

America's Historic Mission in Asia

by Mike Billington

President Franklin Roosevelt told Winston Churchill, during World War II, that the U.S. was not fighting to preserve the British Empire, but to create a world free of colonialism, in which the former colonies would be developed as sovereign nations, by applying American System methods and technologies. In the process, FDR was returning his nation to its historic mission, which had been temporarily diverted by British subversion, in the first half of the 20th Century.

Columbus sailed West to reach the Far East, basing himself on the image provided by an associate of Paolo Toscanelli, a collaborator of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa. The English settlements in Massachusetts and Virginia also looked west and across the Pacific, seeing their mission not simply as the creation of a nation based on republican principles, but as a base for spreading those principles worldwide. As John Winthrop said of the Massachusetts Bay Colony: "We must consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us." This concept became the touchstone of the American Republic, with its dedication to the principle that "all men are created equal."

In Abraham Lincoln's time, the continuing battle against the British-sponsored Southern slavocracy was inextricably linked to the building of the transcontinental railroad, not only to open up the entirety of the continent to development of modern industry and agriculture, but to reach out to Asia, to bring the colonized masses of Asia into the geometry of the New World.

In the early 20th Century, after the British-sponsored assassination of President William McKinley (1901), the U.S. was dragged dangerously close to the outlook of the British Empire, until the inauguration of President Franklin Roosevelt in 1934 set the nation back on the course set by its Founding Fathers.

FDR broke the power of the British-controlled banks, generated massive Federal credits to unleash the

productive power of labor and the creative spirit of the people, producing the greatest infrastructure boom the world had ever seen, along with a massive expansion of industry and agriculture, which became the World War II "Arsenal of Democracy."

FDR knew from the beginning that imperialism was the enemy of the United States, and of world peace. Britain's aim was to maintain its Empire, keeping the nations of Eurasia divided, through a state of constant warfare. Although FDR came to Britain's aid when their Nazi Frankenstein's monster turned against it, rather than against Russia as the British had intended, Roosevelt never forgot that the enemy of America was the *oligarchical and colonial system*.

Despite Churchill's rage at the prospect of losing the empire, and his extreme discomfort at Roosevelt's creation of the equal relationship among the U.S., Britain, Russia, and China in directing the course of the war, the British had no choice but to submit or be defeated. FDR saw the Eurasian powers of Russia and China as indispensable allies, not only in winning the war against fascism, but also in the post-war mission of building modern nations from the wreckage of colonialism and war.

Roosevelt's death left the U.S. in the hands of little Harry Truman, under British control. Rather than turning America's vast war production capacity toward the reconstruction of the liberated colonies of Asia and Africa, Truman provided American ships and arms to the British and their imperial allies in Europe, aiding them to regain their former colonies. The British claimed that colonialism was necessary to prevent the spread of communism, and launched a new "Thirty Years War" in Asia, known euphemistically as the Cold War.

The wartime alliance among the U.S., China, and Russia was shattered. When President Kennedy was murdered, also by the British, the U.S. was dragged into a colonial war in Indochina, a surrogate war against Russia and China, setting in motion the systemic decline of the United States, strategically and economically, to the point of today's descent into a new dark age under another British puppet President.

A Four-Power Agreement provides the U.S. with the potential, and necessity, to realize its historic mission, in alliance with our natural allies, to end of colonialism once and for all, and for the advent of a global City on the Hill.