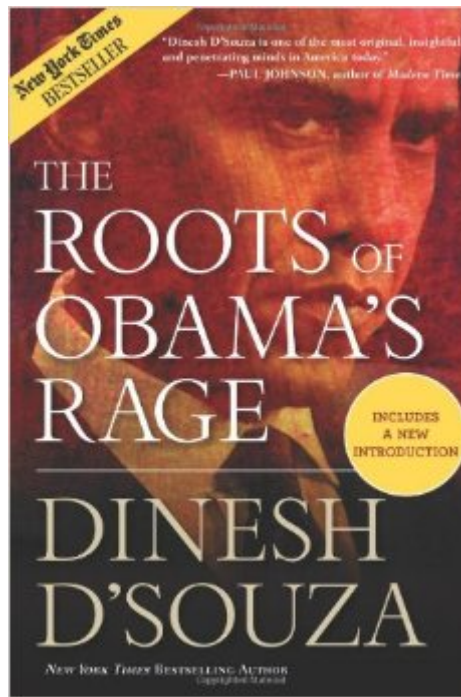


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The Roots Of Obama's Rage



Synopsis

From The Roots of Obama's Rage We are today living out the script for America and the world that was dreamt up not by Obama but by Obama's father. How do I know this? Because Obama says so himself. Reflect for a moment on the title of his book: it's not Dreams of My Father but rather Dreams from My Father. In other words, Obama is not writing a book about his father's dreams; he is writing a book about the dreams that he got from his father. Think about what this means. The most powerful country in the world is being governed according to the dreams of a Luo tribesman of the 1950s—a polygamist who abandoned his wives, drank himself into stupors, and bounced around on two iron legs (after his real legs had to be amputated because of a car crash caused by his drunk driving). This philandering, inebriated African socialist, who raged against the world for denying him the realization of his anti-colonial ambitions, is now setting the nation's agenda through the reincarnation of his dreams in his son. The son is the one who is making it happen, but the son is, as he candidly admits, only living out his father's dream. The invisible father provides the inspiration, and the son dutifully gets the job done. America today is being governed by a ghost. Dinesh D'Souza is the president of The King's College in New York City. He is a former White House domestic policy analyst and research scholar at the American Enterprise Institute and the Hoover Institution at Stanford University. His bestselling books include Illiberal Education, The End of Racism, and What's So Great About America. Websites: dineshdsouza.com, tkc.edu.

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Customer Reviews

Three weeks ago, Dinesh D'Souza has written the cover story for Forbes Magazine. He based the story on his book, about to be published about President Obama. D'Souza's theory is that our President is driven by an anti-colonialist ideological hatred. After the publication of the article, the White House spokesman Robert Gibbs was sent to contact the magazine editor, and in passing derided the magazine, saying: "It's a stunning thing, to see a publication you would see in a dentist's office, so lacking in truth and fact." D'Souza claims to be a lot like Obama: both with cosmopolitan backgrounds, with roots in former colonized countries, nonwhite, influenced by mixed marriages, born the same year, attended Ivy League colleges and graduating the same year. What seemed to inspire the author to write this book was an article he read back in 2008, in the London Telegraph titled "Barack Obama's Lost Brother Found in Kenya". The 26 year old George Hussein Obama was found living in a Nairobi slum. "I live here on less than a dollar a month." George said. Humiliated by his poverty, he confessed he never mentioned the famous half-brother. The two Obamas met briefly in 2006 when Barack was a senator, but the two didn't connect. D'Souza was shocked that the Senator, with a net worth in the millions of dollars did not lift a finger to help a destitute close relative. George wanted to be a mechanic, and D'Souza raised a couple thousand dollars to help George move out of his hut. By then D'Souza believes the Obama's presidential campaign caught up with the guy, and George was apparently told to go into hiding. D'Souza believes that since childhood, Obama's dream was always to become an anti-colonial warrior. And also that his father's dream became his own. He makes the important distinction: Obama's first book is not titled "Dreams OF My Father" but "Dreams FROM My Father", a distinction that convinces D'Souza that the son admits he has inherited his father's dreams. They wanted to change the systems, the hierarchies and change history. The problem, as D'Souza puts it: "How does a man like Obama get elected in a country which has virtually no awareness of the defining events of his life, no concern for the injustices that move him, and consequently no sense of urgency about the need to put the resolution of the colonial problem at the forefront of the national agenda? Another important question from D'Souza: is Obama a descendent and disciple of Martin Luther King? No. Obama's politics arise from a very different source than Martin Luther King's dream. D'Souza says that MLK's dream is irrelevant to Obama's worldview. Obama studied carefully the anti-colonial activist and writer Frantz Fanon. He acknowledges Fanon in 'Dreams from My Father' numerous times. According to D'Souza, Fanon should be credited to placing the mask on Obama, translating the "anti-colonial

ideas into the language and imagery of modern American politics." D'Souza also says Obama added "his own vision and strategy". Fanon wrote: "The wealth of the imperial countries is our wealth too... For in a very concrete way Europe has stuffed herself inordinately with the gold and raw materials of the colonial countries... Europe is literally a creation of the Third World." The awareness, Fanon concludes, produces a double realization: the realization by the colonized people that it is their due and the realization by the capitalist powers that they must pay." Obama befriended the radical Bill Ayers. Ayers wrote about his own take: "We had been insistent in our anti-Americanism, our opposition to a national story stained with conquest and slavery and attempted genocide." and "What kind of a system is it that allows the U.S. to seize the destinies of the Vietnamese people?" D'Souza says: "The Vietnam war was America's attempt to stop communism. But that is not how Bill Ayers and Ho Chi Minh saw it. For Ho and Bill, this was an anti-colonial struggle." Bill Ayers was an anti-colonial friend of Obama. Alinsky advocated for the activist to join the middle class, because they have the power; to adopt their style and attitude, to dress like them, to act like them, to smile a lot because smiles are a great way to disguise rage and contempt. This way, the activist will build a rapport with ordinary Americans and mobilize them on behalf of radical causes. D'Souza continues: "The critique of neocolonialism espoused by Obama's father operates on the conviction that Western banks, investment houses, insurance companies, oil and mineral companies, and - we can add for good measure - the automobile and the pharmaceutical industries, are owned and operated by rich fat cats. This group - let's call it the overclass - achieves its position by exploiting the weak and the poor. As he argued in his paper, Obama Sr. sought to use the power of the state to bring down this overclass." Meaning subduing neocolonial institutions Obama blocks offshore drilling for oil by United States. Obama underwrites offshore drilling for oil... by Brazil with loans of 2 billion dollars, and also for Mexico. And not a drop of that oil will get to U.S. D'Souza insists that to Obama the issue is not protecting the environment, its about shifting the balance of energy consumption away from the West and toward the developing world. Through Cap and Trade Obama will curb America's energy production and consumption. China is the world's no.1 leading producer of carbon dioxide. China accounted for most of the growth in the year's global greenhouse emissions. India was next. Neither of them care about reducing emissions. The agreement coming out of the UN Summit proposed that the West fork over 100 Billion dollars do developing countries. Obama administration supports this measure! During his time in the Senate Obama sponsored the Global Poverty Act, that would have comited United States to spending over 800 Billion Dollars over a decade to eradicate poverty in the Third World. D'Souza believes Obama wants to make the rich nations poorer and the poor nations richer and that America and the West are using too much of the

Earth resources. D'Souza point out that this is a huge theme with Obama; he never stops talking about it. For almost 10 years America has been fighting the 'war on terrorism'. President Obama has called an end to this. D'Souza believes Obama is conducting a war against what he considers to be the biggest rogue state of all: United States of America. In *The Audacity of Hope*, Obama faults America for its role in supporting the repressive Suharto regime in Indonesia. D'Souza points out that similar accusations come from Chavez in Venezuela, Russia, Zimbabwe, North Korea and the Islamic nations and that Obama's answer is to curtail America's power and influence. Dinesh D'Souza gives two cheers (not three, because of the suffering inflicted) for colonialism. The British left a legacy previously alien in traditional Indian culture: democracy, rule of law, human rights, self-determination, individualism, people with better taste, opinions, morals and intellect, a capacity for better government, a free press, modern universities and research laboratories. Thanks to the Brits, English is D'Souza first language and he wrote this great book and many great other books before it. D'Souza points out there is only one continent that missed out on the growth curve: Africa - with the exception of South Africa. The rest of Africa, as UN Secretary General Kofi Annan put it, is a "cocktail of disasters", a lethal combo of poverty, repression, civil war, and AIDS. D'Souza makes the point: the suffering of Africa is not due to Colonialism. As D'Souza points it out, Africa was colonized for little more than half a century, or a single lifetime. He says that a strong case can be made that Africa's problem isn't colonialism but too little colonialism. D'Souza adds that the British did stop slavery in Africa, reduced if not prevented tribal conflict, and constructed a railway network through Uganda and Kenya - built, by the way, by importing 30,000 "coolies" from India. Obama knows about this because he writes about it, and D'Souza knows because his great grandfather was one of those coolies. But too few Africans were provided with decent jobs or decent education. D'Souza says the Western powers were hampered in their attention to the needs of two world wars and a Great Depression. D'Souza's incredible conclusion: "colonization in Africa was a tragedy - but it might not have been had colonization lasted longer, as it did in India." For most part Africa rejected the route of the free market capitalism and adopted a route of centralized planning and African socialism. Overall, Africa rejected pro-capitalist Jomo Kanyatta's approach in favor of the socialist approach of Barack Obama Sr. Dictators like Mobutu in Zaire, Idi Amin in Uganda, Banda in Malawi, Mugabe in Zimbabwe are "thugs who learned the language of anti-colonialism and used it as a pretext to confiscate property and appropriate it for themselves and their cronies." "These men continued for decades to blame the failure of their societies on the legacy of colonialism, freeing them from the responsibility of raising the people's standard of living. D'Souza quotes Obama in his speech in Ghana: "Africa gives off less greenhouse gas than any other part of the world, but it is the

most threatened by climate change." Obama pledged "substantial increases in our foreign assistance", including technical assistance for crop production. Falling back into campaign mode, Obama concluded "Yes we can! Thank you very much." D'Souza concludes that "anti-colonialism is dead; no one in today's world cares about it - except the man in the White House. He is the last anti-colonial. We are now living in a new world. And while most of the world is facing the challenges and seizing the opportunities of the twenty-first century, Obama refuses to embrace the promise of the growth - for his African homeland or for the country he was elected to lead." D'Souza also claims Obama is hurting the world, because Obama is removing the protection United States offers, the role of policeman, so much needed everywhere. The author points out the United States has no intention of ruling or seeking tribute from other countries. Obama threatens the stability of the world and may allow America to lapse into a second-class position as Britain did. D'Souza: "If Obama has his way, America would look a lot like Obama's father wanted Kenya to look: government-run cooperatives rationing land and natural resources in order to enjoy a modest self-sufficiency." Dinesh D'Souza was invited on Glenn Beck's show on Fox News. I believe the subject of the book may be a little too spicy for the rest of the Media. With friendship, Sergio

Dinesh D'Souza has written a book that may (or may not) be one of the most provocative studies in American political history. The ultimate impact of the book, *THE ROOTS OF OBAMA'S RAGE*, will be determined by how many Americans actually read the D'Souza's book -- and how many of those readers concur with D'Souza's conclusions. D'Souza contends that the underlying philosophy of America's first black president is anti-colonialism; that is to say, the author claims that Obama is against any remnant of the colonialist era, which, unfortunately, includes a significant part of American history. So, D'Souza contends, Obama is in the process of revolutionizing America's stance on a wide variety of key issues, including a ban on imperialistic wars waged by a rogue military; changing America's free enterprise, capitalistic economy into a socialized economy that is regulated by the federal government: turning America's private health care system into a single payer (socialist) medical system, and turning America into the greenest nation on earth. The net effect of all these major changes in American policies will be to redistribute America's wealth to less developed parts of the world. Obama, according to D'Souza, is in the process of trying to completely reverse 300 years of American history, turning the country into a low profile, socialized nation is nestled quiescently in the family of nations around the world. No more superpower pretensions on Obama's watch. D'Souza is of Indian descent, and he claims that he has the racial and ethnic credentials to challenge Obama. He has organized and formatted his book in a highly logical,

though sometimes fanciful, cocky style. As he warns his readers in an early chapter: "...I intend to systemically examine Obama's key policies, both domestic and foreign, to expose what this man is doing to America. It's a riveting story and told in a way you haven't heard before, but if you care about America's prosperity and security, I might as well forewarn you. Be very afraid." The author characterizes Obama as a man without a nation, one who has studied his personal family history and concluded that America, while founded on idealism, has turned into an imperialistic, immoral member of the global community. D'Souza claims that Obama adopted Martin Luther King's conclusion that "there is no basic difference between colonialism and racial segregation." "He figures out how to fit the civil rights model into the anti-colonial mode," D'Souza writes. "In effect, Obama is saying: what matters most to me is this big struggle between the rulers and the subject peoples across the globe, but I can understand and identify with the black struggle in America as a local skirmish within that larger conflict." D'Souza notes that Obama was given every advantage in American society. The son of a black African and a white American woman, Obama was given the best education possible, at a private school in Hawaii, at Occidental College and later Columbia and Harvard Universities. With his law degree in hand, Obama set out to make his mark. "Obama seems to have recognized that race was now a source of power in American society. Somehow whites had been shamed by the nation's past into conceding to blacks a kind of unquestioned moral superiority" Through a variety of mentors (Frank Davis, Frantz Fanon, Edward Said, Derrick Bell, Robert Magabreira Unger, Jeremiah Wright,) Obama became adept at advancing his political career by adapting his anti-colonial feelings to a variety of themes (North/South, rich/poor, Europe/Africa) that allowed him to expand supporters across the breadth of American society. D'Souza does give Obama credit for lessening the tendency among American blacks to demand affirmative action and racial preference programs. "Obama's specific achievement is to restore the credibility of the color-blind ideal in American," D'Souza writes. But Obama rose above race to seek wider and broader horizons. The author proceeds to document how, as president, Obama is forging national policies that effectively "de-colonize" America. In doing so, the new president is intentionally reducing the scope of the American economy. He cites Obama's embargo on offshore drilling in the gulf while simultaneously investing in offshore drilling by Brazil. D'Souza's conclusion: the president is trying to redistribute national wealth from America to less developed nations. Similarly, when the housing industry went bust, Obama agreed to continue and expand the Bush Administration's efforts to bail out Wall Street. According to D'Souza, Obama's bailout program was intended to put Wall Street under control of federal regulators. The trillion-dollar "stimulus" package came with similar restrictions over the private sector. The 2,300-page financial regulation legislation extended

that federal control at the expense of private investors. Likewise, when the Obama administration bailed out General Motors and Chrysler, the terms of the bailout transferred enormous assets to the unions. More transfer of wealth from the rich (shareholders and bondholders) to labor. Finally the healthcare reform bill effectively transfers more wealth from insurance companies and members of the medical profession to the people, via the federal government. By forcing every American to buy health insurance, under strict federal oversight, Obama has effectively nationalized an American health care system that has led the world in advancing medical science. Oddly, according to D'Souza, Obama has ignored the one contemporary development that has led the poor, undeveloped parts of the world (India, China) into economic prosperity -- free trade. Globalization of free trade has exported wealth to former colonies around the world. But D'Souza claims that Obama doesn't have a clue about the benefits of free trade: "For him (Obama), submitting to economic interdependence was another form of neocolonialism - a prospect to be feared and avoided. President Obama has adopted his father's model (state supervision and regulation), and consequently, as his own writings and speeches confirm, he views global, entrepreneurial capitalism and free trade as a threat and embarrassment." D'Souza concludes his remarkable book with a call for change - a change in the occupant of the White House. "America isn't the rogue elephant: Obama is. It's not a matter of putting him out of his misery. It's a matter of putting him out of our misery." A white American could not have written this book. Its message would have been drowned in blitzkrieg of racism charges. But because D'Souza is a native-born Indian (born in Mumbai in the same year Obama was born and graduated from college in the same year as Obama), who is now an American citizen, he can get away with writing this book. His logic seems impeccable, but are his conclusions accurate? They are certainly contentious and the reader will be well advised to consider D'Souza's claims very, very carefully. But because the book is a psychological study more than a historical analysis, D'Souza's summations are beyond empirical judgment. This is a book that could have a major impact, but again, it all depends on how many Americans read the book and accept the author's conclusions.

All I am going to say is this-- To everyone who is bashing this book, it is obvious that 99% of you haven't so much as read a page. I have never read anything more interesting or thought provoking about President Obama. Whether or not you agree with Dinesh, it is hard to dismiss his theory as unrealistic or impossible. Dinesh uses Obama's own words, personal history and actions to compile his theory. I can't say for certain whether the premise of the book is accurate or not. What I can say is that the book itself is an interesting, eye opening trip into Obama's past and a logically coherent

glance into this country's future. Before you mindlessly drone on about how the book is inaccurate or personally attack Dinesh, try reading it first.

I read an article written by a woman from Africa, I think an African American thinker, I don't remember her name. She was the first person who said that Obama reminded her of the anti colonial socialists she knew from back home in Africa. It now makes sense why Obama would surround himself with people who write papers about de-developing America. Why on earth would a "leader" try to destroy the economy of his own country? Why would Obama cap 3500 oil wells in the U.S., thus losing 23000 jobs only to then give billions to Mexico to drill for oil in those very same waters? Explain that if you can. He then gave billions of our borrowed money to Brazil to drill for oil in deep water. He sees the world as the oppressed and the oppressor. When he talks about redistributing the wealth, he means from the U.S.A. to the rest of the world. That means from you too liberals and union workers... You guys are richer than most of the people on the earth!

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