

A History fraught with violence and bravery

Law enforcement in America

The United States of America is the country supposed to represent peace and happiness. But this is also the country where many conflicts take place.

At the beginning, we've got the English army against Indian people. Then we have the American civil war from 1861 to 1865. Racial discrimination from 1875 to 1960.

One of the most famous conflicts takes place for the most part in Chicago. A long fight between gangsters and policemen. The famous leader of Chicago's mafia was « Al Capone », he controlled a prostitution network and sold illegal alcohol during the American

prohibition.

This period was introduced by the American government to prevent social conflicts and other problems. Al Capone is famous because he practiced illegal activities over a long period of time. Eliot Ness is the man who arrested Al Capone with his team of "untouchables."

He trapped the gangster and his thugs, and sent them to prison for a long time.

Today, the USA is still at war against terrorism and helps poor countries in Africa and all over the world

Eliot Ness

Eliot Ness was an American prohibition agent, born on April 19, 1903.

He is famous for his actions involving the enforcement of prohibition in Chicago. He is especially famous for having brought down Al Capone, the famous gangster.

First, Ness created a team of 50 people, re-

duced to the number of 15 and finally 9 agents called « the Untouchables ».

In 1934, Al Capone was sent to Alcatraz, the most secured prison in the USA.

Eliot Ness died in 1957 after a career of 30 years.



Eliot Ness (Most famous Prohibition agent)

Al Capone (One of the most famous gangsters of all time)



Valentin Lemée

Racial Discrimination

In the United-States, racial discrimination existed since the seventeenth century, in such an extreme form : slavery. Black people at the time were taken from Africa and brought to America to be sold and work for rich owners. Although slavery was abolished after the American civil war, racism still remained after. We can talk about the ku klux klan to hold up as an example. It was a group of racist persons wearing white cowls and white clothes, that scared black people by burning Latin crosses. They were also used to beating and killing coloured people, by hanging in particular, also called lynching. Segregation in America was still heavily present from 1896 (due to the "Plessy vs Ferguson"

supreme court ruling - "separate but equal") until the civil rights movement (created in 1954) reached its goal in the 1960's, when discriminating laws were abolished.

This goal could not have been reached without the fight of many great persons, such as Martin Luther king. He used non-violent civil disobedience, from 1955 with the Mont-

gomery bus boycott. He's also the author of the world-famous speech: "I have a dream."

We can obviously mention other wonderful people like Rosa parks, Malcom X, as well as John Fitzgerald Kennedy: these people brought a lot to their country.

Raphaël Labory



Martin Luther King : Million Man March

Indian wounded knee massacre

The story of the colonization of the U.S.A counts a lot of slaughters from the part of colonizers against the Indians. Among them, the sand creek massacre in 1864 or the wounded knee massacre which occurred in 1890, near wounded knee creek on the Lakota Pine ridge reservation in the US State of South Dakota. The day before the massacre, a detachment of the US. 7th Cavalry commanded by Major Samuel M. Withside, intercepted Elk's band of Miniconjou Lakota and 38 Hunkpapa Lakota near porcupine butte and escorted them five miles westward to Wounded Knee Creek, where they set up camp. The morning of December 29th, the troops went into the camp to disarm the Lakota warriors who still had weapons and began shooting back at the attacking soldiers, who quickly suppressed the Lakota fire. The surviving Lakota fled, but the U.S. caval-

rymen pursued and killed many who were unarmed. By the time it was over, at least 150 men, women, and children of the Lakota had been killed and 51 were wounded (4 men, 47 women and children, some of whom died later); some estimate the number of deaths at 300. Twenty-five soldiers also died, and 39 were wounded (6 of the wounded would later die). At least twenty soldiers were awarded by the Medal of Honor. In 2001, the National Congress of American Indians passed two resolutions condemning the awards and called on the U.S. government to rescind them. The site of the battle has been designated a National Historic Landmark. Sitting Bull was a great Sioux leader who fought against the Americans.

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