
II. Obama the Criminal

‘The Look of Silence’ Contributes to Removing Obama from the Presidency

by Stephanie Ezrol

Feb. 16—Most Americans don’t know history. Those who think they do, often know it only in the foggiest way, often substituting detail, or detail shrouded in myth, for the actual scientific-classically artistic creative development of mankind. Benjamin Franklin was known as the modern Prometheus, because he dared to challenge the British Empire’s Zeus. Many Americans know we fought and won a war of independence against the anti-human policies of the British Empire. Fewer know that the British Empire was then destroying India, and moving towards its opium war against China.

“The Look of Silence,” a full-length documentary film, presents the viewer with a painful and candid view of the Satanic cauldron of cold-blooded murder in which our President was raised. When Obama’s secret “Kill List” made major headlines in 2012, demonstrating the perverse joy Obama experienced while deciding whom to kill through drone assassination that week, why wasn’t he removed under the 25th Amendment or through impeachment proceedings?

Most Americans, although cognizant of the War in Vietnam, know little about the British Empire’s role in getting us mired in that disaster. Even fewer know anything about the cold-blooded mass murder of a half million to a million Indonesian civilians over a less than six-month period from October 1965 to Spring 1966, as American troop levels in Vietnam increased from a few thousand to hundreds of thousands.

Over that six-month period in Indonesia, ordinary citizens were rounded up and imprisoned. The followers of the President of Indonesia, Sukarno, the hero of the revolution against the Dutch colonialists and the



Courtesy of Drafthouse Films and Participant Media

The massacre of up to a million Indonesians in 1965-1966 in a slow-motion coup against President Sukarno—part of a crucial chapter in Barack Obama’s childhood—is spelled out in Joshua Oppenheimer’s documentary The Look of Silence. Here, for the documentary, Adi Rukin questions Commander Amir Siahaan, one of the death squad leaders responsible for his brother’s death in the genocide.

father of the Republic, were declared to be communists. The army under coup-leader General Suharto, turned many of these imprisoned men and women over to freelance militarized groups to be tortured and murdered, when the army did not, or could not do the killing themselves. Most of the killers who were not themselves in the military, were either crazed anti-communist fanatics, or, in many cases, ordinary citizens who were told to either kill or be killed.

Barack Obama’s stepfather, Col. Lolo Soetoro, was clearly one of those officers in the military who was instructed to kill the “communists,” to “purify” the nation. He virtually bragged of this to his stepson Barack (see below). This was the environment of bloodlust and mass murder in which the young Barack Obama



AP Photo/Obama Presidential Campaign

Barack Obama's step-father, Lolo Soetoro, was one of the killers. Left to right: Soetoro, Obama's mother Ann Dunham, his sister Maya, and Obama aged nine.

was raised, from about his sixth to his tenth year, 1966-71, in a household that was still participating, or had just participated in the massacre.

Joshua Oppenheimer, the director of the documentary film "The Look of Silence," released in 2015 (DVD, January 2016) and nominated for an Academy Award for "best documentary," began filming interviews with regional and local death squad commanders and executioners in 2003. He told them he was making a Hollywood film in which they could tell their stories. Oppenheimer told an interviewer in 2015, "The production of 'The Act of Killing' [his first documentary, released in 2012] had become famous across North Sumatra—they produced the TVRI talk show hyping it in the middle of production." It documented two leaders of the death squads who had proudly agreed to re-enact their murders, demonstrating how they dragged accused communists (meaning any follower of Sukarno) off to private detention, and their slow torture and murder of their victims.

His new documentary, "The Look of Silence," follows the efforts of a courageous young Indonesian, Adi Rukin of Sumatra, whose brother Ramli was a leader of the local PKI (Indonesian Communist Party). Ramli had been brutally tortured, twice, before being mutilated, killed, and thrown in the river along with thou-

sands of other victims. Adi decided, with Oppenheimer's support, to break the taboo of talking about the massacre, seeking out the killers (who were well-known and are often leaders in the community even today), interviewing them on the slaughter. He was not seeking vengeance, but hoped to elicit remorse from those who had killed his brother and many others.

Instead, he finds that the executioners, on screen, describe with delight how they killed and tortured people—using machetes to slice off heads and penises of people who are begging for mercy—acting out the murders and laughing for the camera. Two different, now elderly, executioners speak about how they drank the blood of their victims after killing them. This, they explained, would keep them from going crazy, as many of their fellow killers did. In the opening minutes of the film, an executioner, sitting in his living room, speaks about the 1965-66 events:

"My men were afraid of blood. So I choked him like this (demonstrating in front of the camera). His tongue came out... I ripped him open. His intestines spilled out. Another one—I threw him. He landed on a rock and cracked his skull. He tried to hold his head together."

The film then displays the following text on the screen: "In 1965, the Indonesian government was overthrown by the military. Anybody opposed to the military dictatorship could be accused of being a communist: union members, landless farmers, and intellectuals. In less than a year, over one million 'communists' were murdered—and the perpetrators still hold power throughout the country."

Declassified documents from Britain, Australia, and the U.S. State Department and CIA present the Western involvement in horrifying detail, documenting that these western governments openly encouraged and supported the slaughter, and afterwards participated in blacking out coverage of the greatest genocide since the Nazis.

The British geopolitical goal was the containment or outright destruction of China. Sukarno in 1955 had co-sponsored the Bandung Conference (the Asia-Africa Conference)—the first meeting of the formerly colonized nations of Asia and Africa without the pres-

ence of their former colonial masters. A major concern of the Bandung Conference was to prevent a new world war sparked by a U.S. war on China. Zhou Enlai represented China at the conference, establishing peaceful agreements with the participants based on mutual respect for the sovereignty and development policies of each nation. This was viewed as an existential danger to the British Empire, and its assets in the United States led by John Foster Dulles. Together they launched the process that resulted ten years later in a rampage of murder so wide and so brutal that no one would miss the point. The slaughter in Indonesia coincided with the encirclement of China known as the Vietnam War.

Soon after his inauguration in 1961, President John Kennedy invited President Sukarno to visit the United States. Then, between July 1963 and August 1963, the British deliberately double-crossed the agreements made, with JFK's blessing, between Sukarno and UN Secretary-General U Thant. After JFK's assassination in November of 1963, the operation against Sukarno went into high gear.

Case Studies in Satanic Murders

A man named Amir Hasan had demonstrated while Oppenheimer was filming, how he had mutilated and killed Adi's brother, laughing and bragging throughout. Hasan and his wife were teachers in the village primary school, and several other teachers were in Amir's death squad. Amir Hasan had been promoted to head civil servant at the Ministry of Education and Culture for the region as a 'thank you' for his participation in the killings. Soon after the interview Hasan



JFK Library
Indonesian President Sukarno opens a present from President Kennedy.



Museum KAA Bandung
At the Asia-Africa Conference in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955. Left to right: Chinese Foreign Minister Zhou Enlai; Indonesian President Sukarno; and Egyptian Prime Minister and Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council Gamal Abdel Nasser.

died, but Adi then interviewed his wife and two sons.

Oppenheimer reports in a review with the *Guardian* on June 27, 2015: "Towards the end of the film, Adi also confronts the family of Amir Hasan, who died not long after being filmed re-enacting Adi's brother's killing. Hasan's wife and sons react with a mixture of denial and outrage, and the scene ends abruptly when one son calls the police (which was not shown in the film)."

Hasan had personally illustrated a book about his murders. "I made sketches to bring the story to life," he proclaimed on screen. He explained that they dumped the bodies of their victims in the river. "Nobody would buy fish or clams. Nobody would eat fish. The fish were eating human bodies."

When the Hasan family was presented, in their own living room, with Amir Hasan's taped boasting of these killings and his book about it, the sons begged for silence: "Everyone around here is friends. Even if their parents were killed, we're all good friends. Now the wound is open. Because Joshua [Oppenheimer]

makes this film and my father wrote this book—otherwise, you wouldn't know me, right?"

Adi answers, "Of course I knew. I knew all about this family. All the victims' families know who the killers are. But that doesn't mean we want revenge." Hasan's sons exclaim, "Enough! My mom is ill, and this will traumatize her. Forget the past. Let's all get along like the military dictatorship taught us." This segment of the film closes with Hasan's son saying, "I welcomed you here Joshua, but I don't like you any

more.” Not explicit, but palpably there, was the threat to Adi Rukin and the entire film crew.

This captures the environment of Barack Obama’s upbringing.

Obama, a Satanic Personality

Barack Obama’s 18-year-old mother Ann Dunham left Hawaii for Seattle with her month-old infant Barack at the insistence of her mother, to get to a safe place, away from the polygamist and wife abuser Barack Obama, Sr. Ann Dunham later returned to Hawaii’s East-West Center and hooked up with 27-year-old Indonesian graduate student Lolo Soetoro (aka Soetoro Martodihardjo) towards the beginning of 1964. Indonesia was then at war with the British Empire. Soetoro and his family felt threatened by President Sukarno. Obama’s 2012 biographer David Maraniss reports: “While Sukarno was still in power, Lolo Soetoro worried that he would be dealt with harshly by leftists if he returned to Indonesia. He was anything but a radical—was moderate and cautious, looking to conserve what his family had attained, fearing change.”

After the October 1965 coup deposed Sukarno, Indonesia was a scene of mass death, perpetrated in the name of fighting communism and ending the rule of Sukarno. Even after the rate of murder decreased, Indonesians were held in hellish detention and Nazi-style work camps for more than a decade. Obama’s stepfather, however, was not one of those killed or imprisoned.

Lolo Soetoro, by all accounts, strongly identified with the 1965–66 Satanic murders and burning down of homes in Indonesia. The evidence from Obama himself indicates that his stepfather not only observed, but participated in the killings. Barack Obama reports, in glowing terms, of the lessons he learned from Lolo in Indonesia in his 1995 autobiography.

I realized that I had never heard him talk about what he was feeling. I had never seen him really



Barack Obama

White House

angry or sad. He seemed to inhabit a world of hard surfaces and well-defined thoughts. A queer notion suddenly sprang into my head.

“Have you ever seen a man killed?” I asked him.

“Have you?” I asked again.

“Yes,” he said.

“Was it bloody?”

“Yes.”

I thought for a moment.

“Why was the man killed? The one you saw?”

“Because he was weak.”

“That’s all?”

Lolo shrugged and rolled his pant leg back down. “That’s usually enough. Men take advantage of weakness in other men. They’re just like countries in that way. The strong man takes the weak man’s land. He makes the weak man work in the fields. If the weak man’s woman is pretty, the strong man will take her.” He paused to take another sip of water, then asked, “Which would you rather be?”

I didn’t answer, and Lolo squinted up at the sky. “Better to be strong,” he said finally, rising to this feet. “If you can’t be strong, be clever and make peace with someone who’s strong.”

Lyndon LaRouche has boldly reminded us, the American people, “Obama is a Satanic figure. And this comes from this stepfather: the stepfather trained Obama! Obama was and remains a mass killer, by his nature. The problem is, Obama is an evil person. To the best of my knowledge, he was raised to become an evil person as a child. If you look at the history of Obama’s family and look at him as a young boy, talking about his stepfather, there—this guy was absolutely evil. And Obama has been absolutely evil, in the full record of his Presidency. And that guy should have been thrown out of office before he got in there.”

Oppenheimer’s film, artfully using the method of a series of case studies, is a useful contribution to ending the nightmare of evil and mass murder to which Americans and so many others are now being subjected.