of America." It was written in the name of "one million slaves" and asked for the immediate abolition of slavery. The soldiers and officers who had signed the document, along with the Société des citoyens de couleur, launched a joint campaign for the end of slavery and the slave trade.

A delegation of black men and women was received by the Convention in Paris on June 4. Among them was Jeanne Odo a woman born in Saint-Domingue, who claimed to be 114. The delegation carried a new flag: a black man on the blue stripe, a white man on the white stripe, and a mulatto on the red stripe, with the slogan "Our union will be our strength." The flag symbolized the end of the colonial order, as well as general freedom and equality. Following the black citizens' campaign, the new constitution enacted on June 24, 1793, specified that no one could be sold. Although it did not address the abolition of the slave trade and slavery, it was considered a step in the right direction.

Saint-Domingue and the French Abolition

Less than three weeks later, throngs of enslaved men and women rushed from the mountains and took on the city of Cap in Saint-Domingue. Their victory led to the evacuation of 10,000 whites, who fled the island. In September, the French commissioners, under pressure from the black population — and in an effort to counteract Spain, which gave slaves their freedom if they fought against the French — proclaimed the end of slavery. "Equality of epidermis" representatives were elected: three blacks, three mulattos, and three whites. They were dispatched to Paris to bring the news and see to it that the measure would not be rescinded.

On February 4, 1794, three of them were received by the Convention in Paris: a white former slaveholder, Louis-Pierre Dufay; a black man, Jean-Baptiste Belley; and a mulatto, Jean-Baptiste Mills. Belley, a Senegalese, had been deported to the island as an infant. He had bought his own freedom and later fought in Savannah, Georgia, alongside the Americans during the War of Independence. Belley was an infantry captain and had been a leader (he was wounded) in the battle of Cap seven months earlier.

Right after the deputation speech given by Dufay — in which he extolled the black population who saved the revolution from the colonists allied to the British Crown — France abolished slavery and the slave trade (which had been subsidized until 1793) in all its colonies.

The uprising in Saint-Domingue and, to a lesser extent, the activism of black abolitionists and their allies in France, had put an official stop to the slave trade and slavery. It is now recognized that without the impulsion of the revolt in Saint-Domingue, the French Revolution would not have decreed the abolition. The Haitian Revolution had radicalized the French Revolution on the question of slavery.

But the story was far from over. On May 20, 1802, Napoleon Bonaparte re-established slavery and the slave trade. He excluded black officers from the army, including General Toussaint L'Ouverture and General Alexandre Dumas. In July the French territory became off-limits to "blacks and people of color"; and in January 1803, mixed marriages became illegal. The violent fights that followed the reintroduction of slavery in Guadeloupe and French Guiana resulted in thousands of deaths.

Hundreds of people from Guadeloupe and Saint-Domingue were then exiled to France and imprisoned or enrolled by force in the army. Among the prisoners were Toussaint L'Ouverture, Jean-Baptiste Belley, and Jean-Baptiste Mills. Toussaint died in 1803 and Belley in 1805.

France outlawed the slave trade in 1817, but it continued illegally until at least 1831. Slavery was finally abolished in 1848.

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The Black Jacobins

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Black Jacobins: Toussaint L'Ouverture and the San Domingo Revolution (1938), by Afro-Trinidadian writer C. L. R. James (4 January 1901–19 May 1989), is a history of the 1791–1804 Haitian Revolution. He went to Paris to research this work, where he met Haitian military historian Alfred Auguste Nemours. James's text places the revolution in the context of the French Revolution, and focuses on the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who was born a slave but rose to prominence espousing the French Revolutionary ideals of liberty and equality. These ideals, which many French revolutionaries did not maintain consistently with regard to the black humanity of their colonial possessions, were embraced, according to James, with a greater purity by the persecuted blacks of Haiti; such ideals "meant far more to them than to any Frenchman."^[1]

James examines the brutal conditions of slavery as well as the social and political status of the slave-owners, poor or "small" whites, and "free" blacks and mulattoes leading up to the Revolution. The work explores the dynamics of the Caribbean economy and the European feudal system during the era before the Haitian Revolution, and places each revolution in comparative historical and economic perspective. Toussaint L'Ouverture becomes a central and symbolic character in James' narrative of the Haitian Revolution. His complete embodiment of the revolutionary ideals of the period was, according to James, incomprehensible even to the revolutionary French, who did not seem to grasp the urgency of these ideals in the minds and spirits of a people rising from slavery. L'Ouverture had defiantly asserted that he intended

to cease to live before gratitude dies in my heart, before I cease to be faithful to France and to my duty, before the god of liberty is profaned and sullied by the liberticides, before they can snatch from my hands that sword, those arms, which France confided to me for the defence of its rights and those of humanity, for the triumph of liberty and equality.^[1]

The French bourgeoisie could not understand this motivation, according to James, and mistook it for rhetoric or bombast.^[1] "Rivers of blood were to flow before they understood," James writes.^[1]

James concluded:

The cruelties of property and privilege are always more ferocious than the revenges of poverty and oppression. For the one aims at perpetuating resented injustice, the other is merely a momentary passion soon appeased.

Historical and social context

The text was first published by Secker & Warburg in London in 1938. The impending world war was recognized and alluded to in the text by James, who had been living in England since 1932; in his Preface he places the writing of the history in the context of "the booming of Franco's heavy artillery, the rattle of Joseph Stalin's firing squads and the fierce shrill revolutionary movement striving for clarity

and influence."^[2] In a later passage, James writes of the slaves in the early days of French revolutionary violence, the "slaves only watched their masters destroy one another, as Africans watched them in 1914–1918, and will watch them again before long."^[3] Of his text, James suggests, "had it been written under different circumstances it would have been a different but not necessarily a better book."^[2] He met Alfred Auguste Nemours in Paris while researching the book. Nemours, a Haitian diplomat, had written *Histoire militaire de la guerre d'indépendance de Saint-Domingue* in 1925 while Haiti was under US occupation.^[4]

The writing of history becomes ever more difficult. The power of God or the weakness of man, Christianity or the divine right of kings to govern wrong, can easily be made responsible for the downfall of states and the birth of new societies. Such elementary conceptions lend themselves willingly to narrative treatment and from Tacitus to Macaulay, from Thucydides to Green, the traditionally famous historians have been more artist than scientist: they wrote so well because they saw so little. To-day by a natural reaction we tend to a personification of the social forces, great men being merely or nearly instruments in the hands of economic destiny. As so often the truth does not lie in between. Great men make history, but only such history as it is possible for them to make. Their freedom of achievement is limited by the necessities of their environment. To portray the limits of those necessities and the realisation, complete or partial, of all possibilities, that is the true business of the historian.^[2]

James' reflections on the context of his writings echo his concerns on the context of the events, as traditionally narrated. The text represents, according to some commentators, a challenge to the conventional "geography" of history, which usually identifies the national histories of states as discrete phenomena, and with "Western civilization" in particular being bounded away from its actual constituent elements.^[5] In *The Black Jacobins*, according to Edward Said, "events in France and in Haiti criss-cross and answer each other like voices in a fugue."^[5] "The blacks were taking their part in the destruction of European feudalism", according to James, and, as the workers and peasants of France stiffened in their resistance to local tyranny, they also became passionate abolitionists despite their geographical remove from the French slave enterprise in the Western hemisphere.^[6]

The Black Jacobins has been characterized as demonstrating that "the French Revolution was not an insurrectionary experience limited to Europe".^[6] Given his origins as a slave in a colonized land, and the unmistakable current of French Revolutionary ideology he imbued and upheld, Toussaint L'Ouverture becomes, according to one reading of James, not merely the extraordinary leader of an island revolt, but "the apogee of the revolutionary doctrines that underpinned the French Revolution."^[6]

The text

James sets out to offer a view of the events that notes European and white perspectives without leaving them unquestioned. For James, the dismissiveness and marginalization that the slaves' revolutionary efforts faced was not only a problem of latter-day historiography, but a problem at every historical

moment back to and throughout the revolution. While Toussaint L'Ouverture set out to defend and maintain the dignity of man as he garnered it from French revolutionary literature, and particularly Raynal, according to James, "Feuillants and Jacobins in France, whites and Mulattoes in San Domingo (Saint-Domingue), were still looking upon the slave revolt as a huge riot which would be put down in time, once the division between the slave-owners was closed."^[7] The narrative of the Haitian Revolution had been, according to James, largely dominated by distant, foreign, or opportunist narrators, who opted for their own preferred emphases. On this plasticity of historical narrative, James opines of the French Revolution, "Had the monarchists been white, the bourgeoisie brown, and the masses of France black, the French Revolution would have gone down in history as a race war."^[8]

Toussaint L'Ouverture is a central figure in James' telling of the Haitian Revolution. Although born a slave, James writes of Toussaint, "both in body and mind he was far beyond the average slave".^[9] Toussaint joined the revolution after its onset and was immediately regarded as a leader, organizing the Haitian people into a force capable of breaking the French hold on the colony of San Domingo. He emerged both as a powerful, unifying symbol of the march of enslaved Africans toward liberty, and as an extraordinary politician: "superbly gifted, he incarnated the determination of his people never, never to be slaves again."^[10] James emphasizes the writing and thought of Toussaint, and quotes him at length, in order to demonstrate the man as he existed politically, often in contrast, according to James, to what has been written about him. James believes that Toussaint's own words best convey his personality and genius, which was all the more remarkable given its unlikely origins:

Pericles, Tom Paine, Jefferson, Marx and Engels, were men of a liberal education, formed in the traditions of ethics, philosophy and history.

Toussaint was a slave, not six years out of slavery, bearing alone the unaccustomed burden of war and government, dictating his thoughts in the crude words of a broken dialect, written and rewritten by his secretaries until their devotion and his will had hammered them into adequate shape.^[11]

In one letter that James quotes at length, sent by Toussaint to the Directory at a time when French colonists were conspiring to restore the slave system, Toussaint wrote that liberty was being assailed by the colonists under "the veil of patriotism":

Already perfidious emissaries have stepped in among us to ferment the destructive leaven prepared by the hands of liberticides. But they will not succeed. I swear it by all that liberty holds most sacred. My attachment to France, my knowledge of the blacks, make it my duty



Toussaint L'Ouverture, as depicted in a 19th-century print.

not to leave you ignorant either of the crimes which they meditate or the oath that we renew, to bury ourselves under the ruins of a country revived by liberty rather than suffer the return of slavery.

In the 1980 foreword to the British edition published by Allison & Busby, James explains that he was "specially prepared to write *The Black Jacobins*", having grown up in Trinidad and having researched the Russian revolution in depth while studying Marxism in England.^[10] In this foreword, written 42 years after the work's first publication, James discusses his own background, his reasons for chronicling the history, and major people who influenced the work. He stated that he hoped others would elaborate on his research. Aware of some of the attacks on his book, James felt that no one could dispute the accuracy of his history; he "was never worried about what they would find, confident that [his] foundation would remain imperishable".^[10]

Of his text on "the only successful slave revolt in history",^[2] James writes: "I made up my mind that I would write a book in which Africans or people of African descent instead of constantly being the object of other peoples' exploitation and ferocity would themselves be taking action on a grand scale and shaping other people to their own needs".^[11] He critiques some historians' claims about the events, motivations, and people involved, for their exploitation of African peoples in both history and historiography, for serving European economic and ideological ends. For example, he writes skeptically of British efforts to suppress the slave trade by using William Wilberforce as a figurehead. James asserts that the actual concern of the British was strategic, and that their "humanitarian interest" in abolition was in actuality a pragmatic interest, in that it undermined rival France by crippling access to slave labour for France's most lucrative colony.^[12]

Critical response

Literary critics have esteemed *The Black Jacobins* since its first publication in 1938. In a 1940 review, Ludwell Lee Montague asserts that James "finds his way with skill through kaleidoscopic sequences of events in both Haiti and France, achieving clarity where complexities of class, color, and section have reduced others to vague confusion".^[13] Another reviewer, W. G. Seabrook, heralds James's work as "a public service for which he merits the attention due a scholar who blazes the way in an all but neglected field".^[14] Seabrook proceeds to predict the importance of the work to Caribbean history, and the probable extensive circulation of the book. Decades after the first publication of the work, *The Black Jacobins* remained a prominent artifact of Caribbean cultural history.^[15]

James looks more broadly at the West Indies in his 1963 appendix to the text, "From Toussaint L'Ouverture to Fidel Castro".^[16] In the appendix James considers patterns between later developments in the Caribbean and the Haitian revolution. Literary critic Santiago Valles summarizes what James attempts to do in the appendix: "In an appendix to the second edition, James noted intellectual and social movements in Cuba, Haiti and Trinidad during the 1920s and 1930s. First in Cuba, Haiti (1927), then in Brazil, Surinam and Trinidad (1931), other small groups faced the challenge of coming to terms with events which disrupted their understanding and connectedness to the wider world by revealing the relations of force".^[17]

Historians still continue to comment on the significance of the work and how it has paved the way for more detailed study of social and political movements in the Caribbean region. In a look at the role slaves themselves have played in Caribbean and American rebellions Adélékè Adéèkó points specifically to *The Black Jacobins'* influence on the perception of slaves in *The Slaves Rebellion*.^[18] In this work, published in 2005, Adéèkó suggests, "The Black Jacobins stirs this high level of inspiration for its symbolic reconfiguration of the slaves' will to freedom".^[19]

Some critics have accused the book of being partisan, in its glorification of the struggle against slavery and colonialism, or in its ideological bent. According to Montague, "The author's sympathies and frame of reference are evident, but he tells his story with more restraint than can generally be found in works on this subject by others less plainly labeled".^[20] Adéèkó suggests that "James' work is radical, conceived with a Marxist framework, and favors the search for determinative factors within social dialects".^[19] Thomas O. Ott also fixes on James' association with a Marxist framework, suggesting that James' "stumbling attempt to connect the Haitian and French revolutions through some sort of common mass movement is a good example of 'fact trimming' to fit a particular thesis or ideology."^[21] Both recent and contemporary reviewers agree that James' view (and critique) of extant historiography make the work extremely valuable in the study of Caribbean history.

The Black Jacobins as drama

In 1934, James wrote a play about the Haitian Revolution, *Toussaint Louverture: The story of the only successful slave revolt in history* that was performed in 1936 at London's Westminster Theatre, with Paul Robeson in the title role.^[22] In 1967, James revised the play with the help of Dexter Lyndersay and his new play, *The Black Jacobins*, has been performed internationally subsequently.

Notes

1. Jacobins, pp. 197-98.
2. James, x-xi.
3. James, p. 82.
4. Dalleo 44
5. David Featherstone. *Resistance, space and political identities*. 2008, pp. 24-5.
6. 'Lisa Lowe, David Lloyd. *The Politics of Culture in the Shadow of Capital*. 1997, pp. 231-32.
7. p.117
8. Jacobins, p. 128.
9. James, p. 91.
10. James vi
11. James, v.
12. James, pp. 53–54, 2nd edition.
13. Montague 130
14. Seabrook, 127.
15. William C. Suttles (1971).
16. James, Appendix.
17. Santiago-Valles, 73.
18. Adélékè Adéèkó (2005).
19. Adélékè Adéèkó, 89.
20. Montague, 126.

21. Ott, Thomas O. *The Haitian Revolution, 1789–1804*. 1973, p. 185.
22. C. L. R. James; Christian Høgsbjerg (ed.), "Toussaint Louverture: The Story of the Only Successful Slave Revolt in History; A Play in Three Acts" (<http://www.dukeupress.edu/Toussaint-Louverture/>). Duke University Press.

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External links

- Extract from The Black Jacobins (<http://the.arc.co.uk/arm/propertyCLR.html>)
- *The Black Jacobins* (<http://www.wmich.edu/dialogues/texts/blackjacobsins.html>)
- Christian Høgsbjerg, "CLR James and the Black Jacobins" (<http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=639&issue=126>), *International Socialism Journal*, 126 (2010).
- Discussion of CLR James's play *Toussaint Louverture* (<http://smallaxe.net/wordpress3/discussions/2014/07/09/sx-salon-issue-16-may-2014/>) in *sx salon*, 16 (2014).

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PBS compares Toussaint L'ouverture to George Washington

Saint-Domingue

is a PBS documentary about the Haitian Revolution.

The Haitian Revolution was the only successful slave insurrection in history. It led to the destruction of the French colony of Saint-Domingue, the extermination of the White population, and the creation of Haiti as the world's first black republic.

No event in black history is more important than the Haitian Revolution. It was the first attempt to build an independent black society on the basis of the liberal principles of the French Revolution: liberté, égalité, and fraternité.

Saint-Domingue was the richest and most valuable colony in the world. As the world's largest producer of sugar and coffee, it was more important to France than all the American colonies combined were to Britain.

After two centuries of black supremacy and independence, Haiti has been transformed into the poorest country in the Western hemisphere. Nowhere was the collapse of European civilization into African barbarism more spectacular than it was under Toussaint L’ouverture and his successors.

The Haitian Revolution went far beyond the abolition of slavery in the United States. The sugar plantations of Saint-Domingue's fertile northern plain were torched in vast bonfires that turned night into day for miles offshore, masters were slaughtered in their beds by their slaves, and the major cities of Le Cap and Port-au-Prince were burned to the ground in the fighting.

Unlike Dixie, the Whites of Saint-Domingue were exterminated or driven into exile, and Whites were banned from owning property and settling in the country. Blacks seized and retained power in Haiti. There was also a gradual redistribution of property to the former slaves which allowed them to realize the ideal of rural autonomy and self-sufficiency that was denied to African-Americans.

“Égalité for All” tells the story of the arrival of the French Revolution in Saint-Domingue. It takes us back to the very beginning of “the Left” and the Jacobin ideological disease that swept across Europe and rotted the foundation of Western civilization.

Saint-Domingue was a slave society (one of many in the New World) that was created before the Enlightenment. The creole society that had evolved there was blissfully ignorant of philosophical

notions like “sacred humanity” and “natural rights” and “democracy” that would catch fire in the French Revolution.

The French West Indies was constructed on the basis of radically different principles which are “rightwing” only in hindsight: the total rejection of humanism and democracy, the violent conquest of indigenous tribes, the systematic violation of “liberty and equality,” the creation of a racial caste system, the exploitation of the labor of the African majority for the benefit of the European minority.

It is hard to imagine a place more offensive to Enlightenment values than Saint-Domingue. This was a society that had been created on the basis of nothing more than the self interest and enrichment of France. It wasn’t founded as a religious utopia like Massachusetts or as a proposition nation like the United States. The creoles of Saint-Domingue never felt the need to justify white supremacy or to prove they had a right to own slaves or to conform to any ideological grid.

The ideology of the French Revolution landed like a stick of dynamite in Saint-Domingue. In 1791, the 30,000 gens de couleur began to demand equal citizenship from the National Assembly which was reserved to the 40,000 grands blancs and petits blancs. The creoles were enraged when the National Assembly granted equality to a minority of the mulattoes and the governor refused to implement the decree.

After the creoles repressed a rebellion by the mulattoes, a voodoo priest named Boukman organized and launched the slave insurrection that would become the Haitian Revolution in the northern plain. A black pig was sacrificed to “the god of the blacks” in a voodoo ceremony. The slaves drank its blood in a communion ritual and rejected “the god of the Whites.”

Toussaint L’ouverture was a gens de couleur and a slaveowner himself when the Haitian Revolution erupted in August 1791. He was the owner of two or three plantations. The slave insurrection became a war of extermination in the northern plain outside Le Cap between the creoles and the slaves.

After a few months of fighting, France sent reinforcements to Saint-Domingue and L’ouverture attempted to negotiate a surrender of the insurgents in exchange for the freedom of the rebel leadership. The creoles rejected the offer and L’ouverture resumed the insurrection in the mountains.

“Égalité for All” rehearses the story of how the French Revolution escalated into the execution of Louis XVI by guillotine, the Reign of Terror, and the arrival of the Jacobin commissioner Félicité Sonthonax in Saint-Domingue who formed an alliance with the mulattoes.

Revolutionary France was soon engulfed in war with Britain, Spain, Austria and other European powers. In this context, the creoles attempted to rid themselves of the despised Jacobin Sonthonax and the British were invited to invade Saint-Domingue. The Spanish were also supporting L’ouverture and the slave rebellion in the mountains.

Sonthonax abolished slavery in Saint-Domingue on his own authority to preserve French control of the colony. In 1794, the black commissioners sent to France persuaded the National Assembly to abolish slavery throughout the French Empire. Over a million black slaves were transformed into citizens of the French Republic.

For the next three years, L’ouverture ruled Saint-Domingue and attempted to revive the plantation economy by requiring the “cultivators” to submit to forced labor on the plantations. In 1797, “Papa Sonthonax” was placed under armed escort and was put on a ship and sent back to France.

In 1799, Napoleon seized power in a coup d'état in France and established the Consulate. The brief resumption of peace with Britain in 1802 allowed Napoleon to dispatch the Leclerc expedition to Saint-Domingue to restore slavery.

Toussaint Louverture was beaten by Leclerc, surrendered to the French with his top generals Christophe and Jean-Jacques Dessalines, and became a political prisoner in France where he died in 1803. The resumption of the Napoleonic Wars in Europe in 1803 cut off reinforcements to Saint-Domingue. Decimated by yellow fever and malaria, the surviving French troops abandoned the colony in December 1803 and were captured by the British on their way back to France.

Jean-Jacques Dessalines proclaimed the independence of Haiti in 1804. The French population of Saint-Domingue was exterminated on his orders. The Napoleonic Wars would continue in Europe until Napoleon was forced into exile a second time in 1815.

In the final analysis, it was the ideological division caused by the French Revolution and the fratricide of the Napoleonic Wars that allowed the blacks to triumph in Saint-Domingue. Disease and geography were not insurmountable obstacles. Neither was the military genius of the "Black Spartacus" who was beaten twice by French military expeditions and died a prisoner in France.

OD celebrates ~~the Haitian Revolution~~ by remembered the Haitian Revolution which destroyed the richest colony in the world and whose black inhabitants have been reduced to eating dirt sandwiches after two centuries of freedom and equality.

Toussaint Louverture

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

François-Dominique Toussaint Louverture

(French: [fʁɑ̃swa dɔ̃mɪnik tusẽ luvɛ̃tyʁ] 20 May 1743 – 7 April 1803), also known as **Toussaint L'Ouverture** or **Toussaint Bréda**, was the best-known leader of the Haitian Revolution.^[6] His military and political acumen saved the gains of the first Black insurrection in November 1791. He first fought for the Spanish against the French; then for France against Spain and Britain; and finally, for San Domingue's colonial sovereignty against Napoleonic France. He then helped transform the insurgency into a revolutionary movement, which by 1800 had turned San Domingue, the most prosperous slave colony of the time, into the first free colonial society to have explicitly rejected race as the basis of social ranking.

Though Toussaint did not sever ties with France, his actions in 1800 constituted a de facto autonomous colony. The colony's constitution proclaimed him governor for life even against Napoleon Bonaparte's wishes.^[7] He died betrayed before the final and most violent stage of the armed conflict. However, his achievements set the grounds for the Black army's absolute victory and for Jean-Jacques Dessalines to declare the sovereign state of Haiti in January 1804. Toussaint's prominent role in the Haitian success over colonialism and slavery had earned him the admiration of friends and detractors alike.^{[8][9]}

Toussaint Louverture began his military career as a leader of the 1791 slave rebellion in the French colony of Saint-Domingue; he was by then a free black man and a Jacobin.^[10] Initially allied with the Spaniards of neighboring Santo Domingo, Toussaint switched allegiance to the French when they abolished slavery. He gradually established control over the whole island and used political and military tactics to gain dominance over his rivals. Throughout his years in power, he worked to improve the economy and security of Saint-Domingue. He restored the plantation system using paid labour,

Toussaint Louverture



Painting of Toussaint Louverture

Governor-General of Saint-Domingue

In office
7 July 1801 – 6 May 1802

Appointed by	Constitution of 1801
Preceded by	Inaugural holder
Succeeded by	Jean-Jacques Dessalines (Republic of Haiti)

Lieutenant Governor of Saint-Domingue

In office	1797–1801
Appointed by	Étienne Maynaud
Preceded by	Inaugural holder
Succeeded by	Position abolished

Personal details
Born

negotiated trade treaties with Britain and the United States, and maintained a large and well-disciplined army.^[11]

In 1801, he promulgated an autonomist constitution for the colony, with himself as Governor-General for Life. In 1802 he was forced to resign by forces sent by Napoleon Bonaparte to restore French authority in the former colony. He was deported to France, where he died in 1803. The Haitian Revolution continued under his lieutenant, Jean-Jacques Dessalines, who declared independence on January 1, 1804. The French had lost two-thirds of forces sent to the island in an attempt to suppress the revolution; most died of yellow fever.^[11]

Early life



General Toussaint Louverture, pictured here on a Haitian banknote

Little is known for certain about Toussaint

Louverture's early life, as there are contradictory accounts and evidence about this period. The earliest records of his life are his recorded remarks and the reminiscences of his second legitimate son Isaac Louverture.^[12] Most histories identify Toussaint's father as Gaou Guinou, a younger son of the King of Allada (also spelled Arrada), a West African historical kingdom located in modern-day Benin, who had been captured in war and sold into slavery. His mother Pauline was Gaou Guinou's second wife. The couple had several children, of whom Toussaint was the eldest son.^[13] Pierre Baptiste Simon is usually considered to have been his godfather.^[14]

Toussaint is thought to have been born on the plantation of Bréda at Haut de Cap in Saint-Domingue, which was owned by the Comte de Noé and later managed by Bayon de Libertat.^[15] His date of birth is uncertain, but his name suggests he was born on All Saints Day. He was probably about 50 at the start of the revolution in 1791.^[16] Various sources have given birth dates between 1739 and 1746. Because of the lack of written records, Toussaint himself may not have known his exact birth date.^[17] In childhood, he earned the nickname Fatras-Bâton, suggesting he was small and weak, though he was to become known for his stamina and riding prowess.^[18] An alternative explanation of Toussaint's origins is that he arrived at Bréda with a new overseer (Bayon de Libertat) who took up his duties in 1772.^[19]

Died	Toussaint Bréda 20 May 1743 Saint-Domingue (Haiti)
Nationality	French
Religion	Roman Catholic
Nickname(s)	<i>Napoléon Noir</i> ^[2] <i>Black Spartacus</i> ^{[3][4]}
Military career	
Allegiance	France Haiti
Service/branch	French Army French Revolutionary Army Armée Indigène ^[5]
Rank	General
Battles/wars	Haitian Revolution

Education

Toussaint is believed to have been well educated by his godfather Pierre Baptiste. Historians have speculated as to Toussaint's intellectual background. His extant letters demonstrate a command of French in addition to Creole patois; he was familiar with Epictetus, the Stoic philosopher who had lived as a slave; and his public speeches as well as his life's work, according to his biographers, show a familiarity with Machiavelli.^[20] Some cite Abbé Raynal, who wrote against slavery, as a possible influence.^[21] The wording of proclamation issued by then rebel slave leader Toussaint on August 29, 1793, which may have been the first time he publicly used the moniker "Louverture", seems to refer to an anti-slavery passage in Abbé Raynal's "A Philosophical and Political History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies."^[22]

He may also have attained some education from Jesuit missionaries. His medical knowledge is attributed to familiarity with African herbal-medical techniques as well those techniques commonly found in Jesuit-administered hospitals.^[23] A few legal documents signed on Toussaint's behalf between 1778 and 1781 raise the possibility that he could not write at that time.^[24] Throughout his military and political career, he made use of secretaries for most of his correspondence. A few surviving documents in his own hand confirm that he could write, though his spelling in the French language was "strictly phonetic."^[25]

Marriage and children

In 1782, Toussaint married Suzanne Simone Baptiste Louverture, who is thought to have been his cousin or his godfather's daughter.^[26] Towards the end of his life, he told General Caffarelli that he had fathered 16 children, of whom 11 had predeceased him.^[27] Not all his children can be identified for certain, but his three legitimate sons are well known.^[27] The eldest, Placide, was probably adopted by Toussaint and is generally thought to be Suzanne's first child with a mulatto, Seraphim Le Clerc.^[27] The two sons born of his marriage with Suzanne were Isaac and Saint-Jean.^[27]

Slavery, freedom and working life

"I was born a slave, but nature gave me the soul of a free man."^[28]



19th century engraving of L'Ouverture

Until recently, historians believed that Toussaint had been a slave until the start of the revolution.^[29] The discovery of a marriage certificate dated 1777 shows that he was freed in 1776 at the age of 33. This find retrospectively clarified a letter of 1797, in which he said he had been free for twenty years.^[30] It seems he still maintained an important role on the Breda plantation until the outbreak of the revolution,

presumably as a salaried employee.^[31] He had initially been responsible for the livestock,^[32] but by 1791, his responsibilities most likely included acting as coachman to the overseer, de Libertat, and as a slave-driver, charged with organising the work force.^[33]

As a free man, Toussaint began to accumulate wealth and property. Surviving legal documents show him renting a small coffee plantation worked by a dozen of his slaves.^[34] He would later say that by the start of the revolution, he had acquired a reasonable fortune, and was the owner of a number of properties and slaves at Ennery.^[35]

Religion and spirituality

Throughout his life, Toussaint was known as a devout Roman Catholic.^[36] Although Vodou was generally practiced on Saint-Domingue in combination with Catholicism, little is known for certain if Toussaint had any connection with it. Officially as ruler of Saint-Domingue, he discouraged it.^[37]

Historians have suggested that he was a member of high degree of the Masonic Lodge of Saint-Domingue, mostly based on a Masonic symbol he used in his signature. The membership of several free blacks and white men close to him has been confirmed.^[38]

Haitian Revolution

The **Haitian Revolution** (1791–1804) was a slave revolt in the French colony of Saint-Domingue, which culminated in the elimination of slavery there and established the Republic of Haiti. It was the only slave revolt which led to the founding of a state and is generally considered the most successful slave rebellion ever to have occurred in the Americas.

The Rebellion: 1791–1794

Beginning in 1789, free people of color of Saint-Domingue were inspired by the French Revolution to seek an expansion of their rights. Initially, the slave population did not become involved in the conflict.

^[39] In August 1791, a Vodou ceremony at Bois Caïman marked the start of a major slave rebellion in the north. Toussaint apparently did not take part in the earliest stages of the rebellion, but after a few weeks he sent his family to safety in Spanish Santo Domingo and helped the overseers of the Breda plantation to leave the island. He joined the forces of Georges Biassou as doctor to the troops, commanding a small detachment.^[40] Surviving documents show him participating in the leadership of the rebellion, discussing strategy, and negotiating with the Spanish supporters of the rebellion for supplies.^[31]

In December 1791, he was involved in negotiations between rebel leaders and the French Governor, Blanchelande, for the release of their white prisoners and a return to work in exchange for a ban on the use of the whip, an extra non-working day per week, and freedom for a handful of leaders.^[41] When the offer was rejected, he was instrumental in preventing the massacre of Biassou's white prisoners.^[42] The

prisoners were released after further negotiations with the French commissioners and taken to Le Cap by Toussaint. He hoped to use the occasion to present the rebellion's demands to the colonial assembly, but they refused to meet with him.^[43]

Throughout 1792, Toussaint, as a leader in an increasingly formal alliance between the black rebellion and the Spanish, ran the fortified post of La Tannerie and maintained the Cordon de l'Ouest, a line of posts between rebel and colonial territory.^[44] He gained a reputation for running an orderly camp, trained his men in guerrilla tactics and "the European style of war",^[45] and began to attract soldiers who would play an important role throughout the revolution.^[46] After hard fighting, he lost La Tannerie in January 1793 to the French General Étienne Maynaud, but it was in these battles that the French first recognised him as a significant military leader.^[47]

Some time in 1792-93, Toussaint adopted the surname Louverture, from the French word for "opening". (Although some modern writers spell his adopted surname with an apostrophe, as in "L'Ouverture", Toussaint himself did not, as his extant correspondence indicates.) The most common explanation is that it refers to his ability to create openings in battle, and it is sometimes attributed to French commissioner Polverel's exclamation: "That man makes an opening everywhere". However, some writers think it was more prosaically due to a gap between his front teeth.^[48]

Despite adhering to royalist political views, Louverture had begun to use the language of freedom and equality associated with the French Revolution.^[49] From being willing to bargain for better conditions of slavery late in 1791, he had become committed to its complete abolition.^[50] On 29 August 1793 he made his famous declaration of Camp Turel to the blacks of St Domingue:

Brothers and friends, I am Toussaint Louverture; perhaps my name has made itself known to you. I have undertaken vengeance. I want Liberty and Equality to reign in St Domingue. I am working to make that happen. Unite yourselves to us, brothers and fight with us for the same cause.

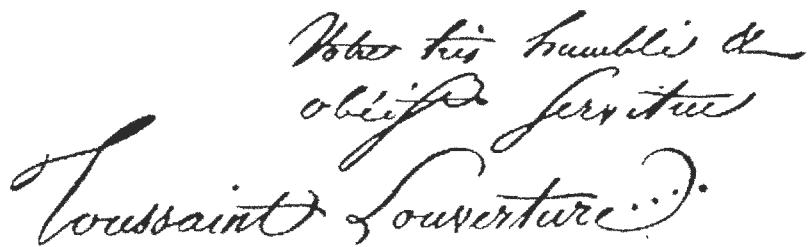
Your very humble and obedient servant, Toussaint Louverture,

General of the armies of the king, for the public good.^[51]



Toussaint Louverture, as depicted in an 1802 French engraving

On the same day, the beleaguered French commissioner, Léger-Félicité Sonthonax, proclaimed emancipation for all slaves in French Saint-Domingue,^[52] hoping to bring the black troops over to his side.^[53] Initially, this failed, perhaps because Toussaint and the other leaders knew that Sonthonax was exceeding his authority.^[54] However, on 4 February 1794, the French revolutionary government



Toussaint Louverture's signature

proclaimed the abolition of slavery.

^[55] For months, Louverture had been in diplomatic contact with the French general Étienne Maynaud de Bizefranc de Lavaux. During this time, competition between him and other rebel leaders was growing, and the Spanish had started to look with disfavour on his near-autonomous control of a large and strategically

important region.^[56] In May 1794, when the decision of the French government became known in Saint-Domingue, Louverture switched allegiance from the Spanish to the French and rallied his troops to Lavaux.^[57]

Alliance with the French: 1794–1796

Toussaint joined the French in early May 1794, raising the republican flag over the port of Gonaïves and provoking a mass exodus of refugees. In the first weeks, he eradicated all Spanish supporters from the Cordon de l'Ouest, which he had held on their behalf.^[58] He faced attack from multiple sides. His former colleagues in the black rebellion were now fighting against him for the Spanish. As a French commander, he was under attack from the British troops who had landed on Saint-Domingue in September.^[59] On the other hand, he was able to pool his 4,000 men with Lavaux's troops in joint actions.^[60] By now his officers included men who were to remain important throughout the revolution: his brother Paul, his nephew Moïse, Jean-Jacques Dessalines and Henri Christophe.^[61]

Before long, Louverture had put an end to the Spanish threat to French Saint-Domingue. In any case, the Treaty of Basel of July 1795 marked a formal end to hostilities between the two countries. Even then, the black leaders, Jean-François and Biassou, continued to fight against Toussaint until November, when they left for Spain and Florida, respectively. At that point, most of their men joined Toussaint's forces.

^[62] Toussaint also made inroads against the British troops, but was unable to oust them from Saint-Marc, so he contained them and rendered them ineffective by returning to guerilla tactics.^[63]

Throughout 1795 and 1796, Louverture was also concerned with re-establishing agriculture and keeping the peace in areas under his control. In speeches and policy he revealed his belief that the long-term freedom of the people of Saint-Domingue depended on the economic viability of the colony.^[64] He was held in general respect and resorted to a mixture of diplomacy and force to return the field hands to the plantations as emancipated and paid workers.^[65] Workers regularly created small rebellions, protesting poor conditions, their lack of real freedom or fearing a return to slavery.^[66]

Another of Louverture's concerns was to manage potential rivals for power within the French part of the colony. The most serious of these involved the mulatto commander Jean-Louis Villatte, based in Cap-Français. Toussaint and Villatte had competed over the command of some sections of troops and territory since 1794. Villatte was thought to be somewhat racist towards black soldiers such as Toussaint and planned to ally with André Rigaud, a free man of colour, after overthrowing French General Étienne

Lavaux.^[67] In 1796 Villate drummed up popular support by accusing the French authorities of plotting a return to slavery. On 20 March, he succeeded in capturing the French Governor Lavaux, and appointed himself Governor. Louverture's troops soon arrived at Cap-Français to rescue the captured governor and drive Villatte out of town. Toussaint was noted for opening the warehouses to the public, proving that they were empty of the chains supposedly imported to prepare for a return to slavery. He was promoted to commander of the West Province two months later, and was eventually made Saint-Domingue's top-ranking officer in 1797.^[68] Lavaux also proclaimed Toussaint Lieutenant Governor, announcing at the same time that he would do nothing without his approval, to which Louverture replied "After God, Lavaux".^[69]

The Third Commission: 1796–97

A few weeks after the triumph over the Villate insurrection, France's representatives of the third commission arrived on Saint-Domingue. Among them was Sonthonax, the commissioner who had previously declared abolition on the same day as Louverture's proclamation of Camp Turel.^[70] At first the relationship between the two was positive. Sonthonax promoted Toussaint to general and arranged for his sons, Placide and Isaac, to attend the school that had been established in France for the children of colonials.^[71]

In September 1796, elections were held to choose colonial representatives for the French national assembly. Toussaint's letters show that he encouraged Lavaux to stand, and historians have speculated as to whether he was seeking to place a firm supporter in France or to remove a rival in power.^[72] Sonthonax was also elected, either at Toussaint's instigation or on his own initiative, but while Lavaux left Saint-Domingue in October, Sonthonax remained.^[73]

Sonthonax, a fervent revolutionary and fierce supporter of racial equality, soon rivalled Louverture in popularity. Although their goals were similar, there were several points of conflict.^[74] The worst of these was over the return of the white planters who had fled Saint-Domingue at the start of the revolution. To Sonthonax, they were potential counter-revolutionaries, to be assimilated, officially or not, with the 'émigrés' who had fled the French Revolution and were forbidden to return under pain of death. To Toussaint, they were bearers of useful skills and knowledge, and he wanted them back.^[75]

In summer 1797, Toussaint authorised the return of Bayon de Libertat, the ex-overseer of Breda, with whom he had a lifelong relationship. Sonthonax wrote to Louverture threatening him with prosecution and ordering him to get Bayon off the territory. Toussaint went over his head and wrote to the French Directoire directly for permission for Bayon to stay.^[76] Only a few weeks later, he began arranging for Sonthonax's return to France that summer.^[68] Toussaint had several reasons to want to get rid of Sonthonax; officially he said that Sonthonax had tried to involve him in a plot to make Saint-Domingue independent, starting with a massacre of the whites of the island.^[77] The accusation played on Sonthonax's political radicalism and known hatred of the aristocratic white planters, but historians have varied as to how credible they consider it.^[78]

On reaching France, Sonthonax countered by accusing Toussaint of royalist, counter-revolutionary and pro-independence tendencies.^[79] Toussaint knew that he had asserted his authority to such an extent that the French government might well suspect him of seeking independence.^[80] At the same time, the French Directoire government was considerably less revolutionary than it had been. Suspicions began to brew that it might reconsider the abolition of slavery.^[81] In November 1797, Toussaint wrote again to the Directoire, assuring them of his loyalty but reminding them firmly that abolition must be maintained.^[82]

Treaties with Britain and the United States: 1798

For several months, Toussaint found himself in sole command of French Saint-Domingue, except for a semi-autonomous state in the south, where the mulatto general, André Rigaud, had rejected the authority of the third commission.^[83] Both generals continued attacking the British, whose position on Saint-Domingue was looking increasingly weak.^[84] Toussaint was negotiating their withdrawal when France's latest commissioner, Gabriel Hédouville, arrived in March 1798, with orders to undermine his authority.^[85]

On 30 April 1798, Toussaint signed a treaty with the British general, Thomas Maitland, exchanging the withdrawal of British troops from western Saint-Domingue for an amnesty for the French counter-revolutionaries in those areas. In May, Port-au-Prince was returned to French rule in an atmosphere of order and celebration.^[86]

In July, Louverture and Rigaud met commissioner Hédouville together. Hoping to create a rivalry that would diminish Toussaint's power, Hédouville displayed a strong preference for Rigaud, and an aversion for Toussaint.^[87] However, General Maitland was also playing on French rivalries and evaded the authority of Hédouville to deal with Toussaint directly.^[88] In August, Toussaint and Maitland signed treaties for the evacuation of the remaining British troops. On 31 August, they signed a secret treaty which lifted the British blockade on Saint-Domingue in exchange for a promise that Toussaint would not export the black revolution to Jamaica.^[89]

As Toussaint's relationship with Hédouville reached the breaking point, an uprising began among the troops of Toussaint's adopted nephew, Hyacinthe Moïse. Attempts by Hédouville to manage the situation made matters worse and Toussaint declined to help him. As the rebellion grew to a full-scale insurrection, Hédouville prepared to leave the island, while Toussaint and Dessalines threatened to arrest him as a troublemaker.^[90] Hédouville sailed for France in October 1798, nominally transferring his authority to Rigaud. Toussaint decided instead to work with Philippe Roume, a member of the third



General Thomas Maitland meets Toussaint to discuss the secret treaty

commission who had been posted to the Spanish parts of the colony.^[91] Though he continued to protest his loyalty to the French government, he had expelled a second government representative from the territory and was about to negotiate another autonomous agreement with one of France's enemies.^[92]

The United States had suspended trade with France in 1798 because of increasing conflict over piracy. The two countries were almost at war, but trade between Saint-Domingue and the United States was desirable to both Toussaint and the United States. With Hédouville gone, Louverture sent Joseph Bunel to negotiate with the government of John Adams. The terms of the treaty were similar to those already established with the British, but Toussaint continually resisted suggestions from either power that he should declare independence.^[93] As long as France maintained the abolition of slavery, it seems that he was content that the colony remain French, at least in name.^[94]

Expansion of territory: 1799–1801

In 1799, the tensions between Toussaint and André Rigaud came to a head. Louverture accused Rigaud of trying to assassinate him to gain power over Saint-Domingue for himself. Rigaud claimed Toussaint was conspiring with the British to restore slavery.^[95] The conflict was complicated by racial overtones which escalated tension between blacks and mulattoes.^[96] Toussaint had other political reasons for bringing down Rigaud. Only by controlling every port could he hope to prevent a landing of French troops if necessary.^[97]

Louverture persuaded Roume to declare Rigaud a traitor in July 1799 and attacked the southern state.^[98] The civil war lasted over a year, with the defeated Rigaud fleeing to Guadeloupe, then France, in August 1800.^[99] Toussaint delegated most of the campaign to his lieutenant, Jean-Jacques Dessalines, who became infamous, during and after the war, for massacring mulatto captives and civilians.^[100] The number of deaths is contested: James claims a few hundred deaths in contravention of the amnesty. The contemporary French general, Pamphile de Lacroix, suggested 10,000.^[101]

In November 1799, during the civil war, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France and passed a new constitution declaring that the colonies would be subject to special laws.^[102] Although the colonies suspected this meant the re-introduction of slavery, Napoleon began by confirming Toussaint's position and promising to maintain the abolition.^[103] But he also forbade Toussaint to invade Spanish Santo Domingo, an action that would put Toussaint in a powerful defensive position.^[104] Toussaint was determined to proceed anyway and coerced Roume into supplying the necessary permission.^[105] In January 1801, Toussaint and Hyacinthe Moïse invaded the Spanish territory, taking possession from the Governor, Don Garcia, with few difficulties. The area had been wilder and less densely populated than the French section. Toussaint brought it under French law which abolished slavery, and embarked on a program of modernization. He was now master of the whole island.^[106]

The Constitution of 1801

Napoleon had made it clear to the inhabitants of Saint-Domingue that France would draw up a new constitution for its colonies, in which they would be subjected to special laws.^[107] Despite his initial protestations to the contrary, it seemed likely all along that he might restore slavery, which obviously worried the former slaves in Saint-Domingue. In March 1801, Louverture appointed a constitutional assembly, mainly composed of white planters, to draft a constitution for Saint-Domingue. He promulgated the Constitution on July 7, 1801, officially establishing his authority over the *entire* island of Hispaniola. It made him Governor-General for Life with near absolute powers and the possibility of choosing his successor. However, Toussaint was careful enough as to not explicitly declare Saint-Domingue's independence, immediately acknowledging that it was just a single colony of the French Empire in Article 1 of the Constitution.^[108] Article 3 of the constitution states: "There cannot exist slaves [in Saint-Domingue], servitude is therein forever abolished. All men are born, live and die free and French."^[109] The constitution guaranteed equal opportunity and equal treatment under the law for all races, but also confirmed Toussaint's policies of forced labour and the importation of workers through the slave trade.^[110] Toussaint was not willing to compromise the dominant Vodou faith for Catholicism. Article 6 clearly states that "the Catholic, Apostolic, Roman faith shall be the only publicly professed faith."^[111]

Toussaint charged Colonel Vincent with the task of presenting the new constitution to Napoleon, even though Vincent himself was horrified to discover that the general had gone so far. Several aspects of the constitution were damaging to France: the absence of provision for French government officials, the lack of advantages to France in trade with its own colony, and Toussaint's breach of protocol in publishing the constitution before submitting it to the French government. Despite his disapproval, Vincent attempted to submit the constitution to Napoleon in a positive light, but was briefly exiled to Elba for his pains.^[112]

Toussaint professed himself a Frenchman and strove to convince Bonaparte of his loyalty. He wrote to Napoleon but received no reply.^[113] Napoleon eventually decided to send an expedition of 20,000 men to Saint-Domingue to restore French authority, and possibly to restore slavery as well.^[114]



An early engraving of Louverture

Leclerc's campaign

Napoleon's troops, under the command of his brother-in-law, General Charles Emmanuel Leclerc, were to seize control of the island by diplomatic means, proclaiming peaceful intentions, and keeping secret his orders to deport all black officers.^[115] Meanwhile, Toussaint was preparing for defence and ensuring discipline. This may have contributed to a rebellion against forced labor led by his nephew and top general, Moïse, in October 1801. It was violently repressed with the result that when the French ships

arrived not all of Saint-Domingue was automatically on Toussaint's side.^[116] In late January 1802, while Leclerc sought permission to land at Cap-Français and Christophe held him off, the Vicomte de Rochambeau suddenly attacked Fort-Liberté, effectively quashing the diplomatic option.^[117]

Toussaint's plan in case of war was to burn the coastal cities and as much of the plains as possible, retreat with his troops into the inaccessible mountains and wait for fever to decimate the European troops.^[118] The biggest impediment to this plan proved to be difficulty in internal communications. Christophe burned Cap-Français and retreated, but Paul Louverture was tricked by a false letter into allowing the French to occupy Santo Domingo; other officers believed Napoleon's diplomatic proclamation, while some attempted resistance instead of burning and retreating.^[119] French reports to Napoleon show that in the months of fighting that followed, the French felt their position was weak, but that Toussaint and his generals were not fully conscious of their strength.^[120]

With both sides shocked by the violence of the initial fighting, Leclerc tried belatedly to revert to the diplomatic solution. Toussaint's sons and their tutor had accompanied the expedition with this end in mind and were now sent to present Napoleon's proclamation to Toussaint.^[121] When these talks broke down, months of inconclusive fighting followed. On 6 May 1802, Louverture rode into Cap-Français to treat with Leclerc. He negotiated an amnesty for all his remaining generals, then retired with full honors to his plantations at Ennery.^[122]

Arrest and imprisonment

Jean-Jacques Dessalines was at least partially responsible for Louverture's arrest, as asserted by several authors, including Louverture's own son Isaac. On 22 May 1802, after Dessalines "learned that Louverture had failed to instruct a local rebel leader to lay down his arms per the recent ceasefire agreement, he immediately wrote Leclerc to denounce Louverture's conduct as "extraordinary." For this action, Dessalines and his spouse received gifts from Jean Baptiste Brunet.^[123]

Leclerc originally asked Dessalines to arrest Louverture, but he declined. The task then fell to Jean Baptiste Brunet. However accounts differ as to how he accomplished this. One account has it that Brunet pretended that he planned to settle in Saint-Domingue and was asking Toussaint's advice about plantation management. Louverture's memoirs however suggest that Brunet's troops had been provocative, leading Louverture to seek a discussion with him. Either way, Louverture had a letter in which Brunet described himself as a "sincere friend" to take with him to France. Embarrassed about his trickery, Brunet absented himself during the arrest.^[124] He deported them to France on the frigate *Créole* and the 74-gun *Héros*, claiming that he suspected the former leader of plotting an uprising. Boarding *Créole*,^[125] Toussaint Louverture famously warned his captors that the rebels would not repeat his mistake:

In overthrowing me you have cut down in Saint Domingue only the trunk of the tree of liberty; it will spring up again from the roots, for they are numerous and they are deep.^[126]

They reached France on 2 July 1802 and, on 25 August, Toussaint Louverture was sent to the jail in Fort-de-Joux in the Doubs. While in prison, he died on the seventh of April, 1803. Suggested causes of death include exhaustion, malnutrition, apoplexy, pneumonia and possibly tuberculosis.^{[127][128]} In his absence, Jean-Jacques Dessalines led the Haitian rebellion until its completion, finally defeating the French forces in 1803.

Memorials

On August 29, 1954, the Haitian ambassador to France, Léon Thébaud, inaugurated a stone cross memorial for Toussaint Louverture at the foot of the fort. Years afterward, the French government ceremoniously presented a shovelful of soil from the grounds of Fort-de-Joux to the Haitian government as a symbolic transfer of Toussaint Louverture's remains. An inscription in his memory, installed in 1998, can be found on the wall of the Panthéon in Paris, inscribed with the following description:

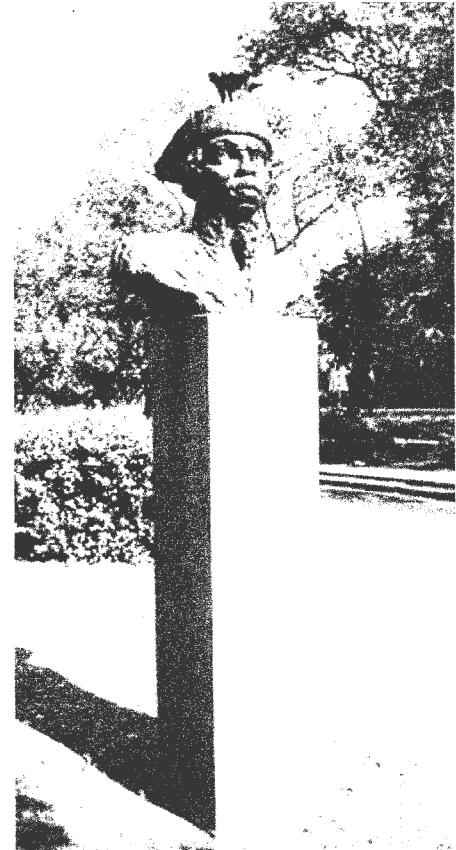
Combattant de la liberté, artisan de l'abolition de l'esclavage, héros haïtien mort déporté au Fort-de-Joux en 1803.

(Combatant for liberty, artisan of the abolition of slavery, Haitian hero died in deportation at Fort-de-Joux in 1803.)

The inscription is opposite a wall inscription, also installed in 1998, honoring Louis Delgrès, a mulatto military leader who died leading the resistance against Napoleonic reoccupation and re-institution of slavery in Guadeloupe; the location of Delgrès' body is also a mystery. Both inscriptions are located near the coffins of Jean Jaurès, Félix Éboué, Marc Schoelcher and Victor Schoelcher.

Legacy

Toussaint Louverture influenced John Brown to invade Harpers Ferry. John Brown and his band captured citizens, and for a small time the federal armory and arsenal. Brown's goal was that the local slave population would join the raid. But things did not go as planned. He was eventually captured and put on trial, and was hanged on December 2nd 1859. Brown and his band of brothers shows the devotion to the violent tactics of the Haitian Revolution. During the 19th century African Americans used Toussaint Louverture as an example of how to reach freedom. Also during the 19th century Britain used Toussaint's domestic life and ignored his militancy to show Toussaint as a non-threatening rebel slave.
[129]



Monument of Toussaint Louverture in Santiago de Cuba, Cuba

Cultural references

- English poet William Wordsworth published his sonnet "To Toussaint L'Ouverture"^[130] in January 1803.
- African-American novelist Frank J. Webb references Toussaint in his 1857 novel *The Garies and Their Friends* about free African Americans. Toussaint's portrait is a source of inspiration for the real estate tycoon Mr. Walters.
- In 1934, Trinidadian historian C. L. R. James wrote a play entitled *Toussaint L'Ouverture* (<http://www.dukeupress.edu/Catalog/ViewProduct.php?productid=20043&viewby=title>), which was performed at the Westminster Theatre in London in 1936 and starred actors including Paul Robeson (in the title role), Robert Adams and Orlando Martins.^[131] The play was later revised in 1967 as *The Black Jacobins*, after James's classic 1938 history of that name.
- In 1938, American artist Jacob Lawrence created a series of paintings about the life of Toussaint L'Ouverture, which he later adapted into a series of prints.^[132] His painting, titled *Toussaint L'Ouverture*, hangs in the Butler Institute of American Art in Youngstown, Ohio, US.
- In 1944, the African-American writer Ralph Ellison wrote the story "Mr. Toussan", in which two African-American youths exaggerate the story of Toussaint L'Ouverture. In this story, Toussaint is seen as a symbol of Blacks asserting their identities and liberty over White dominance.
- Kenneth Roberts' best-selling novel *Lydia Bailey* (1947) is set during the Haitian Revolution and features L'Ouverture, Dessalines, and Cristophe as the principal historical characters. The 1952 American film based on the novel was directed by Jean Negulesco; Toussaint is portrayed by the actor Ken Renard.^[133]
- 1971 album *Santana* features an instrumental song titled "Toussaint L'Ouverture". It has remained a staple of the band's concert repertoire since that time. Officially released live instrumental versions are included on the 1974 album *Lotus* as well as the 1998 CD re-issue of *Abraxas*.
- In 1977 the opera *Toussaint* by David Blake was produced by English National Opera at the Coliseum Theatre in London, starring Neil Howlett in the title role.
- 1983, Jean-Michel Basquiat, the Brooklyn-born New York painter of the 1980s, whose father was from Haiti, painted the monumental work *Toussaint L'Ouverture vs Savonarolla*, with a portrait of L'Ouverture.
- David Rudder's calypso "Haiti", first recorded in 1988, begins with a reference to Toussaint.^[134]
- 1995–2004, Madison Smartt Bell published a trilogy of novels inspired by the slave uprising and Haitian Revolution, with Toussaint L'Ouverture a key figure. *All Souls' Rising* (1995) was shortlisted for both the PEN/Faulkner and National Book awards. *Master of the Crossroads* (2000) and *The Stone That the Builder Refused* (2004) completed the trilogy.
- In 2003, Hakim Adi published a book about great political figures from Africa since 1787, which included Toussaint L'Ouverture as one of the greatly influential political leaders in those years.^[135]
- In 2004, John Agard had published *Half-Caste and Other Poems* (Hodder Children's, 2004), in which features the poem "Checking Out Me History" that references Toussaint and "Nanny de



1938: *Haiti. A drama of the Black Napoleon* by William DuBois. Poster for Federal Theater Project presentation in Boston; showing bust portrait of Toussaint L'Ouverture.

Maroon". This poem is now being studied (as of 2010) for GCSE English. The poem is copyrighted 1996.

- In 2004, Kimathi Donkor painted *Toussaint L'Ouverture at Bedourete* (http://www.kimathidonkor.net/docs/painting_b_gallery_frameset.html).
- Bell also published *Freedom's Gate: A Brief Life of Toussaint L'Ouverture* (2007)
- Wyclef Jean created an album in 2009 referencing Toussaint L'Ouverture's life and influence on Haiti. The album is called *From the Hut, To the Projects, To the Mansion*
- Derick Alexander directed *The Last Days of Toussaint L'Ouverture*, starring Joseph Ademola Adeyemo as Toussaint L'Ouverture (2009)
- Nick Lake referred to many incidents in Toussaint L'Ouverture's life in his young adult novel *In Darkness* (2012)
- Haitian actor Jimmy Jean-Louis starred as Toussaint L'Ouverture in the 2012 French miniseries *Toussaint Louverture*.^[136]
- English rapper and poet Akala's song "Malcolm said it" references Black rights activists in the hook, including the line "Toussaint said it"
- Experimental rock group Swans named the track "Bring the Sun / Toussaint L'Ouverture" off of their 2014 album *To Be Kind* after Toussaint L'Ouverture.

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- A section of Bob Corbett's on-line course on the history of Haïti that deals with Toussaint's rise to power. (<http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/43a/104.html>)
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The Tragic, Forgotten History of Zombies

The horror-movie trope owes its heritage to Haitian slaves, who imagined being imprisoned in their bodies forever.

'The Zombies' by Hector Hyppolite, which hangs in the Museum of Haitian Art of St. Peter College in Port-au-Prince Mireille Vautier / Alamy Stock Photo

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In the original script for 1968's *Night of the Living Dead*, the director George A. Romero refers to his flesh-eating antagonists as "ghouls." Although the film is widely credited with launching zombies into the cultural zeitgeist, it wasn't until its follow-up 10 years later, the consumerist nightmare *Dawn of the Dead*, that Romero would actually use the term. While making the first film, Romero understood zombies instead to be the undead Haitian slaves depicted in the 1932 Bela Lugosi horror film *White Zombie*.

Related Story

[Our Zombies, Ourselves](#)

By the time Dawn of the Dead was released in 1978 the cultural tide had shifted completely, and Romero had essentially reinvented the zombie for American audiences. The last 15 years have seen films and TV shows including Shaun of the Dead, 28 Days Later, World War Z, Zombieland, Life After Beth, iZombie, and even the upcoming Pride and Prejudice and Zombies.

But the zombie myth is far older and more rooted in history than the blinkered arc of American pop culture suggests. It first appeared in Haiti in the 17th and 18th centuries, when the country was known as Saint-Domingue and ruled by France, which hauled in African slaves to work on sugar plantations. Slavery in Saint-Domingue under the French was extremely brutal: Half of the slaves brought in from Africa were worked to death within a few years, which only led to the capture and import of more. In the hundreds of years since, the zombie myth has been widely appropriated by American pop culture in a way that whitewashes its origins—and turns the undead into a platform for escapist fantasy.

The original brains-eating fiend was a slave not to the flesh of others but to his own. The zombie archetype, as it appeared in Haiti and mirrored the inhumanity that existed there from 1625 to around 1800, was a projection of the African slaves' relentless misery and subjugation. Haitian slaves believed that dying would release them back to *lan guinée*, literally Guinea, or Africa in general, a kind of afterlife where they could be free. Though suicide was common among slaves, those who took their own lives wouldn't be allowed to return to *lan guinée*. Instead, they'd be condemned to skulk the Hispaniola plantations for eternity, an undead slave at once denied their own bodies and yet trapped inside them—a soulless zombie.

The original brains-eating fiend was a slave not to the flesh of others but to his own.

After the Haitian Revolution in 1804 and the end of French colonialism, the zombie became a part of Haiti's folklore. The myth evolved slightly and was folded into the Voodoo religion, with Haitians believing zombies were corpses reanimated by shamans and voodoo priests. Sorcerers, known as bokor, used their bewitched undead as free labor or to carry out nefarious tasks. This was the post-colonialism zombie, the emblem of a nation haunted by the legacy of slavery and ever wary of its reinstitution. As the UC Irvine professor Amy Wilentz has pointed out in her writing on zombies, on several occasions after the revolution Haiti teetered on the brink of reinstating slavery. The zombies of the Haitian Voodoo religion were a more fractured representation of the anxieties of slavery, mixed as they were with occult trappings of sorcerers and necromancy. Even then, the zombie's roots in the horrors of slavery were already facing dilution.

It was in this form—Voodoo bokor and black magic—that the Haitian myth first crossed paths with American culture, in the aforementioned White Zombie. Although the film doesn't begin to transform the undead in the way that Romero's films and the subsequent zombie industrial complex would, it's notable for its introduction of white people as interlopers in the zombie legend. It would take another few decades or so, but eventually the memory of Haiti's colonialist history and the suffering it wrought—millions of Africans worked into the grave—would be excised from the zombie myth for good.

* * *

In 2011, The Atlantic's James Parker exhaustively listed all the ways zombies have infiltrated pop-culture consciousness, but he singled out AMC's hit The Walking Dead for its "triumphant return to zombie orthodoxy" amid a sea of reimaginings. The show's sixth-season premiere had around 20 million viewers, and its spinoff, Fear the Walking Dead, debuted in August to record ratings. The Walking Dead is more or less the zenith of the heretofore inexhaustible zombie craze, a cultural

supernova that's infiltrated everything from comics and video games to literary history and the CDC itself, which has dedicated part of its [website](#) to "zombie preparedness." The zombie is no longer a commentary on consumerist culture, as it was in the comparatively halcyon days of Dawn of the Dead; it has consumed consumerist culture.

For a brief period, the living dead served as a handy Rorschach test for America's social ills. At various times, they represented capitalism, the Vietnam War, nuclear fear, even the tension surrounding the civil-rights movement. Today zombies are almost always linked with the end of the world via the "zombie apocalypse," a global pandemic that turns most of the human population into beasts ravenous for the flesh of their own kind. But there's no longer any clear metaphor. While America may still suffer major social ills—economic inequality, policy brutality, systemic racism, mass murder—zombies have been absorbed as entertainment that's completely independent from these dilemmas.

For a brief period, the living dead served as a handy Rorschach test for America's social ills.

Which is a shame, because the zombie is such a potent symbol. For example, there's a clear connection between the zombie of slave-driven Saint-Domingue and Ta-Nehisi Coates's recent exploration of black disembodyment—the body under constant threat of capture, imprisonment, and murder. For Haitian slaves, the invention of the zombie was proof that the abuse they suffered was in a way more powerful than life itself—they had imagined a scenario in which they continued to be slaves even after death. In *Between the World and Me*, observing a young boy in front of a 7-Eleven, Coates writes, "This was a war for the possession of his body and that would be the war of his whole life." The same declaration could be transported 1400 miles and 300 years and still hold true.

Instead American pop culture has used the zombie, fraught as it is with history, as a form of escapism, rather than a vehicle to explore its own past or current fears. Writing for GreenCine, Liz Cole is onto something when she says that, whatever their allegorical shadow, zombies are perhaps "indulging our post-apocalyptic fantasies" above all. [Elmo Keep](#) notes in *The Awl* how pop culture tends to romanticize depictions of the end of the world: In these situations, "Petty frustrations and mundane realities of real life all disappear, as do the complexities." And so the zombie apocalypse isn't an outlet for fears but for fantasies, functioning as an escape hatch into a world with higher dramatic stakes, fewer people, and the chance to reinvent oneself, for better or worse.

Zombies, in their American incarnation, strip earth back down to its essential parts: mankind, nature, survival. Think of *The Walking Dead*'s Georgia, a desolate but oddly idyllic expanse of camps, fields, abandoned motels, and forest clearings. In this way, post-apocalyptic zombie scenarios are as much utopian as they are dystopian. The landscape is cleared of industrial plants, oil derricks, real estate developments, traffic jams, construction sites, and urban blight.

The zombie apocalypse isn't an outlet for fears but for fantasies.

With just a handful of survivors set against a stark landscape of browns and greens, every person's decisions take on an outsize importance, often a life-or-death meaning. As the former Stanford doctoral student Angela Vidergar [told Live Science](#) in 2013, "The ethical decisions that the survivors have to make under duress and the actions that follow those choices are very unlike anything they would have done in their normal life." The importance of the lives of characters on *The Walking Dead* is implicit, because theirs is the only story left to tell. And that, of course, is the key to their fantasist power: Who wouldn't want to escape into characters leading lives of infallible significance, with their survival and the endurance of the human race perpetually at stake?

Hence a bitter irony between the Haitian zombie and its American counterpart. The monster once represented the real-life horrors of dehumanization; now it's used as a way to fantasize about human beings whose every decision is exalted. While it's difficult to begrudge the storytelling logic of wiping out the many to restore meaning and importance to the few, it's still worth acknowledging the bleak asymmetry of the zombie then and the zombie now. The original emerged in a context where humans were denied control of their own bodies and sought death as an escape. And now in pop culture, the zombie has come to serve as the primary symbol of escapism itself—where the fictional enslavement of some provides a perverse kind of freedom for everyone else.

The prior info from the 1700s-1800s, showed the French turning on African slaves (who more than likely were kin to them). This info is from the 1900's, during WWI, and it shows Black Americans, who would've been the latter generation of those slaves in South America, now **FIGHTING FOR THE FRENCH!!** Back and Forth with this **NONSENSE**, fooling with Pagans.

I also will include an article from an African Elder (117yrs old) who served in WWI and II, so you can get a full picture of us, during WARTIME, showing out for Pagans on all CONTINENTS. And for what??? To help kill off our OWN people (BLACK and BROWN), while Satan makes his QUOTAS!

The **369th Infantry Regiment**, formerly the **15th New York National Guard Regiment**, was an infantry regiment of the **United States Army** that saw action in **World War I** and **World War II**. The 369th Infantry is known for being the first **African-American** regiment to serve with the **American Expeditionary Force** during World War I. The regiment was nicknamed the **Harlem Hellfighters** and the **Black Rattlers**, in addition to several other nicknames.

The 369th Infantry Regiment was constituted June 2, 1913 in the **New York Army National Guard** as the **15th New York Infantry Regiment**. It was organized on June 29, 1916 at **New York City**. It was mustered into Federal service on July 25, 1917 at **Camp Whitman**, New York. It was drafted into Federal service August 5, 1917. The regiment trained in the New York area, performed guard duty at various locations in New York. They trained more intensely at Camp Wadsworth in Spartanburg, **South Carolina**, where they experienced significant **racism** from the local communities, and other units.

The 15th Infantry Regiment NYARNG was assigned on December 1, 1917 to the **185th Infantry Brigade**. It was commanded by Col. William Hayward, a member of the **Union League Club of New York**, which sponsored the 369th in the tradition of the 20th U.S. Colored Infantry, which the club had sponsored in the **Civil War**.

The 15th Infantry Regiment shipped out from the **New York Port of Embarkation** on December 27, 1917, and joined its brigade upon arrival in **France**. The unit was relegated to labor service duties instead of combat training. The 185th Infantry Brigade was assigned on January 5, 1918 to the **93rd Division** [Provisional].

The 15th Infantry Regiment, NYARNG was reorganized and redesignated March 1, 1918 as the 369th Infantry Regiment, but the unit continued labor service duties while it awaited the decision as to its future.



15th Infantry, in France, wearing French helmets

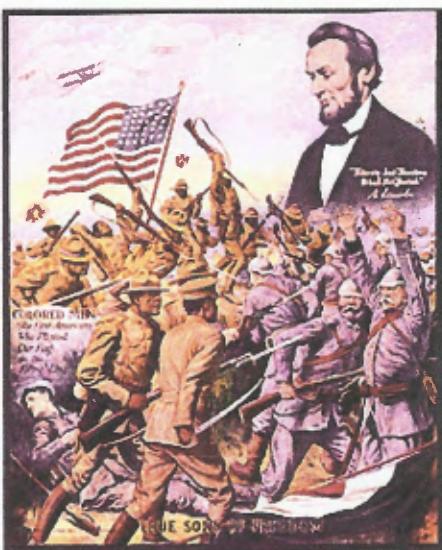
The US Army decided on April 8, 1918 to assign the unit to the **French Army** for the duration of the United States' participation in the war. The men were issued French helmets and brown leather belts and pouches, although they continued to wear their U.S. uniforms. The 369th Infantry Regiment was relieved May 8, 1918 from assignment to the 185th Infantry Brigade, and went into the trenches as part of the **French 16th Division**. It served continuously to July 3. The regiment returned to combat in the **Second Battle of the Marne**. Later the 369th was reassigned to Gen. Lebouc's **161st Division** to participate in the **Allied** counterattack. On August 19, the regiment went off the line for rest and training of replacements.

On September 25, 1918 the **French 4th Army** went on the offensive in conjunction with the American drive in the Meuse-Argonne. The 369th turned in a good account in heavy

fighting, sustaining severe losses. They captured the important village of [Séchault](#). At one point the 369th advanced faster than French troops on their right and left flanks, and risked being cut off. By the time the regiment pulled back for reorganization, it had advanced fourteen kilometers through severe German resistance.

In mid-October the regiment was moved to a quiet sector in the [Vosges Mountains](#). It was there on November 11, the day of the [Armistice](#). Six days later, the 369th made its last advance and on November 26, reached the banks of the [Rhine River](#), the first Allied unit to reach it. The regiment was relieved on December 12, 1918 from assignment to the French 161st Division. It returned to the New York Port of Embarkation and was demobilized on February 28, 1919 at [Camp Upton](#) at [Yaphank, New York](#), and returned to the New York Army National Guard.

During its service, the regiment suffered 1500 casualties and took part in the following campaigns:



Wartime poster of the 369th fighting German soldiers, with the figure of Abraham Lincoln above

1. [Champagne–Marne](#)
2. [Meuse–Argonne](#)
3. [Champagne 1918](#)
4. [Alsace 1918](#)

One [Medal of Honor](#) and many [Distinguished Service Crosses](#) were awarded to members of the regiment. The most celebrated man in the 369th was Pvt. [Henry Lincoln Johnson](#), a former Albany, New York, rail station porter, who earned the nickname "Black Death" for his actions in combat in France. In May 1918 Johnson and Pvt. [Needham Roberts](#) fought off a 24-man German patrol, though both were severely wounded. After they expended their ammunition, Roberts used his rifle as a club and Johnson battled with a [bolo knife](#). Johnson was the first American to receive the [Croix de Guerre](#) awarded by

the French government. By the end of the war, 171 members of the 369th were awarded the [Medal of Honor](#).

Photographs show that the 369th carried the New York Regimental flag overseas. The French government awarded the regiment the [Croix de Guerre](#) with silver star for the taking of [Séchault](#). It was pinned to the colors by General [Lebouc](#) at a ceremony in Germany, December 13, 1918.



 Soldiers of the 369th (15th N.Y.) who won the [Croix de Guerre](#) for gallantry in action, 1919. Left to right. Front row: Pvt. Ed Williams, Herbert Taylor, Pvt. Leon Fraitor, Pvt. Ralph Hawkins. Back Row: Sgt. H. D. Prinas, Sgt. Dan Storms, Pvt. Joe Williams, Pvt. Alfred Hanley, and Cpl. T. W. Taylor

One of the first units in the United States armed forces to have black officers in addition to its all-black enlisted corps, the 369th compiled an astounding war record. It earned several unit citations along with many individual decorations for valor from the French government. The 369th Infantry Regiment was the first New York unit to return to the United States, and was the first unit to march up Fifth Avenue from the [Washington Square Park](#) Arch to their armory in [Harlem](#). Their unit was placed on the permanent list with other veteran units.

In re-capping the story of the 369th [Arthur W. Little](#), who had been a battalion commander, wrote in the regimental history *From Harlem to the Rhine*, that it was official that the outfit was 191 days under fire, never lost a foot of ground or had a man taken prisoner, though on two occasions men were captured but they were recovered. Only once did it fail to take its objective and that was due largely to bungling by French artillery support. There were 1500 casualties.

During the war the 369th's regimental band (under the direction of [James Reese Europe](#)) became famous throughout Europe. It introduced the until-then unknown music called [jazz](#) to British, French and other audiences, and started an international demand for it.

 Famous New York soldiers return home. (The) 369th Infantry (old 15th National Guard of New York City . . . - NARA - 533553

At the end of the war, the 369th returned to New York City, and in February 1919, paraded through the city. Thousands lined the streets to see them: the parade began on Fifth Avenue at 61st Street, proceeded uptown past ranks of white bystanders, turned west on 110th Street, and then swung on to Lenox Avenue, and marched into Harlem, where black New Yorkers packed the sidewalks to see them. The parade became a marker of African American service to the nation, a frequent point of reference for those campaigning for civil rights. In the 1920s and 1930s, the 369th was a regular presence on Harlem's streets, each year marching through the neighborhood from their armory to catch a train to their annual summer camp, and then back through the neighborhood on their return two weeks later.

The Ugandan who served in both world wars

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"The conscripts were this big." Omoding describes the minimum physical requirements for joining the Kings African Rifles army.
PHOTO/Caroline Ariba
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Lazaro Omoding is more than a century old and served in both world wars. He shared his colourful war escapades with Caroline Ariba.

I set out for 117-year-old Lazaro Omoding's home expecting to find a frail old man, immobile and probably even on a wheelchair. He is said to have served in not one, but two world wars. At the neat homestead in Koyille village, Kobuwini sub-county, Nguru district, I see two old men relaxing in a tree shade.

One of them blissfully munches on roasted groundnuts, like a youthful lad, as the other watches enviously, grinding his nearly toothless gum.

As tradition demands, I rush to the elderly men, kneel and greet them. I then decide that the weaker old man had to be Lazaro Omoding, the man I had travelled close to 400 kilometres to see. However, I shortly learn that the bubbly old man was the 117-year-old.

"Osodi eka tatait lo," he says in Ateso to clarify that the weaker old man is actually his grandchild, his nephew's son! I am at a loss for words.

I look back at the other man, who was said to be in his early 70s, just to see if he could dispute this, but he had not heard a word of what had been said, and now had a frown on his face, in an attempt to listen.

Steven Asiyat, Omoding's relative, who had taken me to meet the veteran, told him that I had come to talk to him about the world war. A smile immediately spreads across his face.

World War

One day, in 1914, Omoding, only about 18 years old then, and his peers in Koyille village, awoke to news of a search by the clan chiefs for the village's strong and healthy young men. He says he was everything they were looking for — a large fellow that would split firewood with ease and later sprint through the village as swiftly as a hunter.

"Nen akotosi kesi. Abeit a langir eong noi noi (This is what they were looking for. I was physically fit)," Omoding says, praising himself. As he says this, he coughs and laughs at the memory of his youth, keeps still for a moment, shakes his head and then puts his hands up to demonstrate how strong he was.

He and several other youth were told that they had been selected and were ordered to go to Nairobi. A wave of fear swept through the village. Myths and conspiracy theories emerged as villagers struggled to understand why they were being sent so far away from home.

Lazaro Omoding illustrates how his battalion surrounded the Germans during World War.

PHOTO/Caroline Ariba

A few weeks later, the much-dreaded day came and they set out on foot from the village to a train station in Kumi, about 30 kilometres away.

He suddenly stops his narration as if to recollect his thoughts and then dramatically crosses his arms as if to close himself in. His eyes go cold and he is quiet for a while. When he starts again, it is in a quieter, yet strong tone.

"We were taken to Tororo like a bunch of animals, tied onto the trains with ropes because it was the only way to ensure we did not fall off," he explains.

For some of the men, it was the first time on a train and they were terrified. "The trains then were open, people travelled like cargo. It was a tough ride."

Finally, they got to Tororo and were met by huge, tough-looking African men and a few White men.

Swinging his hands up and down, Omoding says they had no time to rest; they started jogging immediately. For the next three months, he and all the other men collected from many parts of the country, went through intense training and slept in tents.

Holding an imaginary rifle, he demonstrates how they were taught to shoot. His body ached every night until it adjusted to the training.

Then, it appears again, the smile that I had seen when I first mentioned the world war, and it grows wider until he is chuckling.

"After that, we were taken to Nairobi, still by train, but this time round we knew what to expect," he says. In Kenya they marched to a forest for another intensive training session, only shorter. It involved chopping heavy wood and mingling mountains of posho. Turned out he was among the few selected to cook for the army.

Omoding bursts out laughing and says he does not remember eating more meat than he did that time, particularly game meat. While he was cooking, he once served himself a piece of meat with a bone so huge that he had to hold it with both hands!

"We spent a few months in Nairobi. I did not see much of the war then but I remember returning to Kobuwini a few months later, fatter than the men I was cooking for!" he recalls, laughing.

Upon arrival from World War I, Omoding got married, but soon had to head to Soroti district, where there were opportunities in building and carpentry. Also, it was home to the popular Amukeke market where trains loaded and offloaded merchandise.

Omoding (right) and his grandson. Our reporter was confused over who the older man was.

PHOTO/Caroline Ariba

A few years later, he returned to share his newfound wealth with his wife. He was shocked to find that she was now a concubine to one of his younger relatives. He was very angry; he left the village and headed back to Soroti, where he worked for over 10 years and only returned to bury his brother. His return excited many, who had dubbed him the notorious bachelor.

A few months after his return, the British sent a message asking them to pack and return for World War II. The Germans had intensified their fighting. Again, they were bundled in trains but this time round, he says, they sang all the way to Thika in Kenya, and later Mombasa.

"We sang in Kiswahili. One of the songs went, 'Germany kutta mbajji'" he says. He starts to sing it in a husky voice while snapping his fingers and stamping his foot.

In Mombasa, they got on a ship that sailed far from the coast and stayed on the ocean for about nine months!

"We ate food that my peers and I called nyama nkebe (tinned beef), played football and trained inside the ship," he says. They were returned to Mombasa and put on a ship to India where, it was rumoured, another lot of soldiers had been shipped off to the war.

A month or so later, they arrived in India for the battle they had trained hard for all along.

"India was good. I liked the rice and the women. In our days, all these diseases you people have today were not there," he says

Battlefields

"I remember the first battle we had, we attacked the Germans and managed to surprise them! Do you know that even women fought among us?" he asks. As he says this, he draws a circle on the ground and illustrates how they surrounded the Germans. The order was shoot to kill.

"We built trenches and concealed ourselves for the next attack. Lying flat on our stomachs, we crawled and hid whenever the enemy seemed to sense danger."

While they crawled, they had to be alert for the Swahili word pigga from the commander, This was the signal to fire. "People were falling left and right," he says, his voice dimming.

"I lost some of my friends and brothers in that war, it was not easy. I remember my brother Etepu," his voice fades off as the pain of the memory overwhelms him. I notice he has had enough of the tough war talk, and I interrupt. The smile returns when I ask about the place he loved the most. India was clearly his best. But he loved the women in Mombasa too.

Life after the war

"We were heroes on our return. Yes, I knew that we would get attention, in fact I was dying to come back home and show off! The women sought our attention and the young men envied us. There was no event in the district at which we were not recognised," he says.

He was made a sergeant in the world war, and though he was proud of his achievement, he later wondered if his masters were proud of them too. They were given about 25 Indian rupees for a short while, then suddenly, the payments stopped coming.

"Can you imagine after being a soldier, going through all that training, and then having to return to heaping potatoes in the village?" he says.

Suddenly, he gets up and heads to a uniport, built by his great grandson. Inside, beside his thin, messy bed, is his palm leaf satchel containing his life's belongings. In it is a cup that he carries with him everywhere.

The few antiques Omoding and his colleagues collected from both world wars were torched to flames during the 1980s insurrections. He has watched his comrades die one by one.

Today, he is a chatty fellow who makes papyrus crafts for a living (right) and depends on his brother's children. All he has to show for his brave fight for the British, is, well, nothing! Apart from his stories. And the village people have had quite enough of his world war stories.

Life, he says, passed him by, not a child of his own, nothing..just memories.



The Vietnam War and the Revolt of Black GIs

From the Streets to Vietnam

In the mid 1960s-the civil rights movement among Black people gave way to urban uprisings and revolutionary sentiments developed among the basic Black masses-the U.S. ruling class developed a systematic policy to get Black youth off the streets and into khaki. Tens of thousands of Black youth were press-ganged into the Army and the Marine Corps.

One program called "Project 100,000" set out to recruit youth into the armed forces who were previously considered ineligible for military service because of low test scores. In all, "Project 100,000" recruited more than 250,000 soldiers-and 40 percent were Black. This program-the creation of White House advisor Daniel Patrick Moynihan-was billed as a social welfare measure. Moynihan wrote in the *New Republic* later that year: "Acquiring a reputation for military valor is one of the oldest known routes to social equality."

In reality "Project 100,000" was a plan to deal with two problems facing the U.S. government-the military's severe manpower shortage at the beginning of major troop commitments to Vietnam and the thousands of angry Black youth on the streets of America. As the commander of the Army's 6th Recruiting District in San Francisco said, "President Johnson wanted those guys off the street." In less public utterings the policy was referred to as "using the nigger against the gook."

But the massive recruitment drive among Black youth and youth from other oppressed nationalities quickly came back to haunt the U.S. rulers. The racist oppression rampant in the U.S. military mixed with all the contradictions set loose by the losing war effort in Vietnam and intersected with the Black upsurge in the U.S. in the late 1960s.

The result: a storm of Black protest inside the U.S. military that was not limited to Vietnam. This was a central force in the disintegration of the U.S. military and the creation of anti-war and radical movements among GIs. It was a powerful example of the kind of strategic role the Black masses can play in making revolution in the U.S.A."

"No Vietnamese Ever Called Me Nigger"

From the beginning of the war, Black soldiers-and soldiers of other oppressed nationalities-were routinely given the most dangerous combat assignments, the harshest punishments, and subjected to constant racist abuse by officers, NCOs, and backward whites in the enlisted ranks. Before 1966 Blacks accounted for over 20 percent of U.S. combat casualties in Vietnam. Officially the figure dropped to between 11 and 13 percent after this.

One Air Force report admitted:

"Unequal treatment is manifested in unequal punishment, offensive and inflammatory language, prejudice in assignments of details, lack of products for blacks at the PX, harassment by security police under orders to break up five or more blacks in a group and double standards in enforcement of regulation."

Before the late 1960s, open protests against this kind of discrimination were rare, and many Black soldiers still believed that if they only went off to fight for the U.S. things would look much better when (and if) they returned.

But even in the early days of the Vietnam War-when going along with the program was still the dominant current among the Black soldiers and a revolutionary mood had not yet taken root broadly-there was a new current.

A section of Black troops strongly identified with Malcolm X. These troops were influenced by Malcolm's internationalism-his support for the Vietnamese revolution-and the way he called out the hypocrites in Washington who sent Black GIs to "get violent" in places like Korea but demanded that Black people stay nonviolent in the U.S. South. And these sentiments would have a powerful impact on other Black GIs and, through them, on the entire military as well.

Black power fists and peace signs painted on helmets, constant flaunting of hair regulations and dapping (the power handshake) among the Black soldiers became common. Black GIs often showed solidarity with the Vietnamese. Even having an apartment off base and living among the Vietnamese was often an expression of hatred for life on the base and of sympathy with the Vietnamese people.

A Black vet recalled:

"The Vietnamese constantly appealed to Blacks to get out of the war. They would leave leaflets laying all over the jungle. In perfectly good English, the leaflet would say, 'Blacks get out, it's not your fight,' or, 'They call us gooks here and they call you niggers over there. You're the same as us. Get out, it's not your fight.' In some ways those leaflets affected morale. It would make us wonder why we were there. Most of the people were like me; they were naive. We didn't know what the hell was really going on.

"Ho Chi Minh made a point that stuck in many of our minds. He said, 'It's a civil war. The war is between the Vietnamese, between the North and the South.' Old Ho Chi made sense to most of us. This kinda idea especially made sense to me, because we had too many Americans dying. And it was obvious that we were the aggressors because we were fourteen thousand miles from home rather than vice versa. We were fighting Charlie in his own backyard. We didn't really feel that we were fighting for our country; half the brothers felt it wasn't even our war and were sympathetic with Ho Chi Minh."

For many Black soldiers light dawned under fire. In his book *Giant Steps*, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar describes what happened to his friend Munti:

"My man Munti, who had lived in my building, went to Vietnam all gung-ho. He was a point-man on patrol in the jungle and loving it. Then one day his squad walked right into a horseshoe, a classic Viet Cong ambush where they let you move forward until you're almost encircled and then open fire from 270 degrees. Most of the guys in his unit were hit, and Munti got a flesh wound, some shrapnel in the mouth. They were pinned down, some guys dying, when the VC stopped shooting and yelled to them, in English, "Why are you fighting us, soul brothers?" As quickly as the ambush had begun it dispersed. Munti went wild after that. His political awareness had been magnified a thousand times; his life had been spared. From then on Munti decided he just wasn't going to fight anymore."

A favorite saying among Black troops in Vietnam became: "No VC ever called me nigger."

Urban Uprisings Reverb in Vietnam

In the spring of 1968, the assassination of Martin Luther King sparked rebellions in cities across the U.S., and thousands of soldiers were moved to open rebellion against the military. A freelance reporter at the besieged Marine post at Khesanh near the DMZ (the border between North and South Vietnam) wrote later: "The death of Martin Luther King intruded on the war in a way that no other outside event had ever done. We stood around the radio and listened to the sound of automatic-weapons fire being broadcast from a number of American cities." There were protests, revolts, and/or racial fighting on every U.S. base in Asia following King's assassination.

According to one account by Black vets, by this time most of the Black troops "felt that the American Dream didn't really serve us." "What we experienced was the American Nightmare. We felt that they put us on the front lines abroad and in the back lines at home."

For those soldiers who were stateside during the 1968 rebellion, the experience of being slammed against the wall by U.S. soldiers in the Black neighborhoods-while home on leave from Vietnam-was the last straw.

Another Black vet recounted a discussion in Vietnam off the urban uprisings:

"Captain one time asked Davis what kind of car he gonna have when he get back in the States. Davis told him, 'I'm not gonna get a car, sir. I'm gonna get me a Exxon station and give gas away to the brothers. Let them finish burnin down what they leave.' It wasn't funny if he said it in the stateside. But all of 'em bust out laughing."

The Black Panther Party issued calls to Black GIs to "Either quit the Army, now, or start destroying it from the inside." And many GIs from the oppressed nationalities thought the time was right for violent revolution. One poll found that 76 percent of Black soldiers supported Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver and were seriously dealing with the question of the armed overthrow of the U.S. government. And more than a few were making some concrete preparations.

A Black marine told a reporter that he knew guys from Detroit who were taking mortars back, breaking them down so that each one could get a piece into his duffle and then reassembling them when they got together back on the block. "You see that four-oh-deuce?" he told the reporter, "Now that'll take out a police station for you."

A Storm of Protest

Throughout Vietnam and the U.S. military, Black GIs launched protests against national oppression. Black GIs were in the forefront of combat refusals against being used as "cannonfodder" in "suicide missions," "fragging" of officers with hand grenades, antiwar protests, and other rebellions within the ranks.

Carl Dix [*A founding member of VVAW AI, now a spokesperson for the RCP, USA-Ed.*] was among six GIs at Ft. Lewis in Washington who refused orders to go to Vietnam in 1970-this was the largest group refusal by U.S. soldiers of orders to Vietnam.

In the fall of 1972 Black sailors revolted on the carrier Kitty Hawk demanding an end to racism on the ship and a withdrawal of the carrier from the war. A month later 150 Black, Chicano, and some white sailors seized control of various parts of the carrier *Constellation* for 24 hours, fighting Marine MPs and gangs of backward whites, and eventually forcing the ship to return to its home port of San Diego.

The stockades in Vietnam and the U.S. became special centers of struggle among the Black troops (who made up 53 percent of the population in Air Force prisons and 30 percent in Army stockades in the early 1970s, while comprising only 12.1 percent of all enlisted personnel in the U.S. military and 11.7 percent of total Air Force strength).

On August 16, 1968 there was a major rebellion at the Marine brig at Danang. Two weeks later 250 GIs rose up at the Longbinh Jail near Saigon (a.k.a. LBJ), destroying buildings, battling guards, and holding the prison for almost a month. In the U.S., in 1969 alone, the stockades went up at Ft. Dix, Ft. Jackson, Ft. Riley (three times), and Camp Pendleton, among other places, with Black soldiers playing a central role in each uprising. At Dix, one of the prisoners' demands was: "Free Huey P. Newton, the New York Panther 21, the Presidio 27, and all political prisoners!"

In August 1968 one of the most significant mutinies of the Vietnam War took place at Ft. Hood, Texas. On August 23, 100 Black soldiers from the 1st Cavalry Division met to discuss racism and the use of troops against civilians-43 GIs then publicly announced that if called they would refuse to go to Chicago for riot duty during the Democratic Party National Convention. Over half of the Ft. Hood 43 were Vietnam combat veterans. Technically guilty of mutiny, which is a capital offense in the U.S. military, the 43 were arrested. But given the political atmosphere in the military and U.S. society generally at that time, the brass decided to hush up the mutiny as much as possible and to give out light sentences and transfers to the 43.

Meanwhile in West Germany, where many commentators say "racial tensions" were the sharpest inside the military at that time, important developments also occurred. On July 4, 1970 nearly 1,000 GIs of all nationalities met at Heidelberg University for a conference called by Black GIs to discuss U.S. military and economic activities in Vietnam and around the globe as well as racism in the military.

A little over two months later, at the U.S. Nellingen base in West Germany, following months of rising tensions, Black and white GIs threatened to blow up the entire base.

According to one account: "Their warnings were not idle threats, for two firebombs had already gone off in the early morning at an MP station near the base gate. Frightened commanders responded by mobilizing truckloads of MPs and imposing a 6:30 p.m. curfew. At about 9 p.m. that evening, however, approximately 100 GIs deliberately broke the curfew and marched through the base shouting 'Revolution' and 'Join us' to fellow GIs."

A number of Black political organizations were formed in the military, including in Vietnam, Europe, and the U.S. One, called the "Black Liberation Front of the Armed Forces," staged the demonstration at Longbinh Jail in 1971 in support of the demand to free the Black political prisoners in the U.S. And there are reports of clandestine chapters of the Black Panther Party being formed in Vietnam.

Two Armies

By the time Marines at Khesanh stood around a radio listening to broadcasts of uprisings in the ghettos "back in the world," there was no mistaking the fact that the Black upsurge had become a primary ingredient in the disintegration of the U.S. military. Especially in areas of Vietnam away from the heaviest fighting (where conditions more necessitated "sticking together" among the grunts, regardless of political views), the U.S. armed forces took on more and more the appearance of "two armies": one, the military proper; the other, Black GIs, other soldiers from the oppressed nationalities, and the "grays" - white guys sympathetic to the national struggles and general revolt back home - who identified more with the social upheaval in the U.S. than with the dominant social order.

The emergence of "two armies" partially reflected the split overall in the U.S. working class between genuine proletarians and the better-off section, and it often led to fights within units, especially in the rear areas. (*The New York Times* reported that "Racial tensions have so polarized whites and blacks in many units that fights break out periodically in bunk areas and latrines between September 1970 and August 1971, the Army recorded eighteen racial incidents-gang fights, protests, riots-that required 'significant' police action."

Vietnam was only the second war in U.S. history-after the Korean war-in which there were integrated companies, platoons, and squads. Black soldiers repeatedly faced off in violent confrontations to deal with racist oppression from white officers, NCOs and soldiers with white-supremacist attitudes. In one confrontation at a base outside Khesanh officers flew the Confederate flag over the base and were openly calling Black soldiers "nigras." When a Black GI told the commanding officer that Black soldiers would not go out on patrol under these circumstances, the officer drew his pistol and Pvt. James "Brother Smiley" Moyler shot the officer with his M-16.

But there were other interactions that proved more dangerous for the ruling class. The revolutionary politics and the growing anti-imperialist understanding of the Black soldiers spread to the white proletarian soldiers, including many who had never been in close contact with Black people in their lives. One Vietnam veteran who joined the Black Panther Party after leaving the service described a situation in his unit: "I had a white guy in the team. He was a Klan member. He was from Arkansas. Ark-in-saw in the mountains. And never seen a Black man before in his entire life. He never knew why he hated Black people. I was the first black man he had really ever sat down and had a decent conversation with. Arkansas and me wind up being best friends."

And more and more, an anti-imperialist political consciousness took root-seeing the Vietnam war not as "a white man's war," but as an unjust war of aggression by an imperialist power against an oppressed nation.

Our Men could/could've be/been
ANYWHERE fighting ANYBODY!! We have
NO idea where these people are taking
them or what they're really doing when
they leave God's Protection!!

Let's Pray about this, for reals!

by Motsoko Pheko

More than twenty years after the end of formal apartheid, several African nationalists who resisted the inhuman system are still languishing in prison. Yet many apartheid agents who committed atrocious crimes against the African people were pardoned, some without even expressing any remorse. This is unacceptable. The ANC Government must release all political prisoners now.

The Shame of South Africa's Black Political Prisoners

by Motsoko Pheko

This article previously appeared in Pambazuka News.

“Reviewing the story of the ANC, it would seem that all times they were more concerned with non-violence against whites than against their own people.” – Prof. Edward Feit (The Journal of African Modern Studies Volume 8 Number One 1970)

“The ANC Government must release all political prisoners in South Africa.”

Kenny Motsamai, a South Africa political prisoner, was returned to his prison cell in Boksburg near Johannesburg after he was due to be released on parole on 18 January, 2016. He was a member of the Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army, the former military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC). He has been imprisoned for 26 years.

This is in contrast to the 12 June, 2015, report that the South African Minister of Correctional Services, Micheal Masutha, was considering to release Clive Derby-Lewis, the white killer of anti-apartheid stalwart Chris Hani. This apartheid agent murderer was upholder of the superstition of “white supremacy.” Mrs. Limpopo Hani complained bitterly about the pending prison release.

The ANC policy of seemingly protecting whites more than the African people manifested itself largely during the “negotiations” with the apartheid colonialist regime. This is where the fundamental interests of the Africans including land were sacrificed on the polluted altar of appeasement called “reconciliation.”

Prior to this the United Nations through its 1973 International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid had declared apartheid a crime against humanity. This Convention is at par with the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

“The ANC policy of seemingly protecting whites more than the African people manifested itself largely during the ‘negotiations’ with the apartheid colonialist regime.”

There are many international instruments upholding the right of all colonized and oppressed people to their self-determination. Article 1 of the United Nations Charter declares, “The subjection of a people to a life of subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, contrary to the promotion of world peace and security.”

The 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Territories was adopted by the United Nations General Resolution 1514. It reads: “There is a need for the creation of conditions and

well-being and peaceful and friendly relations and self-determination of all peoples, and a universal respect for observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion....”

These are principles of international law under which the Azanian Peoples’ Liberation Army under the PAC leadership waged the liberation struggle against apartheid colonialism. This was a legitimate liberation struggle recognized internationally.

Many religious leaders called apartheid “a theological heresy.” Nevertheless when the “negotiations” were completed, a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was established. It unjustly put the victims of apartheid on the same pedestal as perpetrators of apartheid, despite the fact that the United Nations declared apartheid a crime against humanity.

The TRC demanded that the forces of the liberation struggle must prove that they had a “political motive” for their revolutionary actions. It is the fundamental principle of the law of evidence that “the burden of proof” is on him who alleges a wrong has been committed. But this commission shifted the burden of proof to the victims of apartheid.

“The Truth and Reconciliation Commission unjustly put the victims of apartheid on the same pedestal as perpetrators of apartheid.”

These victims had no lawyers. The perpetrators of the apartheid crime were former apartheid officers. Their legal expenses were paid by the state now run by the government of national unity – ANC and the apartheid Nationalist Party. The state is reported to have paid over six million Rand for the defense of Eugene de Kock alone.

De Kock was a leading apartheid regime operative with much blood of Africans on his hands. He has been described as “a former South African Police, colonel, torturer and assassin, active under the apartheid government.”

According to the TRC, many members of APLA could not “qualify” for pardon. On 18 January 2016 Kenny Motsamai was to be released on a “parole” requiring him to be free during the day but sleep in jail at night. He is serving a two life prison sentence plus 19 years. Solomon Malijoen, an APLA inmate, is serving three life sentences. Petrus Tshabalala is serving two life sentences plus 155 years. Other former freedom fighters are in various prisons of South Africa.

What Has Happened to the White Perpetrators of the Crime of Apartheid?

They were pardoned. Some of them are Barend Strydom, Craig Williams, Dirk Koetze and Magnus Malan. Barend Strydom was said to have killed eight Africans at a Pretoria Church Square in 1992. Dirk Coetze was accused of killing three African bus passengers at Mamelodi in 2000. Three AWB members were claimed to have planted the Worcester Christmas eve bomb in January, 1996. The bomb killed five Africans. Their names were: Juanite April, Sydney Javile, Xolani Matshoba, Andile Matshoba and Sweetness Busakwe. Their killers were in 2012 listed as among those pardoned presidentially.

What about Craig Williamson? What crimes did he commit to defend the apartheid colonialist regime? Craig Williamson was a Police Major in the South African apartheid regime. After the regime posted him outside South Africa for vile apartheid activities overseas, he infiltrated the ANC. Unbeknown to them he was already involved in a series of kidnappings, assassinations and burglaries.

After he was discovered to be a spy by the Swedish Government he was expelled from Sweden, but he had already a chain of well established connections. These are some of the crimes Craig Williamson committed on behalf of the South African regime:

1. He was implicated in a burglary of PAC Office in London.
2. He ordered the assassination of Ruth First in Mozambique.
3. In 1984, the State Security Council of South Africa met. It was chaired by P.W. Botha, the apartheid colonial president. This meeting recorded that Craig Williamson was plotting to overthrow the Mozambican Government.
4. The same year Craig Williamson mailed a letter to a woman by the name of Jeanette Schoon in Angola. It killed her and her six year-old daughter.
5. He recruited women for the South African Intelligence. One of these women is said to have become apartheid South Africa's best known spy. Her name was Olivia Forsyth. Craig Williamson's motto was, "I respect a person who is willing to die for his country. But I admire a person who is prepared to kill for his country."

Craig Williamson went to the TRC in 2000. He confessed his role in the killings, but claimed they were "legitimate acts of war."

As Eric Abraham puts it, "Craig Williamson offered no remorse. He offered no information that could ease pain of those whose loved ones he had killed. He received full amnesty and resumed normal life in South Africa as a security consultant." (World 13 June, 2014).

Repossession Claim by the Freedom Fighters Rejected

African Kings led wars of national resistance against colonialism. They had a policy of repossession including land and any property stolen by colonialists from Africans. APLA, the military wing of the PAC, retained and continued this traditional policy of African Kings. For instance, King Moshoeshoe, who was later colonially robbed of over 50% of his country through armed terrorist colonial invasion from Europe, articulated the policy of repossession crystal clear:

"When we drive their cattle, sheep and horses in war stolen from us through colonial aggression and dispossession, colonialists call it 'stealing'. When they drive ours, they call it by soft names. They say they are replacing their stolen property even though they arrived here from Europe with no property in their hands, except their guns."

The African King elaborated: "To us capturing the enemies' property in war is one way of self-protection. More than that, by our laws, all property reared and nurtured on land stolen from us remains our property."

APLA fighters understood the PAC policy on repossession very clearly. Breaking into a bank in order to execute the struggle of liberation to repossess their stolen land was not "stealing" or "bank robbery." They were taking from the enemy what had been theirs in the first place.

ANC Turned a Blind Eye to Political Prisoners

The ANC called for release of political prisoners in Zambia and in Indonesia. It appealed to President Frederick Chiluba to pardon former President Kenneth Kaunda. It persuaded Indonesia's President Kemusu Argamulja Suharto to release the Indonesian rebel Xanana Gusman. The ANC also requested that President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe free white agents of the "dirty tricks" of the previous apartheid regime. The ANC government took a great deal of interest in crimes against humanity in Yugoslavia, Burundi, Bosnia, etc. It sent South African judges such as Judge Richard Goldstone to take part in international tribunals in these countries.

In recent years the ANC government has sent out envoys to preach reconciliation and peaceful resolution of conflicts to countries such as Ireland, Lesotho, Palestine, Burundi, Srilanka and South Sudan. This is very commendable.

But meanwhile Kenny Motsamai, one of the many young men who fought apartheid, a crime against humanity, has been a political prisoner for 26 years in "New South Africa." How many perpetrators of countless massacres of Africans are serving prison sentences for these crimes? Colonialists have committed these atrocities on African soil as terrorists.

Whatever crimes Kenny Motsamai and his fellow political prisoners may have committed, they are a drop in the ocean compared with crimes colonialists have committed in this African country since 1652. The ANC Government must release all political prisoners in South Africa. They fought against apartheid, a brother of genocide.

The ANC Government has claimed to recognize and observe principles of international law. This must include The International Convention on The Suppression and Punishment of The Crime of Apartheid.

Dr. Motsoko Pheko is a writer of several books. During the liberation struggle in South Africa he represented the victims of apartheid at the United Nations in New York and at the UN Commission On Human Rights in Geneva. He is a former Member of the South African Parliament.

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May 1, 2014 - WASHINGTON — Reports of sexual assault in the military jumped 50% in ... an improved climate for complaints has led to more people coming ...

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Feb 3, 2011 - I am 24 years old and currently a veteran of the armed forces. ... and a gray t shirt with the word "ARMY" written in black on the chest). ... It was going to happen because army prosecutors in cases of sexual assault/rape must take it too that were proven to be fabricated by the person filing the complaint.

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Military Sexual Assault

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Military Sexual Abuse: A Greater Menace Than Combat

Thursday, 26 January 2012 04:06 By [H. Patricia Hynes, Truthout](#) | News Analysis

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Military Sexual Abuse A Greater Menace Than Combat

(Image: [Jared Rodriguez / Truthout](#))

"A woman who signs up to protect her country is more likely to be raped by a fellow soldier than killed by enemy fire," stated former California Democratic Rep. Jane Harman in testimony before a July 2008 House panel investigating the military's handling of sexual assault reports. The Congresswoman added that her "jaw dropped" when she learned from military doctors that four of ten women in a local veterans hospital had been raped by fellow soldiers. What's equally startling, though, is that Harman - a reputed national security insider and a strong supporter of women in the military - was in the dark about rampant military sexual assault.

Not long after the hearing, one of the most eye-opening accounts of the sexual torment of women soldiers, "The Lonely Soldier: The Private War of Women Serving in Iraq," was published. The author, Columbia professor and journalist Helen Benedict, had interviewed more than 40 soldiers and vets, mostly women, who came from all branches of the military except the Coast Guard. They included active-duty soldiers as well as reserves and National Guard, and held a variety of ranks, from privates up to a general. Most served in Iraq, a few in Afghanistan and elsewhere. Of these, Benedict chose five whose war lives most reflected the diverse experiences of female soldiers in Iraq, and she followed them over the course of years, uncovering "the universal stories of war" in their individual experiences. They elected to have their stories told because they "wanted people to know what it was like to be a woman at war."

The common motif threading through their narratives is, in the words of one, that "The mortar rounds that came in daily did less damage to me than the men with whom I shared my food." Most of the women she followed were pushed to and beyond the limits of their substantial emotional and physical resilience, and, ultimately, the sexually abusive environments shattered them. The military inculcates into recruits that their comrades are their family in order to assure loyalty on the battlefield. Benedict concludes that the pervasive and constant sexual assault by "brothers in arms" has left many women veterans ashamed, terrified, blaming themselves irrationally and without trust in others. "Many turn to drugs or drink to numb the pain, losing control of their lives."

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The journalist reports that she felt herself in a "time warp" as she listened to women soldiers' accounts of training and active duty in war. So pervasive was woman-hating in military culture, from boot camp through active duty, with obscene comments on breast size, relentless staring and ridicule, sexist rhymes, and pornography everywhere, including in latrines and common areas, that she characterized it sexual persecution.

Victims Turned Advocates

Susan Avila-Smith is a survivor of military sexual trauma (or MST), the Veterans Administration (VA) term for the corrosive burden of persistent sexual harassment and sexual assault experienced in the military. As director of the veterans' advocacy group Women Organizing Women, she has assisted women and men sexual trauma victims for 15 years.

Of the 3,000 I've worked with, only one is employed. Combat trauma is bad enough; but with military sexual trauma, it's not the enemy. It's our guys who are doing it. You're fighting your friends, your peers, people you've been told have your back. That betrayal, then the betrayal from the command is, they say, worse than the assault itself.

She described the stark bewilderment of having someone who is supposed to save your life in battle, turn on you and rape you. "You don't want to believe it's real. You don't want to have to deal with it. The family doesn't want to deal with it. Society doesn't want to deal with it."

Nor does the military.

In a 2011 interview on National Public Radio, Panayiota Bertzikis, a Coast Guard veteran and founder of the Military Rape Crisis Center in Cambridge Massachusetts, describes the retaliation against victims for reporting sexual assault. She was raped by a fellow Coast Guard member, given no medical services, made to continue working with her rapist and ultimately dismissed from the Coast Guard as unfit for duty.¹ The source of her "unfitness for duty" was the trauma she suffered from both the assault and her futile attempts to seek justice from a stonewalling commander who told her to "shut up and leave his office." Bertzikis is one of 17 plaintiffs in a class-action suit filed February 15, 2011, in Federal District Court in Virginia, against former defense secretary Donald Rumsfeld and then-Defense Secretary Robert Gates, charging them with failure to protect service members from repeated rape and sexual assault in the military and failure to investigate complaints or prosecute and punish perpetrators.

Sexual Assault and Harassment: Epidemic in the Military

Women in the military are raped and sexually assaulted at significantly higher rates than in civilian society. A 2003 study of women seeking health care through the VA from the period of the Vietnam war through the first Gulf War found that nearly 1 in 3 women was raped while serving - almost twice the rate of rape in US society - and that 8 in 10 women had been sexually harassed during their military service. Rates were consistent through all periods and wars studied. Of those who reported having been raped, 37 percent were raped at least twice and 14 percent were gang-raped.

What's often overlooked in these statistics is that the reported prevalence of rape in the military is based on a period of 2-6 years in military service, whereas the sexual assault of women in civilian society (nearly 1 in 5) is based on lifetime prevalence - signifying an even more concentrated culture of sexual assault and a higher threat for active-duty military women from fellow soldiers. A distinct pattern has emerged from VA studies which reveals older and sometimes senior men rape younger and more junior women, exposing the dominance motive in rape.

In the spring of 2011, the Air Force released results from a survey of sexual assault conducted by Gallup of nearly 20,000 male and female "airmen" (sic). Nearly 1 in 5 women reported being sexually assaulted while in the service, with most of the perpetrators being men in the Air Force. Eighty-three percent of those assaulted did not report the crime because they "did not want to cause trouble in their

unit" or did not want supervisors, family or fellow airmen to know. According to clinical psychologist David Lisak, who helps train military lawyers, one of the setbacks in justice for Air Force women assault victims is that military lawyers representing them are often young and inexperienced in sexual assault cases. On the other hand, many alleged perpetrators hire specialized and experienced civilian sexual assault defense lawyers.

In contrast to surveys of women veterans and the 2011 Air Force survey, the Department of Defense (DoD) statistics of active-duty women do not reveal the extreme rates of rape because an estimated 80 percent are not reported while women are in the military. This compares to 60 percent of rapes going unreported in civilian society. Many factors conspire to shape a threatening and asymmetric environment that defeats women's reporting of sexual assault: fear of not being believed or of being accused of lying by one's commander; risk of retribution in a closed, rigidly hierachal institution; the culture of male impunity; and the prevalence of older and higher-ranking soldiers raping younger and junior-ranking women. Other peer-driven dynamics are also at play within a tightly confined military environment. Fears of looking weak, cowardly, or disloyal, or of being ostracized or becoming the object of gossip further function as censors and constraints on soldiers who might otherwise report sexual assault.

Worse than Combat Trauma

A 2008 review of studies documenting the prevalence and health consequences of military sexual trauma found that younger, less educated women and those at enlisted rank are more likely to be victims of sexual assault than older, more educated women and women officers. Women victims of military sexual trauma suffer significantly more depression and alcohol abuse, poor health, and chronic health problems, including chronic fatigue, back and pelvic pain, and gastrointestinal problems and headaches.

Studies have found that military sexual assault contributes more strongly to developing post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) than combat-related stress, and that those assaulted sexually suffer more PTSD than those with other trauma. One striking VA study of more than 300 women veterans enrolled in a clinical program for stress disorders found that "sexual stress (stress related to sexual harassment and abuse) was almost 4 times more influential than duty-related stress in the development of PTSD." A 2005 study of 30,000 Gulf War veterans³ had an added finding: sexual assault during military deployment put victims at risk of PTSD more than "high" combat exposure.

The reasons given for such profound consequences of sexual abuse in the military are akin to the reasons women do not report sexual abuse. These include the torturing combination of isolation within a confined, no-exit environment; threat of death from the rapist; marginalization and punishment when reporting abuse; no one watching your back; and a command that wants the problem and "the messenger" to go away. It's a toxic, private war zone that takes more psychic strength to endure than combat.

Self-Defense Tactics

When women veterans were asked how they protected themselves from unwanted sexual contact, they reported behaviors and actions familiar to most women, particularly where sexual harassment and threat of sexual violence are prevalent. Many avoided eye contact with male soldiers and were intentionally less friendly; some dressed in "more masculine or unattractive" ways. Other women socialized only with groups of women or developed a relationship with a male soldier to secure themselves from rape and harassment. One-quarter of women responded that they carried a weapon

and readied themselves for self-defense on base. Others moved off-base to reduce their risk of sexual violence or to enjoy leisure time without sexual harassment. The ultimate self-protection - leaving the military earlier than planned - was chosen more often by women who were raped than by those who were not.⁴

The most tragic consequence of self-protection from sexual assault is the deaths of several women soldiers in Iraq who died from dehydration in their sleep. Despite the 120-degree desert heat and little to no air conditioning, they stopped drinking liquids after 3 or 4 PM. They did so to avoid using remote, unlit latrines after dark because of the high risk of being raped by fellow soldiers. Lt. Gen. Ricardo Sanchez, senior US military commander in Iraq, ordered a coverup of this potentially explosive news, directing the reporting surgeon to omit in oral briefs that the deceased soldiers were women and not to list the cause of death on their death certificates. His attitude? "The women asked to be here, so now let them take what comes with the territory."

The DoD response to sexual terrorism in its midst calls to mind another male-controlled, ultra-hierarchical institution whose bedrock lies in its smug sense of God-ordained authority and its entitled tradition of living above the law. In the next installment of this series, "The Military and the Church: Bedfellows in Sexual Assault," we will turn a critical eye to the patterns of military response to sexual assault in its ranks, namely, DoD's vaunted reforms to staunch the deluge of military sexual crimes.

By Rowan Scarborough - The Washington Times - Monday, May 20, 2013

More military men than women are sexually abused in the ranks each year, a Pentagon survey shows, highlighting the underreporting of male-on-male assaults.

When the Defense Department released the results of its anonymous sexual abuse survey this month and concluded that 26,000 service members were victims in fiscal 2012, which ended Sept. 30, an automatic assumption was that most were women. But roughly 14,000 of the victims were male and 12,000 female, according to a scientific survey sample produced by the Pentagon.

The statistics show that, as Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel begins a campaign to stamp out “unwanted sexual contact,” there are two sets of victims that must be addressed.

SEE ALSO: Military sex abuse has long-term impact for veterans

“It appears that the DOD has serious problems with male-on-male sexual assaults that men are not reporting and the Pentagon doesn’t want to talk about,” Elaine Donnelly, who heads the Center for Military Readiness. She noted that only 2 percent of assailants are women.

Pentagon spokeswoman Cynthia Smith said the Sexual Assault Response and Prevention Office is tackling the entire problem.

The assault office “recognizes the challenges male survivors face and has reached out to organizations supporting male survivors for assistance and information to help inform our way ahead,” Ms. Smith said. “A focus of our prevention efforts over the next several months is specifically geared toward male survivors and will include why male survivors report at much lower rates than female survivors, and determining the unique support and assistance male survivors need.”

SEE ALSO: House panel moves to curb military sexual assaults

She said the department has included information on male victims on the “DOD Safe Helpline,” which connects them to trained professionals.

“Together, everyone in this department at every level of command will continue to work together every day to establish an environment of dignity and respect, where sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned or ignored, where there is clear accountability placed on all leaders at every level,” Ms. Smith said.

The Pentagon’s 1,400-page annual report came with two basic sets of data: official reports of sex crimes and a scientific survey sample of the 1.4 million active force from which the department extrapolated the number of abuses, regardless of whether they were officially reported.

Data showed 2,949 reports of abuse against a service member last year compared with 1,275 in 2004. The vast majority of victims (88 percent) were female — a statistic that tells the Pentagon that male victims (12 percent) do not come forward at the same rate.

Subjects of investigations are almost always men (90 percent), compared with women (2 percent) — a statistic indicating that male victims are assaulted by other men.

The survey determined that 26,000 service members were victims of sexual assault last year, based on the 6.1 percent of female and 1.2 percent of male respondents who claimed to have suffered such abuse. With an active-duty force of 200,000 women and 1.2 million men, that amounts to roughly 12,000 female victims and 14,000 male victims.

“The [Sexual Assault Response and Prevention Office] continues to focus its attention on women who experience abuse but don’t report it, overlooking the far greater numbers of men who, according to the survey, are experiencing abuse but not reporting it,” said Mrs. Donnelly, who heads the Center for Military Readiness.

“If the Pentagon considers the survey results a credible reflection of hidden reality, they must also concede that there are more men than women who are being sexually assaulted,” she said.

Mrs. Donnelly fought President Obama’s decision to lift the ban on open gays in the ranks, which took effect in September 2011. She also opposes plans to open direct ground combat jobs to women, saying it will import the sexual abuse problem into the combat ranks.

The annual report shows that of assaults on women, 67 percent happened on base, 19 percent in a war zone and 20 percent on a ship or a field exercise.

For male-on-male assaults, 73 percent happened on base and 26 percent in a combat zone.

The Pentagon’s definition of unwanted sexual contact ranges from rape to “abusive sexual contact” and “involves intentional sexual contact that was against a person’s will or occurred when the person did not or could not consent. The term describes completed and attempted oral, anal and vaginal penetration with any body part or object, and the unwanted touching of genitalia and other sexually related areas of the body.”

In light of the annual report that shows an increase in unwanted sexual contact, Mr. Hagel and his senior officers and enlisted personnel met with Mr. Obama last week to discuss what the defense secretary called “this huge problem.”

“The president was very constructive,” Mr. Hagel told reporters Friday. “He was very clear. There wasn’t anybody in that room who wasn’t disappointed and embarrassed and didn’t recognize that we’ve in many ways failed. But we all have committed to turn this around, and we’re going to fix the problem. As the president said in his comments after that meeting, there’s no silver bullet. This is going to take all of us.”

Aaron Belkin, who heads The Palm Center, which studies gays and lesbians in the military, said “very few” male-on-male perpetrators are gay, saying such incidents are “somewhat similar to prison rape.”

“It is important to try as hard as possible to eliminate sexual assaults from the military, but I don’t think that procedural reforms will do much to lower the incidence rate unless military culture changes dramatically,” said Mr. Belkin, whose 2012 book “Bring Me Men,” included a case study on male-on-male rape in the military.

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GQ Longform

“Son, Men Don’t Get Raped”

Sexual assault is alarmingly common in the U.S. military, and more than half of the victims are men. According to the Pentagon, thirty-eight military men are sexually assaulted every single day. These are the stories you never hear—because the culprits almost always go free, the survivors rarely speak, and no one in the military or Congress has done enough to stop it

Nathaniel Penn
Platon

A warship is like a city—sprawling, vital, crowded with purposeful men and women. But on a warship, as in a city, there are people who will see you not as their friend or their neighbor but rather as their prey.

After turning 25, Steve Stovey joined the Navy to see the world: Malaysia, Australia, Japan, Fiji, the Persian Gulf. His first year and a half as a signalman on the USS Gary was "the greatest time of my life," he says.

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In late September 1999, Stovey was sailing to Hawaii, where he'd be joined by his father on a Tiger Cruise, a beloved Navy tradition in which family members accompany sailors on the final leg of a deployment. Parents and kids get to see how sailors live and work; they watch the crew test air and sea weapons. The Disney Channel even made a movie about a Tiger Cruise, with Bill Pullman and Hayden Panettiere. The West Coast itinerary is usually Pearl Harbor to San Diego.

On the morning of September 20, two weeks before the warship was due in port, three men ambushed Stovey in a remote storage area of the ship, where he'd been sent to get supplies. They threw a black hood over his head, strangled and sodomized him, then left him for dead on a stack of boxes. Stovey told no one. He was certain that his attackers, whose faces he hadn't glimpsed, would kill him if he did. He hid in a bathroom until he could contain his panic and tolerate the pain. Then he quietly returned to his post.

Stovey says he might have killed himself were it not for his father's imminent arrival. The timing of the visit was "almost a miracle," he says. "When I saw him, it was the most safe feeling I'd ever felt in my whole life."

Father and son spent the next five days on board ship, almost certainly being watched by the three attackers. "I just kept it inside," Stovey says in a low voice. "I couldn't tell him."

I.

"You will not make a noise"

The moment a man enlists in the United States armed forces, his chances of being sexually assaulted increase by a factor of ten. Women, of course, are much more likely to be victims of military sexual trauma (MST), but far fewer of them enlist. In fact, more military men are assaulted than women—nearly 14,000 in 2012 alone. Prior to the repeal of "Don't ask, don't tell" in 2011, male-on-male-rape victims could actually be discharged for having engaged in homosexual conduct. That's no longer the case—but the numbers show that men are still afraid to report being sexually assaulted.

Military culture is built upon a tenuous balance of aggression and obedience. The potential for sexual violence exists whenever there is too much of either. New recruits, stripped of their free will, cannot question authority. A certain kind of officer demands sex from underlings in the same way he demands they pick up his laundry. A certain kind of recruit rapes his peer in a sick mimicry of the power structure: I own you totally. "One of the myths is that the perpetrators identify as gay, which is by and large not the case," says James Asbrand, a psychologist with the Salt Lake City VA's PTSD clinical team. "It's not about the sex. It's about power and control."

To understand this problem and why it persists twenty-two years after the Tailhook scandal, GQ interviewed military officials, mental-health professionals, and policy-makers, as well as twenty-three men who are survivors not only of MST but also of a bureaucracy that has failed to protect them.

photo description

Trent Smith "He was a senior aide—he had a direct line to the top. Being invited over to his house, I just took it as I should go. Looking back, I ask myself, Why didn't you do anything? It wasn't like he held me down or tied me up. I didn't want to cross him. I really didn't feel like I had any choice. I had just turned 19. It could be my career. I froze and went along with it."

Terry Neal Navy, 1975–77

The part that I remember before I passed out was somebody saying they were going to teach me a lesson.

Richard Welch Air Force and Army, 1973–82

I was coming in and out of consciousness. He kept saying, "You're going to like this."

Matthew Owen* Army, 1976–80

I heard one of them say, "Get that broom over there by the lockers."

Gary Jones* Army, 1984–86

At first I thought he was playing around. He managed to wrestle me onto my back, and I started freaking out. He pinned my arm above my head and my knee in the crook of his arm and covered my mouth with his right hand and looked at me and said, "You will not make a noise."

Sam Madrid* Marines, 1962–68

When a gunnery sergeant tells you to take off your clothes, you better take off your clothes. You don't ask questions.

Dana Chipman Judge advocate general Army, 2009–13

The way we socialize people probably has some effect on the incidents. We cut your hair, and we give you the same clothes, and we tell you that you have no more privacy, you have no more individual rights—we're gonna take you down to your bare essence and then rebuild you in our image.

Jones

I still don't believe I didn't bring this on, I keep telling myself, If only I hadn't had a few beers that night. If only I hadn't invited him back to my room. I tried to resist. He was just so fucking strong.

Welch

There's nothing I could have done, except never have joined the military.

Charles Bigo Army, 1966–69

I've told my psychologist, "Maybe it's my fault, because I'm gay." I was looking for friendship, companionship, some kind of emotional connection with somebody. They were predators. They knew what they saw in me that allowed them to be that way.

Michael F. Matthews Air Force, 1973–85

Afterward they started kicking the shit out of me and said, "If you ever tell anybody, we'll come back and get you." But it was like the angels were singing, because I realized I wasn't going to die. Later I wished I had.

Kole Welsh Army, 2002–07

I had actually let the assault go, because I didn't want it to interfere with my career. I wanted to be an officer, and I just said, "Bad experience, won't let that happen again." But there was some residual damage. A month and a half later, I was brought into a room with about nine officers and told, "You've tested positive [for HIV]." I was removed from the military and signed out within a day. It was a complete shock.

James Asbrand Psychologist, Salt Lake City VA

There's the fear that "if other people know this about me, well, then, my life is over. No one's gonna want to be around me. They'll know that I'm less of a man."

Neal

One of the doctors said to me afterward, "Son, men don't get raped."

Jim McDonald* Army, 1982–2004

I'm gonna have to cut this short. I'm not gonna be able to do this interview. This is really causing some flashbacks and triggers. I'm already having a panic attack. You're asking some serious questions, and I'd rather just cancel it here.

* Name changed.

II.

“Hell no, I didn’t report this. Who was I going to report it to?”

An overpowering shame prevents many enlisted men from reporting an assault—a sense that they must somehow be complicit in what has happened to them. Straight men often question their own sexual orientation, while gay men may struggle to find intimacy in relationships because they don't trust other men (or their own judgment). Telling the secret ruptures families and friendships. So does not telling.

The rape of a male soldier has a particular symbolism. "In a hypermasculine culture, what's the worst thing you can do to another man? Force him into what the culture perceives as a feminine role," says Asbrand of the Salt Lake City VA. "Completely dominate and rape him."

But shame isn't the only reason these men so often say nothing. Another is fear—of physical retaliation, professional ruin, social stigma. Research suggests that the military brass may have conspired to illegally discharge MST victims by falsely diagnosing them with personality disorders. "The military has a systemic personality disorder discharge problem," write the authors of a 2012 Yale Law School white paper. Between 2001 and 2010, some 31,000 servicepersons were involuntarily discharged for personality disorders. It is likely that in many cases these were sham diagnoses meant to rid the ranks of MST victims. "If they want you to be schizophrenic," says Trent Smith, an MST survivor currently fighting his discharge from the Air Force, "you're schizophrenic." These diagnoses also spare the government the costs of aftercare: The VA considers a personality disorder to be a pre-existing condition, so it won't cover the expense of treatment for PTSD caused by a sexual assault.

Above all, MST victims keep quiet because they do not believe their attackers will be punished. And they're almost certainly right. The conviction rate in MST cases that go to trial is just 7 percent. An estimated 81 percent of male MST victims never report being attacked. Perhaps it should astonish us that any of them do.

photo description

Kole Welsh “A month and a half after the assault, I was brought into a room with about nine officers and told, “You’ve tested positive [for HIV].” I was removed from the military and signed out within a day. It was a complete shock.”

Black victim of sexual assault in the military speaks out

by Lauren Carter | September 13, 2013 at 10:00 AM Filed in: [Living](#)

Marcel Edwards is part of the NO MORE movement to end sexual abuse and domestic violence
Marcel Edwards is part of the NO MORE movement to end sexual abuse and domestic violence

Marcel Edwards is part of the NO MORE movement to end sexual abuse and domestic violence.
(Image courtesy of NO MORE)

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When Marcel Edwards joined the Air Force in November of 1981, she was a wide-eyed 21-year-old who was proud to serve her country. Now 52, Edwards says that a sexual assault she experienced while in the military has shattered her existence.

In late 1989 Edwards was stationed at Pope Air Force Base in Fayetteville, North Carolina. She was separated from a husband who she says was abusive. A male co-worker who Edwards trusted, a non-commissioned Air Force officer, came to her apartment under the premise that he had something important to tell her. After some small talk that quickly turned sexual, Edwards says he pinned her down and raped her while her two young children slept in the next room.

“He saw me in a vulnerable situation and he took advantage of it, knowing that my husband wasn’t there, that I was separated, and there was no mistake about that,” Edwards, an African-American woman, told theGrio.

A rape victim ignored

Edwards reported the rape to the police, who coordinated their investigation with the Air Force Office of Special Investigation (OSI). But she says the OSI was somewhat adversarial, interrogating her weekly, accusing her of lying and even suggesting that she was dating her perpetrator. She says her friends were called in and questioned and she lamented that she became the subject of a negative whisper campaign on the base and felt ostracized by her peers. “They would question me over and over again,” Edwards said. “They push to the point that you give up and get out.” When asked about Edwards’s impression of their investigation, the OSI told theGrio that privacy issues prevented them from commenting on the case.

Edwards says she was ordered to take a lie detector test, and says she was compelled to comply because the police department told her no charges would be filed until she did. The perpetrator was eventually arrested and charged with sexual assault by Fayetteville police, but the case was repeatedly continued. She says she was never deposed for a trial, or called to testify. The most formal procedure, she says, was the lie detector test, which she reportedly passed.

By the time the case made it to the Cumberland County District Attorney’s office, charges against her perpetrator were reduced to “misdemeanor assault on a female” and not a criminal sex related charge. The DA’s office told theGrio that their investigation of the facts did not rise to the level of a criminal offense. The case was referred to “The Dispute Resolution Center.” In short, it was to be handled as a

simple issue to be negotiated. Edwards told theGrio, "I did not want to see my perpetrator and decided to take an assignment overseas in Britain."

The case was eventually dismissed by The Dispute Resolution Center when that office found Edwards was not being responsive and was no longer able to contact her.

During this time, the alleged perpetrator was promoted in the military, according to Edwards. As far as she knows, no further action was ever taken. "The damage to my life has happened and it's irretrievable. I don't feel I can ever regain my peace of mind, nor my ability to trust, or feel safe again, she said. "But, I am sharing my story so that I can hopefully help others, especially those who have suffered in silence."

For a long time after the assault, Edwards could not utter the word "rape." She internalized her pain and convinced herself that she was defective. She said that she felt hopeless and fearful, wondering if she would be raped again, finding it difficult to trust anyone. She had difficulty sleeping. She attempted suicide.

"You don't know really what's going on with you, because you bury this stuff so deep to survive," she said. "You don't have good relationships anymore. It ruins your life."

A path towards healing

Edwards has since been diagnosed with PTSD related to military sexual trauma, and through therapy has learned that, despite what she believes were efforts by investigators to pin responsibility for the rape on her, she was not to blame.

"Because of therapy, I know I'm not a mind reader and I can't predict the behavior of others," Edwards said.

Marcel Edwards is part of the NO MORE movement to end sexual abuse and domestic violence

Marcel Edwards is part of the NO MORE movement to end sexual abuse and domestic violence. (Image courtesy of NO MORE)

Now Edwards is an advocate for NO MORE, the new initiative created by and for a network of organizations that have united to end domestic violence and sexual assault.

Every major sexual assault prevention organization in the country has backed the NO MORE initiative, plus it was recently recognized by the White House on its blog.

"I think NO MORE is bringing that national awareness," said Edwards, who separated from the Air Force in 1992 and now works in child protective services. "I think information and education is important. You have to educate people about domestic violence and sexual abuse. People have a tendency – even some of the social workers I work with — they think that it's the victim's fault."

The NO MORE logo – similar to the AIDS ribbon and the pink breast cancer ribbon – offers a visual reminder of a pervasive problem in society, drawing attention to an issue that typically remains hidden under a shroud of shame and silence.

"It's heartening that more and more brave survivors like Marcel are speaking up and saying NO MORE," said NO MORE Director Virginia Witt. "This is a unifying, catalyzing symbol that men and women across America are using to call for an end to the violence."

* I INCLUDED SEVERAL SUBJECTS THAT AFFECT US AS A PEOPLE. THERE IS SO MUCH MORE info to add. BUT I will LEAVE IT AT THIS point, FOR now!

DOWNLOW ENSLAVEMENT (trickery)

Military/Internment Camps/Prisons

Conscription - compulsory (forced) enlistment for state service, typically in the armed forces.

The Draft - a system for selecting young men and women for compulsory military service.

Missionary/Spy - One who is sent on a MISSION.

Let me conclude this with the MOST
IMPORTANT PIECE of INFO about
WAR/MILITARY and SPYING. For all of the
Spying that's done, you have Saboteurs
and Counterintelligence out the HOLE. Spies
CONSTANTLY and CONSISTENTLY turn
evidence and DEFECT! It's all a BIG GAME.
Everyone is in on it and fully aware that
ANYBODY could be the ENEMY. They are all
just chasing their tales at the end of the
day. Which is why we should stay out of it!
You can't trust ANYONE and you're ALWAYS
looking over your shoulders in their made-
up world. God's Way is the ONLY way!
TRUST and BELIEVE.

Miscellaneous Info:

SPYING = An agent employed by a state to obtain secrets; to watch with hostile intent.

Since the beginning of their lives meshing with our lives, there have been SPIES. In fact, Euros and Spying go hand in hand. NEVER, has this "evil technique" not been used in Secular History. There are all types of ways to spy and thousands of Gadgets. I do believe EVERY "famous" person in Secular History, has been taught and employed by the Military/Government (CIA FBI MI's) to Spy; especially entertainers! I'll leave you with a few..

Methods/Machines:

Cameras/Phones/Wiretaps/Microphones/
Drones/Airplanes/Helicopters/Dirigibles/
HotAirBalloons/Ships/Submarines/
Lighthouses/Skyscrapers/SpaceShuttles/
Trains/Automobiles/Motorcycles/Bicycles

Early history

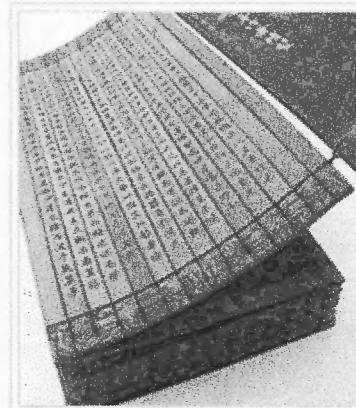
Events involving espionage are well documented throughout history. The ancient writings of Chinese and Indian military strategists such as Sun-Tzu and Chanakya contain information on deception and subversion. Chanakya's student Chandragupta Maurya, founder of the Maurya Empire in India, made use of assassinations, spies and secret agents, which are described in Chanakya's *Arthashastra*. The ancient Egyptians had a thoroughly developed system for the acquisition of intelligence, and the Hebrews used spies as well, as in the story of Rahab. Spies were also prevalent in the Greek and Roman empires.^[2] During the 13th and 14th centuries, the Mongols relied heavily on espionage in their conquests in Asia and Europe. Feudal Japan often used ninjas to gather intelligence.

Aztecs used Pochtecas, people in charge of commerce, as spies and diplomats, and had diplomatic immunity. Along with the pochteca, before a battle or war, secret agents, *quimitchin*, were sent to spy amongst enemies usually wearing the local costume and speaking the local language, techniques similar to modern secret agents.^[3]

Many modern espionage methods were established by Francis Walsingham in Elizabethan England.^[4] Walsingham's staff in England included the cryptographer Thomas Phelipes, who was an expert in deciphering letters and forgery, and Arthur Gregory, who was skilled at breaking and repairing seals without detection.^[5]

In 1585, Mary, Queen of Scots was placed in the custody of Sir Amias Paulet, who was instructed to open and read all of Mary's clandestine correspondence.^[5] In a successful attempt to entrap her, Walsingham arranged a single exception: a covert means for Mary's letters to be smuggled in and out of Chartley in a beer keg. Mary was misled into thinking these secret letters were secure, while in reality they were deciphered and read by Walsingham's agents.^[5] He succeeded in intercepting letters that indicated a conspiracy to displace Elizabeth I with Mary, Queen of Scots.

In foreign intelligence, Walsingham's extensive network of "intelligencers", who passed on general news as well as secrets, spanned Europe and the Mediterranean.^[5] While foreign intelligence was a normal part of the principal secretary's activities, Walsingham brought to it flair and ambition, and large sums of his own money.^[6] He cast his net more widely than others had done previously: expanding and exploiting links across the continent as well as in Constantinople and Algiers, and building and inserting contacts among Catholic exiles.^[5]



A bamboo version of *The Art of War*, written by Sun-Tzu and containing advice on espionage tactics.

Modern development

Modern tactics of espionage and dedicated government intelligence agencies were developed over the course of the late 19th century. A key background to this development was the Great Game, a period denoting the strategic rivalry and conflict that existed between the British Empire and the Russian Empire throughout Central Asia. To counter Russian ambitions in the region and the potential threat it posed to the British position in India, a system of surveillance, intelligence and counterintelligence was built up in the Indian Civil Service. The existence of this shadowy conflict was popularised in Rudyard Kipling's famous spy book, *Kim*, where he portrayed the Great Game (a phrase he popularised) as an espionage and intelligence conflict that 'never ceases, day or night'.

Although the techniques originally used were distinctly amateurish – British agents would often pose unconvincingly as botanists or archaeologists – more professional tactics and systems were slowly put in place. In many respects, it was here that a modern intelligence apparatus with permanent bureaucracies for internal and foreign infiltration and espionage, was first developed. A pioneering cryptographic unit was established as early as 1844 in India, which achieved some important successes in decrypting Russian communications in the area.^[7]

The establishment of dedicated intelligence organizations was directly linked to the colonial rivalries between the major European powers and the accelerating development of military technology.

An early source of military intelligence was the diplomatic system of military attachés (an officer attached to the diplomatic service operating through the embassy in a foreign country), that became widespread in Europe after the Crimean War. Although officially restricted to a role of transmitting openly received information, they were soon being used to clandestinely gather confidential information and in some cases even to recruit spies and to operate de facto spy rings.



Political cartoon depicting the Afghan Emir Sher Ali with his "friends" the Russian Bear and British Lion (1878). The Great Game saw the rise of systematic espionage and surveillance throughout the region by both powers.

When "they" give you the history on Espionage/Spying, they list Minorities as the first groups to spy. DON'T BELIEVE THE HYPE! Spying started with Europeans and that's where it will end! I have too much info to "back" that claim, but I can't fit it in here. I will give you the basics in this Quick Ref, and add the rest later.

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Social Media: Are You Being Spied On? - business.comwww.business.com/.../Technology

Nov 19, 2015 - The writer stated that except for a brief interaction on social media, she ... that can only seem to be based off information provided by your tech.

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The Government Is Spying On Us Through Our Computers, Phones ...

[www.washingtonblog.com > .../the-government-is-spying-on-us-through...](http://www.washingtonblog.com/.../the-government-is-spying-on-us-through...)

Sep 23, 2013 - Your iPhone, or other brand of smartphone is spying on virtually ~~other~~ products via the PRISM leaks, he recognised that "pretty much all our So the Mexican people ~~are~~ being used and abused too by our government just as we are. On one beautiful day, he said to me that he is not going to give me ...

How to Find Spy Devices in Your Home | TurboFuture

[turbofuture.com > Consumer Electronics](http://turbofuture.com/.../consumer-electronics...)

Jun 9, 2016 - This would indicate that the phone ~~itself~~ is being used as a listening device. ... At the same time, silent calls are common these days and usually caused by ... I could see my neighbors doing this to each other since they're battling. is it not illegal for a neighbor to do such things ad in these comments how ...

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Sep 3, 2016 - Airbnb host admits to 'using hidden cameras to film guests and swapping sex videos with other users on secret website' (Picture: Getty Images).

Airbnb sex tapes: Host claims to secretly record & swap videos of ...

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Jan 1, 2015 - A couple on reddit woke up to find cameras spying on them in an Airbnb... On the other, a hotel guest has a guaranteed reasonable expectation of privacy in ... of videos of people who had sex on camera without knowing, they'd likely be ... But for that to apply to Airbnb hosts, they would have to admit that ...

JUST PERVERTS!

WHEN I STARTED THE BREAKDOWNS OF THE "TAKEDOWNS", I DID THEM IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE, PER MY OPINION. "**WARRING**" WAS, AND STILL IS, "SECOND"/2nd. I DID NOTICE, HOWEVER, THAT "**DRUGS**" (4th), "**DISEASE**" (5th), "**SCIENCE**" (6th) AND "**GOVERNMENT**" (7th), SHOULD ALL GO HAND AND HAND. I WILL LEAVE "**SEXUAL DEBAUCHERY**" "THIRD"/ (3rd), BECAUSE IT IS TAKING US OFF OUR PATH, QUICKLY, AND WITHOUT ENOUGH NOTICE, AS "**OCCULT**" AND "**WAR**", HAS.

STILL, I FELT THE NEED TO ADD THAT THE OTHERS (2nd/4th/5th/6th/7th) "*REALLY*" FEED OFF ONE ANOTHER!