

national geo/graphic | Việt Lê 13 December 2016, Hà Nội

I.

(1934)

Egypt¹ Palestine Cambodia and world
 own
 what do we own, whom do we own
 own drown
 drone
 drone drone on and onand
 on and on (endless)
 abandon (end) what you own
 own up to it, our wars
 own *oun* អ៊ុន
 អ៊ុន/ *oun*²
 Cambodia Palestine Eygypt
 and world
 is this the way the world
 ends
 endless war endless war
 (drone)
 is this the way the world ends
 not with a bang
 but a whimper

II.

(1935)

she was destroyed

¹ The **Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936** was a treaty signed between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Egypt; it is officially

² Cambodian word for you/ younger sister/ brother

by and by

US Marine operators
smooth operator

she of the interval

operator orator
operator perpetrator

(military) operation³

search and destroy

she was

she was

was

wasteland

she was

ich war

I was

was | what

³ US Military Operations 1930-1944

1930–1939

1932 – China: American forces were landed to protect American interests during the Japanese occupation of Shanghai.^[RL30172]

1932 – United States: "**Bonus Army**" of 17,000 WWI veterans plus 20,000 family cleared from Washington and then Anacostia flats "Hooverville" by 3rd Cavalry and 12th Infantry Regiments under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, July 28.

1933 – Cuba: During a revolution against President Gerardo Machado naval forces demonstrated but no landing was made.^[RL30172]

1934 – China: Marines landed at Foochow to protect the American Consulate.^[RL30172]

1940–1944

1940 – Newfoundland, Bermuda, St. Lucia, – Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, Trinidad, and British Guiana: Troops were sent to guard air and naval bases obtained under lease by negotiation with the United Kingdom. These were sometimes called lend-lease bases but were under the Destroyers for Bases Agreement.^[RL30172]

1941 – Greenland: Greenland was taken under protection of the United States in April.^[RL30172]

1941 – Netherlands (Dutch Guiana): In November, the President ordered American troops to occupy Dutch Guiana, but by agreement with the Netherlands government in exile, Brazil cooperated to protect aluminum ore supply from the bauxite mines in Suriname.^[RL30172]

1941 – Iceland: Iceland was taken under the protection of the United States, with consent of its government replacing British troops, for strategic reasons.^[RL30172]

1941 – Germany: Sometime in the spring, the President ordered the Navy to patrol ship lanes to Europe. By July, U.S. warships were convoying and by September were attacking German submarines. In November, in response to the October 31, 1941 sinking of the USS *Reuben James*, the Neutrality Act was partly repealed to protect U.S. military aid to Britain.^[RL30172]

1941–45 – **World War II**: On December 8, 1941, the United States declared war against Japan in response to the bombing of Pearl Harbor. On December 11, Germany declared war against the United States.^[5]

III.
(1935)

flag of conquest

IV.
(1939)

is watermelon

time

the European

foundation

for for

fortune

tune

and Modern conquest

con quest

con mi madre

conquistador

is time

water

chronotopes of modernity
temporal brutalities

time and again

V.
(1940)

fuzzy-tops

natives

appear to be

figurines on
bare feet

figures transfigure transfiguration

bare yourself

civilizing missions⁴

unbearable

VI.
(1940)

watch

American

here

VII.
(1940)

sing and play

VIII.
(1941)

escape


⁴ The **North African Campaign** of the Second World War took place in North Africa from 10 June 1940 to 13 May 1943. It included campaigns fought in the Libyan and Egyptian deserts (Western Desert Campaign, also known as the Desert War) and in Morocco and Algeria (Operation Torch) and Tunisia (Tunisia Campaign). The campaign was fought between the Allies and Axis powers, many of whom had colonial interests in Africa dating from the late 19th century. The Allied war effort was dominated by the British Commonwealth and exiles from German-occupied Europe. The United States entered the war in December 1941 and began direct military assistance in North Africa on 11 May 1942.

IX.
(1941)




America's territory⁵

(\$8,000,000)

Former unincorporated territories of the United States (incomplete)[edit]











- The Corn Islands (1914–1971): leased for 99 years under the Bryan–Chamorro Treaty. However, returned to Nicaragua upon the abrogation of the treaty in 1970.
- The Line Islands (?–1979): disputed claim with the United Kingdom. U.S. claim to most of the islands was ceded to Kiribati upon its independence in 1979. The U.S. retained Kingman Reef, Palmyra Atoll, and Jarvis Island.
-  Panama Canal Zone (1903–1979): sovereignty returned to Panama under the Torrijos–Carter Treaties of 1978. U.S. retained a military base there and control of the canal until December 31, 1999.
- The Philippine Islands (1898–1935), the Commonwealth of the Philippines (1935–46): granted full independence on July 4, 1946.
- Phoenix Islands (?–1979): disputed claim with the United Kingdom. U.S. claim ceded to Kiribati upon its independence in 1979. Baker Island and Howland Island, which could be considered part of this group, are retained by the U.S.
- Quita Sueño Bank (1869–1981): claimed under Guano Islands Act. Claim abandoned on September 7, 1981, by treaty.
- Roncador Bank (1856–1981): claimed under Guano Islands Act. Ceded to Colombia on September 7, 1981, by treaty.
- Serrana Bank (1874?–1981): claimed under Guano Islands Act. Ceded to Colombia on September 7, 1981, by treaty.
- Swan Islands (1863–1972): claimed under Guano Islands Act. Ceded to Honduras in 1972, by treaty.

Former unincorporated territories of the United States under military government[edit]

-  Puerto Rico (April 11, 1899 – May 1, 1900): civil government operations began
-  Philippines (August 14, 1898^[45] – July 4, 1901): civil government operations began
-  Guam (April 11, 1899 – July 1, 1950): civil government operations began

Areas formerly administered by the United States[edit]

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

-  Cuba (April 11, 1899 – May 20, 1902): sovereignty recognized as the independent Republic of Cuba.
-  Philippines (August 14, 1898 – July 4, 1946): sovereignty recognized as the Republic of the Philippines.
-  Veracruz: occupied by the United States from April 21, 1914 to November 23, 1914, consequential to the Tampico Affair following the Mexican Revolution of 1910–1929.
-  Haiti: occupied by the United States from 1915 to 1934 and later under the authority of the United Nations from 1999 to the 2000s.
-  Dominican Republic occupied by the United States from 1916 to 1924 and again from 1965 to 1966.
-  Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (1947–1986): liberated in World War II, included the "Compact of Free Association" nations (the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau) and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
-  Ryukyu Islands including Okinawa (U.S. occupation: 1952–1972, after World War II): returned to Japan under the Agreement Between the United States of America and Japan concerning the Ryukyu Islands and the Daito Islands.^[46]
-  Nanpo Islands (1945–1968): Occupied after World War II, Returned to Japanese control by mutual agreement.
-  Marcus Island (or Minamitorishima) (1945–1968): Occupied during World War II, returned to Japan by mutual agreement.
-  Falkland Islands (1831–1832): Brief landing party and raid by the U.S. Navy warship USS Lexington. Now administered as a British Overseas Territory by the United Kingdom and claimed by Argentina.

Other zones[edit]

- United States occupation of Greenland (1941–1945)^[47]
- United States occupation of Iceland during World War II (1941–1946),^[47] retained a military base until 2006.
- American Occupation Zones in Allied-occupied Austria and Vienna (1945–1955)
- American Occupation Zone in West Berlin (1945–1990)
- American Occupation Zones of the Allied Occupation Zones in Germany (1945–1949)

X.
(1941)

the natives

have lost

all

knowledge⁶


-
- Allied Military Government for Occupied Territories in full force in Allied-controlled sections of Italy from Invasion of Sicily in July 1943 until the armistice with Italy in September 1943. AMGOT continued in newly liberated areas of Italy until the end of World War II. Also existed in combat zones of Allied nations such as France.
 - Free Territory of Trieste (1947–1954) The U.S. co-administered a portion of the Free Territory between the Kingdom of Italy and the former Kingdom of Yugoslavia after World War II along with the United Kingdom.
 - Occupation of Japan (1945–1952) after World War II.
 - U.S. participation in the Occupation of the Rhineland (Germany) (1918–1921)
 - South Korea (U.S. occupation of the south of the 38th parallel north in Korea in 1945–1948). The region is slightly different from the current practical boundary of the Republic of Korea (South Korea) since the ceasefire of the Korean War. See also Division of Korea.
 - Coalition Provisional Authority Iraq (2003–2004)
 - Green zone Iraq (March 20, 2003 – December 31, 2008)^[48]
 - Clipperton Island (1944–1945), occupied territory; returned to France on October 23, 1945.
 - Grenada invasion and occupation (1983)

⁶ The following **list of U.S. colonial possessions** includes territory that the United States has from time to time in its history had under its control in a fashion similar to a colonial possession, ignoring areas that have now become U.S. states and those areas that due to warfare were held under temporary U.S. military command.




Contents

- 1Africa
- 2Asia
- 3North America
- 4Oceania
- 5South America







Africa[edit]

-  Liberia (1821–47) - Liberia was never officially claimed by the United States. Rather it was founded by the American Colonization Society, a private American civilian organization.

Asia[edit]





-  Philippines (1898–1946)
-  Japan
 - Nanpo Islands (1945–68)
 - Marcus Island (1945–68)
 -  Okinawa (1950–72)
 - Amami Islands (1950–53)

North America[edit]

-  Puerto Rico (1898–present)
-  Cuba (1899–1902)
-  Honduras
 - Swan Islands (1863–1972)
-  Panama (1899–90)
 -  Panama Canal Zone (1903–79)
-  Mexico

(knowledge is power)
(have the natives lost all power?)

power to the people)

-
- Río Rico, Tamaulipas (1906–77)
 -  Veracruz (1914)
 -  Nicaragua (1912-1933)^[1]
 - Corn Islands (1914–71)
 -  United States Virgin Islands (1916–present)
 -  Dominican Republic (1916–24, 1965–66)
 -  Haiti (1915–34)
- Oceania^[edit]
-  American Samoa (1899–present)
 -  France
 -  French Polynesia
 - Nuku Hiva (1813–32) - The U.S. Navy claimed it as part of the United States, but U.S. Congress never ratified claims.
 -  Guam (1898–present)
 -  Kiribati
 - Canton and Enderbury Islands (1938–79)
 - Line Islands (?-1979)
 - Nikumaroro (1856–1979)
 - Phoenix Islands (?–1979)
 -  Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (1947–94)
 -  Marshall Islands (1944–86) (1986–present as an associated state)
 -  Palau (1947–94) (1994–present as an associated state)
 -  Federated States of Micronesia (1947–86) (1986–present as an associated state)
 -  Northern Mariana Islands (1975–present)
 -  Cook Islands ( New Zealand)
 - Pukapuka (1942–80)
 - Rakahanga (?–1980)
- South America^[edit]
-  Colombia
 - Quita Sueño Bank (1869–1981)
 - Roncador Bank (1856–1981)
 - Serrana Bank (?–1981)
 -  France
 -  French Guiana
 - Îles du Connétable (1856–1915)
 -  United Kingdom
 -  Falkland Islands (1831–32)

XI.
(1942)

Facts:

Vast Fortunes Come from Philippines Mines

Girls (do piecework).

XII.
(1942)

absence

presence

abscess

XIII
(1942)

Facts:

a cry in the middle of the night

the harsh beating
(heart)

a story (again and again and again)

some men

and the spirits

the dead

a cry

white out
absence

erasure

a harsh story

XIV
(1942)

Look at

American

men

a girl

in the foreground

what is left behind?

a story

a cry

spirits

the dead

XV.
(1943 | 498)

an actor
acting
act

enact

impersonated

(spirits, the dead)

XVI.
(1957 | 244)

broken

and warned

(. . . 1957 Eisenhower Ginsberg Nixon Andrews . . .)

XVII.
(1958 bike taxi) Facts:

(Eisenhower in India)

**FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1958–1960, SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA,
VOLUME XV**

208. Letter From President Eisenhower to Prime Minister Nehru¹

Washington, April 30, 1958.

My Dear Mr. Prime Minister: I have just received news reports from New Delhi that you are thinking of laying down your official and heavy responsibilities, at least for the time being . . .

. . . Are there not at least faint indications that the world may be at a turning point when some important problems can be solved, when perhaps the sharpness of conflict between the Soviet Union and the West may be sufficiently moderated to become tolerable? Certainly considerable progress has been made from the days when it seemed, to us at least, that the Soviet leaders were relying primarily on violence to attain their objectives. Their goals, and of this Mr. Khrushchev makes no secret, are still expansionist, but their methods seem to have somewhat moderated in the face of the world's opposition to violence as a technique for bringing about change. I also have in mind that we might be reaching a time when some of those problems which have persistently beset Indo-Pakistan relations might be susceptible to solution. I had, indeed, been thinking of communicating with you in this matter.²

Under all these circumstances, it would indeed be a misfortune, perhaps for all of us, if at what may prove to be a critical, formative period, your own influence were not actively present over any really protracted period.³

Sincerely, **Dwight D. Eisenhower⁴**

XVIII.
(1961)

American

in Da Lat.

Sacrificing

Facts:

The family altar, where he pays his respects to the spirits of the dead.

XIX.
(1961 | Japan Air) ⁷

into thin air . . .

The **Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States and Japan** (日本国とアメリカ合衆国との間の相互協力及び安全保障条約 *Nippon-koku to Amerika-gasshūkoku to no Aida no Sōgo Kyōryoku oyobi Anzen Hoshō Jōyaku*²), also known in Japan as *Anpo jōyaku* (安保条約²) or just **Anpo** (安保²) for short,^[1] was first signed in 1952 . . . the Security Treaty was later amended further on January 1960 between the US and Japan in Washington.

In early 2008, the US secretary of state, Condoleezza Rice, apologized after a series of crimes involving American troops in Japan, including the rape of a girl of 14 by a marine on Okinawa.

1961-1975

- **U.S. Bases and Forces in Japan and Okinawa [Includes Attachment]**

December 2, 1968. Top Secret, Memorandum. Proposes reductions of numbers of U.S. military bases and forces in Japan and on Okinawa that could be made during course of Vietnam War, without negative consequences . . .

- **President's First Meeting with Prime Minister Miki [Includes Handwritten Transcription and Other Attachments]**

c. August 5, 1975. Top Secret, Memorandum of Conversation. Recounts conversation among President Ford, Prime Minister Miki, Secretary Kissinger, and others about U.S. policy toward Soviet Union, China-Soviet relations, Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and other issues.

–Digital National Security Archive

⁷ "**Ue o Muite Arukō**" (上を向いて歩こう², "**I Look Up As I Walk**") is a Japanese-language song that was performed by Japanese crooner Kyu Sakamoto, and written by lyricist Rokusuke Ei and composer Hachidai Nakamura. Ei wrote the lyrics while walking home from a Japanese student demonstration protesting continued US Army presence, expressing his frustration at the failed efforts.^[1]

In Anglophone countries, it is best known under the alternative title "**Sukiyaki**", a term with no relevance to the song's lyrics, as sukiyaki is a Japanese dish of cooked beef.

The song reached the top of the Billboard Hot 100 charts in the United States in 1963, one of the few non-Indo-European languages' songs to have done so. The recording was originally released in **Japan** by Toshiba in **1961**.

XX.

(1961 |740)

We saw

the US government

kill

isolated villagers⁸

Killing me softly

with his song

Fact:

We see but cannot hear

hearsay

isolated facts

say it again,

I don't want to hear

We saw it coming.

XXI.

(1963)

the Dead

⁸ *Killing Me Softly* was released in 1971.

(everywhere in Israel)⁹

[1967 Arab Israeli War]

XXII.
(1963)

Everywhere

dead and dying

the colony

return

returns

in shackles.

⁹ **The Johnson Administration and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, 1963–1967**

Lyndon Johnson's presidency witnessed the transformation of the American role in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Until the early 1960s, the United States had adhered to the terms of the Tripartite Declaration of 1950, wherein the United States, United Kingdom, and France had pledged to prevent aggression by Middle Eastern states and oppose a regional arms race. The United States had pressed Israel to withdraw from the Sinai Peninsula and Gaza Strip after Suez, and rejected Israeli requests for all but limited quantities of defensive weapons. By the time Johnson took office, however, U.S. policymakers concluded that this policy was no longer sustainable. Soviet arms sales to left-leaning Arab states, especially Egypt, threatened to erode Israel's military superiority. Johnson's advisors worried that if the United States did not offset this shift in the balance of power, Israel's leaders might launch a preventive war or develop nuclear weapons.

XXIII.
(1961)

Fact:

Every Lady Should Carry an Automatic

(tender violences)

XXIV.
(1964 | 553)

the Painted Desert

the painted

lady

the pain—

XXV.
(1965 | 52)

sacrificial

eyes wide

XXVI.
(1965 | 213)

Eyes wide

in class

classed—

the (British) university

was also a technique

of pain

of the deserted

of painting

the raw desert

of humanity

of the humanities

in automatic

shackles.

Return to the colonies
of the mind.

XXVII.

(1965 | 177)

Fact:

Men
love

the missile's heart

countdown
countdown

heart of darkness

Ladies

the heart of the matter

first missile

firing

the heart of the colony

on fire

love like hellfire.

XXVIII

(1965 | 196)

Fact:

We know—

man made
self-made man
made man in his own image

modern man
modern love

made

prehistory

in Africa
(the dark continent)

let there be light.¹⁰

XXIX.

¹⁰ In May 1965 the voting rights act gets passed in the US

(1965)
XXX.
(1965 | 552)

Empire

needs

Islands
of imagination

to see

the light

Empire needs

violence

to light
its fire.

Empire needs

to see

its islands, its isolation.

XXXI.
(1965)
Far Eastern

Obsoletes

(1965 Immigration & Nationality Act ends quota system on ethnicity-based immigration policy)

XXXII.
(1965 | 101)

First Lady

Of the National Geographic

As equally at home with a coolie or a mandarin

I feel equally at home with a Mandarin orange

and my coolie sheppard (don't we eat dogs?)

(tender violence)

immigration emulation assimilation

foreign(er) policies.

First order

First world first in command
fist

fist up your ass
fuck yourself
fisting

National pornographic

the pornography of violence
islands of imagination

fuck me fuck yourself first first
first fuck
like a virgin

(whore dichotomy
Deuteronomy

eat me

doggy style, coolie sheppard
be my sheppard

god | dog guard dog

back door diplomacy

world's watch dog

I am a Lady of the first world order.

Ladies first.

XXXIII.

(1966)

Seeking Immortality

my name
in vain

(maimed)

XXXIV.
(1976 | 213)the conquest of
South (Việt Nam)*Annam*, as my country was called during French colonial period,
means Pacified South*Annamite*, we were called*Annamite*

Sodomite

oh this Pacific Century
Pacific Rim (Annamite, Sodomite)
pedagogy
pédé

the end of history

history's end

Angel of history

hysterical, it was the end of the war

the American wars

say my names
namastelove not war, is a country not a war
hysterical hippies

Namaste Vietnamaste Annamaste annamite sodomite dynamite

This is the way the world ends
Not with a bang (dynamite)
end of history

whimper

XXXV

(1979)

Heads

Heads of state

head off
off with their heads
deadhead

countdown countdown countdown

XXXVI

(1981)

Two Women

(Oriental obscene, off scene, mise en scene)

theater of war.

XXXVII.

(2001)

Jungle

Welcome to the _____
Concrete _____
_____ bunnies

juggle
jugular

(behead: jugular)

XXXVIII.

(2002)

Robot & Family

family values

Family of man

Head of the family, head of state

countdown (man down)
(man down).

XXXIX.

(2012 | 37)

(for Leonard Peltier ¹¹)

the name

Egypt Palestine Cambodia and world

here and abroad

countdown (man down) down with the man.

40 XL 50-10
 41 XLI 50-10+1
 42 XLII 50-10+1+1
 43 XLIII 50-10+1+1+1
 44 XLIV 50-10-1+5
 45 XLV 50-10+5
 46 XLVI 50-10+5+1
 47 XLVII 50-10+5+5+1
 48 XLVIII 50-10+5+1+1+1
 49 XLIX 50-10-1+10
 50 L 50

50 US territories

terra firma

terror (any other name)

writ large

upon the world

Fact:

this is the way the world ends (countdown)

this is the end of empire

(endless wars)

(fiction?)

Faction:

this is the way the world ends

not with a bang

but a whimper.

¹¹ **Leonard Peltier** (born September 12, 1944) is a Native American activist and member of the American Indian Movement(AIM). In 1977 he was convicted and sentenced to two consecutive terms of life imprisonment for first degree murder in the shooting of two Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents during a 1975 conflict on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

Peltier's indictment and conviction have been the subject of much controversy; Amnesty International placed his case under the "Unfair Trials" category of its *Annual Report: USA 2010*.^[2]

Peltier is incarcerated at the United States Penitentiary, Coleman in Florida. Peltier became eligible for parole in 1993; his next scheduled parole hearing will be in July 2024.^{[3][4]} Barring appeals, parole, or presidential pardon, his projected release date is October 11, 2040,^[5] at the age of 96.