

AMERICA'S DECLINE

THE EDUCATION OF
A CONSERVATIVE



REVILO P. OLIVER

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Dr. Revilo Pendleton Oliver, Professor of the Classics at the University of Illinois for 32 years, is a scholar of international distinction who has written articles in four languages for the most prestigious academic publications in the United States and Europe.

During World War II, Dr. Oliver was Director of Research in a highly secret agency of the War Department, and was cited for outstanding service to his country.

One of the very few academicians who has been outspoken in his opposition to the progressive

defacement of our civilization, Dr. Oliver has long insisted that the fate of his countrymen hangs on their willingness to subordinate their doctrinal differences to the tough but idealistic solidarity which is the prerequisite of a Majority resurgence.

SOME QUOTABLE QUOTES FROM *AMERICA'S DECLINE*

On the 18th Amendment (Prohibition): "Very few Americans were sufficiently sane to perceive that they had repudiated the American conception of government and had replaced it with the legal principle of the 'dictatorship of the proletariat,' which was the theoretical justification of the Jews' revolution in Russia."

On Race: "We must further understand that all races naturally regard themselves as superior to all others. We think Congoids unintelligent, but they feel only contempt for a race so stupid or craven that it fawns on them, gives them votes, lavishly subsidizes them with its own earnings, and even oppresses its own people to curry their favor. We are a race as are the others. If we attribute to ourselves a superiority, intellectual, moral, or other, in terms of our own standards, we are simply indulging in a tautology. The only objective criterion of superiority, among human races as among all other species, is biological: the strong survive, the weak perish. The superior race of mankind today is the one that will emerge victorious—whether by its technology or its fecundity—from the proximate struggle for life on an overcrowded planet."

AMERICA'S DECLINE

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George P. Dietz, Editor & Publisher

POSTSCRIPTS

by
Revido P. Oliver

ACADEMIC PROSTITUTION

Many readers of Professor Arthur Butz's incisive demolition of the Jews' filthy Holohoax have asked the question that the author himself asked: "Why was it necessary for a Professor of Electrical Engineering to do the work that should have been done by professional historians?" In a country which has, in almost every town and in many villages, one or more colleges or universities, each of which is adorned with a crew of Professors of History, did no one of these thousands of learned professionals have a sufficient respect for historical truth to investigate and expose the arrant hoax, called the "Holocaust," that Jews use to extort billions of dollars from Germany, the United States, Britain, and almost every nation of the White world? Why did all of the thousands of Professors of History, many of whom professionally concern themselves with modern history, disgrace themselves by countenancing, and many make themselves infamous by endorsing, a Big Lie that was in itself patently preposterous by all the laws of historical criticism?

The question is not one that it is easy to answer and explain to persons who have no intimate experience of the academic world. (Persons who have such experience need no explanation.) The answer would require a long and detailed discussion, and it would require, first of all, a refutation of the prevalent notion that the prostitution of Clio, the Muse of History, is something the Jews inaugurated in 1945.

The essentials of an answer can now be found in a small book by the late Joseph McCabe, which has been reprinted by the Atheist Press in Austin, Texas, unfortunately with many typographical errors, most of which appear to have been systematized by a computer.

This book's title, *History's Greatest Liars*, suggests that it is an essay on the Fathers of the Church, whose assiduity in the pious work of Lying for the Lord certainly entitles them to a championship. Those sleazy shysters are mentioned, of course,

but the author's principal subject is what he calls the "new history," which became endemic in the academic world after 1914 and the great deluge of official lies that were manufactured by experts to help the corrupt governments of Britain and the United States herd their subjects into the suicidal war of 1914-1918. It is, I think, only reasonable to assume that such things as the work of Woodrow Wilson's disgusting Creel Committee, which found it easy to hire American professors to lie about Germany for a few dollars, was demoralizing to a whole generation of young historians who had no fixed ethical principles.

Joseph McCabe examines critically books, many of them textbooks, that were generally accepted as "authoritative" and lavishly praised by other academic historians in the 1930s and 1940s. They are the work of about a dozen professional historians (including Franklin Roosevelt's lackey, Professor Langer of Harvard, on whom see *Liberty Bell*, September 1981, pp. 3 ff.). All of them are shown to be brazen liars in their "scholarly" studies of the Dark Ages, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and early Baroque, i.e., the history of Western civilization from the Fall of the Roman Empire to about the end of the Sixteenth Century, where McCabe ended his analysis, although we may be sure that the professional liars did not suddenly come to esteem truth when they dealt with the Seventeenth and later Centuries.

This systematic lying was, of course, a swindle, first, because the authors accepted salaries and subventions given them on the supposition they were engaged in establishing historical truth, and, second, because the purchasers of their books were led to believe they were buying volumes that were trustworthy history. The authors not infrequently simply wrote falsehoods to deny facts that had been long established by honest historical research, but their most common technique was that of making sweeping generalizations that denied the facts by implication, rather than specifically.

The swindles were carried out under the guise of "social history," i.e., consideration of the cultural, economic, and ethnic factors that were the underlying cause of many of the events of history and at least a background to most of them. This is a legitimate branch of history, but, I need not say, one readily and, in our time, usually contaminated by the Marxian superstition, one of the Jews' principal weapons in their offensive against our civilization and race. This taint, more or less

artfully dissimulated, appears in the works that McCabe criticizes, but he limits himself to the scholarly prostitutes' lies on behalf of the religion that the Jews exported to the *goyim*, Christianity.

Although the facts are available in published sources, and many of them were stated in histories written by great and honest historians from Gibbon through the Nineteenth Century, the professorial practitioners of deceit exert themselves to muddy the water, obfuscate the record, and cover up, by sophistries and denials, the corruption and disasters by which the Christian superstition afflicted the whole of our civilization ever since it became epidemic. It is no apology for that mind-befuddling bane of our race that other prevalent superstitions, chiefly among other races, have been deleterious to their victims. It is an incontrovertible fact that Christianity, not in its verbiage, much of which its votaries simply ignore, but in its practice by the dervishes and witch-doctors who carried on the deceptions of the Fathers of the Church, was, in its effects, a moral decline from what those Fathers, by a typical verbal imposture, called "paganism," including both the established religions of the Graeco-Roman world and the cults of the Norse gods that prevailed among our own ancestors before they invaded the Roman Empire and were overawed by the very ruins that had survived the Christians.

Given the period that McCabe covers in his critique, most of the falsification with which the pseudo-historians try to white-wash Christianity deals with the Roman Catholic Church, which tried to maintain a monopoly of the lucrative racket. The falsifiers suppress the shocking record of virtually all of the popes and the clergy, many of whom were really thugs, and of the monastic orders, which were generally dens of male sexual perversion and female perversion and prostitution, all sicklied o'er with nauseating hypocrisy. Some of the reputed (*not* reputable) historians actually repeat such notorious fabrications as the lie about the humiliation of the Emperor Henry IV at Canossa, told in a priestly forgery, which serves Wilhelm Kammeier as a point of departure in *Die Fälschung der deutschen Geschichte* (Leipzig, 1935; reprinted, Husum, 1979; an English translation has been made and awaits a publisher). Since the writers of these historical falsifications appear to be authorities because they are not denounced by their influential colleagues in the universities, that foolish tale is reported as fact in, e.g., the very useful *Columbia Encyclopedia*, whence it has

doubtless passed into innumerable references by honest writers who mention the supposed event at Canossa in passing and who have innocently relied on what is generally an accurate work of reference.

For cardinal points in the falsification of the history of the Catholic Church, see McCabe's book. He barely touches on another grandiose imposture by pseudo-historians fashionable today, their flagrant misrepresentation of the facts of the Renaissance and Humanism, about which one could write at great length. The purpose of that falsification was well stated by H. W. Eppelsheimer in his essay, *Das Renaissance-Problem*.* He describes the work of Thode, Neumann, Burdach, and other supposed "authorities" as a Neoromantic reaction against a rationalistic historiography, a sophistical attempt to Christianize and irrationalize the facts, and thus exalt religion and mysticism above common sense and reason itself.

The pseudo-historians whom McCabe mentions, and their many successors active today, cannot be acquitted on the ground of ignorance; they obviously esteem intellectual integrity less than the favor of the professional salvation-mongers and the profit to be made from writing that conforms to the intensive effort now being made in all domains of science and scholarship to destroy reliance on reason and objective facts and to enslave the human mind to debasing superstitions. A very few of those "scholars" may, perhaps, have been influenced by the now disproven and obsolete notion that Christianity could be used to promote the stability of a civilized society after scientific research and historical scholarship have proved, beyond peradventure of doubt, that the creed is, at every point, a denial of ascertained facts.

My point here is only that the disgraceful conduct of our academic historians long antedates the Jews' Holofoax, which imposed no strain on the morality of "scholars" long accustomed to use as their criterion of historical truth the inquiry, "Is there a buck in it for us, Charlie?"

I must note, however, a nice irony which proves how much

* *Deutsche Vierteljahresschrift fuer Literaturwissenschaft und Geistesgeschichte*, XI (1933), pp. 477 ff. If Eppelsheimer was a Jew, as his name suggests, he was certainly right on this point. Not all German names that now sound Jewish were taken by Jews. I once knew a man who complained, "I cannot go around saying, Yes, my name is Bernstein, but I hate the God-damned Kikes." He was obviously an Aryan, and did not know how his ancestors came to be associated with amber.

we all are at the mercy of organized lying. Mr. McCabe, who died in 1955, seems to have finished the present work around 1945. (It was first published in England, but I have not been able to ascertain the date; internal evidence shows only that it was after 1944). And so, despite his own critical faculties, he was taken in by the unanimity of the Jews' hired liars and referred, in passing, to Adolf Hitler as a "homicidal maniac and sadist," although even then he was fair enough to add that the supposed conduct occurred during a prolonged and bitter war. McCabe was commenting on an intellectual whore's attempt to palliate the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day, 1572, which, of course, was carried out by the foulest treachery in a time of peace, and was, to be sure, only a normal exercise of the normal Christian urge to enforce righteousness.

* * *

DOUBLE-THINK

I do not know how many millions of pious Christians make pilgrimage to the Vatican, where God's Vicar presides over the world's largest chain of salvation-shops. When I was there some years ago, I was told that when one deducted from the total number of annual visitors tourists, who come to look, scholars, who are intent on research, artists, who admire masterpieces, and clergy, who have business with their home office, the remainder of about ten million must represent the number of Faithful who come to refresh their souls in the holiness of the site.

If that estimate was correct, the Vatican is rivaled in popularity by the shrine of The Most Holy Virgin Mary, Our Lady of Guadalupe, Queen of Mexico and Empress of the Americas, which is located in Guadalupe Hidalgo, just north of Mexico City in the Federal District. To that shrine an estimated ten million make pilgrimage every year, so that, if one measures by numbers rather than quality, Guadalupe equals the Vatican in its magnetic attraction for pious souls. And Guadalupe is highly charged with a numinous energy that the Vatican does not have. The Pope does not perform miracles, and, so far as I have heard, no one has been cured of even a toothache by kissing his toe, whereas at Guadalupe the Virgin is busy healing the afflicted (if they are pious enough) of all the ills flesh is heir to. The walls of part of the basilica are covered with ex-votos which,

like the numerous figurines and sculptured reliefs, attest the gratitude of pilgrims who have been healed of every malady known to medical science or preserved from perils at sea. I suspect that Mary works as hard at Guadalupe as she does at Lourdes.

The basilica of Empress Mary is a large and impressive structure, built on the summit of a hill at a place that was named Guadalupe after Guadalupe in the Spanish Estremadura, where Mary has a similar shrine, although it does little business these days. It may be that when Mary made her miraculous appearance at the Spanish Guadalupe she was only rehearsing for her performance in Mexico.

In Mexico, Mary showed a great deal of energy in 1810, when she inspired a hot-headed priest, Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, to utter his famous *Grito de dolores* and start a revolution against Spain in the interests of the Indians, using the picture of Mary as his revolutionary banner, doubtless with her permission, since he was a pious man, although his brain had been overheated by reading the vapid rhetoric of the scoundrels who carried out the French Revolution. Mary, for some reason (who can tell what women will do?), didn't save her champion from being defeated in battle and shot, but the revolution her votary started was a fire that could not be extinguished by the Spanish government of Mexico, which had been cut off from the mother country by Napoleon's invasion of Spain. The revolution, started by Hidalgo on behalf of the aborigines, was joined by creoles who didn't know what was good for them, and after a jolly free-for-all in which revolutionists revolted against victorious revolutionists, the bully boy who came out on top for a while was a man named Miguel Fernández, who became the first President of Mexico and changed his name to Guadalupe Victoria, which he intended to mean "Triumph of the Virgin of Guadalupe." And the name of the site of Mary's shrine was augmented by addition of the revolutionary priest's name, so the place is now called Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Mary, who so miraculously retained her virginity after giving birth to a series of sons, including a detached part of old Yahweh himself, is virtually a goddess, but she evidently retains, together with her hymenal membrane, her maidenly shyness, for she appears on earth only to solitary peasants, male or female, when she comes upon them in lonely places and can be sure no educated person is watching. That, at least, is what the stories say, and the tale told at her shrine in Mexico is that she

appeared to a poor Indian, trudging homeward, and charged him with a message for the Bishop of Mexico, whom she was evidently too modest to meet in person.

All this is guaranteed by a portrait of herself which she miraculously, and even without using her divine hands, imprinted with celestial pigments on a white cloth in which the Indian was carrying flowers. This miraculous product of Mary's quite mediocre artistic talent is preserved under glass in a conspicuous place in her basilica, and at any hour of the day you may see women by the dozen, most of them *mestizas*, with a few Indians and occasionally a White woman, flopping on their knees in adoration of an icon so sacred they scarcely dare look at it for more than an instant.

In her self-portrait, as in most of the Madonnas painted by European artists, Mary has distinctly European features, which certainly are not Semitic, so that raises some very interesting racial questions that I shall not try to explore. She may be a pretty Italian woman, although I must add that when I saw her self-portrait, it seemed that her hood had not protected her from sunburn in Mexico, for I am sure that heavenly pigments do not change color with age, as do some prepared on earth.

I mention all this because some men who have received training as technicians and call themselves "scientists," having made asses of themselves while proving "scientifically" the "authenticity" of the famous Shroud of Turin, lusted for further exercise of their pseudo-scientific imaginations, and undertook to prove that the painting at Guadalupe could not have been made by human hands and must therefore represent the Virgin's venture into the mimetic arts.

It is an ominous and dismaying sign of our times that their shenanigans did not merely evoke laughter or contemptuous shrugs. The editors of the *Skeptical Inquirer* thought it necessary to send Joe Nickell and John F. Fischer to investigate the preposterous claim. Their report occupies pp. 243-255 in the issue for Spring 1985.

The two gentlemen begin with a brief summary of the facts concerning the foundation of the shrine at Guadalupe. That should have been sufficient in itself and made the rest of their work as frivolous as bringing in a five-ton derrick to pick up a pencil.

The shrine of the Virgin Mary replaced a temple of the Virgin Tonantzin, an Aztec goddess,¹ on the same site. That fact alone

1. I cannot state offhand the precise position of Tonantzin in the Aztec

gives away the whole fraud.

In the ancient world, when the Roman Empire became so decadent that mobs of Christians could come out of the slums, incited by their howling dervishes, and begin looting and pillaging to appease their righteous lust for destruction, they invariably attacked and destroyed the temples of the "pagan" gods, most of which were architectural masterpieces and housed the finest sculpture in the world. The Christians had, of course, assimilated much of the Jews' innate hatred of visual beauty and their lust to defile and abolish it, but the sleazy Fathers of the Church, who directed the rioters, were carrying out a clever plan. By violating the temple, they impaired the prestige of the deity to whom it was sacred, but they also expropriated the magic sanctity of the site for their own cult, and so, as soon as the temple had been leveled to the ground, they installed over its ruins a church dedicated to their god or his mamma or one of the commonly mythical spirits they called saints and equipped with legends, often making the new numen as similar to the old one as they plausibly could.

Aztec "art" is grotesque and barbarous, so hatred of beauty was not a factor in Mexico, but the Christian conquerors destroyed all the teocalli to prove that their god packed a stronger punch, and, in keeping with Christian methods, put up

pantheon, except that obviously she was one of the Centeotl, the group of gods who presided over maize, the only corn that was cultivated by the Indians of Mexico. The Aztec religion was as confused as the Christian, and while the Indians never imagined anything as absurd as the Christians' three-in-one god, their gods, like Hindu deities, had 'aspects,' many of which were probably the result of theocracy as one tribe fused with or subjugated another. For example, the best-known Aztec deity (with the possible exception of Quetzalcoatl, who was an alien god and never really naturalized among the Aztecs) was Tezcatlipoca, who was also worshipped as Nezahualpilli, Yaotzin, Telpochtli, Yoalli Ehecatl, Moneneque, et al., and it is difficult to determine whether the worshippers thought they were paying tribute to an 'aspect' of Tezcatlipoca under another name or thought of the 'aspect' as a separate supernatural personality. The corn-gods are a particularly confusing part of the pantheon, for Centeotl is simultaneously (a) a goddess, identified with Teteoinnan, the "Mother of the Gods," (b) her son, the male maize-spirit, and (c) the whole group of gods concerned with agriculture, of whom the chief was said to be Chicomeconhuatl, the serpent goddess who fertilizes cultivated plants. The Virgin, Tonantzin, was probably identified with Xilonen, the goddess who produces the xilote of growing maize, but I did not think it necessary to investigate her cult for the purpose of this note. She may have shared with Mary more attributes than virginity.

churches in their place and, where possible, tried to assimilate their deity to the one he or she replaced and thus appropriate the sanctity of the place. Poor Tonantzin was an easy victim of this Christian trick, and, as a matter of fact, when Mary had been installed at Guadalupe, many of the Indians continued to call her Tonantzin, the Virgin of Guadalupe.

This standard Christian diddle is in itself sufficient to show that the whole myth about the apparition of Mary on the hill was a consciously contrived fraud, but the circumstantial evidence cited in the article makes it certain that, in all probability, the contriver of the hoax was the Bishop of Mexico, Juan de Zumárraga, who, in the tale he used to "authenticate" the miracle, cleverly described himself as having been sceptical of the fictitious Indian's story until Mary surreptitiously put her portrait on cloth in which the Indian had wrapped some flowers.

Zumárraga's hoax, although perpetrated by a standard Christian technique, was a brilliant success, for it is reported that in the seven years after he manufactured the miracle, eight million ignorant Indians were sprinkled with holy water and enrolled as permanent customers for such magic as christenings, weddings, funerals, periodic cancellations of their sins, and the other impalpable and invisible wares of his salvation-shops. And, no doubt, Mary Tonantzin soon began to grind out miraculous cures to increase the emoluments of her new establishment in Mexico, where she helped Zumárraga "champion" the natives to gain influence over them and extort concessions from the Spanish government of the province.

As for the painting, which, if Mary's work, would prove that she has no artistic talent, the authors of the article found two contemporary sources, both of them Franciscan holy men, who, testifying in 1556, identified the painter whom Zumárraga persuaded or hired to make the crude painting, probably by copying as best he could a copy of a painting of Mary by Bonanat Zaortiza, a mediocre Spanish painter, who died some thirty years before the Spanish reached Mexico.² As for the man who produced Zumárraga's icon, he was Marcos Cipac, an Aztec who had been taught to paint in the European manner.

2. The authors report (p. 248) that one of the savants who argue that painting at Guadalupe is 'acheiropoietos,' i.e., could not have been made by human hands, actually implies that Zaortiza, whose painting is now in an art gallery in Barcelona, *imitated* the picture that the Virgin was going to imprint miraculously on the Indian's cloth in Mexico about eighty or eighty-five years later! That's what piety does to the brain.

(Incidentally, natives who were trained to supply the local market for religious "art" were trained by being taught to copy pious pictures by Spanish painters.)

The authors proceed to a detailed study of the painting at Guadalupe, just as though there could be the slightest doubt that it is a typical Christian hoax and not worth another five minutes of their time.

I am certain that our botanists have thus far failed to embark on a systematic study of cowslips (*Primula veris*) with infra-red cameras to see whether they can obtain a photograph of Ariel, who is on record as having declared, "Where the bee sucks, there suck I, / In a cowslip's bell I lie," e.q.s. That is because the Christian hokum-peddlers do not read Shakespeare, preferring more vulgar fictions.

* * *

The article on Guadalupe caught my attention because it reminded me of an incident that I have always remembered as a perfect illustration of Christian thinking.

When I was in Mexico about thirty years ago, I took a friend to see the basilica of Empress Mary at Guadalupe. At the foot of the hill there is an area in which one parks his automobile and hires a Mexican youth to protect it from sabotage by his fellows. A minor incident made us acquainted with a well-bred and elegantly dressed Hispanic lady (i.e., one of pure Spanish descent, not to be confused with the mongrels now pouring in from Mexico, who are called 'Hispanic' by the professional liars of the Newspapers). She had come from Guadalajara, the most civilized city in Mexico, to solicit a favor from the Virgin Mary on behalf of a near relation, her brother-in-law, as I recall, who was ill.

The lady was well-educated, intelligent, and gracious to Spanish-speaking foreigners who had rendered her a very slight service. She told us that the Virgin Mary, whose basilica was on the hilltop, was indeed the very same Virgin Mary who was worshipped in Guadalajara and to whom there were dedicated chapels in several churches of that city as well as in the cathedral, in which there is a well-known painting of Mary by the famous Spanish artist, Murillo, to which many votaries pay a special devotion. Why, then, we asked, had she come almost four hundred miles to ask of Mary at Guadalupe a favor she could more conveniently have asked of the Virgin back home?

No, said the lady in all sincerity, she had to come, because the Virgin of Guadalupe could do things that the Virgin in Guadalajara couldn't or wouldn't do. It was the same Mary, she admitted again, but in Guadalupe she miraculously differed from what she was elsewhere, and that was why one had to come to Guadalupe Hidalgo to persuade her to fix up an ailing brother-in-law.

Now the lady was, as I have said, intelligent and well-educated. She had read widely in Spanish literature and had read some French writers, and she had a general acquaintance with Western culture. Obviously, however, she had to believe there was only one Mary, Mother of God, because that was what the priest told her, but in her heart she retained, perhaps without quite knowing she did, the more ancient and, in some ways, more reasonable belief that a god resided in a specific place.

In Gaul, in pre-Roman times and Roman times, there was a goddess, Sequana, who was, as the great number of ex-votos found in the excavation of her shrine proved, every bit as efficient in producing miraculous cures as Mary has been either at Lourdes or Guadalupe. Now that great goddess obviously resided in her shrine on the banks of the river over which she presided and to which she gave her name (the modern Seine), and if one wanted to consult her, it was obviously necessary to call on her in her home. You couldn't expect her to come to see you. The principle is recognized in Christian belief. If, for example, you want the sainted Thomas à Becket to do something for you, you've got to go to Canterbury, where his ghost hovers over his bones. That's what Chaucer's pilgrims did, and that is only reasonable. We have to localize phenomena to understand them. As a sensible child was heard to tell her parent, "But, Mother, God can't be everywhere: he's got to be *somewhere*."

The lady obviously believed, at one and the same time, that there was only one Virgin and also that there were at least two. That is characteristic of Christian thinking.

I am sure that some Christians must read their Bible—I mean the whole thing, not just snippets recommended as particularly good pap. There is an anonymous compilation of 133 points on which what is said in one or several parts of the story book is flatly contradicted by what is said in other passages.³ It is

3. The compilation deals with statements of fact in the holy book and is probably incomplete. It does not even mention such silliness as the habit of Christians to become maudlin about a "Prince of Peace," who is the

simply impossible for both statements on a given point to be true. A given number is either more than zero or less than zero: it *can't* be both. And no amount of gabble by theologians can make antithetical statements agree. Since we must assume that some Christians read their corpus of tales while awake, and are able to remember what they have read, we must conclude that the Christians are able to believe *both* of two contradictory statements. When minds become addled with superstitious awe, they can do strange things.

Orwell described 'double-think' as one of the devices that will be used in the society that the "Liberals" and Jews are determined to impose on us in the near future, even though they didn't quite get it in operation by 1984. But he was mistaken in thinking that there would be something novel about 'double-think': it's simply an old and inveterate Christian habit.

* * *

GOD'S DARLINGS AT WORK

A despatch from the United Press, published in many newspapers (e.g., the *Chicago Sun-Times*) on 19 March 1985, reported an article by Professor B. J. Bernstein in *Technology Review*, according to which two Jews, whom the unspeakable Roosevelt had put in charge of the development of the atomic bomb, planned in 1943 to murder the population of Germany by poisoning German food with strontium. The godly project, which was delayed by the technical difficulty of making sure that millions of Aryans died simultaneously at the first poison-

Jesus who demanded that persons who did not obey him be slain before his eyes so that he could enjoy watching them suffer. And they gabble about that Jesus's "love of all mankind," although he specifically equated them and all members of other races to dogs, whose greatest privilege is to eat the table scraps thrown them by members of the Master Race. And there are wealthy men, such as the late H. L. Hunt, who subsidize derishes and their churches, although they have been explicitly and authoritatively assured that all rich men will be fried forever and forever after they die. Dr. Hugh J. Schonfield limited his book, *Those Incredible Christians*, to the early agitators, but he could have applied the adjective to the entire history of the Jewish cult for *goyim*. Edgar Rice Burroughs peoples Mars with all sorts of bizarre variations of humanity, but had he described beings with the Christians' capacity for 'double-think,' his readers would have thought he had let his imagination carry him to absurdity.

ing, seems to have been abandoned for that reason. It was, of course, in keeping with the Yiddish idealism of Theodore Kaufman's famous plan to exterminate the German people. (See his *Germany Must Perish!* of which a reprint is available from *Liberty Bell*, \$3.00 plus postage.)

The Jews have boasted (see the *Toronto Daily Star*, 9 March 1968) that Jews working in the bakeshops in Germany killed more than a thousand officers of the SS by surreptitiously poisoning their bread with arsenic.

In the Middle Ages, Jews were often accused of poisoning the wells, especially in Germany, but everyone knows that God's innocent darlings would never do anything wrong, so the reports must be false and just another proof of the wickedness that makes the inhabitants of *every* country infested by Jews hate those righteous beings. Or does the wickedness lie in thinking that it is wrong to poison *goyim*?

Farmers in South Africa try to poison the baboons. So why should not the Master Race, to whom old Yahweh by the famous *b'rith* deeded the whole universe, poison Aryans? The cattle, though stupid, are an unsatisfactory species and, as happened in Germany and could happen wherever there are herds of them, sometimes become so bigoted as to imagine that they do not belong to the herdsmen to whom Yahweh gave them. It's time to replace them with a more reliably docile breed, and why should it matter how they are eliminated?

* * *

Vous l'avez voulu, George Dandin

The protagonist of Molière's comedy never blames others for the misery of his life since he married the girl whom he courted. He constantly reminds himself, "this is what you wanted, George; you have only yourself to blame." He was an Aryan, though perhaps more intellectually honest than most, and Americans today can reread Molière with profit.

Readers of *Liberty Bell* have often been reminded of the ever-growing industrial and technological superiority of Japan and the Asiatic nations under her influence. There was the London Correspondent's "Fimbulvetr" in January 1983, my own article in June, now available as a booklet, "*The Yellow Peril*," and in April of the following year a "Postscript" in which I reported an American businessman's succinct opinion

of the Japanese: "Damn it all! They are a superior people."

On 10 May of this year the *Wall Street Journal* reported that four Japanese corporations have built factories in Battle Creek, Michigan, and that the American peasants are delighted. "If they are willing to invest and give American people jobs," one of the natives said, "I'm all for it." And the hopeful fellahin of Battle Creek are trying to induce other corporations of the great industrial nation to relieve American poverty in that town rather than another.

The item in the *Journal* was quite optimistic. The Japanese already have the majority interest in, and hence control of, 522 factories in the United States, and are certain to extend their beneficence rapidly. This does not take into account their ever increasing ownership of prime farm land and of the corporations that purchase and market the grain and other products of our remaining farms. This ownership will, no doubt, increase greatly as American farmers have their usurious mortgages foreclosed and sheriffs throw them off the property they once thought they owned.¹ This will be a great advantage, since it will create jobs for the displaced persons as workers in the fields and tenders of the cattle.

One of the leading Jews' papers for *goyim*, the *Washington Post*, published on May Day an article by Nicholas Lemann to explain why American villeins cannot hope to emulate the Japanese. It's all because the Japanese are a race and know it, and that makes them nationalistic. That's horrible, of course,

1. Historians who may record the decline and fall of the American Republic should note that until 1971 the State of Illinois had a Constitution which forbade continued ownership of property within the state by persons who were not citizens of the United States. A legal friend of mine tried to persuade a number of state's attorneys to enforce the law, but they were all palsied by the impious suggestion. The same Constitution also forbade the levying of an income tax by the state, so the boobs were herded to the polls, ostensibly to enact a useless amendment that forbade an income tax, and the dumb brutes never noticed that that amendment also contained a provision that would make it simple to mobilize parasites to enact a new Constitution. The new one was approved by a plebiscite at the end of 1970, and now the people of Illinois enjoy the righteousness of an income tax that is used primarily to accelerate the breeding of niggers and crime in Chicago and in the smaller cities, as they become more progressive. It is slightly amusing that the Governor of Illinois recently spent more than a million dollars on a pilgrimage to Communist China to beg the lords of that great industrial nation to make investments in Illinois to relieve the poverty of his moujiks.

but we must remember that there is a well established scale of values that no one should be so impudent as to question. The solidarity of the Jewish race is, as everyone knows, proof that they are God's Own People and really entitled to own the whole globe. The niggers' race entitles them not only to have the White taxpayers work for them, but to mug and rape the peasants when they feel so inclined, while the daily liepapers run interference for them by never mentioning the marauders' privileged race. The mongrels who are pouring in from Mexico, the aboriginal Indians, the "refugees" we have imported from Vietnam,² and all the other ethnic groups that are taking our country from us have their indisputable racial rights. "Racism" is really vile and abominable only when it appears among the lowly Aryans, a species of feeble-minded and cringing mammals who, for the most part, humbly recognize their duty to serve their betters, the only justification for their existence on this overcrowded planet.

And that is precisely the explanation that is given by Lemann. It would not only be iniquitous and abominable for the Americans to try to emulate the Japanese and compete with them, but

2. It is officially admitted that we now have about three-quarters of a million dear "refugees," many of them veterans of the Viet-Cong, in the United States, and that we are importing reinforcements for them at the rate of 50,000 a year. They are now forming their own organizations to demand more of their "rights" over us. Some Americans are so bigoted that they complain about the abduction of their pet dogs and cats to make dainty dishes for our honored guests. The *Scientific American* for July 1985 lists some of the diseases our guests bring with them: 61% have intestinal parasites that can be communicated to the host population, and 14% have hepatitis in a severe form, and are therefore ideally suited for employment in American restaurants. (All Americans are not yet imbecile: in a small and essentially rural town in the Middle West, an enterprising woman opened a well-furnished new restaurant and, being a big-hearted do-gooder, staffed it with "refugees," and I hear that she went bankrupt without ever understanding why so very few persons were willing to eat her delicious meals.) The article in the *Scientific American* does not mention leprosy, which, I am told, is among the delights of internationalism we have imported from Vietnam, but it does mention that between 20% and 40% of the Vietnamese carry by heredity eventually fatal disorders of the blood, such as thalassemia and "haemoglobin E." There is also a high incidence of "psychiatric disorders," although this finding is subject to the reservation that most psychiatrists are too pudibund to perceive innate racial instincts and try to fit all anthropoids into their Procrustean beds. At all events, Americans who marry Vietnamese, as many have already done, are likely to have offspring that should please their Christian hearts.

they simply *can't* do it. Not any more. What Lemann, whose name sounds very much like Lehmann, tells us is what Professor Hacker told us years ago in a book I have so often cited, *The End of the American Era*: the United States is no longer a nation; it is just a geographical area inhabited by incompatible races and held together by the economic tie of their efforts to exploit one another.

There can, of course, be no sense of unity or common purpose in the various peoples thrown together in that area. Race cannot be here, as it is in Japan, a bond that unites. As Lemann tells us, "We [note the pronoun!] are too diverse racially and culturally to be able to make use of the easy route to a true feeling of community." But, he adds, stating the obvious, "We [i.e., this multi-racial mass] can't live without the feeling of community entirely So we need to find another route."

Well, one thing that united the geographical area was "the strong political consensus" that was shown in "the fight against Hitler," when the hordes of crazed cattle rushed to Europe to punish the Germans for disobedience to their God-given masters. But Lemann regretfully sees no chance for a similar blessing now.

So Lemann, perhaps with God-given wisdom, proposes a solution: "Horatio Alger-ism, the notion that one's station in life is determined solely by hard work, talent and luck, and not at all by the circumstances of birth. This, rather than nationalism, would be what binds us together. Its fairness would prove a fierce allegiance to the whole country."

In the envisaged Utopia of unlimited competition, "Businesses would rise and fall. The successful would be a motley crew." But Lemann does not go on to explain the real beauty of his Utopia. Jews and Orientals—let's face it!—are willing to work much harder than Aryans. What is more, Aryans have that fatal weakness of inherited scruples, a tendency to fairness and kindness, from which it is unlikely they can recover, whereas all other races have a sense of ethics, such as it may be, limited to their own people. And you may be certain that the members of each superior race would cohere in their exploitation of the Aryan nitwits.

Now this does not mean that there would be no place for your children and grandchildren in a United States revitalized by Lemann's prescription. There will always be a need for males and females to black boots, sweep floors, and swab out the

bowls of water-closets. Moreover, Aryan females will always be wanted in the brothels, especially the specialized ones in which females are readied for copulation by being preliminarily bloodied with riding whips to satisfy a common Oriental taste.³ So there will always be a use for some Aryans in the United States of the future.

Americans have no right to complain. They had a country of their own once, but they wanted to throw it away. And they have done so. The real turning point came with the jihad against the South in 1861. As Douglas Reed observed in his *Far and Wide* (London, Jonathan Cape, 1951), "When that war [against the Confederacy] began, America was a country of homogeneous people, predominantly English, Scottish, Ulster-Irish, German, and Scandinavian in origins and recognizably 'American.'⁴ In its aftermath, which opened the floodgates of immigration from Eastern Europe, this composition of the population was radically changed. Power passed, not to the Northern Americans of the old stock, but more and more into the hands of newcomers."

Well, Americans took pride in advertising, even in verses by an enemy alien inscribed on their Statue of Liberty, that they wanted their country to be a garbage-dump for all of the

3. The reader may remember an incident that attracted a little attention in Washington some years ago. As you know, our State Department maintains a Whore Corps to entertain niggers from Africa, mud people from the compost-heaps of Asia, and other diplomatic envoys while they wait for the Treasury to bail up the loads of American currency they will take home. One girl from the Corps, perhaps a neophyte, panicked when a high dignitary from the Middle East got out his whips to make her more attractive, and she ran, nude, through the halls of Washington's most fashionable and expensive hotel. This occasioned a ripple of scandal, because conservative Americans thought that it was improper for girls to be nude in public. It is true that quite a few wealthy Americans, such, it is said, as the late President Kennedy, have become broad-minded and have acquired cosmopolitan tastes. In at least one of the exclusive establishments in Florida such broad-minded patrons are offered a great variety of whips and the like, some with jeweled handles, from which they make a selection before they go in to have fun with their well-paid nymph.

4. True, but Douglas Reed could have added that from colonial times onward there were Jewish colonies in the region that became the United States, and that although numerically small, these enclaves of the international race had great influence, commercially and financially. Beginning in the 1830s, they began to subsidize agitation to promote righteousness and a Holy War against the South. See *Liberty Bell*, November 1984, pp. 1 ff.

world's anthropoid refuse. They enjoyed wallowing in the garbage. Their nostrils relished the stench of their "melting pot." And now they have what they presumably wanted, the status of taxpaying beasts of burden in the territory that once was theirs. And if, perchance, they feel some compassion for the progeny they have doomed to be the fellahin of the North American continent, they have a remedy: to stop having children—although that would probably bring down punitive legislation from Washington. And anyway, they will have the reward they presumably sought: their little souls are so inflated by luff for everybody that they will float right up to Jesus, who will give them a pat on the head and an ice-cream cone. What could be nicer?

DOPPELGLAUBE

As everyone knows, a small band of dedicated members of the Shiah hijacked in Athens a large passenger plane and, as I write, are holding as hostages some forty citizens of the Jews' great colonial possession in North America. Our boob-tubes exhibited the chief pilot of the plane, John Testrake, as he sat under the guns of his captors. He, spontaneously or at the suggestion of the television crew, said, "The Lord has taken very good care of us. . . . He will see us through to the end."

Now, so far as one could tell from what was shown on the boob tubes, Mr. Testrake did not begin by saying, "The Lord has put us in a Hell of a fix by handing us over to all these armed fanatics, whom He put aboard our plane in Athens. There's just no telling what He will have these Shi'ites do with us good Christians now. And it was cute, the way He had them beat up that Navy man before they killed him and threw his corpse out of the plane. Good God! Doesn't He have funny ideas at times?"

If Testrake meant what he was shown as saying, he gave us a neat example of the Christian talent for double-think. If he was just giving a half-minute plug for the spook-business, he must have counted on finding most of the viewers in a stupor when they heard his spiel. And so, it seems, he did. □

WHAT THE WORLD REJECTED

by
Friedrich Stieve

Germany's enemies maintain today that Adolf Hitler is the greatest disturber of peace known to history, that he threatens every nation with sudden attack and oppression, that he has created a terrible war machine in order to cause trouble and devastation all around him. At the same time they intentionally conceal an all-important fact: they themselves drove the Leader of the German people finally to draw the sword. They themselves compelled him to seek to obtain at last by the use of force that which he had been striving to gain by persuasion from the beginning: the security of his country. They did this not only by declaring war on him on 3 September 1939, but also by blocking step for step seven years the path to any peaceful discussion.

The attempts repeatedly made by Adolf Hitler to induce the governments of other states to collaborate with him in a reconstruction of Europe resemble an ever-recurring pattern in his conduct since the commencement of his labors for the German Reich. But these attempts were wrecked every time by reason of the fact that nowhere was there any willingness to give them due consideration, because the evil spirit of the Great War still prevailed everywhere, because in London and Paris and in the capitals of the Western Powers' vassal states there was only one fixed intention: to perpetuate the power of Versailles.

A rapid glance at the most important events will furnish incontrovertible proof of this statement.

When Adolf Hitler came to power, Germany was as gagged and as helpless as the victors of 1918 wanted her to be. Completely disarmed, with an army of only 100,000 men intended solely for police duties within the country, she found herself within a tightly closed ring of neighbors all armed to the teeth and leagued together. To the old enemies in the West, Britain, Belgium, and France, new ones were artificially created and added in the East and the South: above all Poland and Czechoslovakia. A quarter of the population of Germany were forcibly torn away from their mother country and handed over to

foreign powers. The Reich, mutilated on all sides and robbed of every means of defense, at any moment could become the helpless victim of some rapacious neighbor.

Then it was that Adolf Hitler for the first time made his appeal to the common sense of the other powers. On 17 May 1933, a few months after his appointment to the office of Reichskanzler, he delivered a speech in the German Reichstag, from which we extract the following passages:

“ . . . Germany will be perfectly ready to disband her entire military establishment and destroy the small amount of arms remaining to her, if the neighboring countries will do the same thing with equal thoroughness.

“ . . . Germany is entirely ready to renounce aggressive weapons of every sort if the armed nations, on their part, will destroy their aggressive weapons within a specified period, and if their use is forbidden by an international convention.

“ . . . Germany is at all times prepared to renounce offensive weapons if the rest of the world does the same. Germany is prepared to agree to any solemn pact of non-aggression because she does not think of attacking anybody but only of acquiring security.”

No answer was received. Without paying any heed, the others continued to fill their arsenals with weapons, to pile up their stores of explosives, to increase the numbers of their troops. At the same time, the League of Nations, the instrument of the victorious powers, declared that Germany must first pass through a period of “probation” before it would be possible to discuss with her the question of the disarmament of the other countries. On 14 October 1933, Hitler broke away from this League of Nations with which it was impossible to come to any agreement. Shortly afterwards, however, he came forward with a new proposal for the improvement of international relations. This proposal included the following six points:

1. Germany receives full equality of rights.
2. The fully armed States undertake amongst themselves not to increase their armaments beyond their present level.
3. Germany adheres to this agreement, freely undertaking to make only so much actual moderate use of the equality of rights granted to her as will not represent a threat to the security of any other European power.

4. All States recognize certain obligations in regard to conducting war on humane principles, or to the elimination of certain weapons for use against the civilian population.

5. All States accept a uniform general control which will watch over and ensure the observance of these obligations.

6. The European nations guarantee one another the unconditional maintenance of peace by the conclusion of non-aggression pacts, to be renewed after ten years.

Following upon this, a proposal was made to increase the strength of the German army to 300,000 men, corresponding to the strength required by Germany “having regard to the length of her frontiers and the size of the armies of her neighbors,” in order to protect her threatened territory against attacks. The defender of the principle of peaceable agreement was thus trying to accommodate himself to the unwillingness of the others to disarm by expressing a desire for a limited increase of armaments for his own country. Any exchange of notes, starting from this and continuing for years, finally came to a sudden end with an unequivocal “no” from France. This “no,” moreover, was accompanied by tremendous increases in the armed forces of France, Britain, and Russia.

In this way, Germany’s position became still worse than before. The danger to the Reich was so great that Adolf Hitler felt himself compelled to act. On 16 March 1935 he reintroduced conscription. But in direct connection with this measure he once more announced an offer to agreements of an extensive nature, the purpose of which was to ensure that any future war would be conducted on humane principles, in fact, to make such a war practically impossible by eliminating destructive armaments. In his speech of 21 May 1935 he declared:

“The German Government is ready to take an active part in all efforts which may lead to a practical limitation of armaments. It regards a return to the former idea of the Geneva Red Cross Convention as the only possible way to achieve this. It believes that at first there will be only the possibility of a gradual abolition and outlawing of weapons and methods of warfare which are essentially contrary to the Geneva Red Cross Convention, which is still valid.

“Just as the use of dum-dum bullets was once forbidden and, on the whole, thereby eliminated in practice, so the use of other certain arms should be forbidden and eliminated. Here the German Government has in mind all those arms which bring

death and destruction not so much to the fighting soldiers as to non-combatant women and children.

"The German Government considers as erroneous and ineffective the idea to do away with aeroplanes while leaving the question of bombing open. But it believes it possible to proscribe the use of certain arms as contrary to international law and to excommunicate those nations which still use them from the community of mankind—its rights and its laws.

"It also believes that gradual progress is the best way to success. For example, there might be prohibition of the dropping of gas, incendiary, and explosive bombs outside the real battle zone. This limitation could then be extended to complete international outlawing of all bombing. But as long as bombing as such is permitted, any limitation of the number of bombing planes is questionable in view of the possibility of rapid substitution.

"Should bombing as such be branded as a barbarity contrary to international law, the construction of bomber aircraft will soon be abandoned as superfluous and of no purpose. If, through the Geneva Red Cross Convention, it turned out possible as a matter of fact to prevent the killing of a defenseless wounded man or prisoner, it ought to be equally possible to forbid, by an analogous convention, and finally to stop, the bombing of equally defenseless civilian populations.

"In such a fundamental way of dealing with the problem, Germany sees a greater reassurance and security for the nations than in all pacts of assistance and military conventions.

"The German Government is ready to agree to any limitation which leads to abolition of the heaviest arms, especially suited for aggression. Such are, first, the heaviest artillery, and, second, the heaviest tanks. In view of the enormous fortifications on the French frontier, such international abolition of the heaviest weapons of attack would *ipso facto* give France 100 per cent security.

"Germany declares herself ready to agree to any limitation whatsoever of the calibre-strength of artillery, battleships, cruisers, and torpedo boats. In like manner, the German Government is ready to accept any international limitation of the size of warships. And, finally, it is ready to agree to limitation of tonnage for submarines, or to their complete abolition in case of international agreement.

"And it gives the further assurance that it will agree to any international limitation or abolition of arms whatsoever for a

uniform period of time."

This time again, Hitler's declarations did not find the slightest response. On the contrary, France made an alliance with Russia in order to increase her prepondering influence on the Continent still further, and to augment to a gigantic degree the pressure on Germany from the East. In view of the evidently destructive intentions of his opponents, Adolf Hitler was therefore obliged to take new measures to ensure the safety of the German Reich. On 3 March 1936 he occupied the Rhineland, which had been without military protection since Versailles, and thus closed the wide gate through which the Western neighbor could carry out an invasion. Once again he followed the defensive step which he had been obliged to take with a liberal appeal for general reconciliation and for the settlement of all differences. On 31 March 1936 he formulated the following peace plan:

"1. In order to give to future agreements securing the peace of Europe the character of inviolable treaties, those nations participating in the negotiations do so only on an entirely equal footing and as equally esteemed members. The sole compelling reason for signing these treaties can only lie in the generally recognized and obvious practicability of these agreements for the peace of Europe, and thus for the social happiness and economic prosperity of the nations.

"2. In order to shorten, in the economic interest of the European nations, the period of uncertainty, the German Government proposes a limit of four months for the first period up to the signing of the pacts of non-aggression guaranteeing the peace of Europe.

"3. The German Government gives the assurance not to add any reinforcements whatsoever to the troops in the Rhineland during this period, always provided that the Belgian and French Governments act in the same way.

"4. The German Government gives the assurance not to move the troops presently stationed in the Rhineland closer to the Belgian and French borders during this period.

"5. The German Government proposes the creation of a

commission composed of the two guarantor powers, Britain and Italy, and a disinterested third neutral power, to guarantee this assurance to be given by both parties.

"6. Germany, Belgium, and France are each entitled to send a representative to this commission. If Germany, France, or Belgium think that for any particular reason they can point to a change in the military situation having taken place within this period of four months, they have the right to inform the Guarantee Commission of their observations.

"7. Germany, Belgium, and France declare their willingness in such an event to permit this Commission to make the necessary investigations through the British and Italian military attaches, and to report thereon to the participating Powers.

"8. Germany, Belgium, and France give the assurance that they will bestow the fullest consideration to the objections arising therefrom.

"9. Moreover, the German Government is willing, on a basis of complete reciprocity with Germany's two western neighbors, to agree to any military limitations on the German western border.

"10. Germany, Belgium, France, and the two Guarantor Powers agree to enter into negotiations under the leadership of the British Government at once or, at the latest, after the French elections, for the conclusion of a 25-year non-aggression or security pact between France and Belgium on the one hand, and Germany on the other.

"11. Germany agrees that Britain and Italy shall sign this security pact as Guarantor Powers once more.

"12. Should special engagements to render military assistance arise as a result of these security agreements, Germany on her part declares her willingness to enter into such engagements.

"13. The German Government hereby repeats its proposal for the conclusion of an air-pact to supplement and consolidate these security agreements.

"14. The German Government repeats that, should the

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THE GREAT HOLOCAUST TRIAL

THE TRIAL OF ERNST ZÜNDEL
SOME PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND REFLECTIONS

by
Charles E. Weber, Ph.D.

On 7 January 1985 I received a letter with a Canadian postmark containing a document which read, in part, as follows:

"CRIMINAL SUBPOENA
In the Supreme Court of Ontario

"Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

"To Dr. Charles E. Weber of Tulsa, Oklahoma, U.S.A., Prof. of History, (Occupation)

"Whereas Ernst Zündel has been charged that He did commit an offence under Section 177 of the Criminal Code of Canada and it has been made to appear that you are likely to give material evidence for The Defence.....

"This is therefore to Command You to attend before the Supreme Court of Ontario..... to give evidence concerning the said charge* and to bring with you any writings, books, photographs, documents, artifacts, etc. in your possession or under your control that relate to the said charge."

As the son of a republic, I was not used to following the commands of a queen, no matter how powerful, but I decided forthwith to obey the Queen's command in this matter, even though the prospect of traveling to Canada in the dead of winter was somewhat intimidating. This intimidation later proved to be justified.

I arrived early on the morning of 12 February at the Tulsa International Airport, only to learn that my flight had been

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canceled because a crew was not available. It was not until around noon that I was finally on an airplane headed for Chicago, from which I was then to fly to Toronto. Having lost one connection, I also learned in Chicago that conditions on the Toronto runways were so dismal that flights to Toronto were not taking place. After waiting some 12 hours at Chicago, I finally begged my way onto a flight to Toronto leaving around midnight. By 2 o'clock the following morning I finally cleared Canadian customs. During the following hours I telephoned time after time to the Zündel residence, but I always received a busy signal. It occurred to me that the telephone receiver had been left off the hook as a security measure.

Finally my call got through about 6 o'clock in the morning, after 24 very long and nearly sleepless hours. Soon I was being driven to the Zündel abode—I am tempted to write "fortress"—and after a couple of hours of sorely needed sleep I was introduced to Zündel's defender, Douglas Christie, a relatively young man with an appearance of serious purpose and dignity in spite of a youthful handsomeness that would qualify him as a model for photographs advertising expensive men's clothing. There then followed a hasty conference with this energetic attorney from western Canada. He explained some of the aspects of the trial to me and what my rôle in it might be.

In the early afternoon I was driven to the court and soon after a physical examination for security purposes I found myself on the witness stand facing some of the best legal talent in Canada. Questions were posed to me concerning my experience in American army intelligence during World War II, the termination of my academic career and the like. My testimony lasted some 40 minutes and a bit later Judge Hugh Locke read an opinion for about five minutes before the court in which he attempted to justify his decision not to accept me as an expert witness, a status which would have given me the possibility of expressing wide-ranging opinions concerning the issues of the trial. I found out later that it had been Mr. Christie's intention to pose many of the questions to me which I had posed in my propaedeutic booklet, *The 'Holocaust' 120 Questions and Answers*, which had been published one-and-a-half years previously. The disappointing ruling by Judge Locke seemed typical of his hostility toward the defence, a hostility which he openly expressed toward Mr. Christie before the court on a number of occasions.

Judge Locke, who seemed to me more like a prosecuting

attorney than an impartial judge, was hesitant to listen to a good deal of well-prepared testimony for the defence which would have thrown much more light on the question that was really the basic question in the trial: Was there such strong evidence against the "Holocaust" material (Extermination Thesis) that an honest, reasonable, objective person could express doubts about it?

Section 177 of the Criminal Code of Canada provides that "every one who willfully publishes a statement, tale or news that he knows is false and that causes or is likely to cause injury or mischief to a public interest is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years."

Section 177 was enacted more than a century ago. I understand that its original intention was to prevent defamation of members of the nobility and that during its long existence only one conviction was obtained on the basis of it. In view of its formulation, especially the vague "injury or mischief to a public interest," it is rather astonishing that any fair court could convict anyone on the basis of it. To obtain a conviction, the Crown would also have to prove that a defendant *knows* what he has published is false.

Ernst Zündel, a German citizen living in Canada and an active publisher of materials which question various aspects of widely accepted versions of the history of World War II, has now been sentenced to 15 months in prison. As a result of this sentence, moreover, he faces the possibility of deportation from Canada. An appeal is being made on the basis of many questionable aspects of the trial.

During the course of the trial it became obvious that there was so much evidence against the "Holocaust" material (Extermination Thesis) that it was quite reasonable to question it. (Even Jewish historians have expressed regrets that so much nonsense has been written about the status of European Jews during World War II that the Extermination Thesis is being made to look ridiculous.) Mr. Christie's well-prepared, devastating questioning of one Crown witness after the other could leave no doubt that it was reasonable to question the Extermination Thesis.

Long before the end of the trial, Jewish leadership began to be very nervous about the situation which was developing and about the probable outcome of the trial. On 15 February the *New York Times* published a rather long article by Douglas

Martin entitled, "Anti-Semite Is on Trial, but Did Ontario Blunder?" The article delighted Zündel's friends and supporters, of course. In this highly significant article Martin pointed out the great publicity which Zündel was obtaining for his views and the legal problems in using a law like Section 177 of the Canadian Criminal Code to silence an opponent of Zionist propagandists. Martin quoted those who pointed out that the use of courts to suppress freedom of enquiry could have far-reaching effects that were not desired by the initiators of the trials.*

* The Zündel trial has also received other attention in the American press, even though the arguments of the defence, no matter how valid, have been blacked out in the daily press. In addition to the significant *New York Times* article, there have been other articles about the trial in the American press, some sympathetic to Zündel. The following is a partial, sample listing:

Washington Post

1 March: "Holocaust Scoffer Convicted." (A short notice of the judgement against Zündel.)

Washington Times

26 April 1985: "Putting the Holocaust on Trial/Canada's legal Nightmare." (A rather long editorial which argues that putting Zündel on trial was a bad mistake and that the American approach to free speech as embodied in the First Amendment is the better way. The author, Alan Dershowitz, writes from a strictly Zionist point of view, however, and distorts what little evidence against the Extermination Thesis he dares to mention. Includes the usual name-calling.)

Columbia Journalism Review:

"Covering Canada's Holocaust Trial."

National Vanguard

No. 103, p. 15 (received 2 April): "Names in the News."

The Spotlight

11 March, p. 18: "'Holocaust' Trial Shocks Canadians," by Michael A. Hoffman II.

Liberty Bell

May 1985, pp. 17-20, 41-42: "Samisdat Holocaust Trial." — "Samisdat Holocaust Trial News." (Published as a supplement to the *Liberty Bell* of May 1985. Contains material reprinted from *The Canadian Intelligence Service* and a reprint of an article from the *Toronto Sun* of 1 April on the demand by a prominent Jewish lawyer that "hate-propaganda and false-news laws be repealed.")

Throughout Canada itself the trial received a great deal of publicity, even in the daily press, which gave many details of the defence arguments. This was pleasantly astonishing. When revisionistic historians have challenged the "Holocaust"-centered propaganda lies about the countries which fought against Communism during World War II, the reaction has usually been a well-orchestrated silence, in addition to criminal attempts at intimidation, arson and the like. The attempts at physical harm to revisionists and their property are a vivid demonstration of the lack of convincing answers to what the revisionists have had to say. It is also proof of the importance of the propaganda to its creators.

After my testimony my sojourn in Toronto continued for another week, during which I was able to attend further sessions of the court. I often looked up over the judge, who was seated in an elevated position, to gaze on an object which was situated even higher, the colorful arms of Great Britain in relief, supported by a lion and a unicorn. This was a constant reminder that laws differing from those in the United States were in force here.

During most of the week I was quite ill with a severe respiratory infection and a fairly high, debilitating fever. Nevertheless, that week in Toronto was one of the most interesting and stimulating weeks in my entire life. I had the pleasure of seeing again several prominent revisionists whom I had met previously, such as Professor Robert Faurisson and Ditlieb Felderer, both of whom had suffered greatly because they had the courage and decency to question propaganda myths such as the highly questionable *Diary of Anne Frank*. Felderer, who had frequently visited Auschwitz to look for information as to what had really gone on there during the war, astonished the court and the press with information on the facilities for internees at Auschwitz. His testimony had been given before I arrived. Udo Walendy was also in Toronto when I was there. Walendy publishes the important revisionistic series, *Historische Tatsachen*, many copies of which he had brought with him. I was able to purchase some of the more recent numbers in the

Instauration

May 1985, pp. 14-19: "Toronto's 'Trial of the Century'." (Perhaps the best and most thorough account of the Zündel trial hitherto published, even though it contains some minor errors.) [This article is now available from Liberty Bell Publications, both in the original English as well as in an excellent German translation.]

series, including those on the Eichmann trial, the question of guilt in the First World War, the suppression of objective historical investigation in western Germany, and two numbers (16 and 17) on the military functions of the *Einsatzgruppen*. (Verlag für Volkstum und Zeitgeschichtsforschung, 4973 Vlotho/Weser, Postfach 1643, West Germany.)

People whom I met for the first time included Douglas Christie, Miss Keltie Zubko, Christie's energetic assistant, Frank Walus, James Keegstra, and Thies Christophersen, the author of *Die Auschwitz Lüge* (The Auschwitz Lie), which was based on his observations of Auschwitz when he was stationed there during the war. Frank Walus is a diminutive man who has suffered greatly from a false prosecution. He was jeopardized and caused great physical suffering and expense by a number of witnesses who lied when they accused him of being a war criminal. Walus' defence attorney was able to prove that Walus would have been ineligible for membership in the SS because he was not tall enough and that, in fact, the then quite young Walus had been an agricultural worker during the war in Germany. The Walus trial shows again how lies have been unscrupulously told about the status of Jews during the war. James Keegstra, an Alberta high school teacher, has also been tried for questioning orthodox versions of history in the presence of his students, but he was tried on the basis of a different law. Also present during my week in Toronto was the brilliant young journalist, Michael A. Hoffmann II, who is interested in historical revisionism.

An atmosphere of camaraderie prevailed amongst the many visitors in the Zündel home. People who had come from many places to the defence of Zündel might have been strangers to him at first, but they were all aware of how important the trial was, not only with regard to justice for an individual, but also with regard to the preservation of freedom to investigate issues and questions important to society.

The Zündel house (which also contains his office) is one which gives the appearance of having been built around 1900. Its rather modest-sized front belies the rather large space contained in it, including a rather spacious basement. One large room in which I spent many fascinated hours contains the important library. This library contains a large collection of books in various languages pertaining to the history of the Second World War.

What kind of man is Ernst Zündel?

My most vivid impression of Zündel comes from the allocution to his friends and supporters at the end of the days on which the court sessions took place. He gave his summaries and observations in both a fluent German and a fluent English. The audience which gathered around him in the spacious basement of the Zündel house hung on every word.

Zündel is a successful publicity hound. I am aware that this phrase is often used in a pejorative sense, but when a publicity hound is trying to obtain publicity for constructive ideas and the truth, the appellation can hardly be a pejorative one.

What motivates Zündel? He has become aware that the deluge of anti-German propaganda that has existed for decades has done unjust psychological harm to Germans and persons of German descent, even to school children of German parentage.

When a man has native intelligence, a sense of purpose in his life, and courage, he can accomplish remarkable things, even against overwhelming odds. Zündel has all three of these attributes and has indeed accomplished something remarkable. He has brought the attention of the Canadian people (and to some extent the attention of people in other lands) to the fact that there are good reasons to doubt the "Holocaust"-centered anti-German propaganda with which the world has been inundated with unscrupulous objectives for many years.

At a cost of considerable personal sacrifice, Zündel has attempted to combat an injustice that involves much greater effects in the world than an insulting, humiliating action against the German people, grave though that might be in itself. The "Holocaust"-centered anti-German propaganda has perverted American foreign policy. It has gained an unjustified sympathy for Jews that has caused the United States to give generous support to the criminal, parasitic Jewish state which was established in Palestine in 1948. This support, in turn, has cost the American people not only money but also good will amongst the Islamic nations. Ernst Zündel's struggle is perhaps primarily motivated by a desire for justice for the German people, but his struggle has far wider ramifications. As an American, I am well aware that his struggle could have beneficial results for my own country if it paves the way for a more rational American foreign policy and in particular a better relationship with western Germany, a state which we now want to play a key rôle in the defence of the non-Communist parts of Europe.

Jewish organizations are in the habit of pouncing swiftly and ruthlessly onto anyone who raises questions about their de-

structive, mendacious propaganda. The assault can be in the form of threats of physical injury, arson, destruction of property, financially debilitating legal action, or causing a loss of employment. Let us pause at this point to review and enumerate the motivations for this sort of ruthless behavior, which really weakens the Jews' arguments in the eyes of all objective persons, even including a few righteous Jews themselves:

1. Jewish leaders, especially religious leaders, are painfully aware that in the United States a biological assimilation with the host population is taking place. Authoritative estimates have it that about one-third of Jews who are currently marrying in the United States are marrying non-Jews. For purposes of their own, Jewish leaders wish to preserve the cultural and racial identity of their people. They know that a sense of being persecuted can have a tendency to preserve the cultural and racial coherence of a nation, race, or tribe.

2. The constant drumming of the "Holocaust" material into American ears has a tendency to dampen the hostility toward Jews, no matter how rational and well-founded this hostility might be. The tales about gas chambers, terrible railway transportation to relocation centers, millions of deaths of Jews (usually the absurd and impossible six-million), heroic escapes and the like presented by the press and the television networks even forty years after the end of World War II, serve as an admonishment against the terrible sin of hostility toward Jews, commonly, but not accurately, designated as "anti-Semitism." If we doubt the effects of these tales, we need only recall the contrasting ridicule and even acerbic attacks on Jews in the American press a mere two or three generations ago. (See my review of *Jews in American Graphic Satire and Humor* in the July issue of the *Liberty Bell*.)

3. There were some very solid, rational foundations of the hostility toward Jews which existed throughout Europe during the years following the Communist Revolution of 1917 in Russia to the end of World War II in 1945. The middle classes of European countries, by no means only Germany, were horrified at the slaughter of the best and most productive people of Christian Russia by a government which was quite correctly viewed as one very largely dominated by Jews, a view even published by Winston Churchill in 1920. The worry about

the Jews' unscrupulous use of their rapidly increasing power was not confined to Europe. We need only think of Henry Ford's publications during 1920 to 1922, which later appeared under the title, *The International Jew: The World's Foremost Problem*, in four volumes (available from Liberty Bell Publications, \$26.00 plus \$2.60 postage and handling). U.S. Army intelligence reports from the year 1919 (declassified in 1958) also comment on the primarily Jewish composition of the Bolshevik government of that time. The Communist terror during the ephemeral government of Bela Kun in 1919 provided a vivid lesson to Europeans on what happens "when Israel is king." Bitterness toward Jews was also intensified by accretions of Jewish power, especially in the lands which had undergone hyperinflations. With their international financial connections, Jews found themselves in a position to buy up huge amounts of real estate and other tangible assets in such lands. Around 1930, e.g., approximately half the real estate in Budapest was owned by Jews. Later on in the United States, the espionage carried out by the Rosenbergs (executed in 1953) and other Jews for the U.S.S.R. had to be eased out of Aryan-American minds by a propaganda process we might designate as "obliteration by contrast." The "Holocaust" material has been quite useful in dimming out the real record of modern Jewry.

4. The Évian Conference of 1938 had made it clear to Jews that their emigration from Europe would be difficult, at best. By 1945 Jews were more eager than ever to get out of a hostile Europe, although the founder of modern Zionism, Theodor Herzl (1860-1904), had already made clear the urgency of emigration of Jews from Europe during his lifetime. The gross exaggeration of Jewish mortality in Europe during World War II was necessary to convey the idea that a Jewish immigration would take place only on a modest scale, involving only a small remnant of survivors. The guilt complexes engendered by the "Holocaust" material were produced to ease the migration of European Jews to Palestine and other lands, especially the United States.

5. Germany had to be denigrated after World War II on a continuing basis in order to collect huge contributions to Israel from the western German state established by the Allies in 1949. Even the United States had to be made to feel guilty for not having accepted more Jews in the 1930s. The continuing

propagation of the "Holocaust" material has brought huge flows of treasure to the Jewish state in Palestine, the behavior of which is a reflection of the behavior of typical individual Jews.

6. The ancient Jewish practice of causing dissention amongst host populations (cf. Isaiah XIX, 2) has also been aided by the constant propagation of the "Holocaust" material.

We would be committing a significant error, however, if we failed to recognize the rôle of Aryans in accepting and even helping to propagate the "Holocaust" material. (See my article in the Summer 1982 issue of the *Journal of Historical Review*, pp. 105-118, "Cui Bono?/An American Veteran's Views on Non-Jewish Toleration and Propagation of the Extermination Thesis.") Millions and millions of men from Canada, England, and the United States were militarily involved in Europe during World War II. It is only natural for most of them to want to believe that their efforts and sacrifices during the war were for a good cause. Anti-German propaganda, no matter how poorly founded in historical facts, is psychologically convenient and morally palliating for them in this regard. Moreover, many Allied soldiers witnessed the terrible destruction, psychological degradation, hunger, and cold which were everywhere during the postwar occupation of Germany. The idea that National Socialist Germany was absolutely evil and an irrational aberration of the human psyche helps ease the conscience of the millions of Allied soldiers who witnessed the conditions in postwar Germany. The Allied war effort and the attitudes of Roosevelt and Truman in dealing with the Communists resulted in the unbelievably cruel occupation of much of Europe. For that reason, many former Allied servicemen would like to believe that National Socialist Germany, which they defeated, was a far greater evil than Communism, even if that is by no means the case. The "Holocaust"-centered propaganda was also a practical tool used by Allied military authorities to keep their occupation personnel from "fraternizing" with the German population. I have my own recollections of that from my years in Germany after the war, 1945-1948. Then there is the question of war guilt. World War II did not start when Germany invaded its former territories then under Polish occupation on 1 September 1939. It started on 3 September 1939 when England and a somewhat hesitant France declared war on Germany.

The Communists also have their motivations for continuing

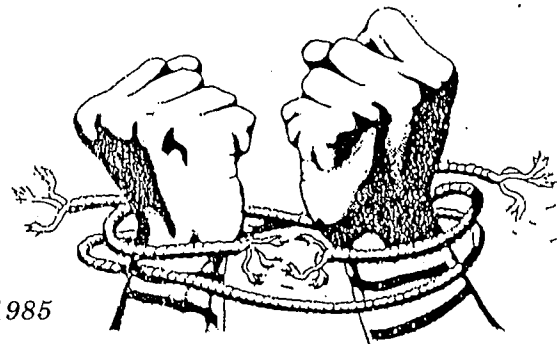
their own "anti-Fascist" propaganda. (National Socialism is a term which is avoided in the U.S.S.R.) The Communists, for example, have their mass execution of Polish officers at Katyn to contend with, i.e., to obliterate by contrast. Auschwitz has been converted into a major tourist attraction with propaganda objectives by the Communist government of Poland.

We must not disregard these realities in attempting to understand the Zündel trial and its astonishing, legally questionable outcome. Judges, prosecutors, and jurymen are not above and beyond the psychological atmosphere and pressures in which they have lived, no matter what the logic of the legal situation.

Ernst Zündel has struggled against the lies which have been propagated for a variety of reasons against the nations which fought Communism during World War II. His struggle has brought positive results.

The trial of Ernst Zündel will not be forgotten. Too much is involved. The freedom to investigate objectively historical and social questions is one of the most crucial requisites for the future cultural, political, and intellectual integrity of the western world. □

Ernst Zündel has been convicted for Thought-Crime in Toronto and sentenced to 15 months imprisonment because he wants to separate fact from fiction in the so-called "Holocaust." He fought this long, costly court battle, not for himself, but for all European immigrants who understand the Communist question. Ernst Zündel now needs your help to fight, not only his conviction, but also the deportation order which the Zionists have demanded that the Canadian Government execute against him. The costs of 'justice' are great. Please help Ernst Zündel defend all our freedoms by winning his appeal. Please send your donations to: Ernst Zündel, 206 Carlton Street, Toronto ONT, Canada M5A 2L1.



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WHAT THE WORLD REJECTED, *continued from page 24*

Netherlands so desire, it is willing to include that country too in this West-European security agreement.

"15. In order to seal this peace-pact, voluntarily entered into between Germany and France as the reconciliatory conclusion of a centuries-old dispute, Germany and France pledge themselves to take steps to see that in the education of the young, as well as in the press and publications of both nations, everything shall be avoided which might be construed to poison the relationship between the two peoples, whether it be a derogatory or contemptuous attitude, or improper interference in the internal affairs of the other country. They agree to establish, at the headquarters of the League of Nations at Geneva, a joint commission whose function it shall be to lay all complaints received before the two Governments for information and investigation.

"16. In pursuance of their intention to give this agreement the character of a sacred pledge, Germany and France undertake to ratify it by means of a plebiscite of the two nations.

"17. Germany expresses her willingness, on her part, to establish contact with the states on her south-eastern and north-eastern borders, in order to invite them directly to conclude the pacts of non-aggression already proposed.

"18. Germany expresses her willingness to re-enter the League of Nations, either at once, or after the conclusion of these agreements.

"At the same time, the German Government again expresses as its expectation that, after a reasonable time and by the method of amicable negotiations, the question of colonial equality of rights and that of the separation of the Covenant of the League of Nations from its foundations in the Versailles Treaty will be cleared up.

"19. Germany proposes the establishment of an International Court of Arbitration, which shall be responsible for the observance of the various agreements concluded, and whose decision shall be binding on all parties.

"After the conclusion of this great work of securing European peace, the German Government considers it urgently necessary to endeavor by practical measures to put a stop
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to the unlimited competition in armaments. In her opinion, this would mean not merely an improvement in the financial and economic position of the nations, but above all a diminution of the psychological tension.

"The German Government, however, has no faith in the attempt to bring about universal settlements, as this would be doomed to failure from the outset, and can therefore be proposed only by those who have no interest in achieving practical results. On the other hand, it is of the opinion that the negotiations held and the results achieved in limiting naval armaments should have an instructive and stimulating effect.

"The German Government therefore proposes that future conferences shall have one clearly defined objective.

"For the present, it believes the most important task is to bring aerial warfare into the moral and humane atmosphere of the protection afforded to non-combatants or the wounded by the Geneva Convention. Just as the killing of defenseless wounded, or prisoners, or the use of dum-dum bullets, or the waging of submarine warfare without warning, have been either forbidden or regulated by international conventions, so it must be possible for civilized humanity to prevent the senseless abuse of any new type of weapon, without running counter to the object of warfare.

"The German Government therefore puts forward the proposal that the immediate practical tasks of this conference should be:

"1. Prohibition of dropping gas, poison, or incendiary bombs.

"2. Prohibition of dropping bombs of any kind whatsoever on open towns and villages outside the range of the medium-heavy artillery of the fighting fronts.

"3. Prohibition of the shelling with long-range guns of towns more than 20 km distant from the battle zone.

"4. Abolition and prohibition of artillery of the heaviest calibre.

"As soon as possibilities for further limitation of armaments emerge from such discussions and agreements they should be utilized.

"The German Government hereby declares itself prepared to join in every such settlement, in so far as it is valid internationally.

"The German Government believes that if even a first step is

made on the road to disarmament, this will be of enormous importance to the relationship between the nations, and to the recovery of confidence, trade, and prosperity.

"In accordance with the general desire for the restoration of favorable economic conditions, the German Government is prepared immediately after the conclusion of the political treaties to enter into an exchange of opinions on economic problems with the other nations concerned, in the spirit of the proposals made, and to do all that lies in its power to improve the economic situation in Europe, and the world economic situation which is closely connected with it.

"The German Government believes that with the peace plan proposed above it has made its contribution to the reconstruction of a new Europe on the basis of reciprocal respect and confidence between sovereign states. Many opportunities for such a pacification of Europe, for which Germany has so often in the last few years made her proposals, have been neglected. May this attempt to achieve European understanding succeed at last!

"The German Government confidently believes that it has opened the way in this direction by submitting the above peace plan."

Anyone who today reads this comprehensive peace plan will realize in what direction the development of Europe, according to the wishes of Adolf Hitler, should really have proceeded. Here was the possibility of truly constructive work; this could have been a real turning point for the welfare of all nations. But once more he, who alone called for peace, was not heard. Only Britain replied with a rather scornful questionnaire which avoided any serious consideration of the essential points involved. Incidentally, however, she disclosed her actual intentions by setting herself up as the protector of France and by instituting and commencing regular military staff conversations with the French Republic just as in the period before the Great War.

There could no longer be any doubt now that the Western Powers were following the old path towards an armed conflict and were steadily preparing a new blow against Germany, although Adolf Hitler's whole thoughts and endeavors were directed toward proving to them that he wanted to remain on the best possible terms with them. In the course of the years he had undertaken numerous steps in this direction, of which a few more shall be referred to here. He negotiated the Naval

Agreement of 18 June 1935 with Great Britain, which provided that the German Navy should only have a strength of 35% of that of the British Navy. By this he wanted to demonstrate that the Reich, to use his own words, had "neither the intention nor the means, nor was it necessary" to enter into any rivalry as regards naval power, such as had had so fateful an influence on its relations to Great Britain in the well-remembered days before the Great War.

He assured France on every possible occasion of his desire to live at peace with her. He repeatedly renounced in plain terms any claim to Alsace-Lorraine. On the return to the Reich of the Saar territory as the result of the plebiscite, he declared on 1 March 1935:

"It is our hope that through this act of just compensation, in which we see a return to natural reason, relations between Germany and France have permanently improved. Therefore, as we desire peace, we must hope that our great neighbor is ready and willing to seek peace with us. It must be possible for two great peoples to join together and collaborate in opposing the difficulties which threaten to overwhelm Europe."

He even endeavored to arrive at a better understanding with Poland, the eastern ally of the Western Powers, although this country had unlawfully incorporated millions of Germans in 1919 and had subjected them to the worst oppression ever since. On 26 January 1934 he concluded a non-aggression pact with her in which the two Governments agreed "to settle directly all questions of whatever kind which concern their mutual relations."

Thus was his determination to preserve peace, and the way he strove to protect Germany in this manner. When, however, he saw that London and Paris were arming for attack, he was once more obliged to undertake fresh measures of defense. The enemy camp, as we have seen above, had been enormously extended through the alliance between France and Russia. In addition to this, the two powers had secured a line of communication to the south of the Reich through Czechoslovakia having concluded a treaty with Russia, which put her in the position of a bridge between east and west. Czechoslovakia, however, was in control of the high-lying country of Bohemia and Moravia, which Bismarck had called the citadel of Europe,

and this citadel projected far into German territory. The threat to Germany thus assumed truly overpowering proportions.

The genius of Adolf Hitler found a way of meeting this danger. The conditions in German Austria, which, under the terror of the Schuschnigg Government, were tending towards civil war, offered him the opportunity of stepping in to save the situation, and to lead back into the Reich the sister nation to the south-east that had been sentenced by the victorious powers to lead the life of a hopelessly decaying "Free State." After he had thus established himself near the line of communication between France and Russia mentioned above, a process of dissolution set in in the mixed state of Czechoslovakia, which had been artificially put together from the most diverse national elements, until after the liberation of the Sudetenland and the secession of Slovakia, the Czechs themselves asked for the protection of the German Reich. With this the enemy's bridge came into Adolf Hitler's possession; and at the same time direct connection was made possible with Italy, whose friendship had been secured some time previously.

While he was gaining this strategical success for the security of his country, Adolf Hitler was again endeavoring with great eagerness to reach a peaceful understanding with the Western Powers. In Munich, directly after liberation of the Sudeten-Germans, approved by Britain, France, and Italy, he made an agreement with the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, the text of which was as follows:

"We had a further meeting today and have agreed in recognizing that the question of Anglo-German relations is of the first importance for the two countries and for Europe.

"We regard the agreement signed last night and the Anglo-German Naval Agreement as symbolic of the desire of our two peoples never again to go to war with one another.

"We are resolved that the method of consultation shall be the method adopted to deal with any other questions that may concern our two countries, and we are determined to continue our efforts to remove possible sources of difference and thus to contribute to assure the peace of Europe.

"September 30, 1938.

signed: Adolf Hitler

Neville Chamberlain."

Two months later, on Hitler's instructions, the German
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Foreign Minister, von Ribbentrop, made the following agreement with France:

“Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reichsminister for Foreign Affairs,
and Monsieur Georges Bonnet, French Minister of Foreign Affairs,
acting in the name and by order of their Governments, are, at their meeting in Paris, on 6 December 1938, agreed as follows:

“1. The German Government and the French Government fully share the conviction that peaceful and good-neighborly relations between Germany and France constitute one of the most essential elements for the consolidation of the situation in Europe and the maintenance of general peace. The two Governments will in consequence use all their efforts to ensure the development of the relations in this direction between their countries.

“2. The two Governments recognize that between the two countries there is no territorial question outstanding, and they solemnly recognize as final the borders between their countries as they now exist.

“3. The two Governments are resolved, while leaving unaffected their particular relations with other powers, to remain in contact with regard to all questions concerning their two countries, and mutually to consult should the later evolution of those questions lead to international difficulties.

“In token whereof the representatives of the two Governments have signed the present Declaration, which comes into immediate effect. Prepared in two original Documents in the French and German language respectively, in Paris, 6 December 1938.

Joachim von Ribbentrop
Reichsminister for Foreign Affairs

Georges Bonnet
Minister for Foreign Affairs”

According to all calculations, one should have been able to assume that the way was clear for collaborative reconstruction in which all leading powers would participate, and that the Fuehrer's endeavors to secure peace would at last meet with success. But the opposite was true. Scarcely had Chamberlain

reached home when he called for rearmament on a considerable scale and laid plans for a new and tremendous encirclement of Germany. Britain now took over from France the leadership of this further encirclement of the Reich, in order to obtain a substitute for the lost Czechoslovakia many times its value. She opened negotiations with Russia, granted Poland a guarantee and also Rumania, Greece, and Turkey. These were alarm signals of the greatest urgency.

Just at this time Adolf Hitler was occupied with the task of finally eliminating sources of friction with Poland. For this purpose, he had made an uncommonly generous proposal by which the mostly German-inhabited Free City of Danzig would return to the Reich, and a narrow passage through the Polish Corridor, which since 1919 had torn assunder the north-eastern part of Germany to an unbearable extent, would provide communication with the separated area. This proposal, which moreover afforded Poland the prospect of a 25-year non-aggression pact and other advantages, was nevertheless rejected in Warsaw, because there it was believed, conscious as the authorities were of forming one of the principal members of the common front set up by London against Germany, that any concession, however minor, could be refused. This was not all! With the same consciousness Poland then started to be aggressive, threatened Danzig, and prepared to take up arms against Germany.

Thus the moment was close at hand for the attack on the Reich by the countries which had been brought together for the purpose. Adolf Hitler, making a final extreme effort in the interests of peace, saved what he could. On 24 August 1939, Ribbentrop succeeded in reaching an agreement with Moscow for a non-aggression pact with Russia. Two days later, the Fuehrer himself made a final and truly remarkable offer to Britain, declaring himself ready “to enter into agreements with Great Britain,” “which. . . would not only, on the German side, in any case safeguard the existence of the British Empire, but, if necessary, would guarantee German assistance for the British Empire, irrespective of where such assistance might be required.”

At the same time he was prepared “to accept a reasonable limitation of armaments, in accordance with the new political situation and economic requirements.”

The reply to this was a pact of assistance signed the same day between Britain and Poland, which rendered the outbreak of

war inevitable. Then a decision was made in Warsaw to mobilize at once against Germany, and the Poles began with violent attacks, not only on the Germans in Poland, who for some time had been the victims of frightful massacres, but on Germans in German territory.

But even when Britain and France had already declared war, as they intended, and Germany had overcome the Polish danger in the east by a glorious campaign without a parallel, even then Adolf Hitler raised his voice once more in the name of peace. He did so although his hands were now free to act against the enemy in the west. He did so, although the fight against him personally was proclaimed in London and Paris, in immeasurable hate, as a crusade. At this moment he possessed the supreme self-control to proclaim in his speech of 6 October 1939 a new plan for the pacification of Europe to public opinion throughout the world. This plan was as follows:

“By far the most important task, in my opinion, is the creation of not only a belief in, but also a sense of, European security.

1.

“For this it is necessary that the aims of the foreign policy of each European state should be made perfectly clear. As far as Germany is concerned, the Reich Government is ready to give a thorough and exhaustive exposition of the aims of its foreign policy. In so doing, it begins by stating that the Treaty of Versailles is now regarded by it as obsolete, in other words, that the Government of the German Reich and with it the whole German people no longer see cause or reason for any further revision of the Treaty, apart from the demand for adequate colonial possessions justly due to the Reich, involving in the first place a return of the German colonies.

“This demand for colonies is based not only on Germany’s historical claim to her colonies, but above all on her elementary right to a share of the world’s resources of raw materials. This demand does not take the form of an ultimatum, nor is it a demand which is backed by force, but a demand based on political justice and sane economic principles.

2.

“The demand for a real revival of international economic life coupled with an extension of trade and commerce presupposes

a reorganization of the international economic system, in other words, of production in the individual states. In order to facilitate the exchange of goods thus produced, however, a new system of markets must be found and a final settlement of currencies arrived at, so that the obstacles in the path of unrestricted trade can be gradually removed.

3.

“The most important condition, however, for a revival of economic life in and outside of Europe, is the establishment of an unconditionally guaranteed peace and of a sense of security on the part of the individual nations. This security will not be rendered possible by the final sanctioning of the European status, but above all by the reduction of armaments to a reasonable and economically tolerable level. An essential part of this necessary sense of security, however, is a clear definition of the legitimate use and application of certain modern armaments which can at any given moment strike straight at the heart of every nation and hence create a permanent sense of insecurity. In my previous speeches in the Reichstag I made proposals with this end in view. At that time they were rejected—presumably for the simple reason that they were made by me. I believe, however, that a sense of national security will not return to Europe until clear and binding international agreements have provided a comprehensive definition of the extent to which the use of certain weapons is permitted or forbidden.

“The Geneva Convention once succeeded in prohibiting, in civilized countries at least, the killing of the wounded, the ill-treatment of prisoners, war against non-combatants, etc., and just as it was possible gradually to achieve the universal observance of this statute, a way ought surely to be found to regulate aerial warfare, the use of poison gas, of submarines, etc., and also so to define contraband that war will lose its terrible character of a conflict waged against women and children and against non-combatants in general. The growing horror of certain methods of modern warfare will of its own accord lead to their abolition, and thus they will become obsolete. In the war with Poland, I endeavored to restrict aerial warfare to objectives of military importance, or only to employ it to combat resistance at a given point. But it must surely be possible to emulate the Red Cross in drawing up some universally valid international regulation. It is only when this is achieved that peace can reign, particularly on our densely populated

continent—a peace which, uncontaminated by suspicion and fear, will provide the only possible condition for real economic prosperity. I do not believe that there is any responsible statesman in Europe who does not in his heart desire prosperity for his people. But such a desire can only be realized if all the nations inhabiting this continent decide to work together. To assist in ensuring this co-operation must be the aim of every man who is sincerely struggling for the future of his own people.

“To achieve this great end, the leading nations on this continent will one day have to come together in order to draw up, accept, and guarantee a statute on a comprehensive basis which will ensure for them a sense of security, of calm,—in short, of peace. Such a conference could not possibly be held without the most thorough preparation, i.e., without exact elucidation of every point at issue. It is equally impossible that such a conference, which would determine the fate of this continent for many years to come, could carry on its deliberations while cannons are thundering, or mobilized armies are bringing pressure to bear upon it. Since, however, these problems must be solved sooner or later, it would surely be more sensible to tackle the solution before millions of men are first uselessly sent to their death, and billions of dollars’ worth of property destroyed. The continuation of the present state of affairs in the west is unthinkable. Each day will soon demand increasing sacrifices. Perhaps the day will come when France will begin to bombard and demolish Saarbruecken. The German artillery will in turn lay Muehlhausen in ruins. France will retaliate by bombarding Karlsruhe, and Germany in her turn will shell Strassburg. Then the French artillery will fire at Freiburg, and the Germans at Kolmar or Schlettstadt. Long-range artillery will then be set up, and from both sides destruction will strike deeper and deeper, and whatever cannot be reached by the long-range artillery will be destroyed from the air. And that will be very interesting for certain international journalists, and very profitable for the aircraft, arms, and munition manufacturers, etc., but appalling for the victims. And this battle of destruction will not be confined to the land. No, it will reach far out over sea. Today there are no longer any islands.

“And the national wealth of Europe will be scattered in the form of shells, and the vigor of every nation will be sapped on the battlefields. One day, however, there will again be a frontier between Germany and France, but instead of flourishing towns

there will be ruins and endless graveyards.”

The fate of this plan was the same as that of all the previous appeals made by Adolf Hitler in the name of reason, in the interest of a true renaissance of Europe. His enemies paid him no heed. On this occasion also no response was forthcoming from them. They rigidly adhered to the attitude which they had taken up in the beginning.

And then, on 9 July 1940, almost 11 months after the war had started, a war which had brought German colors victory after victory, Adolf Hitler made his last peace offer. The French armistice had been concluded a month before. Great Britain had already started her indiscriminate night bombing of open German towns, killing German women and children, when Hitler in his historic address before the German Reichstag acknowledged failure of one of his most important aims of foreign policy and one that had been closest to his heart—friendship with England:

“Ever since the commencement of the National Socialist regime, two points were prominent in the program of its foreign policy: the achievement of a real understanding and friendship with Italy, and, second, the achievement of the same relationship with England . . . Even today, I still regret that, in spite of all my efforts, I have not succeeded in achieving that friendship with England which, as I believe, would have been a blessing for both peoples. I was not successful in spite of determined and honest efforts . . .”

After recalling all his attempts to bring about friendship and a lasting peace with Great Britain, he went on to say:

“In this hour, I feel it to be my duty before my own conscience to appeal once more to reason and common sense in Great Britain as much as elsewhere. I consider myself in a position to make this appeal since I am not the vanquished begging favors, but the victor speaking in the name of reason. I can see no reason why this war must go on. I am grieved to think of the sacrifices which it will claim. I should like to avert them also from my own people. I know that millions of German men, young and old alike, are burning with the desire at last to settle accounts with the enemy who, for the second time, has declared war upon us for no reason whatever. But I also know


that at home there are many women and mothers who, ready as they are to sacrifice all they have in life, are yet bound to it by their very heartstrings.

"Possibly, Mr. Churchill will again brush aside this statement of mine by saying that it is merely born of fear and of doubt in our final victory

"Mr. Churchill ought perhaps, for once, to believe me when I prophesy that a great Empire will be destroyed—an Empire which it was never my intention to destroy or even harm. I do, however, realize that this struggle, if it continues, can end only with the complete annihilation of one or the other of the two adversaries. Mr. Churchill believes that this will be Germany. I know that it will be different"

Hitler had hardly finished when his offer was rejected with sneers.

These are the historical facts. Does anyone need an explanation of why Germany's enemies rejected Hitler's peace offers again and again? They had created Versailles and when Versailles collapsed they wanted to replace it with a new Versailles. The responsibility and guilt is their's. They are the disturbers of peace, they are the ones who meditate the forcible oppression of other peoples and seek to plunge Europe into devastation and disaster. If it were not so, they would have long ago grasped the hand that was held out to them, or at least made a gesture of honest desire to understand and cooperate on a basis of equality and thus spare the world so much "blood, sweat, and tears." World history is the world court; and in this case, as always, when it reaches its decision, it will pronounce a just verdict. □



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Letters to the Editor

Dear George:

11 May 1985

I appreciate the kind remarks of "R.S." of New York concerning my book, "British Public Opinion and the Wars of German Unification," and trust he or she will not think me ungracious if I presume to defend my position in my article "The 'Naked Communist' Thesis" vis-a-vis Francis Parker Yockey whom R.S. thinks is more realistic in the question of a possible future all-out nuclear war between the major powers. R.S. quotes Yockey as arguing that the A-bomb is just another high explosive device (although many times more devastating than anything previously available). I said much the same thing forty years ago. After all, the total destruction of cities and the massacre of almost all their inhabitants did not begin with Tokyo, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Hamburg, or even that unspeakable crime of Dresden. Check out your "Old Testament" and the gloating over Joshua's campaigns. There is the case of Carthage in 146 B.C. or Kiev in 1240 or Magdeburg in 1631—just a few of the many examples of massive ferocity and devastation. The A-bomb, in Yockey's time, did indeed merely simplify the process.

The development of the H-bomb, however, and the multiple-warhead ICBMs have utterly changed the matter of major wars qualitatively and not merely quantitatively. It is no longer a matter of murdering all the men, women, and children indiscriminately in a limited number of selected cities to which the physical devastation is also confined. It means today rendering the whole planet uninhabitable—the end, not only of civilization which (although I would mourn the loss of much of the beauty that has been created in music, art, literature, and architecture) might not be altogether a bad thing, but the end of all higher mammalian life by reason of lethally high radiation and/or a nuclear winter. I will grant that there is some fairly strong historical evidence for a kind of maniacal and self-destructive element in Jewish (and—as with the Carthaginians and other Semites) racial psychology but there is its opposite, too, a capacity, like the cockroach, to survive where other races cannot. But the Russians are still at least as Aryan as our own polyglot, multiracial stew and they are as aware as we of the

suicidal result of engaging in massive thermo-nuclear war. They are certainly no more fanatical than were the Japanese who surrendered in 1945 after two A-bombs. I agree we need a second-strike capability but only as additional insurance against a very unlikely occurrence. As a rider, it might be worth thinking about the non-use of highly sophisticated new lethal gases in World War II—by either side in extremity.

Sincerely,
Dr. Peter H. Peel, California

Dear George: 14 May 1985

I think we got to President Reagan about the 'verdammten Juden' and he decided to buck them at Bitburg to show that he was his own man—which he isn't. This may cost Reagan his life in the near future because the Jews must show other Jews that no one disobeys them, especially the despicable goyim. It will be interesting to see the outcome...

S.W., Texas

Dear Editor: 15 May 1985

I invite Mr. L.E. of New York (first letter to the editor printed in the May 1985 Liberty Bell) to prove to me that Lyndon LaRouche is a tool or agent of the Jews as he implies. I invite anyone known to Liberty Bell to prove to me that LaRouche is a tool of a Jewish Conspiracy. You may show this letter to all interested persons.

Yours truly,
N.S., Massachussetts

Dear George: 20 May 1985

I just want you to know that from now on Liberty Bell will get all my support. Liberty Bell is to me the voice of White America, and I think you work the hardest of anyone to expose the lie of lies—the Holocaust. These Jew rats will do anything for money—they make me sick. Some day they will get what they have coming to them!

Sincerely,
T.S., Wisconsin

Dear George & Landsmann: 20 May 1985

It was indeed an honor to have talked with you on the phone Saturday, May 4th and Saturday May 18th. I am enclosing a copy of a letter to President Reagan concerning his visit to the

Bitburg cemetery. Also, I am enclosing a poem I recently wrote, entitled "Der Letzte Freiheitskampf." I failed to mention on the phone that my father was (through mother's side) a descendant of the famous Freiheitsdichter Ernst Moritz Arndt, whose book of poems I have. This makes me a descendant of this famous German poet. Please feel free to publish this Gedicht.

As I told you on the phone, my uncle Max was an officer in the German Wehrmacht, who was also politically active up to the time of his death of cancer in 1983. I was in constant contact with this wonderful man. He kept me informed of the political chicaneries, corruption, subversion, and decadence in the West German state, which he considered a colony of the U.S. and Israel. Many times he forwarded to me the famous "National-Zeitung," one of the few newspapers publishing the truth.

Here in little old Jew York we have been swamped with the so-called "Nazi atrocity stories." There wasn't one moment of objective reporting, or opposing views in the Liberal, Zionist, Bolshevik tabloids and the TV Establishment. The decibels rose higher and higher as the President's visit to Bitburg came closer. I was afraid that he would change his mind in the last minute, but he persevered. WOR, CBS, NBC, and ABC, and even the much touted Public TV Channel 13, put on continuous horror stories concerning the "Holocaust." There is no question that the Zionist Jews are going to cut their own throat, as they have been doing throughout history in many countries. They never know when to stop; they continuously cry "persecution" and "anti-Semitism," but never try to argue logically or intelligently. One only needs to read all the historical accounts of their activities in various countries in the past; one must be truly blind not to see what has been going on: Oliver Cromwell's England; the French Revolution; the Masonic Orders. Only a small minority of decent Jews are aware of what has transpired...

Please continue the good work. With best regards,
H.J.B., New York State

Dear Editor: 28 May 1985

Due to their obvious and largely successful efforts to get control of the nation's news media, and thus by controlling public opinion decide who shall be elected President and as members of Congress, the Jews in America show that they are

incompatible with the Democratic form of government. The answer to this condition, it seems to me, is to deport the Jews en masse back to Russia where they can live under the Communist system they chiefly were responsible for creating. This certainly is the only permanent solution. In past centuries, many nations had to deal with their Jewish problem by deporting these people, and there is no reason why the same method should not be used today. If our system is to retain its respectability, it will have to do so.

Sincerely,
O.L.B., California

* * * * *

Dear Landsmann:

7 May 1985

I just want to make a comment on the letter of the man who wrote in concerning cancer and Dr. Kelly's program. I enclose a pamphlet by one of his daughters that explains how he got into the cancer curing business very much against his will [For a copy of this pamphlet, "Surviving a Healthy Childhood," by Kimberly S. Kelly, send small donation for postage, or \$2.50 for 20 copies, to LBP, Box 21, Reedy WV 25270. —Editor]. I was hesitant to give any details of his address or of where to get his little book for fear it might get you into trouble for giving medical advice without being a member of the doctors monopoly. Dr. Kelly lost his dental license simply for writing his book! Frankly, I am surprised that the reader was even able to get it through Barnes & Noble. I have only seen this book in Health Food stores and in private circulation. Dr. Kelly now works for the Nutritional Counseling Service. People who have cancer can contact this company at 800-527-0227 or 214-241-3414 for more information. Perhaps you could put these numbers on your computer listing? [Will do! —Editor]

I would like to comment that it is practically impossible to get an overdose of vitamin C from carrot juice, even providing that you could force yourself to drink a gallon (!) of it per day. Only a fantastically concentrated source like bear liver could contain enough of this vitamin to be fatal. It is, however, possible to dissolve enough cancer into your blood to overload your liver and kill you, which is why Dr. Kelly recommends such treatments as the liver flush and coffee enemas and the drinking of vegetable juices (I find carrot juice cheap and good tasting, but almost any vegetable juice will do) to help your body eliminate this poison.

I am enclosing a donation as a small "thank you" for your

good work.

Sincerely,
R.S., New York State

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Dear George:

10 May 1985

Sorry I am late with my renewal. I do enjoy "Liberty Bell," especially Professor Oliver. He and Ben Klassen are two of the great minds of this century. Here's to the day White people unite under one cause, one banner, one religion!

DELEND A EST JUDAICA! — FOR A WHITER & BRIGHTER WORLD,

North Carolina

* * * * *

Dear Mr. Dietz:

June 1985

The article entitled "Russian Jews and Gentiles" which you have reprinted in the June issue of the "Liberty Bell" from "The Century Magazine" of April 1882 is of great significance to us Aryan Americans, even though it was written over a century ago. Numerically, the Jews who migrated to the United States from lands under the Czar's crown after 1882 constitute by far the majority of the ancestors of the Jews now living in the United States. For that reason, the description of the mores of these Jews is of utmost importance for understanding a large fraction of the Jews living in this country. This understanding is necessary if Aryans living in the United States are to protect themselves and to survive as a racially and culturally identifiable group.

The article from "The Century Magazine" reminds us once more of the freedom which Americans had a century ago to disseminate information about the Jewish problem and to discuss it. The materials reproduced in "Jews in American Graphic Satire and Humor" (Cincinnati, 1984), most of which originated from 1879 to 1907, likewise remind us of that freedom.

One of the most important points demonstrated by the article is that the hostility toward Jews was not simply engendered by a different religious affiliation on the part of the Jews. The point is made by mentioning the benevolent attitude on the part of Christian Russians towards the Tatars, who were adherents of the Mohammedan faith (p. 12).

The fact that the article was written without malice is demonstrated by the concession that there is a minority of Jews who might be called "righteous Jews" (pp. 13 ff.), to paraphrase a

rather condescending expression applied by Jews to Aryans whom they find useful.

The Jews' attitudes described in the article (p. 18) toward the property of members of other races remind me of a quite painful episode in my own life. Shortly after my mother's death in 1979, some young Negroes got into our family house in Cincinnati, which was temporarily unoccupied. They made off with some \$25,000 worth of the property of my family, including eight fine old Oriental rugs and parts of my stamp and coin collections. The young Negroes were burglarizing many houses in our part of town and bringing the loot to a Jewish "antique dealer," who had been instructing them (as I later found out) as to what was especially valuable. Eventually the young Negroes were caught and the police took us to the Jew's "antique gallery," where we identified much, but by no means all, of our stolen property. One thing which especially embittered me toward the Jew was his complaining that he was losing about \$6,000 by having been caught with enormous amounts of stolen property, as if HIS LOSS were anything to compare with the suffering of all the families whose property he had been buying up at perhaps 5% to 10% of its market value. Having been found guilty of eight counts of burglary, the Negroes whom the Jew had seduced were both sentenced to very long terms. However, not even an indictment was brought against the Jew whose greed for the property of others had caused so much misery.

I might mention one little but notable detail to clarify a passage on p. 18 of the article. Of course, I do not have the original Russian text of the article by Mme. Ragosin available, but I suspect that the sentence at the bottom of page 18 is a mistranslation. This sentence reads, "...in the Talmud, which lays down as a fundamental axiom that 'the property of Gentiles is even as a waste, free to all' (i.e., all Jews)." I suspect that the correct or more readily understandable translation should have been "just like a desert" rather than "even as a waste."

Sincerely,

Dr. Charles E. Weber

1628 So College, Tulsa OK 74104

* * * * *

Dear Mr. Dietz

4 April 1985

As usual, the April 1985 issue of Liberty Bell is most informative. For many years I have collected data as to the Holocaust issue and have many of the books you have kept in

circulation. I enclose photostats as sent me some years ago, of pages from the "American Jewish Year Book." You will note the figures given as to the Jewish population of Germany as of 1939 are quite at variance with the six million figure. Also, with so much in the news as to the cost of Social Security and Medicare, the items from the "Jewish Press" of 1977 may be of interest. Many people wonder why we are not protected as to dentist bills, etc., yet Medicaid has been paying for a ritual [circumcision—Editor]. Also, the item from "The Patriot," England, 1949, 'The Preparations and Progress of Zionism,' is revealing. . .

Sincerely,

Mrs. D.L.H., Idaho

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Dear George:

22 April 1985

The information you sent me about the Zuendel trial and the ADL newsletter really got my blood boiling. I enclose a copy of the letter I sent to the editors of the Toronto newspaper which opposed Mr. Zuendel.

I am also enclosing clippings from newspaper and magazine articles which I have noticed recently. The information in these news items is factual. It is not a matter of the opinion or the emotional bias of one group versus another. I believe if you would encourage all your readers to keep their eyes out for similar information and to make this a regular feature in your Liberty Bell, your work will be even more effective and helpful to all concerned.

Keep up the good work and remember that you are not alone in your struggle.

With best personal regards,
R.R., M.D., Texas

* * * * *

Dear Mr. Dietz:

5 May 1985

Please renew my subscription for another year and send me the books listed below.

I wish I could be a regular contributor, but I can not. Things are terribly bad and are getting worse down here in Argentina. One must be absolutely blind not to see that a few Jews are getting more and more powerful and the Gentiles are losing all power they ever had.

I am tired of wandering from one country to another, especially since I know that anywhere I would go, I would not find much difference except for a temporarily better economic

September 1985

55

situation. That is why I'll remain here unless things get absolutely unbearable.

Sincerely yours,
G.S., Argentina

* * * * *

Dear Sir:

5 June 1985

A friend of mine gave me the little pamphlet on Ben Franklin and the Jews; I am well aware that a conspiracy exists, and I would love to own every book and pamphlet you sell. I want to make this very important comment at this time, along with placing an order. A friend loaned me one of your books, "The Iron Curtain over America" and I couldn't put it down until I finished reading the whole book. It's dynamite and very revealing. . . I am a member of the V.F.W. and I am going to place an order for ten of these books so that I can get them into the right hands of former Commanders-in-Chief of the V.F.W.

Respectfully yours,
P.R., California

* * * * *

Dear George:

29 May 1985

I hope that you and your loved ones are fine. Since you "hit the headlines" in the Pittsburgh paper I have less difficulty to loan my "Liberty Bell" to the people to read it. Hopefully, things will get tougher and will make our work easier among the "goy sheep." The old "rabbi" is doing remarkably on the radio talk shows. They keep cutting him off and even threatened him because of his strong pro-German views. Nothing can frighten the old man. The next day he comes on stronger. These rotten Yids know that OUR TIME WILL COME!

Please give my regards to your lovely wife.

Best wishes,
F.W., Pennsylvania

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Dear George:

30 May 1985

My compliments on your July "Liberty Bell" and the article, "Russian Jews and Gentiles!"

Sincerely,
Dr. T.F., Virginia

* * * * *

Dear George:

31 May 1985

. . . It seems the Jews are working on "anti-hate" laws in Michigan now, which shouldn't surprise me. However, these two enclosed articles from two recent "handouts", sent by the

Wisconsin Lutheran Synod to students, did. My mother found our pastor undisturbed by the race-mixing article, except for the father. "sinning" by being concerned about his daughters morality, maybe. No verdict on the one equating queers with all us rotten sinners, yet.

I am letting you know this because I believe many of our comrades are adherents of Western Christianity, but may be taken by the "conservative" but respectable holy men who are slowly perverting Western Christianity towards Judaeo-Christianity, with the accompanying destruction of White civilization. I urge such comrades to ask how their churches stand on race-mixing, the Jewish threat, and other immoralities before continuing to finance their destruction voluntarily, as we must now do involuntarily through the wog-loving traitors in Washington, the District of Corruption.

Our ancestors fought the Persians at Thermoplae, the Moors in France, and the Huns in Eastern Europe. For the sake of all civilization, let us now unite against the Untermenschen that are invading at this moment, or watch civilization die! . . .

Our race is in your debt for your superhuman efforts to educate our people. Take care and good luck.

Hail Victory!
E.F., Michigan

* * * * *

Dear George:

8 June 1985

The article "Russian Jews and Gentiles" in the June "Liberty Bell" is most interesting, though awful long.

Best regards,
R.K., Colorado

* * * * *

Dear George:

11 June 1985

I had a wonderful visit with the Roeders in Germany! Saw Herr Manfred on Monday, 20 May, at Butzbach prison. Frau Traudel drove us there on the Autobahn and three of their children went along. The others were in school, and Albrecht, the oldest, is serving in the Bundeswehr.

Herr Manfred looked real good and was in a jovial mood. Of course he was surprised to see me and it was an honor to shake his hand and wish him well. Naturally he was disappointed that the prison authorities denied him his Christmas leave but he seemed optimistic that things would change for the better. He said they had asked him to do carpenter work for the prison. His wife later told me that this is just another of his talents. She

is such a gracious lady and so devoted to her husband and family. And the children all love and respect their parents. I'm so thankful to have had the opportunity to visit with them. I even helped prepare the "Rundbrief" for mailing. Also got a lot of practice speaking German with the family.

When I left, I was undecided where to go next so Frau Roeder suggested the town of Hannoversch-Muenden and also the city of Detmold and the "Hermannsdenkmal." Both were excellent choices. The "Fachwerkhaeuser" in Hann. Muenden were beautiful, and so many of them. It rained in Detmold, but I went to the top for a view. Also visited "Die Wacht am Rhein" at Ruedesheim. Had a great trip with many fond memories. I even went to Bitburg a week ahead of the President. There was much controversy over the visit in the controlled German press and so I went to take a look. Had to take a bus from Trier, then a cab out to the cemetery to pay my respects.

Had almost 7 weeks in Europe and enjoyed every minute of it! One of the highlights, naturally, was the visit with the Roeder family and I thought you would be interested. They both send their very best wishes to you for your good work, and so do I. I am enclosing check for \$25. to renew my subscription.

Alles Gute!
B.M., Georgia

* * * * *

Dear George:

11 June 1985

What a great Article "The Case Against the Holocaust" in your March issue of the "Liberty Bell" proved to be—a real knock-out. Enclosed find five bucks for several copies. Also enclosed, a real dynamite article from the May 3-9 issue of "Jewish World" concerning opinions of the Jew Yehuda Hellman. Even in Jew publications like this, one rarely encounters such candor.

O.E., New York

* * * * *

Dear Mr. Dietz:

12 June 1985

Enclosed one year's subscription to "Liberty Bell" magazine. I have received a few sample copies with my book orders; the information and method of writing is precious reading to me.

I wish to have all my family and friends subscribe, so I will pass my copies to them. Not all, just enough to let them read the truth and not believe everything they hear or read in the controlled media.

Respectfully,
Mrs. E.C., Pennsylvania

* * * * *

Hi George:

14 June 1985

Enclosed is a check for \$64 for my subscription renewal and a donation. Sometimes I can afford it, and sometimes I can't. But right now I can, so you can have some meat with your beans for a while!

How about Reagan visiting Bitburg after all? Even after Elie "Weasel" stamped his foot and yelled! First thing he's done right in 4½ years.

Best regards,
S.D., California

* * * * *

Dear Mr. Dietz:

14 June 1985

I've read about you and your organization in "A Legacy of Hate" by Ernest Volkman.

If Volkman and other Jews are critical of you and your publications, I figure you must be doing something right. I'd appreciate receiving a copy of your booklist.

Thank you and good luck!
J.V., Illinois

* * * * *

Dear Mr. Dietz:

17 June 1985

Enclosed is my contribution for June. . . On 26 May my mother was walking home from the bus stop at night and some blond junkie punk ran up to her from behind and grabbed her. "I've got a knife, and if you scream, I'll kill you." She screamed and he ran away. America the beautiful! Not one day goes by in which I do not regret Hitler's defeat in 1945. I had told my mother to call me up when she is coming home from work, so that I could meet her at the bus stop (I have to walk the doberman/labrador anyway).

My response? I am now the proud owner of a Harrington-Richardson .32 magnum revolver with a 4" barrel, and when the punk is identified, he and his family will pay the price.

Heil Hitler!
S.M., Wisconsin

* * * * *

Dear George:

20 June 1985

Donation enclosed. The last two Bells arrived and I was really enlightened by "Russian Jews and Gentiles." If you have that pamphlet in German, please send a copy.

My Best,
H.F., Illinois

* * * * *

Dear Kinsman:

25 June 1985

My renewal was in my last week's mailing. We are pleased that you are continuing L.B. R.P. Oliver's articles are always interesting and informative, and the article in the June L.B.—“Russian Jews and Gentiles”—was VERY informative and interesting. When one reads what “little” Free Press we have left, one understands why our enemies want our TRUE Free Press ended. Surely you must get a great satisfaction out of YOUR patriotic and courageous actions of informing your readers monthly of such truths! Surely you must be proud of your outstanding efforts to awaken our kinsmen to the fact that our Western heritage and culture, our White Race, is in a total war for survival! Your action proves YOUR HONOR—AND PATRIOTISM—is anything more important?

General R. Never, California

* * * * *

Dear George:

2 July 1985

Enclosed is my check for \$25 to renew my subscription.

To change the subject slightly, your last “Bell” with the Kahalla operations in Russia was more than of passing interest. The insights of the minds involved were like a floodlight put out into a great darkness. If you hadn't published anything else these past two years, that one article would have been ample compensation.

But that is not to denigrate anything else; Mr. Zuendel's trials and tribulations and his attitude as court jester (seems the Jews have no real sense of humor on sensitive things; on the other hand, we can and do laugh at our own foibles and make music out of it; Johann Strauss wrote music on talking ladies (Trish-Trash Polka), excursion trains (Excursion Train Polka) complete with sound effects, etc., etc., and so forth.) Your other writers and contributors, of course, make the “Bell” one of the best, and we really make up what White men really are. . .

For the furtherance of the Cause

I remain,
B.H., New York State

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KEEP THE LIBERTY BELL RINGING!

Please remember: *Our* fight is *Your* fight! Donate whatever you can spare on a regular—monthly or quarterly—basis. Whether it is \$2., \$5., \$20., or \$100. or more, rest assured it is needed here and will be used in our common struggle. If you are a businessman, postage stamps in any denomination, are a legitimate business expense—and we need and use many of these here every month, and will be gratefully accepted as donations.

Your donations will help us spread the *Message of Liberty and White Survival* throughout the land, by making available additional copies of our printed material to fellow Whites who do not yet know what is in store for them.

Order our pamphlets, booklets, stickers, and—most importantly—our reprints which are ideally suited for mass distribution at reasonable cost. Order extra copies of *Liberty Bell* for distribution to your circle of friends, neighbors and relatives, urging them to subscribe to our unique publication. Our bulk prices are shown on the inside front cover of every issue of *Liberty Bell*.

Pass along your copy of *Liberty Bell*, and copies of reprints you obtained from us, to friends and acquaintances who may be on our ‘wave length,’ and urge them to contact us for more of the same.

Carry on the fight to free our White people from the shackles of alien domination, even if you can only join our ranks in spirit. You can provide for this by bequest. The following are suggested forms of bequests which you may include in your Last Will and Testament:

1. I bequeath to Mr. George P. Dietz, as Trustee for Liberty Bell Publications, P.O. Box 21, Reedy WV 25270 USA, the sum of \$ for general purposes.

2. I bequeath to Mr. George P. Dietz, as Trustee for Liberty Bell Publications, P.O. Box 21, Reedy WV 25270 USA, the following described property for general purposes.

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RACE FROM ALIEN DOMINATION!**