

CHAPTER IV

The American Bully Part III

An honest man can feel
no pleasure in the exercise
of power over his
fellow citizens.

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patriot / philosopher / humanist

ONCE A BULLY, ALWAYS A BULLY

This is a natural place to divide American history, for the Establishment's postwar strategies to combat the demands of working Americans were radically different than those of the prewar era.

1945-1949

War's end found Europe's productive resources devastated. Most European governments were forced to buy essential products from the U.S., one of the few nations functioning at full industrial capacity. This placed great amounts of money into the American economy.

American workers, who had made more money during the war than ever before in their lives, but had been unable to spend it because of government rationing and few available material things upon which to spend, also pumped money into the economy.

Business had finally become government in the United States. Thanks to the war, important corporate executives, now saturated the political system more thoroughly than ever before, filling major federal positions.

The Democratic president was apprehensive about the expected economic inflation that normally follows a successful war. He wanted to hold inflation down by continuing government control of many products. Most businessmen, however, wanted to return to the unrestricted days prior to the depression and New Deal regulations.

The Republican Party, supported by the business community, defeated the law to extend the powers of the Office of Price Control.

In Asia, American forces were left in command of the southern part of Korea, a small French colony they had freed from Japanese occupation. Russia controlled northern Korea.

Taking advantage of the situation, the American Establishment began a drive to make southern Korea its gateway to the area's resources and markets. It dissolved Korea's provisional wartime government and together with France established an administration ruled by a Korean flown in from the United States. Thousands of Koreans, rejected the American-backed dictator, and fled to northern Korea where they established their

own government.

Making the most of the opportunity, the Americans arbitrarily declared Korea officially divided at the 38th parallel. Koreans objected to this artificial division of their nation, and rejected the rigged elections which followed.

Riots, and civil war took the lives of almost 200,000 Koreans. Among those who were deliberately exterminated by the American supported dictator were trade union members and vocal writers and newspaper editors: the country's "intellectuals."

In September of 1945, in Vietnam, another French colony, the leader of the Viet Minh, a political party formed to free the tiny country from French occupation, declared his nation free from its conquerors of sixty years. The French refused to recognize the declaration of independence. The American Establishment once again eagerly jumped to the support of France.

On September 26, 1945, only months after the end of World War II, one of the American military personnel sent to "advise" the French how to fight their war with the Viet Minh became the first American soldier to die in Vietnam.

In 1952, fighting in Korea stopped, and in 1953, the U.S. Establishment bestowed peace upon Korea. More than 23,000 American boys had been killed and, perhaps as many as five million innocent people had been slaughtered.

In January of 1973, the Vietnam War officially ended. More than 58,000 Americans and untold millions of innocent Asian peasants had lost their lives.

In 1945, Allied commanders in Europe requested permission to turn over war crime information to the insistent Yugoslavian provisional government. The U.S. State Department and the English Foreign Office again rejected the request.

In a note to the State Department, the U.S. Ambassador to Belgrade

protested the U.S.' lack of cooperation in prosecuting war criminals:

...I presume, must protect our agents even though it disgusts me to think that we may be using the same men we so strongly criticized Fascists for using...but so far as I can ascertain...(1) we have failed to take effective action, (2) we have prevented...British from taking effective action, (3) we have not insisted that Italy take effective action, (4) we are apparently conniving with the Vatican and Argentina to get guilty people to haven in the later country...How can we defend this record?...

The International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg was convened to try war criminals. While prosecutors were preparing their cases against high-ranking Nazi civilians, the men of the American State Department were looking for defense witnesses.

A few weeks after the trials began, the chief U.S. prosecutor recommended that the U.S. ignore the Moscow Declaration and the Potsdam Agreement, withdraw from the joint trials, and hold their own trials. The recommendation was accepted and the American trials became known as the "Subsequent Proceedings."

With the war over, labor unions were no longer held by the no-strike agreement. One after another labor strikes crippled U.S. industries as workers resumed their drive for a better life.

Not surprisingly, the men of Congress passed laws restricting the rights of unions, curbing workers' rights to organize and, overall, strengthening the position of employers. The laws gave the President of the United States extraordinary powers to deal with striking employees. Using these new powers, he obtained an injunction against a striking union and imposed fines.

Supported by the National Economic Council, formed to support the interests of the business community, many of the gains made by common American workers during the 1930s were destroyed.

The postwar successor to the American Liberty League was American Action, Inc. The objectives of this Establishment organization were not only to support the philosophies of the business community, but to "...fight

communism, defeat communist-backed candidates for Congress, and rally anticommunist voters all over the country..."

To help do its job, American Action did as the American Liberty League had done: it marshaled the forces of the nation's militant hate mongers and racists.

In 1946, a congressional study revealed that many strategic positions within Germany were never bombed. The study showed that, as a consequence, during the last years of war, manufacture of fighter bombers and armored cars in Germany had actually increased over 1942 figures.

By 1946, large numbers of black Americans were moving out of the South and into northern cities, causing northern whites to move out of the cities into the suburbs.

With the removal of price controls, inflation began its insidious climb and prices for everything increased.

By 1947, the two million women who had performed essential war work during the war had lost their jobs.

According to official sources, the bottom twenty percent of the American population earned a little more than five percent of the national income, while Americans in the top twenty earned about forty-three percent. The difference was great, but it was actually far greater, for the official figures didn't include income from stocks, bonds, inheritance, the sale of property, or any of the other sources by which the rich produce most of their annual income.

In 1947, the president disbanded the Office of the Secret Service (OSS) and proposed the formation of a spy agency to be called the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The Establishment added the word "Federal" to the Bureau of Investigation.

HUAC had a busy year. Although it had failed to legally outlaw the Communist Party, it continued looking for communists in labor unions. It attacked the American Youth for Democracy, and the Civil Rights Congress, a coalition of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the International Labor Defense. It attacked every group and individual remotely involved with the New Deal.

It was the year of the Hollywood Ten; the majority of whom were screen writers accused of being communists. Disregarding freedoms granted

by the Bill of Rights, HUAC allowed no cross examination of prosecuting witnesses, even those of doubtful or unreliable character. The defendants were convicted of contempt of Congress, fined and jailed. All were fired without compensation by their studios and blackballed from working in Hollywood or New York until they publicly repented.

The entire process was reminiscent of the Europe's religious Inquisitions that caused millions of Europeans to flee the continent.

Continuing the fanatical drive to find bogeymen they knew didn't exist, the men of HUAC attacked musicians, writers, poets, and intellectuals who had supported New Deal philosophies and policies. Super patriotic groups, such as American Legion posts and Chambers of Commerce, monitored movies, radio, and the infant television to guarantee the elimination of non-Establishment sentiments.

At the start of 1948, the UNWCC was dissolved and its records of approximately 25,000 war criminal cases were placed in a UN warehouse. Of the more than one million Nazi officers, government officials, and industrialists suspected of war crimes and imprisoned immediately at war's end, the U.S. Subsequent Proceedings had tried and convicted a mere 180 people.

HUAC attacked scientists who publicly advocated civilian and not military control the Atomic Energy Commission.

In 1949, the new Central Intelligence Act stated:

...the sums made available to the Agency (CIA) may be expended without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditures of Government...

It meant the spy agency could spend money as it saw fit without reporting to—or gaining permission of—the Congress of the United States.

By 1949, television was recognized as a threat to radio, and big advertisers rushed to the new visual medium believing it a more effective means to deliver sales messages. It was the year the postwar boom faltered and the economy turned downward.

1950-1959

By 1950, the estimated population of the United States had jumped

to 151 million; the planet's to 2.5 billion. The estimated number of farms in the country dropped to 5.6 million.

In 1950, the U.S. commissioner to Germany granted clemency to every German businessman convicted at Nuremberg.

Because of his "communist" connections, actor Charlie Chaplin's reentry permit to the U.S. was revoked. Conveniently ignored by the Establishment media was the probably reason for the action: Chaplin's open support of the autoworkers in their strike against General Motors, and his defiance of the Establishment.

Because of his open anti-Establishment stance, the popular singer-actor, Paul Robeson had his passport revoked by the State Department.

The American Legion published a list of films featuring actors suspected of favoring communism over capitalism, and encouraged its members to picket theaters showing the films.

The Screen Actor's Guild voluntarily resolved to blacklist any member who had taken the Fifth Amendment or refused to name names for HUAC, but promised to take anyone off the list if he or she would give names to the FBI and tell everything they knew about the Communist Party.

It was a bad time for Americans who questioned the integrity of the American System. All were accused of being communists and assumed to be spies, with little attempt by HUAC—or the American people—to distinguish between truth and lies. Despite inconsistencies and changed stories, accusations were assumed true, even if made by paid informants and known liars.

Trying to prove its patriotism and overcome the bad publicity generated by the hearings, Hollywood produced a flood of movies and television series that elevated the despicable informant to the level of national hero—as long as he or she tattled against communists.

In 1953, the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, also called the "McCarthy Committee," attacked American colleges and universities. Frightened school administrators intimidated their staffs to take loyalty oaths to the country, or lose their jobs. Teachers who refused, or took the Fifth Amendment, were fired.

Once again, the technique of blackballing people who refused to

buckle to the indignities of the inquisitorial Establishment took its toll: as the academic community was torn apart, administrators against teachers, friend against friend.

It was believed the Shah of Iran's preference for communism over capitalism might jeopardize this country's forty percent controlling interests of Iranian oil. In 1953, the Shah was overcome in a CIA-planned coup.

In 1953, policies of a new, popular Guatemalan government jeopardized the holdings of a U.S. corporation—the nation's largest corporation. Holdings included 300,000 acres of land, 2,000 miles of railroads and one hundred steamships.

The U.S. created a National Guard for Panama, similar to the one it had helped form in Nicaragua.

The Justice Department reduced antitrust activities, allowing greater corporate consolidation.

In 1954, the American Establishment asked all maritime nations to stop shipment of arms to Guatemala and submit to searches on the high seas. They all refused. Two days later, the CIA's Operation Success was launched and a military force, financed and trained in Honduras by the CIA, invaded Guatemala.

The U.N. denounced the American instigated bombing and strafing of defenseless Guatemalan villages. The American Establishment justified the invasion to the American public as a war against communism, and denounced "...the expropriation of our lands in Guatemala..."

After the constitutionally elected popular Guatemalan president was overthrown, the director of the CIA became a member of the board of directors of the giant American corporation that controlled much of Guatemala, and the president of the corporation became the new CIA director.

In 1954, the McCarthy Committee finally attacked the wrong group by questioning the loyalty of the U.S. Army. The Senate censured the senator in charge of the committee.

In 1955, black Americans still couldn't vote in most southern towns, and those who filed petitions of grievance were fired from their jobs. A black minister who had been vocal about political injustice was murdered

in his car; another black American, who had voted in a primary, was shot down in front of the county courthouse. In Mississippi, a young black boy from Chicago was murdered for whistling at a white woman, and a black woman refused to move to the rear of the bus and relinquish her seat to a white man.

By 1956, there were sixteen million working families making more than \$5,000 after taxes; a vast change from pre-WWII conditions. But the postwar splurge of prosperity was faltering and American capitalists were once more confronted with their dilemma of equalizing consumption with production.

Buoyed by U.S. government statements implying it was ready to aid their fight against Russian oppression, Hungarian workers revolted. However, as Russian tanks crushed worker resistance, the U.S. Establishment silently watched—and did nothing. It was the second time in less than fifty years the American Establishment had helped the oppressors of Hungary's common people.

In 1957, despite an economic recession, prices continued upward.

At the start of 1958, Congress again abdicated its constitutional power to declare war by passing a resolution giving the President of the United States the power to decide when U.S. troops may be used overseas. President Eisenhower ordered 12,000 U.S. troops into Lebanon to prevent a possible Russian coup.

In 1958, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg officially formed an economic European Community on the premise that Europe's 320 million consumers would make a larger economic market than the U.S.

In May of 1958, a B-26 was shot down over Indonesia and the pilot captured. Investigation revealed he was an employee of a CIA company involved in a covert plot to overthrow the Indonesian president.

In 1958, a New York University professor, who had been appointed chief counsel to the House special committee investigating the nation's regulatory agencies, claimed he had accumulated documentation proving improper and illegal behavior between congressmen and corporate lobbyists. The professor was fired and ordered to relinquish his files to a member of the House. Fearful his research would be buried in silence, he

turned them over instead to a member of the Senate whom he trusted.

A study showed the top three percent of the nation's farms produced thirty-three percent of all agricultural sales, and a few giant corporate farms owned processing, fertilizing, chemical, and distribution companies.

Just as the small farmers of ancient civilizations had become serfs on the estates of rich landholders, so were small American farmers becoming serfs on giant corporate farms.

Both Hawaii and Alaska became states.

In 1959, two American military advisors became the first "officially" recognized American casualties of the Vietnam War, fourteen years after the first unofficial death.

In 1959, the book, *The Tragedy of American Diplomacy*, by William Appelman Williams, verified that the "Cold War" was a ploy used by the U.S. Establishment to satisfy the American business community's need for expanding foreign markets, and that official U.S. diplomatic policy had been designed to fill this need.

The 1950s is a decade of enormous change in the U.S., the decade in which the Establishment once again prolonged the life of a dying economic system by again taking the nation to war.

The 1950s is the decade in which bankers began their seduction of the American worker, helping to transform a nation of savers into a nation of compulsive, irresponsible spenders.

It's the decade in which the Establishment media used its considerable abilities with words and images to convince workers that spend means "save," and business managers that debt means "wealth."

It's the decade in which television brought the visual images of consumerism into homes with a potency impossible for the printed page; overwhelming Americans with the values and priorities of capitalism.

It's the decade in which millions of American commoners still didn't earn enough to live the lifestyles they were being cajoled into wanting.

It's the decade in which the rot of the Republican Administration was revealed as administrative heads, one after the other, were accused of criminal behavior.

It's the decade in which millions of young American students—to avoid jeopardizing credibility with corporate recruiters—avoided sup-

porting or discussing major political topics of dissension, the stimulus and life's blood of prior generations of students.

A group of young writers, however, told the world of their social concerns by writing about all they believed wrong with life in the U.S.A. The Establishment press counterattacked: it labeled them "beats:" defining them as neurotic, childish complainers.

Many young Americans, however, understood the truth of beat accusations and, intimidated by the finality of the "bomb" in the hands of irresponsible political leaders, withdrew from American culture, voluntarily adopting poverty as their means of protest.

The "Beatnik" counterculture was a rejection of the corporate "organization" man in his three-piece suit, his obsession with corporate culture, and his drive for wealth. Male beats wore plain clothes and females wore little makeup. Long hair became the symbol of their alternative lifestyle.

The 1950s is the decade in which Establishment agencies tried to destroy the credibility of black leaders and civil rights groups, and intimidated business owners, university administrators, and government employees to comply with Establishment demands.

It's the decade in which Establishment thought-police outrageously spied upon writers, editors, poets and any other "intellectual" embracing anti-Establishment ideas.

It's the decade in which a scientist discovered that a monkey deprived of its mother's presence during the crucial early period of infancy was easily programmed to do things it wouldn't normally do; leading some people to wonder what human children might do when deprived of their mother's presence.

1960-1969

By 1960, the population was 179 million people, with approximately 50 million living in poverty. There were an estimated 4 million farms remaining in the nation, and the federal government owed moneylenders \$284-billion.

In 1960, HUAC claimed the student riots spreading across the country were communist inspired. To give the claim credence, the FBI published a report titled Communist Target—Youth; Communist Infiltration and Agi-

tation Tactics.

Sit-ins exploded around the South as students publicly demonstrated their opposition to southern racial discrimination. Many were locked up for trespassing. In Orangeburg, South Carolina, police using tear gas and fire hoses disrupted peaceful marches and arrested more than 500 demonstrators.

A Texas court sentenced a man to imprisonment for possession of a single marijuana cigarette.

In 1960, the U.S. Establishment supported the overthrow of the newly elected El Salvadoran government: a people's government. In 1961, it sent military advisors to "professionalize" El Salvador's army by teaching it how to effectively combat political and labor disturbances.

The American Establishment also created bases in Nicaragua and Honduras to train troops to intervene in Guatemala.

The Supreme Court upheld HUAC's authority to question citizens, causing a dissenting judge to write:

... from now on anyone who takes a public position contrary to that being urged by the House Un-American Activities Committee should realize that he runs the risk of being subpoenaed to appear at a hearing in some far-off place, of being questioned with regard to every minute detail of his past life, of being asked to report all the gossip he may have heard about any of his friends and acquaintances, of being accused by the Committee of membership in the Communist Party, of being held up to the public as a subversive and a traitor, of being jailed for contempt if he refuses to cooperate with the committee in its probe of his mind and associations, and of being branded by his neighbors, employer and erstwhile friends as a menace to society regardless of the outcome of that hearing...

A group of youth organizations published The Port Huron Manifesto, a declaration of their discontent with the American System, and an attempt to define the problems of humankind. Their recommended solution was to change the nation's political system from a representative to a "participatory" or "direct" democracy.

In 1962, the CIA again interfered in the internal affairs of a foreign nation by secretly supplying money and arms to the Congolese Establishment, which was defending itself against an uprising of commoners. The

agency also supplied the Congolese with B-26 bombers flown by exiled Cuban pilots.

In 1963, a Bureau of the Census report indicated only one percent of the nation's families owned over one-third of its wealth.

President of the United States, John F. Kennedy, who had irritated the Establishment with his promise to the American people to stop the war in Vietnam, was assassinated. Tampered autopsy evidence and faked photographs indicated a cover up of the murder.

In 1964, the CIA, the State Department, and the Agency for International Development successfully interfered in Chile's national elections, helping to defeat the popular candidate who was anti-American and procommunist.

An article in *The Nation* magazine revealed the true reason for the continued air strikes in Vietnam:

...the vast land's cheap labor pool will permit competition with the lower production costs of Chinese and Japanese industry, which have immobilized our trading capabilities in Asia for many years...The destruction of the Vietnamese countryside is the first, and necessary, step in the industrialization of Vietnam and the nationalization of its agriculture...

In 1964, the U.S. navy claimed the North Vietnamese had fired upon two of its destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin. North Vietnam denied the charge. Two days later the navy claimed another attack, also denied by the North Vietnamese.

Despite the denial, however, late that evening the Americans unleashed a massive air attack against North Vietnam. The following day, President Johnson asked Congress to pass a resolution giving him authority to take necessary actions in what had become open war.

It was a scenario strongly reminiscent of the prelude to the Spanish-American War. For as it has never been conclusively proved that the Spanish sunk the battleship Maine, it has never been conclusively proved that the North Vietnamese were responsible for firing upon the American ships.

Again the men of Congress abdicated their constitutional powers to declare war, and with little opposition, the president's request was ap-

proved by both the Senate and the House.

One congressman, a black American from Harlem opposed the bill and refrained from voting. He was later removed from office for improprieties committed by many, if not most, Washington politicians.

A survey showed five hundred American corporations controlled two-thirds of all industrial assets in the nation, with the fifty largest corporations controlling one-third of all assets.

In 1965, U.S. troops invaded the Dominican Republic to oust commoners who had toppled the U.S. supported government.

1965 was the year of marches, teach-ins, sit-ins, love-ins, ban the war, burn the draft card, protest songs and poetry.

To focus America's attention on Vietnam, Norman Morrison, a 32-year old Quaker, stood before the Pentagon, doused his body in kerosene and burned himself to death. Two weeks afterward, in New York City, another young American repeated the act. Each saw self-sacrifice as a positive act to hasten the end of the war. Few Americans understood these acts of protest were acts of love for humanity and respect for human dignity. The people of Vietnam did.

By 1966, American troops were positioned in sixty-four countries around the globe. Pentagon files revealed American troops had killed more than 17,000 Vietnamese civilians.

In his campaign for reelection, New York's governor tried to tie all crime in the state to "drug junkies." A federal court outlawed Mississippi's \$2 poll tax, the nation's last. In Alabama, a black man was shot to death for trying to use a "whites only" restroom.

Between 1960 and 1966, the FBI had illegally broken into the offices of the Socialist Worker's Party more than ninety times and illegally photographed thousands of documents.

In 1966, U.S. Special Forces participated in "Operation Guatemala" in which more than 8,000 Guatemalans were killed.

In 1967, the CIA and the National Security Agency combined forces to infiltrate student groups and investigate a possible relationship between student unrest and foreign influence. The result was a predictable Watch List of student instigators. By this time, hundreds of college professors were on the CIA payroll doing "political research."

The International War Crimes Tribunal, sponsored by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, listened to the testimony of more than 30 journalists, scientists, engineers and doctors who had gone to witness the war in Vietnam. The published proceedings of the tribunal titled, *Against the Crime of Silence*, accused the U.S. government of aggression, genocide, undue use of force, using experimental weapons, forced labor, use of concentration camps and, in general, behaving much as the Nazis and Japanese had behaved during WWII.

When 6,000 sheep died of gas poisoning near Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, the American public learned the U.S. Establishment was still experimenting with poison gas, despite an agreement with the civilized world not to.

As the 1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago drew near, city police stepped up attacks against Yippy and black groups, killing a young protester four days before the convention.

Two days before the flood of young people was scheduled to arrive in the city, the commander of Chicago's national guard publicly announced his troops were prepared to "kill."

On August 25, the antiwar groups, which had been filtering into Chicago in anticipation of the Democratic convention, gathered in a park despite refusal of the mayor to issue a permit. At 11:00 PM, time of an imposed city curfew, police with clubs and tear gas charged into the crowd chasing the young people out of the park. Reporters scribbling notes and taking pictures were also attacked and chased.

On August 26, police again stormed into the park at curfew. This time the crowd responded to police brutality with rocks and bottles. Again on August 27, lines of police and national guardsmen entered the park using tear gas, swinging clubs, and beating people caught sitting on the ground.

On August 28, the first day of the Democratic convention, although the mayor had still not issued a march permit, more than 10,000 young Americans clustered around a park bandstand waiting for the scheduled march to the convention amphitheater. Suddenly the police attacked. Tear gas, smoke bombs, and flailing clubs dispersed the crowd in less than 20 minutes. Throughout the country, Americans were stunned as TV cameras

displayed Chicago police brutally beating upon their children.

The Poor People's Campaign went to Washington to focus the nation's attention on the plight of poor Americans. The men of Congress accused them of looking for a handout. It was reminiscent of the early thirties, when the Bonus Expeditionary Force had marched upon the nation's capitol asking for financial aid.

1969 saw the trial of the "Chicago Eight," the eight Americans who had been among the prime movers at Chicago's political demonstrations.

It was a typical Establishment fiasco. The prosecution had obtained information by illegal wiretapping, and contrary to normal legal protocol, which required defense attorneys be given copies of the tapes prior to trial, the judge refused to hand them over until the trial had started.

Also, it was the judge, and not the attorneys, as was customary, who selected the jury. The judge also rejected all but one of the forty questions defense attorneys wanted to ask prospective jurors. In a gross disregard of law, the judge also denied the only black member of the group permission to act as his own attorney, despite legal precedence allowing it. When the defendant repeatedly insisted upon his rights, the judge had him gagged and bound into his chair.

This spectacle of American "justice" at work was too much for some lawyers who, in a letter to the Attorney General of the United States from the "Ad Hoc Lawyers' Committee to Stop the Trial" complained:

...As attorneys we must condemn prosecution based upon an "antiriot" law unconstitutional on its face. As attorneys we must condemn an indictment aimed self-consciously at silencing the leaders of radical dissent in America. As attorneys we must condemn a conspiracy prosecution which tends to make a vague statute even more vague, and which relies for its proof on constitutionally protected, but unpopular speeches and demonstrations...The undersigned committee of attorneys condemns this political trial, and will condemn all political trials which inherently, like this one, lead to a perversion of justice, to a suppression of unpopular speech...

In 1969, the U.S. Establishment supplied the Iranian monarchy with military weapons and "advisors" to help ward off a potential uprising of commoners.

The 1960s is the decade in which complacent American commoners were finally aroused. All across the country commoners arose to protest against the war in Vietnam, against nuclear weapons, against dangerous forms of energy, and against social injustice.

It's the decade in which government spy agencies burglarized offices, broke into homes, tapped phones, read mail, studied bank accounts, and instigated feuds between anti-Establishment groups.

It's the decade in which Establishment police harassed and arrested almost eight hundred black Americans who had publicly expressed anger at the Establishment's abuse of black Americans.

It's the decade in which the privileged white Establishment parried the demands of black Americans for better housing, education, and jobs, not by increasing minimum wages, which involved private money, but by increasing relief benefits, which involved public money.

It's the decade in which the CIA furnished pilots for hundreds of secret bombing raids into North Vietnam and Cambodia.

1970-1979

By 1970, there were less than three million farms in the nation, yet from 1951 to 1970 farm assets had more than doubled. Farming hadn't declined, only farm ownership; fewer people had taken control of more farms, and farming had become "agribusiness."

A survey indicated more than 12 million Americans lived alone.

By 1970, bank credit cards were moving \$7-billion worth of goods and services a year, and giant American banks were making more than half of their profits from abroad.

By 1970, eight Americans had burned themselves to death protesting U.S. involvement and brutality in Vietnam.

More than 100 colleges and universities called for a student strike and the impeachment of the president. More than 500 campuses canceled classes, and more than four million students took part in the protests.

At Kent State, students burned the ROTC building. The Governor of

Ohio angrily declared he would eliminate the student troublemakers who are: "...the worst type of people we have in America..." He commanded the national guard onto campus. In the confrontation that followed, guardsmen shot and killed four students, wounding nine others, all of who were protesting a military presence on campus.

By 1970, foreign investment in the U.S. had increased. The Japanese had opened manufacturing plants, employing more than 10,000 Americans in their Tennessee plant alone. The British and Germans employed even more Tennesseans than did the Japanese.

The Establishment created the Interagency Committee on Intelligence. It was comprised of the directors of the Central Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Defense Intelligence Agency. The American spy business was now bigger and more coordinated than ever.

NASA was threatened with reduced funding, if military projects weren't included in the next space launch. Thoroughly intimidated, NASA redesigned the space shuttle to accommodate military specifications. In anticipation of transferring the space program from civilian to military control, the Pentagon redesigned Vandenberg Airforce Base.

A House subcommittee reported American oil companies were gobbling up sources of alternative energy and, if not halted, would create a dangerous situation.

Both American and Canadian special commissions studying marijuana recommended the drug be decriminalized. The president, however, reaffirmed his total war against the "illegal" drug and commissioned yet another study of marijuana.

After it was publicly revealed that the CIA had attempted to take the life of Cuba's leader, the president officially banned the secret spy agency from assassinating any more foreign leaders.

Antiwar protesters, occupying a building that housed Harvard University's Center for International Affairs, inadvertently accessed files revealing the confidential minutes of a 1968 meeting of former CIA agents.

The minutes revealed CIA agents had infiltrated target countries posing as missionaries, newspapermen, students, and businessmen and, in a few instances, CIA agents had closer ties to host Establishments than the

U.S. ambassador to the country. The document also revealed the CIA had infiltrated the National Student's Association and had recruited student leaders to spy on other students.

The American Establishment voted to confirm the nominee for secretary-general of the United Nations, despite records that had been in U.S. files since 1947 identifying the man as an ex-Nazi intelligence officer.

The Pentagon Papers, which had been given anonymously to a newspaper by one of its authors, recorded U.S. involvement in Vietnam from 1945 to 1968, and confirmed the war had been deliberately started by the American Establishment to maintain its commercial presence in Asia.

A wire service reported that although the U.S. had signed a biological weapons treaty prohibiting development and production of offensive biological weapons, one of the projects under development by the U.S. Department of Defense's Biological Defense Research Program was the creation of diseases to which there are no cures.

Upon request of the Shah of Iran, the U.S. secretly supplied arms to the Kurdish minority in Iraq so they could defend themselves from Iraqi oppression. But when the Shah unexpectedly began peace talks with Iraq, the American arms flow was stopped, and thousands of Iraqi Kurds were killed.

Between 1965 and 1972, American agribusiness had converted thousands of acres of domestic crops to cash crops—as all invading European corporations had done in their foreign colonies for centuries—and had provided nearly eighty percent of all food aid to foreign nations. Over these years, food prices in the U.S. had slowly inched upward.

The grain industry was now dominated by six corporations, each possessing thousands of retail outlets, hundreds of processing, manufacturing, packaging and bakery plants, and transportation fleets consisting of thousands of trailers.

Men with electronic eavesdropping equipment were caught breaking into the Democratic Committee headquarters in Washington, D.C.

The commission appointed by the president in 1970 to study the use of marijuana in the United States recommended that private use of marijuana be decriminalized. It also warned against the growth of a federal-industrial drug abuse complex more concerned with perpetuating itself than

in eliminating the real causes of drug use.

At the trial of the men who had broken into Democratic Party headquarters, tapes made by the President Nixon revealed not only the depth of the president's dishonesty and paranoia, but also confirmed what most Americans knew: many corporations regularly made illegal political donations to the Republican Party.

In 1973, Air America, the CIA owned airline, held \$414-million in contracts with the Defense Department. Declassified documents revealed the agency had used satellites to spy upon antiwar student activities in the late '60s. The documents also verified that the CIA had, indeed, trained and financed the group of "rebels" who attacked and killed the president of Chile, the man feared by American businessmen.

It was estimated the average American, middle-class family was so deeply in debt, it was only one or two weekly pay checks removed from poverty.

In February of 1974, a House committee met to consider impeaching the President of the United States. In July, a House judiciary committee voted to impeach. In August, the president resigned.

Scientists in Princeton, New Jersey, announced they had developed "aneutronics," a safe form of nuclear power. It was claimed the new technology, like fission and fusion, could also split atomic nuclei with light elements, but without producing the neutrons responsible for radioactive waste. The scientists believed aneutronics could provide the world with an inexhaustible, environmentally compatible source of energy.

The time between 1968 and the end of 1974 saw the decline in value of publicly traded stock exceeded market losses of 1929-1933. Psychologists suggested the word "recession" replace "depression."

In 1974, the country slipped into a mild "recession."

Because the president's commission to investigate the CIA included many men with ties to the spy agency, the House and the Senate set up their own investigative commissions.

In 1975, the director of the FBI admitted, that upon request, the spy agency had often supplied presidents with information about political opponents. He also admitted the agency frequently broke into the homes and offices of private citizens.

A bill requiring an audit of the Federal Reserve System was defeated, but legislation was passed requiring the agency to report to Congress annually. The new law, however, allowed the men of the Federal Reserve Board to continue their tight control of the nation's fiscal and monetary strategies.

In 1975, a Senate committee report disclosed major oil companies had deliberately created artificial oil shortages prior to the OPEC embargo, and that these companies had also deliberately created shortages of natural gas. The report added, none of it would have been possible without the cooperation of the Republican Administration.

In 1975, New York City declared bankruptcy: 40,000 city employees lost their jobs. A giant chain store and a giant bank also declared bankruptcy.

By the end of 1975, congressional inquiries had revealed Administration misbehavior in the Middle East, Italy, Chile, Greece, and Africa

The House report on the CIA was withheld from the American public until the president and the CIA had been given the opportunity to censor it.

The Federal Reserve Board defied a congressional attempt to force large U.S. banks to disclose their federal records.

By 1977, so many corporations had moved production overseas that only one in four U.S. employees now worked in manufacturing.

It was reported that one American family not only owned or controlled eight of the nation's major defense contractors, but it also held controlling interest in Penn Central, General Motors, Coca Cola, DuPont, and United Brands.

In 1978, the nation experienced another dip in the economy. The number of farms in the nation dropped to 2.7 million.

The men of Congress passed a tax bill reducing taxes of the republic's wealthiest families.

In 1979, the National Security Council recommended a blockade of Granada, a tiny country that was one of the few Caribbean countries not deeply in debt to U.S. or international moneylenders, and which had recently accepted economic aid from Cuba.

The 1970s is the decade that saw the end of the upward mobility of American workers. Eleven million workers had been laid off, and a re-

ported ten million American households functioned without adult males, forcing needy females into the labor pool.

Despite the media generated illusion of prosperity, the average worker's standard of living by 1979 had drastically declined, yet the influence of labor unions in the United States was at an all-time low.

It's the decade in which the "Beatnik Generation," ridiculed into silence by Establishment media, gave birth to the "Yippee Generation."

Primarily middle-class students, Yuppies were just as disenchanted with America and the Establishment as Beatniks, but they were more aggressive and outspoken. Their mass protests pressured the reluctant men of government to improve many social conditions including civil rights, housing for the poor, environmental pollution, and citizen healthcare.

The 1970s is the decade that saw the "invisible" crash, as stocks on the Exchange declined in value by forty percent. Millions of common workers panicked and transferred investment funds back into bank savings funds, where they were safer.

It's the decade in which powerful business men influenced politicians to change New Deal regulations that limited and separated the functions of banks and brokerage houses.

It's the decade in which the Establishment abandoned direct confrontation with its critics, and redirected the energies of dissenters out of the streets and into the political arena—where they could be more easily immobilized.

1980-1989

By 1980, the nation had more than 226 million people, and the world population was estimated at 4.4 billion. There were fewer middle-income families than in 1979, due to lost jobs.

The federal debt was \$1-trillion plus, with a gross interest of almost \$150-billion; which meant moneylenders claimed almost thirty percent of each dollar collected from personal income tax.

Almost one third of all cultivated lands in the country produced cash crops for export—unavailable to feed Americans.

Republicans were again caught with their fingers in the cookie jar, when it was discovered they had possession of the Democratic candidate's

notes for the upcoming presidential debates.

A Justice Department report disclosed the FBI had suppressed evidence proving the KKK had been involved in attacks on civil rights workers during the '60s and '70s. The report revealed the FBI director had personally blocked prosecution of the Klansmen responsible for the 1963 deaths of four black school children.

The number of government committees to which U.S. spy agencies reported was reduced from eight to two. Fewer people now knew what the American spy community was doing.

In 1980, Iraq invaded Iran

Americans convicted of drug-related crimes now filled more than twenty-five percent of federal prison cells.

In 1981, U.S. trained Salvadoran groups invaded El Salvador and overthrew the popular government. The U.S. propaganda machine justified the aggression by claiming it a counter measure to Russian intervention in El Salvador.

In 1981, the U.S. began military aid to the newly independent Central American country of Belize, reestablished military aid to the Guatemalan Establishment, and sent military advisors to assist the Honduran Establishment in its conflict with commoners. It cut federal aid to the populist government of Nicaragua, and pressured the World Bank and other international moneylenders to withhold loans.

Congress voted to fund the Honduran-based training of Nicaraguan contras who were preparing an invasion to oust the democratically elected government. A U.S. magazine revealed the U.S. ambassador to Honduras was in charge of the operations.

In 1982, the men of Congress approved a \$24-million aid package for covert contra training.

The United Nations General Assembly unanimously resolved to condemn the brutal actions of Chile's new fascist government. The U.S. was the only major power voting against the resolution. The men of U.S. government, however, condemned Israel for attacking and destroying Iraq's nuclear reactor plant.

Once again the deadline for industry to comply with the Clean Air Act of 1970 was extended.

An investigation by an Academy of Sciences panel concluded criminalizing marijuana use and possession did more harm than good. The investigation revealed that of the more than sixty million Americans who used marijuana, not one had ever died of an overdose. The panel recommended marijuana be decriminalized. The American Establishment again ignored such a recommendation.

The U.S. Department of Defense launched its first rocket. The press was warned to stay away under threat that anyone trying to cover the launch would be investigated by a security agency.

In 1982, the federal budget deficit was over \$110-billion.

At the beginning of 1983, the Republican administration set the annual budget deficit at \$115-billion, then quickly changed it to \$208-billion. By year's end, it had run up a \$220-billion deficit, double the deficit of 1982.

To make it legal, Republican president Reagan and his advisors raised the nation's legal debt limit to a whopping \$1-trillion.

Worldwide, more corporations declared bankruptcy than in the record year of 1982, and three large U.S. banks took whopping losses for their unsound lending practices. Unable to pay for imports with money, some underdeveloped nations exchanged products with others countries willing to barter.

In 1983, the U.S. was still Central America's major investor, and the major market for its agricultural products.

By 1983, U.S. pressures upon the once economically independent country of Costa Rica had resulted in the dismantling of programs begun in 1949, including the country's welfare agencies. Formerly the role model for democratic government in Central America, the country had simply become another U.S. "anti-insurgency" training base, and many government services and industries had been privatized.

In 1983, U.S. troops invaded and conquered Grenada, the smallest independent nation in the Western Hemisphere. Its government had been guilty of antagonizing the U.S. by accepting aid from Cuba.

By the end of 1983, the U.S. had helped to install nine military governments in Central America, all of which supported elite families, military dictators, and American businessmen. As a consequence of elitist policies,

nearly 100,000 commoners had been assassinated, among them angry and articulate students, teachers, journalists and union leaders.

Despite overpopulation being humanity's number one problem, at the World Population Conference in Mexico City, the U.S. Establishment announced it would end financial aid to any foreign agency performing—or even mentioning—abortion as an option to family planning.

A new government directive gave the American Establishment the power to keep information labeled "sensitive" from the public. The Department of Defense immediately notified private databases they could no longer offer such information to the public. Rather than face a confrontation over constitutional rights, the privately owned database companies meekly deleted the information from their published lists.

In 1984, the U.S. supplied arms to Iran.

In violation of international law, the CIA, in conjunction with U.S. troops and contra forces, mined Nicaraguan harbors.

More than 100,000 Hondurans gathered to protest U.S. presence in their country, forcing the U.S. to stop training Salvadoran soldiers in Honduran military bases.

By 1985, the Republican administration had declared a total embargo against Nicaragua.

One hundred and twenty American banks failed.

By 1985, more than five hundred and fifty officials of the Reagan Administration had been indicted for criminal activity. More than four hundred and seventy were convicted.

A government report claimed forty-five of the top one hundred defense contractors were suspected of bid rigging, bribery and other illegal offenses.

A study on drug abuse reported more than 643 deaths due to the use of cocaine, but seventy percent of the nation's drug related deaths, were caused by the misuse of legal, over-the-counter drugs.

A study revealed forty-nine of the fifty states still had voting registration procedures that deterred citizens from voting.

In 1986, the Iran-Contra investigation revealed yet another example of Establishment deception and lawbreaking. Despite requesting other nations not to deal with terrorists, the president had secretly shipped weap-

ons to known Iranian terrorists, and despite a congressional order to halt all aid to Nicaragua, funds generated by the Iranian weapons deal had been filtered to the country through a complex network of secret bank accounts.

Another one hundred banks failed, and authorities believed nearly one of ten banks in the country was in trouble.

An organized demonstration of preachers, pastors, reverends and ministers openly prayed for the death of Supreme Court members who approved a woman's right to have an abortion or other acts contrary to church dogma. In an organized effort to eliminate the division of church and state, religious zealots throughout the nation began to seek political office. President Reagan was their most ardent supporter.

The men of government passed a bill requiring companies to report on-site disposal of toxic pollutants. A loophole in the law allowed less stringent reporting requirements for off-site disposal. Corporations immediately disposed of poisonous wastes away from the factory, or hired outside firms to dispose of the toxins. Should injury or death now result from their poisons, owners and managers were relieved of legal compliance—and moral responsibility.

By 1986, the national debt had skyrocketed to almost \$2-trillion.

By 1987, one-third of the country's 30,000 S&Ls was believed insolvent. The Federal Reserve Board eased restrictions that prevented banks from buying S&Ls.

Of the 600,000 immigrants to the United States in 1987, more than seventy percent came from Asia and Latin America.

In 1987, organized religion began a concentrated effort to get the study of religion back into public schools, and publishers were pressured to include "creationism" in science textbooks. Twenty-three state governments were intimidated into placing the study of creationism into public schools, despite court rulings against such action and the constitution's demand for the separation of religion and state.

On "Black Monday," October 13, 1987, the stock market dropped 500 points. The bull market had ended.

In 1987, the head of Panama's national guard—a man whom the U.S. had trained and put into office—was accused of rigging elections and

murder. In 1988, the U.S. Justice Department charged the man with international drug trafficking. When the Panamanian president tried to oust him from office, the guardsman, who held the allegiance of the military, ousted the president instead and appointed a new president.

Ignoring Honduras' sovereignty and international decorum, U.S. agents kidnapped an alleged drug dealer from Honduras and brought him to the U.S. to stand trial.

A report revealed all major nations, including the U.S., still manufactured and experimented with poisonous chemicals for warfare. The Iraqi dictator used poison gas to murder 8,000 Kurdish civilians. The American Establishment refused to impose economic sanctions, and continued its credit to Iraq of \$500-million annually.

In 1988 there were more small wars raging around the planet than at any other time in recorded history.

In 1988, Presbyterians released a major policy statement that advised followers to be more obedient to political authority, and to reconsider their attitudes about the immorality of nuclear weapons.

It was reported that of the 183 million Americans eligible to vote only 92 million did, and of the 91 million who didn't almost 73 million weren't registered to vote.

The American Establishment finally signed a United

Nation's resolution, which recognized genocide as a crime against humanity, forty years after most other countries had signed.

Between 1983 and 1988, 10 million Americans lost their jobs, and almost twenty-five percent of the American business community's annual profits went directly to moneylenders.

Prisons in the U.S. were being built at a record pace; there were now more than one million Americans behind bars, most of them convicted of drug-related offenses.

A Manhattan judge claimed government's prohibition of illegal drugs was not only ineffective, but was overwhelming the courts and destroying American families. A study estimated there were 57 million Americans addicted to cigarettes, 18 million addicted to alcohol, and 20 million to other "legal" drugs.

In 1989, two hundred banks and more than five hundred S&Ls de-

clared bankruptcy

The Securities Industry Association announced its members would fight for laws allowing bankers to underwrite securities and for brokerage firms to own banks. It was a direct attack on New Deal laws curbing practices that precipitated the 1929 market crash.

In 1989, more than 12.6 million Americans under the age of 18 lived in poverty. In a report titled *Discarded Children in America*, a House committee claimed that during the previous eight years of Republican government, there were fewer services to children and less enforcement of laws designed to protect children. The report also claimed an increase in the number of emotionally disturbed American children with no place to turn for help.

The men of Congress responded by passing a law making it more attractive for poor youngsters to enter the armed forces rather than attend college, and tied student loans to public service.

Thousands of scientists signed a petition refusing to participate in the Establishment's "Star Wars" project, declaring it a waste of time and taxpayer's money.

In 1989, the CIA-trained head of Panama's national guard was "elected" president. Trying to oust him, the American Establishment placed economic sanctions against Panama. When that proved futile, the Establishment sent 24,000 American troops into the tiny country to kidnap the man. During the invasion, American soldiers killed hundreds of innocent Panamanian civilians.

In 1989, the wall dividing East and West Germany was unexpectedly torn down, and the two Germanys united.

By 1989, all small farmers in Central America had been forced from their communal operations onto less fertile lands or city slums, or had been chased to Mexico and the United States. Ownership of land had become concentrated in fewer hands, and it was obvious the "economic growth" of Central America had benefited only U.S. businessmen and local elites.

Washington's so-called "Decade of Democracy" for Central America had actually been a decade of murder, torture, and the annihilation of millions of innocent people. The scorched earth policies of Central American governments; the burning and bombing of crops and villages, and the mass

massacres to punish dissenters were reminiscent of U.S. policies in Vietnam.

By 1989, South Africa and the United States were the only two nations in the developed world not to have some form of national health program.

The 1980s is the decade in which the Republicans once again took control of the American System. Harnessing the frustrations of the common people, and blaming big government for the nation's problems, the men of the Administrations attacked and destroyed programs initiated by the New Deal during the depression of the 1930s.

As quickly as they could, they slashed, crippled, or dismantled federal agencies funding programs regulating business or programs created to curb the unrestrained greed of businessmen. They also changed programs that had helped American commoners to survive the callous oppression of rich, privileged Americans.

The 1980s is the decade of "New Federalism," the Republican program that removed restraints on private greed by deregulating industries and privatizing functions traditionally reserved for government.

The program transferred responsibility of many social programs from the central government back to state governments, with full knowledge the Democrat New Deal president originally had the federal government assume these responsibilities because men of state government shirked them. With full knowledge all social reform in the U.S. has been initiated and won by the federal government over vehement opposition from the business interests controlling state governments.

1990-1992

The opening years of the 1990s weren't much different than those that went before. The nation's population was estimated at 249 million, and the Earth's population at more than 5 billion. Nearly 23 million Americans lived alone, almost ten percent of the nation's population.

Only one in six Americans now worked in manufacturing, as opposed to one in four in 1977. Interest for the national debt was reported to be \$292-billion. More banks and S&Ls had closed, and more politicians had been caught with their hands in the cookie jar. Anti-semitism and rac-

ism exploded as the pressures of a worsening economy brought out the meanness in millions of angry and frustrated Americans.

Leaders of the Soviet Republic miraculously renounced communism and embraced capitalism. American business managers rushed in to take advantage of the new market potential, and thousands of joint ventures were announced.

Despite lack of a public enemy, the Establishment continued its barrage of newspaper ads and television commercials depicting the benefits of military life, and continued making military “education” more desirable to poor young Americans than public school education. Females now comprised eleven percent of the U.S. military force.

When the dictator of Iraq invaded the tiny oil-rich kingdom of Kuwait, the president said he would send troops, whether or not Congress approved. Thoroughly intimidated, Congress supported the decision. As did a few United Nation’s countries

From the very beginning of the episode, the Establishment media overwhelmed the citizenry in its attempt to justify American aggression and program the American people to accept not only the Mideast war, but female American soldiers as part of the war.

Via television and print, editorials and commentaries the Establishment explained the bombing of civilians as the only way to win. Every effort was made to justify the logic of war, and to convince young Americans that going to war and murdering thousands of innocent people were the right things to do.

By dropping more destruction in a shorter time than in either of the two World Wars, “allied” forces—mostly American—destroyed the Iraqi city of Baghdad.

The conflict ended quickly. Almost 100,000 Iraqi’s were killed; Americans suffered fewer than one hundred deaths. All the scare talk, all the imagined terror of a dangerous Iraqi military proved to be mere fiction, nothing more than Establishment propaganda. The Iraqi ruler remained alive, well, and still in power.

It was obvious the war in the Middle East had been wholly orchestrated. Just as obvious, but terribly more frightening, was that war had become acceptable entertainment for millions of Americans.

O.K that’s enough of history.

WHAT THIS MEANS

It means If you’ve read this far you should now have an entirely different perspective of the United States of America than the one you received from school history texts or the Establishment media.

It means Americans and the United States of America today bear little resemblance to the images pouring from Establishment media of care-free, designer-dressed, fun-loving, citizens living in a caring, benevolent, prosperous country. These are but smoke and mirror illusions of the Establishment controlled advertising and public relations industries.

That’s what Chapter IV means.

