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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."

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By Jim Taylor
Foreign Correspondent

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FREEDOM OF SPEECH—FREEDOM OF THOUGHT FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

The editor/publisher of *Liberty Bell* does not necessarily agree with each and every article in this magazine, nor does he subscribe to all conclusions arrived at by various writers; however, he does endeavour to permit the exposure of ideas suppressed by the controlled news media of this country.

It is, therefore, in the best tradition of America and of free men everywhere that *Liberty Bell* strives to give free reign to ideas, for ultimately it is ideas which rule the world and determine both the content and structure of our Western culture.

We believe that we can and will change our society for the better. We declare our long-held view that no institution or government created by men, for men, is inviolable, incorruptible, and not subject to evolution, change, or replacement by the will of the people.

To this we dedicate our lives and our work. No effort will be spared and no idea will be allowed to go unexpressed if we think it will benefit the *Thinking People*, not only of America, but the entire world.

George P. Dietz, Editor & Publisher

POSTSCRIPTS

by
Revilo P. Oliver

IGNORATIO ELENCHI

A review in a "right-wing" periodical prompted me to glance at a book by one Richard Drinnon, *Keeper of the Concentration Camps: Dillon S. Meyer and American Racism* (University of California Press, 1987), just to make certain that neither the author nor the reviewer seemed aware of the essential point in what they were talking about.

The book is chiefly an attack on the character of Meyer, who is by implication described as worse than the average bureaucrat, which seems quite improbable. The author denounces Meyer as a "racist," which, as the reviewer mildly observes, is nonsense. The reviewer could have added that calling the bureaucrat a "racist" was paying him a most undeserved compliment after making the initial error of attributing principles to a professional 'administrator' in a 'democracy.'

Mr. Drinnon (race unstated) begins with an hysterical denunciation of the policy of interning all Japanese in the United States immediately after Pearl Harbor, the Japanese declaration of war. Such a procedure invariably inflicts great hardship and suffering on most of the persons interned, and it is necessarily highly problematical to argue that a different administrator would have inflicted a little less hardship on the victims of the policy he had been appointed to execute. Mr. Drinnon merely uses the unfortunate Dillon Meyer as a convenient target in what is really a furious attack on the policy itself.

The policy of setting up concentration camps and interning in them persons who, from loyalty to their own country and race, are likely to impede a military effort was invented by the British in the war they fought against the Boers for the profit of Jewish predators in South Africa. It is generally agreed, even by "Liberal intellectuals" when they are forced to think for a moment, that concentration camps, whatever their shortcomings, are more humane than massacring the population interned in them.

When we discuss the internment of aliens in concentration camps during a war, the justice or injustice, the prudence or folly,

of the war itself is irrelevant. Given the war, we must debate only means of winning it.

What neither author nor reviewer seems to perceive is that after Pearl Harbor the United States was at war with Japan, and that in a war a nation's concern must be exclusively with winning it and defeating the adversary. Once the war was declared, it became irrelevant that the unspeakably foul creature in the White House tricked the Japanese into attacking Pearl Harbor, or that he did so to ensure the Judaeo-Communist conquest of Europe. It was also irrelevant that the Japanese, from the standpoint of their own interests, made a great blunder in stepping into the trap, or that, according to our racial instincts, at least, they were morally culpable in not honoring their obligations to Germany under the alliance into which they had entered. (Cf. *Liberty Bell*, April 1984, pp. 5-7.)

Neither writer mentions the true causes and origin of the war; both ignore the obvious fact that once the war began, it was obviously incumbent on Americans to win it, if possible. Both authors talk about "Japanese Americans," just as some persons speak of "German Jews" or "Russian Jews." If what they mean is Japanese who had long resided in the United States, the phrase is awkward and potentially misleading; but that is not what they mean. They imply that the persons so designated were in some crucially significant way different from other Japanese. The term used in that way merely shows voluntary ignorance of biology. It is the equivalent of talking about canine cats or anthropoid bears.

Once the war was declared, the herding into concentration camps of all Japanese in the United States, regardless of where they were born, was the only justifiable policy, and a government that did not do so would have been criminally culpable. Instead of the now common squawks about the hardships of the Japanese thus interned, we should hear a legitimate praise of our government, no matter how corrupt it was otherwise, for not making the blunder of the Germans, who notoriously failed to intern *all* of the Jews in Germany, and confined in the camps only Jews who, on the available evidence about each individual, were virtually certain to act as domestic enemies.

We may grant that there were in the United States an undeterminable number of Japanese, the very dregs of the Japanese population, who would not have done their best to ensure the defeat of the United States by whatever means was in their power,

such, for example, as sabotaging railways and electrical transmission lines. There was, however, absolutely no means of identifying such persons. Even with hybrids, no one could tell whether the Japanese or the American genetic instincts were dominant in a given product of feckless miscegenation. The only sane policy was to intern all Japanese in this country.

To say that the Japanese in the United States represented an immediate and potentially great danger is only to pay them a deserved compliment and do them honor. As the overwhelming economic triumph of Japan after her military defeat has proved beyond peradventure of doubt, the Japanese, unlike the Americans, are not a people racially, and hence biologically, degenerate. As a people, they are intelligent enough to understand that their primary loyalty must always be to their race and nation.

If you want an illustration of the excellence of Japanese character, I will summarize a story told me by a Professor of Chemistry. It goes back to the era of universal peace in the 1920s, when everyone knew there could never be another war. The professor had in his advanced classes a large number of amiable Japanese, eagerly absorbing the most abstruse principles of Science, which, as everyone also knew, is universal and international, knowing no racial or national frontiers.

The professor went for long walks on Sunday mornings, and on one such morning of a torrid day, he sat down to rest for a while in the shade of the trees in an orchard at one corner of a crossroads. While there he saw four of his best Japanese students sauntering down one road, obviously enjoying a recreational hike. When they came to the crossroads, they looked in every direction but failed to notice the man who was in the shadow of trees. Assured they were alone, they straightened up to military posture, stood back to back, whipped out cameras, and photographed each of the four roads, and then sauntered on, resuming their negligent attitude for the benefit of anyone whom they might encounter on their way.

The professor, recognizing in his talented students disguised subalterns of the Japanese army, and their purpose in collecting information that would be of use in a Japanese invasion of North America, was indignant about their abuse of American hospitality. A victim of the chatter about "international" Science, he did not even think of the really important and crucial fact that the silly

Americans, he among them, were giving potential enemies the benefits and results of their most advanced, arduous, and expensive research, blithely oblivious of the very fact they liked to quote, that knowledge is power. And it was only grudgingly that he admitted that a nation he regarded as inferior had a quality that made it formidable to nations that complacently imagined themselves to be the acme of Progress.

Both Mr. Drinnon (whatever his race) and his reviewer, agitated by irrelevant and comparatively trivial matters, deserve notice as symptoms of the paresis to which the American mind has advanced as it progresses to the terminal stage of racial syphilis.

TERRIFIED FRUSTRATION

I have received several copies of an undated issue of *The McAlvany Intelligence Advisor*, with requests for evaluation of it. This monthly newsletter is distributed from Phoenix, Arizona, (P.O. Box 84904) to subscribers who pay \$95.00 a year, but is edited in Denver, Colorado, from the offices of a brokerage business that deals in gold and silver.

The undated special issue bears the subtitle, "Betrayal and Surrender: the Reagan Sellout to the Soviets." It appears not to be the work of Donald S. McAlvany, who normally writes the newsletter, since there are "Editor's Notes" inserted within square brackets, but the distinction becomes blurred near the end.

This issue would be valuable, if only for the quotation with which it begins and which cannot be too often repeated in the hope that its meaning will some day penetrate to the consciousness of more than a few Americans. It is the statement made, with astonishing candor, by the President of the Ford Foundation to Norman Dodd, when the latter was Chief Counsel of the Reese Congressional Commission in 1953. Norman Gaither, then the President of the most wealthy of all the numerous "foundations" that lavishly subsidize what purport to be scholarly (and hence intellectually objective) research and study, confessed that "we at the executive level here" had held high positions in the bureaucracy in Washington, including the State Department, under Franklin Roosevelt, and that "During those times [i.e., after 1933], and without exception, we operated under directions issued by the White House. We are continuing to be guided by just such directions, the substance of which were to the effect that we should make every effort so to alter life in the United States as to

make possible a comfortable merger with the Soviet Union."

That statement succinctly defines what has been the controlling (though secret) policy of the government in Washington ever since the unspeakably foul organism called Franklin Roosevelt lied its way into the Presidency, with the massive support, of course, of all our domestic enemies. That undisputed admission by an authoritative source is clear and explicit. I do not know how it could be expressed in language more perspicuous. Yet, for thirty-five years, the skulls of almost all Americans have been impervious to its meaning. Although ideas cannot be introduced by trepanation, such operations would have the interest of determining whether the brains within the skulls are petrified or merely scrambled.

When I last talked with Norman Dodd, not long before the death of that eminent old man, he was still seeking a way to inject the appalling fact into the consciousness of a sufficient number of Americans to inspire a successful effort to regain possession of what was once their country. Neither he nor I could think of such a way. I am glad that the statement will be read again by I know not how many subscribers to the *McAlvany Advisor*. But I fear that while most of them may read it today and recognize the words of which it is composed, they will tomorrow retain no more comprehension of its meaning than if it had been written in Etruscan.

The contents of this special issue of the newsletter can be summarized in terms that will be familiar to all readers of *Liberty Bell*.

1. It exhibits what has been obvious to every intelligent observer for seven years, the enormous gulf that separates what Reagen says to make "conservatives" purr and what he does to subordinate the United States yet further to the Soviet Empire, and it identifies the most conspicuous of our enemies in power, for whom Reagen acts as a front-man and *porte-parole*.

2. It points out, as should be unnecessary for intelligent individuals above the age of sixteen, that this is one of the seasons that recur as regularly as spring follows winter, although at somewhat longer intervals—the season in which it is deemed expedient to beguile the boobs with stories in the press that the Bolshevik régime in Russia has "mellowed" or "become more liberal" or more lovey-dovey. The hypnosis of vacant minds thus induced is now used, as is customary, to augment further the power of the Soviet at the expense of the Americans who are the destined vic-

tims, and further to disarm and encircle the United States so effectively that any belated effort by the victims to save themselves will be flatly and notoriously impossible.

3. It offers an interesting explanation of Reagan's conduct in terms of "behavioral engineering," i.e., the methods of Pavlovian menticide that are now generally administered as "sensitivity training," "group dynamics," and the like. For a partial list of the names under which dehumanization is accomplished in the public schools and special training sessions for governmental and other employees, see Ed Dieckmann's *Beyond Jonestown*, which was reviewed, with some mention of other relevant data, in *Liberty Bell*, July 1986, pp. 13-18.

It is the basic assumption of Pavlov's "behaviorist psychology," which has been carried on and even elaborated by some of his disciples in this country, that human beings and dogs have essentially the same psychic and mental character, except that the anthrops are a little more complex than the canines. Both can easily be trained to perform all tricks of which they are physically capable, and to perform them automatically and unthinkingly whenever they are given the stimulus of a prearranged signal, which serves as a subconsciously recognized command that cannot be consciously disobeyed. They have been "programmed," like a computer, and respond in the same way.¹

McAlvany's newsletter gives specific details, including names of persons and places, of the "behavioral engineering" to which Reagan was subjected to make him perform his tricks in the White House. Needless to say, I have no means of verifying this part of the report, and opinions will differ about the extent to which such elaborate programming was needed. (You will wish to compare the account of Reagan's shabby career by Jim Taylor in the May 1988 issue of *Liberty Bell*.)

The foregoing are the three essential parts of the report, which closes with a peroration on the consequences of the virtually final disarmament that is to result from the comedy in which

1. The application of this technique seems to many "Liberal intellectuals" to promise what they regard as a Paradise, an earth over which will swarm billions of programmed anthropoids, organisms which Mr. Catran aptly described as "energy-consuming machines" (in the book on which I commented extensively in *Is there Intelligent Life on Earth?*, q.v.). What these Utopian idealists fail to explain is why energy should be wasted, and why a planet, which could be as clean as Mars or Venus, should be covered with a fungoid but animated mold of "energy-consuming machines."

Reagan and his colleague, Gorbachev, co-starred.

The first two parts of the report are indisputable and contain nothing that should be novel to readers of *Liberty Bell*. The third part may or may not be accurate, but it is of only academic interest, since it does not really matter how Reagan became what he now is.

So far as the causes of the recorded facts are concerned, the reader of McAlvany's newsletter is left in the plight of a boy who has been given an "Erector" set with a copious supply of nuts but no bolts. He cannot put the pieces together. There is no mention of the Jewish race and hence, of course, no identification as such of their servants, including not only Reagan but the Congress of which the Jews themselves boast as the best money can buy. So far as the reader of the newsletter is told, Hitler not only electrocuted or parboiled or steamed or gassed or incinerated or vaporized (according to the fancy of the story teller) the famous six million Sacred Sheenies, but deloused the entire planet.

Even without this crucial explanation, however, the newsletter will terrify every American who reads it while conscious. So he will come a-tremble to the last page, where he is told what to do (in addition to buying and distributing copies of the hair-raising letter). There are two and only two forms of action suggested. The second is to write letters to members of the Congress that is the best money could buy. The first, and most important, is to pray that "God [i.e., the Christians' God, Yahweh & Son, Inc.] will bind the forces of darkness," just as one of the writers of "Paul's" letters says in *Ad Ephesios*, 6.12.

The final conclusion is that "only a prayer revolution in America will save America." Presumably in a "prayer revolution" millions of Americans will spend hours or days down on their knees, yammering to the clouds or the blue space beyond them, just as Christians have been doing for fifteen centuries, without ever obtaining a single favor or even eliciting a sign of life from the celestial monster they imagine as floating somewhere in the atmosphere above the earth. Now Americans will never be able to think rationally about their present or their problematical future until they realize that *there is no one up there*. There is only floating fog and, beyond it, the infinite void of interstellar and intergalactic space. So far as we know, we are alone in a universe incomprehensibly vast and inconceivably terrible.

If only prayer can save America, America obviously cannot be

saved. Thus the reader of the newsletter is led only to total frustration. To be sure, if he is credulous, a spree of high-pressure praying may enable him to forget the doom which McAlvany has clearly described as proximately before him—but liquor's quicker.

THE END OF COMMUNISM

My title is ambiguous. Printed in capitals, it does not distinguish between communism and Communism. The latter, of course, designates the Marxian reformation of Christianity, which is used by the Jews and their criminal accomplices to trap whole nations and reduce them to perpetual and helpless servitude. I am here interested only in communism, which may fairly be described as the social arrangement whereby a substantial number of persons form a corporation to which they give all of their property and for which they all work by some distribution of labor that is thought equitable, and from which each receives his share of the proceeds in the form of food, lodging, and other necessities of life.

In the October issue of *Instauration* a short letter from an unnamed subscriber informed me that the last vestige of such communism in the United State has just been effaced. I think that event, unnoticed elsewhere, is worthy of remembrance as the end of a picturesque, though unimportant, chapter of American history.

When a band of pioneers, more or less equal in status, establish a settlement in new territory, communism seems a feasible arrangement, and it was tried at Jamestown, and later at Plymouth, for several years, until it was found to be impractical.

In the late Eighteenth and early Nineteenth Centuries fantasies about the perfectability, or at least the amelioration, of the human species through some artificial alteration of the normal structure of society stirred the imaginations of numerous groups in Europe, and quite a few of them migrated to the open territories of North America and established small colonies, which, they hoped, would so demonstrate the advantages of their social innovations that the rest of the world would soon imitate them. There were also a very few such enterprises by Americans who had imbibed intoxicating ideals.

Most, but not all, of these little colonies were united by some doctrinal variation of Christianity, and it is noteworthy that none of them had the normal itch to do good to their neighbors by beating them into submission. They asked only to be let alone.

That, I think, is much to their credit, even though it is true that no great moral merit attaches to not attempting what one is powerless to do.

These colonies were fairly numerous; the more important ones are located on the map reproduced on the following page. Their beliefs and practices were diverse and eccentric, quaint or extravagant. The usually brief histories of the several peculiar social experiments are all interesting and instructive; a few will seem pathetic.¹

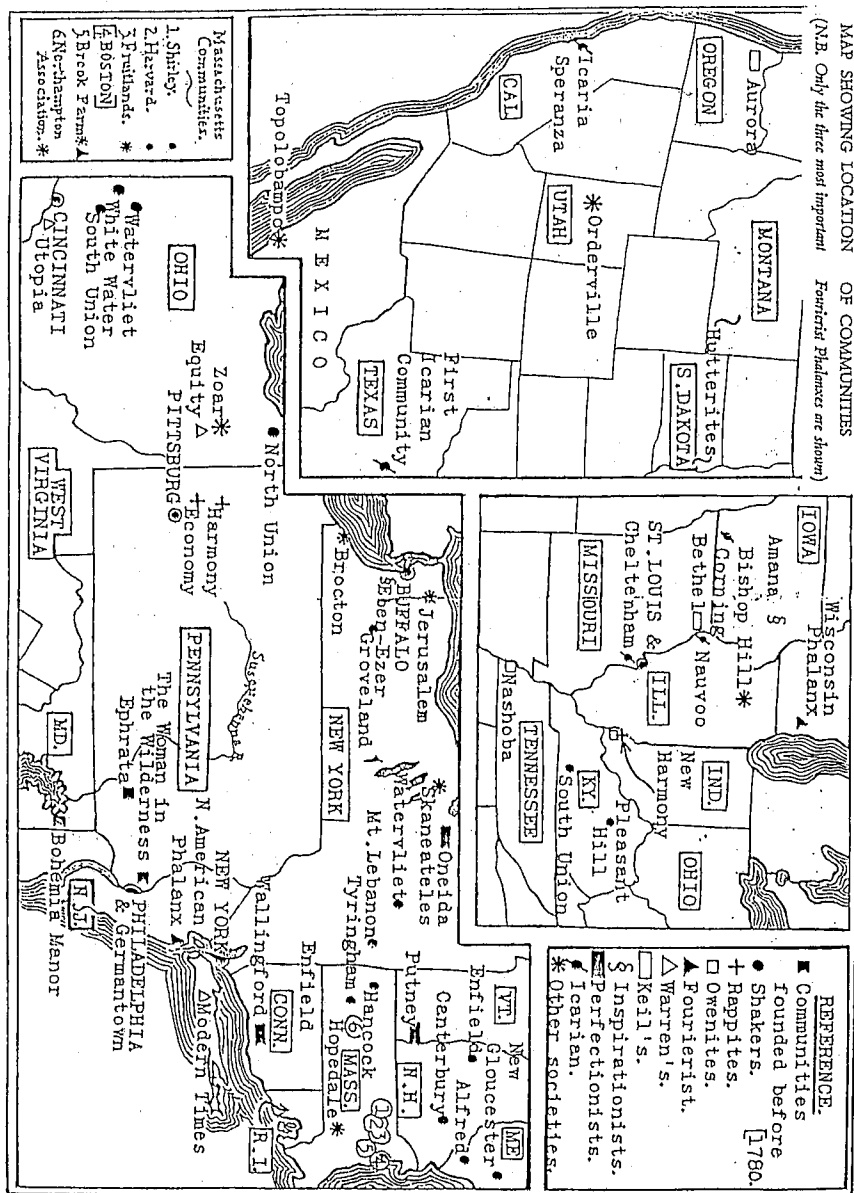
Most of these colonies did not survive the death or departure of their oecist; few lasted so long. Only three can be regarded as having had a measure of success.²

The Shakers were a sect founded by a prophetess whose several marriages had convinced her that sexual intercourse was an abominable sin, and whose theological feminism convinced her that God was an hermaphrodite; she came to the United States and founded her sect in 1776. In 1787 her successor, a man named Meachem, combined total celibacy with communism and planted about a dozen self-contained Shaker communities in various locations. They attracted fairly large numbers of converts during the religious hysteria of the early Nineteenth Century, but they obviously were unable to reproduce themselves, and eventually they simply died out.

Strange as it will seem to you, men and women, dwelling

1. For a good and concise but adequate conspectus of all of the noteworthy colonies, see Mark Halloway, *Heavens on Earth* (2d ed., New York, Dover, 1966), from whose book I have taken the map reproduced here. I believe this is still in print; it is what you should read first, if you are interested in these odd displays of human fallibility. Contemporary observations made before 1850 by an A. J. Macdonald are incorporated with his own by John Humphrey Noyes in his *History of American Socialisms* (Philadelphia, 1870). Charles Nordhoff visited many colonies and reported on them in his *Communitistic Societies of the United States* (New York, 1875). These observers naturally had an eye for the picturesque and entertaining. For an admirably perceptive and thorough study of one kind of colony by one of the most able of modern American historians, see Arthur E. Bestor's *Backwoods Utopias* (Philadelphia, 1950).

2. The Hutterite Brethren, who transported themselves to South Dakota from the Ukraine over a period of years, beginning in 1874, are a socio-religious phenomenon on which I plan to comment briefly at some future time, but they were essentially an exotic importation and I exclude them from consideration here.



together in constant association and sleeping in dormitories on the same floor, separated only by a hall, not only persevered in their soul-saving celibacy, but formed stable and prosperous societies that flourished until the last members died of old age, unable to wait for their bisexual Christ, whose coming they had almost hourly expected. The sixteen Shaker colonies made some practical inventions in agriculture and handicrafts, and improved some vegetables and other domestic plants. And they attained a high reputation for strict honesty in all their transactions with the outside world. The buildings of their colony near Harrodsburg, Kentucky, are preserved; if you visit them, you will be impressed by what human beings can do when inspired by an inhuman faith. The Shakers are a datum that no student of religion should overlook.

Oneida Community was founded in 1844 by a man of not inconsiderable learning, who elaborated a theology of his own, notably by understanding the Greek of the famous remarks about post-mortem marriage in the "New Testament" to mean what they say, viz.: that in the next life no woman will be confined by marriage to intercourse with one man, nor will men find their philogyny legally circumscribed, for all will live in a joyous promiscuity, a divine connubium that will be like a supper in which every dish is free to every guest.³

3. Most holy men will tell you that Jesus, when asked to which of her successive husbands a woman would belong in the abode of eternal bliss, *can't* have meant what he said, but consult Mat. 22.30 and Marc. 12.25 in any good edition of the "New Testament" and then turn to Liddell-Scott-Jones, the standard lexicon, and, if you must, go on to consult Lampe's dictionary of Patristic Greek. Or save time by taking up the Vulgate, in which the injunction is accurately translated as *neque nubent neque nubentur*. You will remember that *nubere* is used only of women (except in scurrilous jests). The theological difficulty comes from the following statement, that the immortal ghosts will all be like angels. Now angels are all male—we never hear of angelesses—and, moreover, they are lusty males, who cannot be homosexuals from choice, for not only does the author of one of "Paul's" letters ordain that women must wear apotropaic amulets or hoods over their hair for protection against libidinous angels, but you are assured in *Genesis* that angels (who are the "sons of God," so old Jesus wasn't unique, after all) were attracted by mortal women, "married" them, and became the fathers of many "mighty men" on earth. Now that suggests that the unfortunate angels didn't have females of their own species up above the clouds, so perhaps Jesus means that there won't be any females in Heaven, and that if mortal women get there, they will have undergone a most frustrating sex-change on the way, as many of the Fathers of the Church taught. If that is the meaning, men who are really men will, like the protagonist of

Oneida Community prospered for a time, although its founder tempered promiscuity with eugenic restrictions and unfortunately was not acquainted with the generally effective methods by which women in antiquity averted unwanted pregnancies; he thus imposed some uncomfortable practices on his flock.⁴ What helped a great deal to stabilize the communistic community was that they could afford to hire servants for unpleasant work.

The Community's enthusiasm for stimulating variety in not entirely satisfactory copulation seems to have waned with the gradual loss of their religious faith; they reverted to the norms of contemporary society, including sexual intercourse that did not prevent eugenically undesirable pregnancies, and in 1881 the community was converted into an ordinary joint-stock corporation that attained noteworthy industrial success, being especially well-known for its high quality of silver tableware.

The only communist community that lasted to our own day was derived from the sect of Inspirationists founded at the beginning of the Eighteenth Century in Hessen-Darmstadt, a logical result of the proliferation of obscure Protestant coterie that may be traced back to Schwenkfeld's dissent from Luther's theology. The Inspirationists were Pietists whose beliefs included no distinctive theological novelties, aside from the belief that 'chosen instruments' were vouchsafed divine inspiration when needed. By circumstances or design, membership seems to have been always restricted to Germans.

The cult was reformed on a solid basis in the early Nineteenth Century by four persons of very little education, who, however, had sound common sense and achieved the feat of all receiving instructions from Heaven without jealously trying to cut each other's throats—a truly extraordinary achievement for Christians and, indeed, for hierophants of any superstition. They established coöperative, but not communistic, colonies of peasants and artisans near several small towns in Germany, but in 1842 celestial wisdom counseled an exodus to the United States. The migration was carried out systematically and efficiently; they purchased five

Aucassin et Nicolette, opt for Hell as a future residence—or turn Moslem and head for a Paradise in which life will be worth living.

4. At that time, of course, it was not generally known that women cannot conceive in certain phases of the female cycle. One wonders what would have been the history of the Community, had that been known in time.

thousand acres near Buffalo, New York, and God prudently counseled communism as the only feasible means of combining agricultural with industrial work.

They called themselves the Ebenezers and flourished until they had an opportunity to sell their land at a handsome profit. In 1855-1862 they removed, again with sober practicality and efficiency, to Iowa, where they acquired twenty thousand acres, on which they established six self-contained villages, coordinated by a central management, and they later bought a small neighboring village to obtain an outlet on the newly constructed railroad. They changed their name to the Amana Society.

They were essentially German peasants, with the racial instinct for hard work and sobriety. They may have been shown special favor by God, who seems to have departed from his usual practice and given them only sound advice through their 'chosen instruments,' who were not needed after the enterprise was firmly established and prosperous. They made their land highly productive and established industries that were noted for the high and uniform quality of their products, whether textile or mechanical. Their religion provided the necessary social discipline, and they operated a strict communism, each member doing the work to which he was assigned and rewarded by credits which he could use to purchase whatever he wished from the common store.

They had only a rudimentary culture, and no use for an education that went beyond the primary schools of the day. Their satisfaction was in good food (and plenty of it, with home-made beer and wine), comfortable clothing, commodious homes in houses usually built of brick and designed to last for generations, and the domesticity of family life. They were strict monogamists, and averted adolescent disorders by ordaining that men could not marry before they were twenty-four, or women before they were twenty. Their communal life was placid and contented, and their children were given such an indoctrination that almost none was tempted to leave the community. They read only religious books and magazines that contained information useful for farming or industry. And they prospered.

Persons who visited Amana in the 1930s reported that the communistic community was flourishing and had undergone no deterioration of its original social structure or communal ethos.

Visitors in the early 1950s saw symptoms of disintegration. The colonists' practice of speaking German among themselves and

English to outsiders was giving way to a general use of English, with German learned only as an auxiliary language. Automobiles made it easy for the younger members to travel away from the colony and form connections in the world outside. Religious faith naturally had been eroded by unavoidable acquaintance with scientific facts and critical thought. Worst of all, the economy was suffering from the determination of the government in Washington to liquidate all local industries for the profit of huge corporations which represent only fluid capital that owes allegiance to no nation. It was no compensation that Amana was becoming an attraction for tourists, from whom the community derived a tainted revenue, selling, in effect, amusement instead of goods.

The irreversible deterioration must have continued during the following years, as Amana came more and more to depend on tourists and sightseers, and governmental oppression steadily reduced the ability of the colony to be self-sufficient. Now the end has come. The remaining members are dispersing, and the letter in *Instauration* reports that Amana has been sold to a "consortium" in New York. Asians are taking over. There was a first influx of voracious "refugees" from Vietnam, and now Chinese from Hong Kong with abundant capital are setting themselves up in business and importing more Chinese as employees. Needless to say, Aryans cannot compete with the invading race. All this, of course, is in keeping with the Americans' high resolve and unshakable determination to become a despised and helpless minority in the country that they gave away.

I thought that the passing, after almost a century and a half, of the only successful American communism should not go unremarked.

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DOES THE WEST HAVE THE WILL TO SURVIVE?

That is the obvious question posed by Jean Raspail's terrifying novel of the swamping of the White world by an unlimited flood of non-White "refugees." But there is also a less obvious and even more fundamental question: Must Whites find their way to a new Morality and a new spirituality in order to face the moral challenges of the present and overcome them? *THE CAMP OF THE SAINTS* is the most frightening book you will ever read. It is frightening because it is utterly believable. The armada of refugee ships in Raspail's story is exactly like the one that dumped 150,000 Cubans from Fidel Castro's prisons and insane asylums on our shores in 1980 — except this time the armada is from India, with more than 70 times as large a population. And it is only the first armada of many. If any book will awaken White Americans to the danger they face from uncontrolled immigration, it is *THE CAMP OF THE SAINTS*. For your copy (Order No. 3014) send \$9.50 (which includes \$1.50 for postage and handling) to: Liberty Bell Publications, Box 21, Reedy WV 25270 USA.

BOOK REVIEW

by
Charles E. Weber

Ingrid Weckert, *Feuerzeichen / Die "Reichskristallnacht" / Anstifter und Brandstifter — Opfer und Nutzniesser (Fire Signal / The "Reich Crystal Night" / Instigators and Arsonists — Victims and Profiteers)* Tübingen: Grabert-Verlag, 1981. 301 pages.

A HALF CENTURY AGO, on the night of 9-10 November 1938, destructive riots against Jews, their stores and synagogues broke out in many German cities. The windows of many Jewish stores were broken and as a result this night is often designated ironically as "Reichskristallnacht" (National Crystal Night), referring to the glittering broken glass. The year 1938 was an eventful year in Europe. In April Austria had been incorporated into the Reich (*der Anschluss*) amidst great general rejoicing of the populace. On 29 September Great Britain, France, and Italy recognized the justification of the German desire to incorporate the areas in the periphery of Bohemia (Sudetenland) into the Reich. These areas were inhabited almost exclusively by ethnic Germans who resented oppression by the Slavic majority in Czechoslovakia. As a result of this recognition, the Munich Agreement, the Sudetenland was ceded by Czechoslovakia to Germany.

Miss Weckert's book raises many questions about the tragic, portentous events of 9 November 1938, to which she does not claim to know all of the answers with absolute certainty, even if she effectively disputes a number of widely held, erroneous opinions about these events. Who were the real instigators of the riots? What were their real motives? Who was behind the assassination of Ernst vom Rath, a German diplomat in Paris, on the morning of 7 November 1938? What were the objectives of the people who must have supported the young Jewish assassin, Herschel Grynszpan? What happened to him after the assassination? What was the extent of the property damage caused by the riots and what were the results of physical attacks on Jews? How did such German leaders as Hitler, Goebbels and Göring react to the riots? What had been the policies of the German government with

regard to the small but wealthy and influential Jewish minority in Germany before the riots (i.e., during 1933-1938)? How did the riots change these policies? To what extent did the objectives of the National Socialists and those of the Zionists coincide? To what extent did Zionists and National Socialist Germany collaborate in achieving these objectives on the basis of formal agreements? How did the policies of the German and Polish governments clash? What characteristics of the relation of Jews to their host populations could have contributed to causing the riots?

The book is introduced by a statement (pp. 7-14) by Wilfred von Oven, who was on Goebbels' staff during the last two years of the war. He asserts that there is no credible evidence that Goebbels was the instigator of the riots and points out that during the Spanish Civil War, in which he served, hundreds of Christian churches were burned or desecrated by the Communists. Furthermore, von Oven cites a conversation between Goebbels and the president of the Berlin police, Count Helldorf, which was overheard by Friedrich Christian, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, in which Goebbels angrily characterized the riots as "idiocy" and grist for propaganda mills hostile to Germany.

Weckert begins her text (p. 15) with the statement that her investigation has primarily resulted in a posing of questions, some of which can never be answered with absolute certainty in view of the lack of available documentary evidence.

On 15 October 1938 the Polish government, which was hostile to Jews and wanted them to emigrate from Poland, announced its intention to invalidate the passports of the many Jews from Poland residing in Germany (!) if such passports were not presented to Polish authorities. In effect, the Polish government thus wanted to prevent these Jews from returning to Poland and to make them a permanent burden on the Reich. As a result, the Jewish policies of the German and Polish governments clashed, since they both wanted Jews to emigrate. Herschel Grynszpan, whose parents were transported to the Polish border as a result of the passport crisis, went to the German embassy in Paris and shot a German official, Ernst vom Rath, on 7 November 1938. His victim died of wounds on 9 November. Grynszpan was arrested by the Parisian police but, strangely, survived the war after postponements of trials.

Now (pp. 37 ff.) Weckert turns back to the Jewish "declaration of war" against Germany announced in the London *Daily Express* of 24 March 1933, involving a boycott of German goods, a painful measure, since Germany had to (and still must) export or starve. Leading Jews

outside of Germany, such as Samuel Untermyer, then joined the incitement against Germany, even long before the Nuremberg laws of 1935. Many Jews in Germany itself reacted in astonishment and with discomfort at such incitement against Germany and asked that Jews outside of Germany cease the incitement. The Germans undertook a mild countermeasure, a one-day boycott of Jewish businesses on Saturday (!), 1 April 1933. Jabotinsky, a leading Zionist born in Russia, joined forces with Untermyer to continue ruthlessly the boycott of German goods. In 1936 a Jew, David Frankfurter, murdered a prominent National Socialist in Switzerland, Wilhelm Gustloff (pp. 69-71). This crime had some rather striking similarities to the murder of Ernst vom Rath in 1938 and also seems to have been supported by an organization, the identity of which cannot be definitely established, but could very well be presumed to have been the LICA (Ligue internationale contre l'antisemitisme) in Paris. The influential *Völkischer Beobachter* of 8 November 1938 called attention to the similarities of the crimes committed by Frankfurter and Grynszpan. In conjunction with the account of the murder of Wilhelm Gustloff, it might have been pointed out that Gustloff was such an important man that a large passenger ship was named for him in 1937 which was sunk in 1945 [in the Baltic Sea while evacuating refugees fleeing from the advancing Red Russian troops] with a huge loss of life (see *Bulletin* 7).

Much of this book seems almost like a fictional murder mystery, but of course far, far more is involved here. The question of the responsibility for the "Reichskristallnacht" is of great importance for the political, economic and psychological well-being, not only of the German nation, but of all Aryan nations because this question has to do with their unity and coöperation.

Weckert attempts to establish this responsibility, as far as that is presently possible, by various approaches, the most important of which are:

1. Examination of available information as to what German leaders (Hitler, Göring, Goebbels, Himmler, Heydrich, et al.) were doing and where they were on the night of 9 November 1938.
2. Ascertaining their attitudes toward the riots after they took place.
3. Examination of what various persons and groups (notably the Zionists) had to gain or lose by the riots and their economic effects (cui bono?)
4. Examination of the evidence and testimony from trials and investigations conducted by the National Socialist government itself

shortly after the riots.

5. Examination of the evidence and testimony brought out by the postwar trials conducted by Allied authorities and German courts.

6. Pointing out mistakes in logic and interpretation of evidence made by various historians and propagandists hostile to National Socialism as well as the conflicting nature of their writings.

7. Investigation of the authenticity of various key documents and the reliability of various witnesses.

8. Relating the history of the status of Jews in Germany during 1933-1938 to the events of 9-10 November 1938.

The ninth of November 1938 was the day on which prominent National Socialists gathered in Munich to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the march on the Feldherrnhalle in 1923, but during the course of the day mysterious strangers had appeared in towns in [the province of] Hessen to urge violence against Jewish property (pp. 77 ff., 125-126). An SA Standartenführer in Marburg refused to destroy the synagogue there.

Weckert pokes fun at the conflicting accounts of various historians, especially with regard to the rôle of Reinhard Heydrich (1904-1942; head of the Sicherheitspolizei, murdered in 1942 when he was Deputy Reichsprotektor of Bohemia and Moravia). Her discussions of the inconsistencies and absurdities of various historians' accounts of Heydrich's rôle, or lack of it, in the riots are written with irony and even a bit of humor (pp. 89-96). She continues in her next section (pp. 96-103) with a refutation of the writings and methods of various historians, but particularly those of Hermann Graml, whose book on the "Reichskristallnacht" appeared in 1958 and is also discussed by Weckert in many parts of his book.

One of the most important questions with which the book deals is the actual extent of property damage and the number of killings resultant from the riots (pp. 127-143, 181-188, 207). The data from various (allegedly!) German sources alone is conflicting and dependent on such questions as to what constituted a synagogue and how many were later destroyed by Allied bombings. If there were 177 synagogues destroyed and there had been 1420, that would be approximately 12% destroyed (p. 135). One report mentions 844 destroyed shops and department stores, another report mentions 7,500. Even if the latter figure were correct, it would represent 7 1/2% of the total. One report mentions 36 killings, another 91.

Of 28 Sturmabteilung (SA) *Gruppen*, only three are reported to have participated in destructive actions (p. 174). If 7,000

demonstrators were involved, that would be only 1/100 of 1% of the German population of that time.

The author, who studied Hebrew and later lived in Israel for quite some time, devotes a section (pp. 209-216) to the relation of Jews to their host populations. She points out the ancient religious factors causing hostility toward Jews and Jews' distancing themselves from their host populations with the resultant rise of Zionism, which, in turn, was in agreement with National Socialist efforts to help Jews to emigrate. Even today laws pertaining to citizenship in Israel have a strong similarity to the much-maligned Nuremberg Laws of 1935. It seems to me that Weckert should also have mentioned two powerful sources of hostility toward Jews after 1917, the rôle attributed to Jews in the brutality of the Communist revolution and the earlier years of Soviet government and the perception that Jews enriched themselves by the hyperinflations in many European countries in the early 1920s (see the *Liberty Bell*, issue of March 1985, pp. 1-11).

The author's conclusions are summarized on pp. 251-273: Actually, there is no absolute certainty as to the responsibility for the "Reichskristallnacht." She argues effectively that there can be little doubt about the complicity of the LICA in the murder of vom Rath and points out the enigmatic survival of the young Jew who murdered him. The question of who paid the great costs of Grynspan's poor parents' emigration to Palestine also suggests the complicity of a financially powerful organization. There was apparently a need felt by some Zionists, such as Jabotinsky, for a murder of a prominent German official by a Jew and vom Rath just happened to be the victim. If the objective of the murder had been to precipitate a pogrom in Germany, there were a number of historical antecedents, such as the murder of Czar Alexander II in 1881. (The reaction of the Russian government to this crime, we might note in passing, stimulated a huge migration of Jews to the United States.) If the riots against Jews in Germany had been instigated by the National Socialist government itself, such an action would have been met with so little approval on the part of the German population as a whole that it would have caused a decline in popular support of the National Socialist Party, as its leading figures knew very well. Not only Zionists, but also other groups inside and outside of Germany looked on any trouble for National Socialism as being to their advantage. Hitler himself ordered a cessation of the violence against Jews, as is clearly shown by the teletyped message from Hitler's office reproduced on page 117. Himmler ordered the SS and German police to be responsible for protecting Jews. One result

of the riots was an intensified effort to assist Jews to emigrate by economic aid and affording them the opportunity of transferring their assets abroad. A major factor frustrating this effort was the lack of willingness of other countries to accept Jewish immigrants, as the Evian Conference had shown in the summer of 1938 (p. 227). In the summer of 1940 Heydrich, who had been made head of the Reichszentrale für die jüdische Auswanderung in 1939, wrote to Ribbentrop and acknowledged that an emigration of Jews (the real meaning of the term *Endlösung*, the "final solution") had been brought largely to a standstill and that a territorial resettlement would have to serve as a substitute measure to clear the Reich of Jews. Even the record of the Wannsee Conference of 20 January 1942 confirms this. Many Germans witnessed the glass on the sidewalks on the morning of 10 November 1938 and the exaggeration of the events of the previous night have been a powerful tool for instilling a feeling of guilt in the German population after the war, even though there is no proof that leading figures of the National Socialist government were the instigators.

Pages 283-301 contain notes and an extensive bibliography.

There are a number of minor errors in the book which might have been eliminated by a more thorough proofreading. On page 77, line 6, the word *Vortag* would make sense after *am*. Evian is in France, not in Switzerland (p. 227).

Ingrid Weckert's *Feuerzeichen* is a lucid work obviously based on years and years of energetic research. It is of primary significance for understanding correctly and in a proper perspective not only the details of the events of 9 November 1939, as far as that is presently possible; it also contains a wealth of incisively presented background material and analysis of the results of those events, which contributed to touching off an avalanche of suffering, far more on the part of Aryans than of Jews themselves. *Feuerzeichen* effectively refutes much careless, malicious or mendacious nonsense that has been written and spoken about the "Reichskristallnacht." It deserves to be translated into English. □

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WAR AND REMEMBRANCE

A Discussion

by

Charles E. Weber

WAR BROKE OUT ON 1 SEPTEMBER 1939 between Germany and Poland after humiliating abuse of the German minority since 1919, when the new Polish state annexed large areas of eastern Germany and thus cut Germany in two. Hostilities finally commenced after German proposals of a modest nature were rejected by a militarily confident Poland which was eager to annex even more German territory (see *Bulletin 18*, republished in the *Liberty Bell* of July 1988). England, which feared economic competition from a united German nation, and a somewhat hesitant France declared war on Germany three days later after issuing a humiliating ultimatum to Germany. Germany at that time was a land of limited size and resources, in fact, approximately the size of Texas and entirely lacking in overseas territories. It has been documented that Roosevelt played an important rôle in precipitating the Second World War (see the article by Mark Weber in the *Liberty Bell* of February 1984). An impoverished Winston Churchill was strongly influenced or bought off with the money of a wealthy Jewish consortium organized in 1936, as has been revealed by the research of the famous British historian, David Irving (see *Bulletin 12*). Roosevelt and Churchill seem to have enjoyed the war and are portrayed in a very favorable manner in *War and Remembrance*.

The costs of the stubbornly fought Second World War were immense, both to the "victors" and the defeated Germany, on which an almost Carthaginian peace was imposed. Japan was accorded considerably more lenient terms. The British, French, and Dutch empires largely disintegrated within a few years after the war. Soviet military losses were enormous, but the USSR was able to impose a brutal Communist domination upon the eastern half of Europe, a domination which had been aided considerably by the United States by sending 14,795 airplanes, 375,883 trucks, and 7,056 tanks to the USSR. Nearly four million German civilians were killed in indiscriminate bombings of cities during 1942-1945 and as a result of various other genocidal actions which began in late 1944. The war was prolonged and made more destructive by threats of genocide against Germany as early as 1941 (by sterilization) [for details see *Germany Must Perish*, Order #07009,

\$4.00 + \$1.50 for postage, available from Liberty Bell Publications] and by an unwise demand for unconditional surrender by Roosevelt and Churchill in January 1943. The persistent psychological and political damage to the Aryan nations is still present (albeit difficult to measure in material terms) in the form of disunity and a confusion of goals of European civilization (see *Bulletin 19*, republished in the *Liberty Bell* of January 1988). Another result of the Second World War was a heavy migration of Jews to the United States and Palestine, where the first modern Jewish state was established, as had been envisaged by Zionists in the nineteenth century in order to escape the hostility toward Jews throughout much of Europe, as manifested, for example, in the Dreyfus trial in France and the May Laws in Russia. The Jewish state in Palestine continues to be a festering sore in the eastern Mediterranean area and a heavy economic and political burden on the United States.

Almost as a footnote, we might add that some fraction of the 350,000 persons who died in German labor and relocation camps (as estimated by the International Red Cross in Geneva; see also *Journal of Historical Review*, volume 1, no 1, p. 7) were Jews. Their deaths were largely the result of chaotic conditions in the terminal stages of the war, caused by disease and malnutrition resultant from Allied bombing of transportation facilities and a general scarcity of food, fuel, soap, and medications. In addition, an indeterminate number of Jews died from natural causes in an aging population, partisan actions and reprisals against them, the uprising in the Warsaw ghetto in April 1943, and from other causes (see *Bulletin 9*).

The tragic Second World War has been portrayed from an essentially Jewish point of view in *The Winds of War*, an American Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) television series shown in February 1983 and an 18-hour sequel to that series, *War and Remembrance*, shown nearly six years later in November 1988, with an even further sequel to be shown sometime in the spring of 1989. These series were based on the very long novels by the Jewish author, Herman Wouk, who was born in New York City in 1915. The production costs of these series are unprecedented and almost beyond belief, some forty million dollars for the first series and well over one-hundred million dollars for the second series. Cui bono? My discussion of the first series was published in the May 1983 issue of the *Liberty Bell*, pp. 6-8.

We now turn to the second series, which was shown from 13 to 23 November 1988 on seven evenings. In order to provide a framework

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THE MARTYRDOM OF LIBYA

By Jim Taylor
(Foreign Correspondent)

MOST AMERICANS STILL BELIEVE that secret trials and censorship of the news happen only in the Soviet Union or in some Latin-American dictatorship. So I am going to give readers of this magazine an exclusive surprise by detailing a super-secret trial going on right now, as I am writing this, in Washington, D.C. Yes, believe it or not, this outright inquisition and un-American federal case is in progress as I write this column. It began three days ago on October 17, 1988, which happens to be my birthday, so I can easily remember the starting date of this secret purge trial. It follows the identical lines of such purges during the Josef Stalin period in Russia, supposedly kept secret from the American public because of the use of confidential "government documents" by the prosecution. Substitute Washington for Moscow and our Department of Justice for the KGB and you have just about what has been depicted many times in films of the Soviet Union's trials.

For nearly eight years, as most readers already know, President Ronald Reagan and his administration have delighted in their favorite pastime of Libya bashing. Everyone in Washington and in Europe knew that Israel was pressuring Mr. Reagan to hit Libya one more time in some manner before his final term ends. But no one knew until last July just what form this harassment would take. It could have been another bombing of innocent civilians in Tripoli or some other equally diabolical scheme thought up by the now discredited Lt. Colonel Oliver North, a lackey of the Reverend Jerry Falwell fringe element of religious crackpots. Even now while in forced retirement from the Marine Corps and facing trial in 1989 on 17 criminal charges, Colonel North, nevertheless, recently came up with another hare-brained plan to murder Libya's Colonel Muammar Khadafy. He wanted to lure the Libyan leader aboard a ship where he could be tortured and killed by the CIA and MOSSAD agents. Colonel North and his partner in the back channel operation at the White House, Mr. Howard Teicher, came up with about 100 different ways to murder Colonel Khadafy. It was reminiscent of the many attempts by the Kennedy brothers in the White House to think up methods to kill Cuba's Fidel Castro. And Mr.

Teicher will always be remembered for reacting to the belief that Colonel Khadafy had been killed in the Tripoli raid by excitedly telling colleagues, "I'll buy lunch for everybody and not at a cheap place like the Exchange," an inexpensive Friday night staff hangout.

Readers may have seen on the television network newscasts or read about the arrests last July of six Libyans, a Moroccan citizen and a naturalized American citizen on charges of violating the U.S. trade embargo against Libya. Under this limited financial agreement, the People's Committee for Students in McLean, Virginia, was supposed to use funds deposited in U.S. banks only for student expenses.

Since I know most of the people arrested, I was utterly shocked to see them arrested by the FBI on television and brought out to a van in chains. It happened as I was watching the National Democratic Convention. Suddenly, a special NBC newscast interrupted the convention coverage and I watched in awe as they were being arrested in such a harsh manner on a technical charge which could have been handled by notification via the mails for such a civil complaint. Instead, it was inflammatory accusations backed up by political hysteria and propaganda methods that would have been admired by the KGB. The arrest of my friends was just another staged political publicity stunt, one of Mr. Reagan's final gestures of official terrorism against the Arab world before leaving the White House. This is how the president carried out his promise to the powerful Israeli Lobby that he would be taking one more parting shot at the small nation of Libya which has never done anything against the United States.

Most regular readers of this column know that I have spent time in Libya as a guest of Colonel Khadafy and that I am well acquainted with the Libyan ambassador at the United Nations as well as other officials and diplomats of that North African country. A few nights before he was arrested, I had dinner in a Washington restaurant with Mr. Milad Shibani, chairman of the Committee for Students. At that time, of course, we had no inkling of his impending arrest and trial. He is a most outstanding individual, well educated and highly competent in the diplomatic field. Of course, no official Libyan diplomats are allowed in Washington. Mr. Reagan took care of that matter as soon as he reached the White House by expelling the Libyan Embassy after being pressured to do so by the many Jewish hate groups which have exclusive access to the president, although ordinary Americans are denied such intimate contact with our chief executive. Despite what Colonel North claims, Mr. Shibani and his staff are not planning on murdering him. How ridiculous! These people are only interested in

getting Libyan students to study for advanced degrees at technical universities in the United States. They are not busy planning any assassinations and both the FBI and the Justice Department know this.

The only reason I know for Colonel North to continue to go around shouting that Libyan students are planning to kill him is because he has a very guilty conscience for planning the murders of so many innocent people in Tripoli. He now has his home in Virginia equipped with the very latest computerized alarm systems, including robots and armed guards. His conscience must really be hurting. He fantasizes about Libyan or Palestinian hit-men vying with each other just to assassinate him and his family. How silly can a person get after working at the White House and running a back channel which was illegal?

I always thought that Arab people are too kind-hearted for their own good. And Mr. Shibani is living proof of it. Any time I am staying at a hotel in Washington, he always gives me his home telephone number just in case I should wake up in the middle of the night and need something. And officials of other Arab governments are just as courteous. It is not their nature to bother other people or cause trouble. But when America and Israel have tormented the Arab countries for forty years or more, you finally have to expect that their perpetual good nature would wear thin, as has happened in the West Bank during the past year. You cannot continually beat on people and expect them not to fight back for their rights some day.

Of course the false propaganda campaign, emanating from the White House, caused many headlines last July in the newspapers reading that Arabs from Libya planned to kill Colonel North and various other U.S. officials. And Colonel North, due to his inflamed passion of bitter hatred for the Arab world, did everything he could to keep such bad publicity going via speeches and television interviews. But if you read those stories carefully and not just go by the headlines, you would read at the bottom of every one of them that neither the FBI nor any other agency of the U.S. government had even the slightest proof whatsoever of these accusation about Libya. Then why print deliberate lies? Because that is the way Israel and Congress want the American people indoctrinated. To illustrate just how successful this vast campaign of propaganda lies against Libya during the past eight years has been, you only have to look at the polls showing that about 70 percent of the American people believe it is all right to bomb Libya and murder Colonel Khadafy. But, if these same Americans knew the truth about this campaign of sheer deceit, they would not approve of these

criminal acts against the small, innocent nation in North Africa.

It is the old story of politics by propaganda which certainly is responsible for the build-up of bitter hatred in this nation against Libya. The Zionist campaign against Colonel Khadafy in this country, led by President Reagan, has been so successful that the mere mention of the words Libya or Khadafy conjure up black thoughts of sheer terrorism throughout the world, although not one single case of Libyan acts of this type have ever been proved.

It now seems that the *Green Brochure* news bulletin about the bombing of Libya, which was passed out in front of the White House last April on the second anniversary of that fateful act of sheer terrorism, may have been one cause of the move against the Libyan Bureau for Students. But the Libyans didn't write that brochure. I did. And I used material from Seymour Hersh of *The New York Times*, the *Wall Street Journal*, and the Knight-Ridder newspaper chain to verify every last detail. It cannot be contested just because Mr. Reagan and Nancy didn't like it.

Now the United States government maintains that a secret trial is necessary because certain documents cannot be made public or even be shown to the defense for fear of "jeopardizing national security." Then how could the defense lawyers prepare for a case in which they are not allowed to even glance at the documents involved against their clients? Is this truly the American way? Since when does the United States Constitution no longer allow a defendant to even hear what has caused his arrest and detention? The Constitution and federal laws, so far as I know, do not say that if a defendant is Libyan, he has no rights in this nation. Bear in mind that the right to a fair hearing is essential. If it is denied to a few, such as in this case, how long will it be before it is denied to American citizens in general?

To understand the illegal and inhuman continued bashing of little Libya by the most dedicated of all so-called Christian Zionists, President Ronald Wilson Reagan, one must go back to the historical root causes and criminal influences brought to bear on the White House by the powerful Israeli Lobby.

At all of his many meetings with Israeli or American Jewish leaders, Mr. Reagan always describes himself as the number one Christian-Zionist in the world. I have my own opinions about the Christian part of that self-applied, pompous label; but I am absolutely certain that he really is a very strong world Zionist in his beliefs, just as he claims. He has proved this many times over by placing the interests of Israel above the interests of the United States of America.

President Reagan proudly proclaims to one and all that he has untiringly backed the cause of world Zionism since 1948. He considers this the greatest achievement of his lifetime. I have no reason to doubt his dedication to Israel. In fact, long before 1948, Hollywood moviemaker Jack Warner filled the young actor with intensive Zionist propaganda and a life-long hatred of the Arab world.

Knowing all these facts about President Reagan, it is easy to see that no one in his right mind would ever expect him to be honest and fair in his actions concerning the Middle East, and especially towards the small nation of Libya.

The never-ending efforts to bring down the government of Libya and to assassinate Colonel Khadafy always originate with the world Zionist entity. And although the armed forces of the United States were used as the instrument of destruction to carry out these attempts, the basic plans came straight from Israeli intelligence services to Colonel North and his power-mad accomplices slinking around the back rooms of the White House. Bashing Libya was not done to benefit, please, or protect American citizens. It was done solely for the benefit of the state of Israel.

At least three different attempts have been made by CIA and MOSSAD agents to infiltrate Libya from Tunisia for the express purpose of killing Colonel Khadafy. These unsuccessful schemes cost the hard-pressed American taxpayers over ten million dollars.

At first, Israel and the United States tried to blackmail Egypt into invading Libya to destroy the government and get rid of Colonel Khadafy. In order to set the stage and to justify it with the American public, the cooperation of the American news media was essential. This was easy to accomplish and U.S. newspapers were happy to run cartoons showing Colonel Khadafy as a rat with horns, breathing fire, while also printing extremely anti-Libyan editorials containing propaganda myths which seemed to have been written in Israel and printed without one word being changed. One of the most vicious of such articles was the completely fabricated story put out by Mr. Norman Pearlstine, managing editor of the Zionist-controlled *Wall Street Journal*, stating that Libyan terrorist squads had been sent to Europe to blow up U.S. bases there. And, of course, the White House staff and Colonel North, ever anxious to further ingratiate themselves with the Zionists, echoed whatever absurd rumors Mr. Pearlstine printed in his newspaper.

This nasty campaign went on for about two months before our European allies demanded some form of proof that Libya was actually

planning such drastic action in their respective countries. They notified Washington that their own intelligence experts had been unable to verify any of the patented nonsense being put out by the Israelis through their man at the *Wall Street Journal*. Then when Washington failed to supply them with any credible evidence, manufactured or otherwise, the European diplomats threatened to bring the matter before the United Nations if Mr. Reagan did not prove or recant some of his war-mongering statements he gave out to the press just to back up what the Israelis had done and to again incense the American people against Libya.

Then the Knight-Ridder newspaper chain released a story by James McCarthney and David Hess, which stated, "over the past 10 days, the Reagan administration has manufactured a nonexistent crisis with Libya as part of an anti-terrorism effort that even top White House officials admitted was a complete fabrication. It began with directives from President Reagan to fire a shot across the bow of Libyan leader Muammar Khadafy."

It was a quite severe blow to the president to have American newspapers, even ones favoring Israel, announcing that lies about Libya were emanating directly from the White House. When this story hit the streets across America, then Mr. Reagan and the State Department were forced to back up and admit that there was no such evidence against Libya whatsoever. But still no White House spokesman dared to tell the truth about the part the Israelis played in starting the entire matter with their stooge at the *Wall Street Journal*, Mr. Pearlstine.

My reaction to this was, now that the White House, the CIA, the National Security Council and the State Department have finally been caught lying about Libya to please the Zionists, is how are you going to believe the next big propaganda barrage about Libya, Syria or whatever the Zionists come up with next time?

The American people, I hope, will remember that Mr. Reagan does not have a very good record for veracity. He lied about the fake hit-squads from Libya in 1981 until the FBI proved him wrong. He lied about Libya blowing up the nightclub in West Berlin. He lied about the Libyans being responsible for the Rome Airport attack. Since, to please Israel, he has fabricated stories about Libya for nearly eight years now, when are people going to stop believing him?

As Dr. Ali Treiki, Libya's ambassador to the U.N., whom I have met, told NBC, "If there is any evidence at all, why doesn't Mr. Reagan present it at the United Nations for all the world to see and

judge?" Naturally, Mr. Reagan does not dare take Dr. Treiki up on that fair offer because there is no proof and no such Libyan plans for acts of terrorism ever existed.

A few days after my Phoenix radio and television programs in which I defended Libya's right not to be bombed and destroyed, I received word from Washington that the Israelis, instead of being pleased with the president's raids on Libya, were furious with him. They claimed he did not destroy enough bases in Libya to suit them, as he had promised for many years to do. Even the prime minister of Israel emphasized the fact that no Libyan air bases were destroyed. It seems that although Mr. Reagan had risked world-wide condemnation by attacking Libya and committing illegal aggressive acts of terrorism to please the Zionists, it was not enough for them. They wanted more Libyan blood spilled. As always, they were not satisfied.

From the Egyptian government, I received information which the White House was not anxious for the American people to know. It concerned the previously-mentioned secret pressures and threats by the United States against Egypt if that nation did not see fit to obey Zionist wishes and destroy Libya.

You see, both American officials and the canny little bunch of war criminals who run Israel agreed that it would be much better for all concerned if Egypt, with a large standing army, would invade and destroy Libya. This way, both the United States and Israel could have just sat back and lied about everything, pretending that neither of these two Zionist-controlled nations had anything to do with it. It was to seem to the rest of the world to have been merely an Arab conflict of interest and strictly an Arab war. Thus, the United States and Israel could have avoided adverse world opinion and censure by the United Nations for starting a war in North Africa to bring down the government of Libya.

But the plan did not work, according to Egyptian officials, who flatly refused to cooperate in such a dastardly scheme against a brother Arab state. The government of Egypt released information stating that the United States had three times attempted to cut foreign aid to Egypt if that country did not do the bidding of the Zionists by attacking Libya.

You have heard many times the slang expression, "let's you and him fight." Well, that was exactly what the United States tried to put over on the Egyptians. In essence, President Reagan told Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to initiate military action against Libya—or else. Mr. Reagan stressed the fact that the United States had furnished

arms to Egypt and he wanted that country to show that it had learned how to use them by invading Libya.

According to President Mubarak's chief assistant, a White House meeting was held in July of 1986 at which Robert McFarlane, then National Security Adviser, decided that Egypt should shoot up Libya. Both the White House and the CIA approved of the plan. But the Egyptians again refused to become a military arm of world Zionism by attacking little Libya.

Next Mr. Reagan sent Vice-Admiral John Poindexter, USN, to Cairo to offer President Mubarak all the military funds and arms needed for such an unheard of military thrust at Libya. This "generous" offer was also quickly turned down by the Egyptian government as being an insane idea.

But in November of that same year, according to Egyptian records, Mr. Reagan tried a third time to force Egypt into war with Libya.

Now we come to the next phase of the vicious campaign against Libya. When the plan to use Egypt failed, Mr. Reagan was in a quandry. He then had no alternative except to use United States armed forces, or those of Israel, against Libya, a tiny nation of under three million people which had never done anything to harm America.

To completely understand the background of this situation, one must realize that the Israelis have been trying to get the United States to do something about Libya for many years prior to the election of Mr. Reagan in 1980. The Israelis and their well-financed American coterie of Jewish hate groups asked President Nixon to close the Libyan Embassy in Washington. Mr. Nixon refused, as did the next two presidents, Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter. But it was an entirely different story once Mr. Reagan took office. When this motley group of Arab haters approached Mr. Reagan, he closed the Libyan Embassy and ordered its personnel out of the United States within four days. There was no discussion about it and no cabinet meetings either. It is not Mr. Reagan's nature to question an Israeli demand. He merely obeys.

One of the most dismal failures in the gigantic propaganda campaign against little Libya happened for all the world to see in 1981. It turned out to be the biggest confidence game ever attempted to rile up the public against Libya. Believe it or not, based on unverified information from the Israelis, Mr. Reagan went on national television with a rather pitiful appeal to the American people. He tried to gain sympathy by stating, "Libyan hit squads are coming to kill me. They are infiltrating from Windsor, Ontario, Canada through Detroit and up

from Mexico."

When the correspondent from *The New York Times* asked the president for proof of this outlandish statement, Mr. Reagan announced confidently, "that proof will be forthcoming immediately."

He made that statement in December of 1981. This is late in 1988 and no proof has yet been forthcoming. And to top it off, a subsequent, year-long FBI investigation concluded that no Libyan hit squads ever existed. It was all merely another propaganda lie from the Zionists which backfired on them.

As any reader can plainly see, the almighty Zionists already have so much power throughout the world that it is extremely difficult to oppose them in any way. So, in another flimsy effort to whip up hatred against Libya in the United States and thus to justify another attack upon Libya, Mr. Reagan attempted to use the West Berlin nightclub bombing as an excuse for such an unsavory act of aggression. However, he was trapped again by allowing unverified statements from the White House to be released as official bulletins of the government, which contrasted sharply with the actual facts in this particular case.

Mr. Larry Speakes, his press secretary at that time, got on national television with an announcement that radio messages between Tripoli and the small Libyan bureau in East Berlin had been intercepted. Mr. Speakes boldly proclaimed that in these messages, Colonel Khadafy personally ordered the La Belle nightclub bombed. Of course, the source of this came from the ever-present Zionists in Washington. It did not take long for these remarks to reach West German authorities, who quickly informed the White House that the small bureau in East Berlin had no means of sending or receiving private radio messages. Therefore no messages could have been sent via this means.

The next morning, Mr. Speakes was forced to call another press conference at which he announced that he had been mistaken about the radio messages. He then stated that they were commercial cables. This prompted Dr. Treiki, Libya's ambassador at the United Nations, to say that no one would be so stupid as to send such messages for acts of terrorism in uncoded language over cables for everyone to read along the way.

Both the West German police and the West German intelligence service assured Washington that neither Libya nor Colonel Khadafy had anything at all to do with the nightclub bombing. But the true facts in this case did not stop Mr. Reagan and his Secretary of State George Shultz from continuing to blame it entirely upon "Libyan terrorists." They were now desperate for some flimsy excuse to use for raiding

Libya. According to the West Germans, a 27-year-old West German woman named Christina Gabriele Endrigkeit actually planted the bomb and she had no assistance whatsoever from Libyans. She and her accomplices are now serving long prison terms in West Germany for this act of terrorism. But Mr. Reagan still says, "The Libyans did it." He never gives up.

Our European allies and even some U.S. newspapers have sharply criticized Mr. Reagan for yet another instance of misinformation about Libya. But this has no effect upon the president or Mr. Schultz, whose ears are tuned only to the siren song of false Zionist propaganda.

Mr. Reagan used this nightclub bombing as his excuse for bashing Libya even after total proof that it was untrue had reached the White House. However, no matter what group was responsible for the nightclub bombing, this act could not possibly have had anything at all to do with Mr. Reagan's infamous attack on Libya because he finalized plans for this at least three months before the nightclub was bombed.

During the first six years of Mr. Reagan's term in the Oval Office, the Zionists continually bombarded the president with reasons to bomb Libya and kill Colonel Khadafy. They were becoming quite impatient with Mr. Reagan, saying that he should have done this as soon as he got in the White House. Under such pressure as only the American-Israel Political Action Committee can bring to bear on a president, Mr. Reagan was now grasping at straws to find some excuse to attack Libya.

As accurate as my own sources of information may be, you need not rely solely upon them. Mr. Seymour Hersh, a veteran correspondent, has written in his new book and in *The New York Times*, "that the primary aim of the Tripoli bombings was to kill the Libyan leader." And I must point out that this was written by a generally pro-Israel writer. We both came up with the same information for the most part. Here is another direct quotation from Mr. Hersh in *The New York Times* of February 22, 1987:

"Eighteen American war planes set out from Kakenheath Air Force Base in England last April 14 to begin a 14-hour, 5,400-mile round-trip flight to Tripoli, Libya. It is now clear that nine of those Air Force F-111's had an unprecedented peace-time mission. *Their target: to kill Colonel Khadafy and all of his family.* The mission, authorized by the White House, was to be the culmination of a five-year clandestine effort by Mr. Reagan to eliminate Khadafy."

There you have the same information I have been writing since the raids. And it appeared in the Zionist-owned *New York Times*. Mr.

Hersh reached this conclusion after interviewing over 70 current and former officials in the White House, the State Department, the CIA, the National Security Agency, and the Pentagon. The attempt on Khadafy's life was plotted carefully and in total secrecy by a small group of radical military and civilian officials whom Mr. Reagan could trust. They were all selected by the president for their professed love of Israel and their hatred for the Arabs. A back channel was set up to limit information to a few insiders. The leaders were the same pair involved in the infamous Iran-Contra affair, Vice-Admiral John Poin-dexter, and Colonel Oliver North who was personally trained by the Israelis for these missions. I might point out that some misguided Americans still consider Colonel North as some kind of a national hero despite his solid, sworn allegiance to a foreign power, namely the outlaw state of Israel.

Mr. Hersh also mentioned in his book that William Casey, then director of the CIA, was in on the fake Libyan hit-squad story of 1981.

Israel was interested in blowing up everything in Libya and leaving behind nothing but the scorched desert. But Mr. Reagan was obsessed with murdering Colonel Khadafy. He studied the files on the many failed attempts on the life of Fidel Castro of Cuba by the CIA and the Kennedy clan back in the 1960's and he did not wish to fail so glaringly as President John F. Kennedy did in trying to do away with Mr. Castro. The president told friends that he wanted to be remembered in the history books as the man who killed Khadafy. And he even promoted the Air Force officer directly in charge of the raid, Colonel Sam Westbrook III, to the rank of brigadier general and gave him the plush assignment as commandant of the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs despite the fact that he failed in the specific task of killing Colonel Khadafy.

Colonel North, as chief planner of the most controversial and disgraceful military mission in our nation's history, did not take many people into his confidence while the plans were being worked out. One of his chief assistants was the aforementioned Howard Teicher, an Israeli Firster who always expressed bitter hatred for the Arab world. He was listed in this nefarious scheme as the National Security Council's Near East specialist.

But I can assure you that this pair were not the only ones who were celebrating prematurely that night the supposed "death" of the Libyan leader. Secretary of State George Shultz was dancing around in sheer delight, much in the same clumsy way he did in Moscow when he wore his yarmulke during the famous Jewish religious celebration at

the U.S. Embassy. However, Mr. Reagan himself was the happiest of all the celebrators. He thought he was now assured of great praise from his Zionist friends all over the world for killing their most hated enemy. One official in the room that night said that the president had likened himself to St. George who had slain the dragon. He actually thought that he had done the world a very great favor.

The White House made up glowing press releases about the "death" of Colonel Khadafy and awaited final confirmation from Israeli agents on the ground in Tripoli before releasing it. But all this joy turned to extreme sadness when word came through that the Libyan leader was untouched and alive and in good health. The press statement, which had already been shown to the Associated Press and other privileged members of the press corps, had to be torn up and discarded. The White House situation room was now like a morgue. Silence reigned. There were some crocodile tears. The earlier Air Force report which declared that Khadafy was killed had been wrong.

Now the White House was faced with the chore of putting out a brand new press release about the raid, one that did not include the "death" notice of Colonel Khadafy. This caused the most unusual about-face ever by any American president. Although he had been overjoyed at the mere thought of having done away with the Libyan leader, Mr. Reagan immediately changed his tale to just the opposite position. He had the nerve to exclaim to the press that he had not been trying to murder Colonel Khadafy. Well, now, you could have fooled me! When a president personally orders at least six 2,000-pound bombs to be dropped on a man's home, he IS trying to kill him, whether he admits it or not.

The president got some far-out advice from some of his so-called "experts" like General Alexander Haig, the overbearing Arab hater who gave Israel the "go ahead" signal for the 1982 invasion of Lebanon. Perhaps the worst advice was the nonsense about why it was necessary to kill not only Colonel Khadafy but all members of his family as well. As stupid as it may seem, Mr. Reagan was told that in Bedouin culture Colonel Khadafy would be totally discredited and even finished as a leader if his family were slain because it would show that he could not protect his own house, let alone an entire country. The state department "experts" came up with the absurd theory that if this happened, Colonel Khadafy would be run out of the country by an aroused mob of his own people. "If you really get at Colonel Khadafy's home, an extension of his family, you've then destroyed an important connection for the people in terms of national loyalty," Mr. Reagan

was told by his "experts," according to Mr. Hersh's book.

To me, the most interesting part about the entire affair was Colonel North's statement about relying totally on Israeli agents in Tripoli. I never knew that it was possible to have so many CIA and Israeli spies inside Libya, right in Tripoli. But, according to Colonel North, these agents pinpointed Colonel Khadafy's exact location all during the night of the bombing. The last fix on the Libyan leader prior to the actual attack was sent out of Tripoli at 11:16 P.M. Libyan time, two hours and 45 minutes before the first bombs fell. He was reported at work in his tent and this was relayed by radio to the Air Force jets en route. Still, despite all this evidence, the White House announced that it had no knowledge of the Libyan leader's whereabouts. Incredible!

I have been on over 100 radio and television programs during the past year talking about terrorism and defending the right of Libyans not to be killed by American and Israeli acts of terrorism. And I am the only person in the entire United States to have done this. Naturally, it has made me very unpopular at the White House and in Washington generally. What the American people do not understand is that no Arab government officially sponsors terrorism of any description. But both the United States and Israel do at the highest levels of government. All Arab acts of terrorism, such as the hijacking of planes, are committed by outlaw groups such as the Black September gang at the Munich Olympics. I must point out that the, by comparison, tiny amount of Arab terrorism has been born out of virtual slavery and resentment in the Israeli occupied Arab homelands. And it has been minimal over the years. I would call that kind of restraint almost a miracle in comparison with the unbridled acts of murder and terrorism unleashed constantly by both the U.S. and Israel against the undefended portion of the Arab world.

Mr. Reagan calls Colonel Khadafy a terrorist. But the actual facts do not point to the Libyan leader as being involved in such acts. It is just the opposite. Mr. Reagan has had the overseas branch of the FBI, Interpol, British intelligence, French intelligence, the CIA, MOSSAD, and the Italian Army intelligence units all trying to find some evidence that Colonel Khadafy is engaging in terrorism for the past eight years. So far they have not found even one shred of proof that such is the case. Based on this, it seems safe to state that Colonel Khadafy is not committing terrorist acts or else all these excellent intelligence gathering sources would have been able to detect it by now.

On the other hand, we have more than ample evidence about Mr.

Reagan's terrorist actions, especially when he personally ordered the powerful guns of the battleship *USS New Jersey* to fire on civilian targets in the Beirut area resulting in 5,000 casualties and leaving over 100,000 people homeless in that stricken land of pestilence and war. This was not only terrorism, it was terrorism on a grand scale, unmatched by any Arab terrorists.

I would also like to point out some false statements printed recently in this magazine by a retired U.S. Air Force officer who stated that the planes raiding Libya overcame sophisticated defenses there. There are no such defenses in Libya. They have no weapons that come within 20 years of what is used by American forces. The country was totally undefended when attacked. That is why the attack was made. Mr. Reagan only attacks easy targets such as Libya, Lebanon and little Grenada. He would not dare to attack Cuba because the Cubans do have sophisticated weapons and could defeat any U.S. attacks, just as happened at the Bay of Pigs.

Colonel North has stated that the Libyan students in the United States have weapons at their bureau, located at 1365 Beverly Road in McLean, Virginia. I have been in every office of this building many times and there are no weapons there or any other place in the hands of these students who are here to get advanced degrees at American universities. They are not terrorists. Besides, the FBI has them all under constant surveillance and would thus know about anything like this. The top floors of a building across the street from the Libyan bureau has FBI men watching and taking photographs of everyone entering the Libyan offices, including me. The Libyans have no secrets from the FBI.

The United Nations report reveals that Mr. Reagan's bombing of Libya caused 41 deaths and 226 severely wounded. They were mostly civilians, including a large number of children. A pretty good score, I would have to say for the American terrorist attack. From this excellent example of terrorism we have learned that not all acts of this kind are carried out by sneaky people with forged passports, who plant bombs in airports and night clubs. Some of the greatest acts of terrorism are ordered by people in safe places, who use the armed might of American military forces to murder people indiscriminately; that is, if you consider Arabs as human beings too, which many brainwashed Americans do not.

Former president Jimmy Carter called Mr. Reagan's raid on Libya a crime and stated that if Mr. Reagan had killed his daughter in the manner in which he murdered Colonel Khadafy's adopted daughter,

then he would spend the rest of his life to bring the man who ordered it to justice.

May God have mercy on Mr. Reagan's soul, if he has one.

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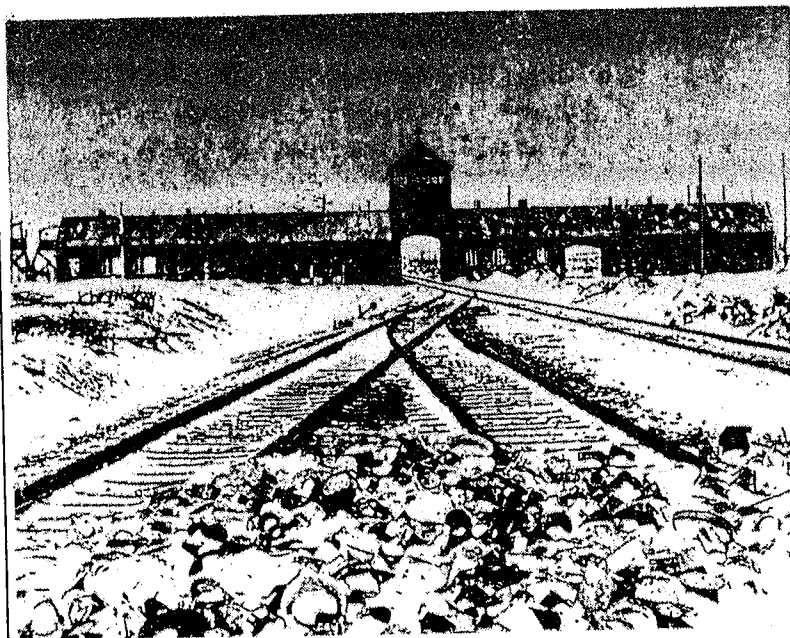
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WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, continued from page 22

for the discussion of the series, a superimposition of soap opera material on what purports to be a history of the Second World War, let us now attempt a summary of the complicated, interwoven plots, while noting the dates of the broadcasts.

November 13th

Admiral Victor Henry, who played a prominent rôle in the 1983 series, is given command of a ship after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Roosevelt requests the bombing of Japan. In Naples, Italy, the German diplomat, Werner Beck, returns a manuscript to his former professor, Aaron Jastrow, a famous Jewish historian who also played a prominent rôle in the 1983 series. In Auschwitz (December 1941) Zyklon-B is used to gas Jews, carbon monoxide having proved inefficient in Treblinka. Rhoda, the admiral's wife, meets her lover, Palmer. The Japanese are advancing toward Singapore. The *Devilfish*, the submarine on which Admiral Henry's son, Byron Henry, is serving, narrowly escapes from Japanese depth charges after it attempt to sink a Japanese ship. The Japanese continue their advance toward Singapore, from which Pamela Tudsbury's father is broadcasting as a war reporter. On 18 December 1941 Hitler meets with his generals in Rastenburg, East Prussia. Churchill, who has come to Washington, and Roosevelt agree on a "Germany first" policy. The *Devilfish* sinks a Japanese tanker. Natalie Henry, the Jewess married to Byron Henry, and her uncle, Aaron Jastrow, are on a ship which is to sail for Palestine, but decide to stay in Italy.

November 15th

Slote, an American diplomat who has been transferred from Moscow to Bern, Switzerland, is told about massacres of Jews at Minsk. Hong Kong and the Philippines fall to the Japanese. Admiral Henry receives an anonymous note informing him of his wife's infidelity. Slote is secretly handed a document while watching a motion picture. After dancing with a Jewess and kissing her in her car, Slote returns to the embassy and expresses his horror upon reading the document, the record of the Wannsee Conference of 20 January 1942. Aaron Jastrow is back in his home in Siena, Italy, where he has a discussion with Werner Beck. Singapore falls on 15 February. Hitler is shown with his generals, expressing a desire for Russian land. Roosevelt is despondent about the loss of the Philippines. He is sick but he disobeys his physician's admonishment not to smoke. The bombing of Japan (18

April 1942) that Roosevelt had requested is very costly but helps American morale. Japanese officers plan to capture Midway Island. Eichmann has a discussion with Beck and tells him that Hitler wants to cleanse Europe of Jews. Beck, shocked and on the defensive as a result of his friendship with Jastrow, says he will try to induce Jastrow to make radio broadcasts favoring Axis objectives. There now follows a very long sequence at Auschwitz which centers around Reichsführer-SS Himmler's witnessing the execution by gas of a trainload of Jews from the Netherlands which has just arrived. There had been a feverish construction of dwellings for the arriving Jews. Himmler inspects the huge I.G. Farben plants at Auschwitz. Now Jews are shown being herded into a building while vicious dogs bark at them. The Jews undress and are sent to a farm house fitted with gas-emitting shower-heads disguised as a disinfecting facility. Himmler observes while there is a desperate pounding on the locked doors of the "shower room." Zyklon-B has been used to kill the Jews, whose bodies are then dumped from carts into a nearby, long trench. Lime is dumped on the bodies. Himmler is so pleased by the operation that he promotes Hoess, the camp commandant, to the rank of Obersturmbannführer. Back in Siena, Beck puts pressure on Jastrow to make radio broadcasts for the Axis, but Jastrow later tells his niece that he will not do so because he is an American citizen.

November 16th

Byron Henry, his brother Warren, and Admiral Henry are relaxing at home. While at a party, Byron persuades an officer to sign orders sending him to duty on the Atlantic. Now the Battle of Midway (June 1942) is shown in a long and exciting sequence. The *Yorktown* is sunk and Warren Henry is killed, but the outnumbered U.S. naval forces are victorious in the crucial battle. Shortly after her son's death, Rhoda Henry, the admiral's wife, attends a party in Hollywood, after which Pamela Tudsbury tells Rhoda that she deeply loves Admiral Henry and that she knows about Rhoda's love affair. Tobruk falls. Churchill must tell Stalin that there can be no Allied second front during 1942. Aaron Jastrow now sees that he must escape to neutral Lisbon.

November 17th

At Siena, Beck demands that Jastrow be ready in five days to make the broadcasts which Beck had demanded. Now Jastrow and his niece leave for Elba. In Bern, Slote learns that the Italians have confiscated Jastrow's property. Slote talks with great concern to his superiors

about the Wannsee document. His superior agrees to relay the information for Sumner Wells (August 1942). Rhoda Henry meets her lover in Chicago and after leaving him meets a colonel on a train heading east. Guadalcanal and the Solomon Islands are invaded by American forces. The German forces in Russia begin to falter. Hitler rants at his generals, one of whom warns Hitler against an advance into the Caucasus, where Romanian and Italian troops would be guarding flanks of the German salient. Jastrow and his niece leave Elba and by 30 October they are in Marseilles. Byron Henry, who had been assigned duty in Gibraltar, finally encounters his wife after a long search.

November 20th

In Marseilles, Byron Henry sees his little son for the first time, but he must depart for duty after he and his wife have unsuccessfully sought papers from the Vichy government so that they could leave for Portugal. Pamela's father is killed in North Africa when a Jeep in which he is riding hits a mine. While on a train, Hitler is writing a speech for a gathering of old Party comrades in Munich on 9 November 1942, the nineteenth anniversary of the 1923 putsch. Hitler is informed of the movement of American troops to North Africa. After southern France is occupied by German troops on 11 November 1942, American diplomatic officials, Jastrow and his niece are interned at Lourdes. The situation around Stalingrad is deteriorating for German forces in late November 1942 but Hitler refuses to permit a retreat from the Volga. There now follows a long sequence at Auschwitz and many details are shown of new gassing and cremating facilities. An attempt is made to destroy previously buried bodies of internees by means of flame throwers. Internees who have been apprehended after an escape attempt are very cruelly punished. Admiral Henry must abandon his sinking ship at Guadalcanal.

22 November

Admiral Henry, having lost the *Northampton*, returns just before Christmas to his wife in Washington. He is ordered to attend a small conference with Roosevelt and other officers. Roosevelt asks him about the situation in the Pacific and remarks that the Jewish situation is awful. At the State Department in Washington Slote complains that his report has been castrated by excisions. His superior says that he is not anti-Semitic but that Jews must be helped "within the Law." At a New Year's party Admiral Henry and Rhoda encounter the colonel

whom Rhoda had met on the train. Later Slote and Admiral Henry talk about Natalie's situation. The prediction is made that if the war goes on another two years every Jew in Europe will be dead. Jastrow and Natalie are sent by train to Baden-Baden. Byron and his commanding officer examine a new submarine but complain about the poor quality of its torpedoes. Warren Henry's widow does not want Byron to know about the love affair she is having with his commanding officer; a bedroom scene follows. On 24 January 1943 Roosevelt and Churchill, meeting at Casablanca, agree to a demand of unconditional surrender for Germany and tell reporters about it. German generals find out about the demand. Although Hitler promoted General Paulus while his forces were trapped at Stalingrad, he now rants because Paulus did not kill himself rather than surrendering. At Stalingrad 200,000 German soldiers have died and 100,000 have become prisoners of the Bolsheviks. Goebbels proclaims days of mourning. General Halder wants to kill Hitler. The Americans are finally victorious at Guadalcanal. Admiral Henry has now traveled to Moscow, where the American ambassador intends to demand that the Russians do more to acknowledge American aid. Admiral Henry puts the pressure on a Russian general, who takes him to the front around the starving Leningrad under siege. Americans fear that the USSR might make a separate peace. Jastrow has been sent to Paris for an operation, accompanied by his niece, who meets an American lady married to a count. Natalie, who is now working in a library, is again encountered by Werner Beck at the library.

November 23rd

On 23 April 1943 Beck takes Natalie Henry to the Paris opera but again mentions the dangers to her and her uncle if the latter does not cooperate in making the radio broadcasts. The countess advises Natalie to go to Baden-Baden under the protection of a Swiss representative. She and her uncle get on a train for Baden-Baden but the train is mysteriously delayed. She and her uncle are taken from the train on the pretext that her uncle is still too sick to travel. Now there is an exhumation of corpses of internees that had been buried at a previous time. The exhumation is accompanied by a search for gold teeth and other valuables on the corpses before they are consumed by a huge fire made from wood and gasoline (!). The scene now shifts back to the Ukraine, at a site near Kiev. An enormous ditch is shown where prisoners are being shot while Ukrainian (?) civilians eat ice cream while they watch. At Auschwitz there is an attempted uprising

in which a prisoner grabs a machine gun, with which he kills a number of German soldiers, but the prisoner is soon shot himself. As punishment, every fourth prisoner is picked out of a line to be executed. In the New Hebrides area the submarine *Moray*, on which Byron Henry is serving, sinks a destroyer, a troop ship, and two freighters. Henry is upset at the killing of the Japanese troops struggling in the water. The submarine returns to Pearl Harbor in great triumph and each member of the crew is congratulated by Admiral Nimitz. The captain of the submarine wants Byron to be his executive officer. Afterward Warren Henry's widow goes to the captain's room for his embraces. In the Tarnopol region two prisoners escape from a German ferry with intelligence information. Rommel returns to Berlin after his final defeat in North Africa. Hitler summons Rommel and tells him that a consoling result of the action in North Africa was the upsetting of Roosevelt's timetable. Rommel hints darkly at disturbing events in Poland, setting Hitler into a rage and saying that Jews are a security problem. Rommel predicts the Allied invasion of Sicily. A huge offensive ordered by Hitler in the Kursk area results in huge German losses. This is followed by an elaborate victory celebration in Moscow on 20 July 1943. Miss Tudsbury sees the admiral at the British embassy. On 25 July Mussolini is ousted in Italy, causing Hitler to rant about the Italians (except his friend Mussolini) and to call Jesus the bastard son of a Roman soldier. After leaving Paris for Prague by train, Jastrow and his niece are taken to Theresienstadt, where there is a Ghetto reputed to be a "paradise ghetto," but on arrival Jastrow and his niece observe wretched conditions. The internees have to surrender their jewels and other valuables. Natalie's little son is taken from her to be put into a children's home.

So ends the 18-hour series, to be followed by a further series in the spring of 1989.

The septuagenarian Robert Mitchum seems too old to play the rôle of an active naval officer and his wife seems too old to be overwhelmed by her estrogen on more than one occasion. There are also other miscastings. Jews are played by Aryans and vice versa. The half-starving, somber, cold Europe of the war years is hardly captured by the film. The actors look too clean and well-fed. The Jews look as if they were free of typhus-bearing lice (see *Bulletin 13*, republished in the *Liberty Bell* of August 1987). As a result of the long lapse of time after the 1983 series, a number of actors had to be replaced. Ali MacGraw was old enough to be her husband's mother (i.e., Natalie, the

wife of Byron Henry) at the time of the production of the 1983 series and was replaced by Jane Seymour, who is not as convincing as an overbearing Jewess. The late John Hausman is replaced by Sir John Gielgud as the aging scholar, Aaron Jastrow. Hitler also looks different and is not as ugly as in the 1983 series. It was rather astonishing to see Robert Mitchum in the film at all, inasmuch as he provoked Jewish wrath by uttering some words of doubt about the "Holocaust" in an interview published in *Esquire* of February 1983.

The 1988 series was shown at a time when there is a growing anger on the part of American taxpayers about having to support the criminal, parasitic Jewish state in Palestine with billions and billions of dollars per annum. It was also shown at a time when more than a few Americans are beginning to pay attention to the arguments of the revisionist historians concerning various aspects of the Second World War. Was the timing of the broadcasts a coincidence? It has been reported that the series has lost \$20,000,000, in spite of the money paid for advertisements by a number of corporation giants, such as Ford, IBM, General Electric, VISA, McDonald's, and Burger King. Viewers who found the series offensive might consider avoiding the purchase of their products. The amount of money spent on the production of these series is frightening. There can be no doubt about their effects on American thinking about the history of the Second World War and its ramified implications (discussed in *Bulletin 19*, republished in the *Liberty Bell* of January, 1988). The historical revisionists, who should have an opportunity to criticize these series, can be heard by only a quite limited number of people because their access to opinion-shaping television is nil. They are almost analogous to a boy throwing stones at a tank.

As in the case of the 1983 series, dates are often flashed on the screen to give the viewer the impression that the film shows actual historical happenings which have been reconstructed with precision, rather than fiction. The dialogues, such as the one between Hitler and Rommel (23 November) are pure, unfounded fantasy for the most part.

Many will have found these series in bad taste as a result of several factors; the historical distortions and falsehoods, the unbalanced presentation of the war centered around Jews as if their sufferings were central, the improbable, dramatically absurd coincidences and the interspersing of the tragic history of the war with advertisements for hamburgers, dog food, credit cards, perfumes, and fast automobiles. The film is further trivialized by the interweaving of soap

opera material, which acts like the sticky material on fly paper, used to attract viewers to Wouk's questionable version of the Second World War, a version which many viewers would find boring in itself.

The producers of this series had an inherent advantage for their obvious indoctrinational objectives. Patriots usually want to believe that wars fought by their countries were for a good cause and that their sacrifices were not in vain. Not all American soldiers, however, were enchanted with the conduct and the outcome of the Second World War, such as Colonel John Beaty, author of the important *Iron Curtain Over America* (1951) [available from Liberty Bell Publications; order #09005, \$8.00 + \$1.50 for postage and handling], and Senator Joseph McCarthy. No less a figure than Senator Robert Taft of Ohio was one of the most effective critics of the Nuremberg trials and was praised by John F. Kennedy. A number of Americans employed in the trials resigned in disgust at the cynical disregard of established legal principles. One notable example was F.P. Yockey, author of *Imperium* (1948) [available from Liberty Bell Publications; order #09001, \$12.00 + \$1.80 for postage and handling].

A slick 24-page booklet to accompany the film is designed to create interest in the series and the study of the history of the Second World War and the plight of Jews during it. There are even rather pedantic thought questions for pupils reviewing the film. There is also a rather extensive list of books, which does not include, of course, books that dispute the Extermination Thesis, such as those by Arthur Butz, Thies Christophersen, Wilhelm Stäglich, Walter Sanning, and Charles Weber. Christophersen and Stäglich were German officers stationed at Auschwitz during the war. The National Education Association recommends the series, but how can such an unbalanced presentation be forced on naive pupils as an objective study of history? What American pupils need is a study of the history of Communism, the present danger to our very existence.

Polish hostility toward Jews was a feature of the 1983 series but is strangely lacking in the 1988 series. Was this a stipulation made by the Communist "Polish" government for its cooperation in the production? There is no mention whatsoever of the Soviet massacre of some 15,000 captured Polish officers at Katyn and other places. Nor is there mention of the other crimes committed during the Soviet occupations which took place from 1939 to 1941, from eastern Finland in the north to eastern Rumania in the south. Was the pro-Soviet nature of the series likewise a stipulation of the Soviet government for its cooperation?

One topic persistently emphasized in the series is the indifference of the American government and its diplomatic officials to alleged German intentions to destroy all European Jews. This topic is treated extensively in the book by David S. Wyman, *The Abandonment of the Jews* (1984), a book which seems to have contributed heavily to the film. Perhaps one of the indoctrinational objectives of this emphasis is the creation of feelings of guilt in American viewers. The topic is developed especially in the broadcast of 15 November, where the U.S. diplomatic official, Slote, is supposed to have received a copy of the minutes of the Wannsee Conference held in Berlin on 20 January 1942. If one actually reads this document, however, he will find plans for the relocation of Jews and their industrial employment but no plans for their extermination. This is one of the instances of falsification of history in the series. Did Wouk read it? The "Wannsee Protokoll" is reproduced and discussed in great detail by Wilhelm Stäglich in his crucially important *Auschwitz Myth*. Although Wyman has to concede that Roosevelt himself (p. 311) was in the "forefront" of inaction on measures to rescue the Jews of Europe, he is portrayed favorably in the series. It must be considered significant that some of Roosevelt's Jewish associates (Baruch, Lehman, Frankfurter, and Rosenman) remained inactive in the face of reports of extermination of Jews, as Wyman points out (p. 316). Perhaps reports such as the Vrba Report (p. 289 in Wyman's book) looked a bit too silly to be credible. If a "Holocaust" had been going on, Roosevelt and Co. would certainly have received credible intelligence reports about it which would have been shouted from the housetops to stimulate the war effort.

It seems strange that in the broadcasts of 22 or 23 November there is no mention of the uprising of Jews in Warsaw, where there were still so many Jews as late as April 1943 that they could engage German armed forces for several weeks.

The six-million figure for Jewish mortality at the hands of the Germans has become an embarrassment even for Jewish historians who make any pretense at objectivity, but it is stubbornly retained in the film and the 24-page booklet to accompany it. It is doubtful that Hitler ever had control of much over half that many Jews (see Walter N. Sanning, *The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry*, 1983). Even the portrayal of Auschwitz as a location of mass gassings of Jews is a bit out-of-date as a result of the accumulating evidence against it, most recently the important forensic *Leuchter Report* (1988) [25 copies of this report are available, first-come first-served, at \$30.00 postpaid from Liberty Bell Publications]. Now, less accessible locations in east-

ern Poland have become more fashionable as locations for mass gassings of Jews. Mass deportations of Jews did not take place until nearly three years after the beginning of the war. They were interned for reasons of public health and military security. There is no mention in the film of the much swifter internment of persons of Japanese descent in the United States.

The sequence at Auschwitz toward the end of the broadcast of 15 November shows the alleged gassing of Jews from the Netherlands in great and horrifying detail, even to the point of instructions to the internees in Dutch and the barking of menacing dogs. However, this sequence is self-contradictory. There had been a feverish construction of dwellings for the new arrivals and Himmler's inspection of the huge industrial installations which required the labor of and operation by internees. How many viewers noticed this inconsistency? There would be no point in a further discussion here of the falsehoods involved in this sequence since this has been done quite effectively by Butz, Christophersen, Stäglich, et al. Rudolf Hoess, who was commandant at Auschwitz until November 1943, is shown a number of times in the series. His inconsistent writings were largely a product of his time in a Polish prison prior to his execution. The absurdities in his writings are analyzed in detail by W. Stäglich in his *Auschwitz Myth*. Wouk seems to have used Hoess's writings as a source.

There are a number of deprecations of Christianity in the film. Aaron Jastrow had converted to Christianity in his earlier years but said in a cavalier tone that he soon dropped it. The Jewess who warmly kissed Slote in her car has regrets about having kissed a man of another race. Germans, the inheritors of an important Christian tradition, are shown in the worst possible light, while Jews are shown as noble and just, as in the case of the 1983 series.

A booklet of some size could be written to refute and put in proper perspective the materials in these series. Let us hope that such a booklet will be written and that this "docudrama" will produce such a revulsion and boredom in viewers that it will be the last of its offensive and disgusting kind. □

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THE AMERICAN TRAGEDY

When the untutored masses in the northern states of the Federal Union, their minds addled by an hallucinatory superstition, permitted a vicious gang of fanatics and freebooters, whose minds festered with envy, greed, malice, and righteousness, to destroy the Union and drive them into a criminally fratricidal assault on their own race in the southern states, they decreed their own doom. After one of the greatest crimes of all history, they were so proud of their own bloody hands that, having freed the niggers, they proceeded to enslave themselves by easy stages and are now serfs in the country that once was theirs.

A concise and candid history of the great American tragedy has yet to be written, but the materials for it, already formidably voluminous and complex, are still being augmented. The most recent addendum is *Judah P. Benjamin, the Jewish Confederate*, by Eli N. Evans, a handsomely printed volume published by Macmillan (Free Press), 1988.

The author, who is a Jew despite his seemingly Welsh name,¹ prefaces his work with a quotation from Stephen Vincent Benét's "John Brown's Body," beginning with the lines that describe Benjamin, who was both Secretary of War and Secretary of State of the Confederacy, at a meeting of President Davis's Cabinet:

Judah P. Benjamin, the dapper Jew....

Looked round the council-chamber with the slight

Perpetual smile he held before himself

Continually like a silk-ribbed fan.

Behind the fan, his quick, shrewd, fluid mind

Weighed Gentiles in an old balance.

That picture of the Jew, secure in his racial ability to hide his own thoughts and sentiments as he watches with secret amusement the stupid Aryans and calculates how he can best profit from their folly, sets the tone for the whole book, from the front of its dust-jacket to the panel at the back, where we find a photograph of the author, wearing the same slight smile.

Much of the book is taken up with anecdotes, little better than

1. The name cannot properly be called a mask, because the Welsh 'Evan,' like the English 'John,' is derived from *Iohannes*, the Latin form of the Jewish name, YHWHNN (of which the first element is the name of Yah, the Jews' tribal god), which Christianity foisted on our race.

gossip, about the "problem" of Benjamin's Jewishness, and manage to suggest how keenly the Jews in the United States suffered from "prejudice" while they were growing rich and stealthily clawing their way upward to financial, social, and political power over the nation they had invaded.

It never occurs to the author that the stupid Americans might have had a right to a country of their own. He sees nothing remarkable in the fact that his subtle race had, as early as 1854, so ingratiated itself in the United States that the Americans gave the first noteworthy manifestation of their morbid itch to mind other people's business and presumed to dictate to Switzerland that the Swiss cantons must be deprived of their legal right to determine what alien intruders they would choose to welcome into their land. He simply takes it for granted that the ubiquitous Jews have a right to go wherever they please on *their* planet.

He has, perhaps without intending to do so, shown us an application of the Talmudic law that only Jews are human, so that *goyim* and the other lower animals can have no rights vis-à-vis their God-given masters. Does a nation of Aryans have a right to deny themselves the blessings of being exploited by Jews? Does a nation of Semites in Palestine have a right to property Jews want? Did the herds of bison who once covered the western plains have a right to exclude the hunters that wanted their hides? Do the sheep in a pasture land have a right to dislike the shepherds who periodically fleece them or convert them into mutton? Such questions are absurd; read the *Talmud Babli*.

It is in this context that you must understand the new biography of Benjamin.

The author asserts that "Judah P. Benjamin achieved greater political power than any other Jew in the nineteenth century—perhaps even in all American history." The last part of the statement is saved from absurdity because more than one Jew participated in the beginning of the Jewish dominion over the United States, when they made President a crackpot named Woodrow Wilson, whom they had trained for the office by "leading him around like a poodle on a leash,"² and, of course, not one but many of God's Chosen, working together, finally consolidated their nation's ownership of the United States during the Presidency of a ham

2. The simile was used by leading Jews when they boasted of their achievement to Colonel Dall, who came to know many of them well when he was the son-in-law of the great War Criminal; see his *F.D.R.* (2d ed., Washington, D.C., 1970).

actor whom they placed in the White House. So perhaps it is true that Benjamin, by his ascendancy over Jefferson Davis, did have greater political power than any other *one* Jew.

The crucial question, of course, is how he used that power.

That Benjamin was extraordinarily brilliant is indubitable. At his death, Varina Davis, the wife of Jefferson Davis, wrote, "There passed from the earth one of the greatest minds of this century." One may think of discounting a comment by a lady on whom he had used his ability to charm women, but one cannot question the inflexible judgement of Solomon de Rothschild, who came to New Orleans to confer with its wealthy and powerful Jews just before the Northern states destroyed the Constitution and invaded the South—an event that the participants in the conferences must have anticipated as being at least likely. Rothschild particularly conferred with three: Benjamin, Hyams, and Moise, and he wrote home that Benjamin was "perhaps the greatest mind on this continent."

This fact will, of course, make extremely difficult any determination of Benjamin's part in the tragic defeat of the Confederacy. His biographer has given us innumerable proofs that Benjamin possessed his racial genius for dissimulation, for completely concealing his thoughts and real sentiments, and that his mind was both devious and subtle. If, therefore, it is true that, as John B. Jones and many Southerners believed, he used his influence over Jefferson Davis and his position as both Secretary of War and Secretary of State to ensure the defeat of the South, we must expect *a priori* that he would have carried out his sabotage so subtly that no real proof of his duplicity would remain. If, as you naturally suspect, Rothschild enlisted Benjamin as his secret agent to further the interests of the Rothschilds in the coming catastrophe, Benjamin would shrewdly have left no probative evidence. He systematically destroyed all letters and documents that related in any way to his activities in the South, but it is highly probable that he had been so prudent and wary that no proof of his secret activities had ever been recorded on paper. Do not expect too much from this book.

Benjamin was a brilliant Jew boy in Charleston, South Carolina, when his family, apparently with some help from the wealthy Jews who were flourishing in that city, sent him, at the age of

fourteen,³ to Yale University to study law. After two years, he was expelled for some grave violation of the university's regulations, as he himself admitted in the letter by which he applied (vainly) for readmission. The nature of his offense must remain unknown. The report that he was a sneak thief who was caught in the act was only an accusation made later by an Abolitionist, one of a gang full of the righteousness that authorizes Lying for the Lord. Truth is not in them.

Benjamin went to New Orleans and began intensive study of Louisiana law.⁴ He in some way commended himself to a member of the Creole⁵ aristocracy in New Orleans, who hired Benjamin, then twenty-one, to teach English to his sixteen-year-old daughter. Benjamin married her as soon as he was admitted to the bar a few months later.⁶ That is the first recorded exercise of his extraordinary talent for charming women, which later served him to fas-

3. Benjamin was precocious, but not phenomenally so. He lived in a time when men grew up rapidly, and before the Americans devised their elaborate educational system to prolong childhood to senility.

4. I.e., the Code Napoléon. Louisiana was the only state that did not base its legal system on the English Common Law. Both legal systems have now been superseded, although they, like the Constitution, are still occasionally mentioned as pretexts for the imposition of the "administrative" law that has been borrowed from Soviet Russia.

5. Remember that 'Creole' is the French equivalent of the English noun 'Colonial'; it properly designates only a pure-blooded White descendant of French who settled in America. Strictly speaking, *créole* means 'born in the country,' and for that reason in the French-speaking West Indies an Englishman born there of English parents was also called a Creole, but, as the *Oxford New English Dictionary* says, s.v., in the United States "Creole...is applied only to the French-speaking descendants of the early French settlers in Louisiana, etc." The use of the word to designate mongrels is an abuse of language, and the use of 'Creole' to designate nigger dialects of French is misleading and should be eschewed, although some justify it etymologically since the jargons were "born in the country."

6. One curious aspect of his marriage is that his wife soon became noted for her marital infidelities and eventually left him to reside in Paris, where there was a greater scope for her sensual proclivities, but nevertheless Benjamin maintained amicable relations with her, visited her in Paris at least annually, once, when he was Senator, installed her in an expensive home in Washington until she became bored, and returned to her in his old age when he retired from his legal career in England to live in Paris.

minate the wife of Jefferson Davis and make her his intimate and life-long friend.⁷

Benjamin became the protégé of John Slidell, a man often suspected of being a disguised Jew, and whose sister and daughter both married Jews. Slidell was a native of New York and a shrewd politician, who came to Louisiana to seek his fortune, married into the Creole aristocracy, and used that connection to become the political boss of New Orleans and, indeed, Louisiana.⁸ Slidell and Benjamin formed what was virtually a political partnership, and that put Benjamin in the Senate of the United States, where his brilliant oratory made him the most illustrious spokesman for the South. When Louisiana resumed full exercise of her sovereignty, Benjamin bade farewell to the Senate with an oration that is still read, both as a model of Ciceronian eloquence and a lucid prediction of what would be the results of Northern aggression. He was a great lawyer and orator; naturally, no one knows what he himself believed about the causes for which he spoke.

When the sovereign states of the South formed their own federation for self-defence and elected Jefferson Davis the Presi-

7. It is to be noted that Benjamin was too shrewd to try to seduce Varina Davis, of whose total and enduring devotion to a husband almost old enough to be her father there can be no doubt. On the contrary, Benjamin shrewdly used that devotion to obtain an ascendancy over her that permitted and facilitated his ascendancy over her husband. It was the basis of Benjamin's technique to flatter Varina by treating her as an equal when they consulted together about what it was best to persuade her husband to do, or to do in his name, it being assumed that both were devoted to him; you need not ask whose opinion prevailed in conferences between Varina and "one of the greatest minds of the century." No one should ever doubt the purity of Varina's exemplary and, indeed, beautiful devotion to the man whom she addressed as "my old and only love" when all was lost—and the skill with which Benjamin used that devotion to acquire an influence over Varina that lasted throughout his life gives you the measure of his genius.

8. Slidell used Louisiana as a basis for power in the Federal government, which entrusted high diplomatic missions to him, and in the Democratic Party, which, at his behest, nominated Buchanan and elected him, the last President of the United States formed by the Constitution. Slidell became the special envoy of the Confederate States to France and is now most widely known because he and his companion, Mason, were victims of an act of piracy on the high seas committed by an officer of the Northern Navy, Wilkes, who was another example of the way in which Americans, when hopped up on righteousness, repudiate all laws and all the conventions on which civilization is based.

dent of their country, Benjamin entered the Cabinet as Attorney General and soon acquired an almost total ascendancy over the President, becoming Secretary for War and Secretary of State, and being always the *éminence grise* behind the President.

To understand Benjamin's dominant influence over Jefferson Davis we must take into account three cardinal facts.

(1) Davis was almost unanimously elected the first President of the new nation because he was a hero of the Mexican War, a man of known military talent, and a man of absolute honor and probity.⁹ But the South made a blunder not unlike that made by Philip II of Spain when he made the Duque de Medina Sidonia commander of the Armada. They imposed on him an office for which he felt that he was not fitted. Throughout the war he wished that he could be an officer in the army, although the state of his health made that impossible. Such a President would feel unsure of his own judgement and naturally would rely on the advice of an old friend and subtle reasoner, whose political genius was amply attested by his career.

(2) Benjamin's success in fascinating Varina made him the most intimate personal friend of the family. And that produced the crucial factor in the situation:

(3) Benjamin and Varina "shared a dangerous knowledge that must never be revealed to anyone: that the President could go for days unable to function, brought down into deep depression by war news and bedridden with neuralgia,...throbbing headaches, and stomach pains." It is likely that Davis had an ulcerated stomach and suffered from a chronic rheumatic fever and other maladies.¹⁰ Just before the War "he described his physical condi-

9. That explains why he was so passionately hated by the scabrous gang of Republicans in Washington, to whom his scrupulous honesty was a living reproach. After their victory in their foul war of aggression, they hoped to see him judicially murdered, using as a pretext the success of their own well-managed murder of the backwoods politician who had served their purposes and whose corpse became a potent talisman for inciting an insane hatred of the South to cover their further depredations. Incidentally, it is only typical that few of our contemporaries know that the Republicans stole even their name from the American Republican Party, a patriotic effort to keep the United States a true and cohesive nation; the tainted history books always refer to the American Republican Party as the "Know Nothings," to conceal the theft.

10. His health seems to have been shattered by the yellow fever (and malaria?) that killed his first wife and from which he may never have completely recovered.

tion...as wasted by 'protracted, violent disease.'" Thus it happened that "The presidency operated as a collaboration, not in the person of a single man, and flowed smoothly, regardless of the President's incapacities. For long periods, and on subjects of varying levels of importance, Judah P. Benjamin acted in Davis's name, wrote speeches and despatches for him, and presided over an occasional Cabinet meeting." And when the President was not incapacitated, Benjamin often spent ten hours a day with him in his office and undoubtedly controlled by his advice almost every action of the President.

The biographer tries to account for the fact that Benjamin is ignored in Jefferson Davis's *The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy*, but he misses the essential consideration. Jefferson Davis wrote primarily to prove the legality of the Secession and the violation of the Constitution by the Northern attack on the South, and secondarily, to explain the course and conduct of the war, for which the responsibility was his.

If, as seems certain, he was constantly guided by Benjamin, who, during the times when Davis's illness was most acute, was in fact the chief executive of the Confederacy, it was nonetheless true that the responsibility, the gravamen of the decisions then made, rested upon Davis, by whose authority they were made. Any acknowledgement of Benjamin's advice would inevitably have seemed an effort to palliate Davis's responsibility for the conduct of the war—an evasion that is only too common in the memoirs of men who have held positions of power, but one which a man of Davis's stern integrity instinctively rejected as dishonorable. If some policy that Benjamin had urged upon him proved disastrous, Davis was not the man to shirk the responsibility—it was he who had made the decision, believing it to be right when he made it, and usually continuing to believe after the event that it had been right, given the circumstances and the information available when it was made. And even if Benjamin had made the decision without consulting the sick or absent President, Davis accepted the responsibility because he had given Benjamin the authority to act in his name.

The only question that need concern us—a question of crucial significance both historically and racially—is whether Benjamin used his strategic position to sabotage the South in the interests of the Rothschilds and the rest of his race.

Before we attempt to answer that question we must remember

He kept a diary faithfully throughout the war, and it was eventually published under a title doubtless imposed by the bloody victors' hypocrisy,¹¹ *A Rebel War Clerk's Diary at the Confederate States' Capital* (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1866). The original publication has become rare; more than a year ago I noticed a copy, "somewhat foxed, binding slightly shaken," offered in a bookseller's catalogue for \$300. A drastic condensation, made by Earl Schenck Miers, appeared in 1958 (New York, Sagamore Press) and is not rare. The editor admits that he censored out many of Jones's "tedious" references to God's Race, but he did not delete all of them and he left some of Jones's comments on Benjamin. If you do not have access to the original and make allowance for the censorship, the condensation will serve your purposes here. Mr. Evans, for obvious reasons, barely mentions Jones's book obiter, so that he cannot be accused of not knowing of it.

Unfortunately, even Jones's diary will not answer our crucial question. That the Jews in general profited from the distress of the South is only natural and not to be regarded as wrong, since the race never owes loyalty to the people of the regions in which it chooses to operate. As for Benjamin personally, who, given his race, could be accused of treachery but not of treason, Jones's account is inconclusive, although Jones interpreted in his own way Benjamin's protection and encouragement of Northern spies, his appointment of generals who surrendered their forces without firing a shot, and many similar actions. We may suspect, but we cannot prove intent.¹²

On the other hand, an advocate, even if not so clever a lawyer as Benjamin, could use Jones's account to exculpate the Jew.

11. Note the disgusting use of the word 'rebel' to designate states fighting to preserve their independence. The promoters of the War tried to palliate their ghastly crimes by pretending that they attacked the South to "preserve the Union," on the obviously spurious pretext that a compact between sovereign states was like a marriage in the Roman Catholic Church.

12. For example, it is standard practice in intelligence work to recruit the enemies' spies for service as double-agents, but professionals often accept such employment as a means of facilitating work for their original employers. We cannot prove that the Northern spies whom Benjamin protected did not give him supposedly secret information (probably misleading) about the North. And how can you be absolutely *certain* that a man whom you appoint to a strategic position is not a secret traitor or will not become one when offered an adequate bribe?

that the South began its fight for liberty under enormous disadvantages. She was greatly outnumbered, and a general such as Grant could spend men recklessly, secure in the knowledge that however many he lost, the attacking armies would almost decisively outnumber the defenders, who could not replace their losses, so that their eventual defeat by continued attrition was virtually certain. The Confederacy's industrial capacity, which had been kept small by the New Englanders' use of the Union to monopolize much of the total industry, was less than a fourth of the North's; and she began the war with the almost decisive handicap that the North retained possession of the Navy that the South had largely contributed to build, so that the aggressors always had command of the seas. A Southern victory would have been virtually miraculous—an achievement comparable to Marathon and Salamis.

The question then becomes one of Benjamin's motives in counseling or approving specific tactics or strategy. For example, did he hope that Thompson's raid through Canada would really be effective, or did he see in it a means of squandering some of the South's scanty supply of gold? Did he really oppose the great blunder of the South at the beginning of the war, the embargo on export of cotton in the hope of thus commanding the support of European nations? Or did he offer only a token opposition that was tacit encouragement but would serve to enhance his prestige when the policy failed? You can ask a hundred questions like that.

You must turn to the best single source of information regarding the inner workings of the Confederate government. John B. Jones was a journalist who was born in Baltimore, lived in New Jersey, and wrote for a newspaper published in Philadelphia. After the South, learning that the North was secretly sending reinforcements to Fort Sumter, acted to frustrate the treacherous scheme to blockade Charleston harbor, mobs swarmed through the streets of Philadelphia, crazed with righteousness and howling for blood, seeking gentlemen to murder. Jones decided to emigrate to a more civilized country. He went to Richmond, became a chief clerk in the War Department, and retained that position to the bitter end. He was thus in a position to observe the quotidian operations of the War Department and the Confederate government generally, but he was never privy to secret plans and decisions, except insofar as he could in retrospect conjecture from the known consequences.

Among the Southerners who held positions of importance and whose loyalty seems assured there was so much vanity and negligence and stupidity, and so many misfortunes were caused by unforeseen and probably unpredictable coincidences, that, given the enormous handicaps under which the fight for liberty began and the slenderness of Southern resources, there is no need to postulate treachery to account adequately for the defeat of the South.

The epilogue will not further enlighten us. Benjamin remained with Jefferson Davis to what was, for all practical purposes, the end, and then he made his escape to Nassau and thence to England, after surmounting amazing perils at sea, for most of which he is the only authority. In England, he soon became one of the most prominent and prosperous barristers, thanks to his extraordinary abilities and, of course, the support of his fellow Jews, who had already entrenched themselves securely in Britain and burrowed deeply into English society.¹³ There is nothing remarkable about that.

Intellectual integrity requires us, therefore, to end the case against Benjamin with a *non liquet*. We may suspect, but we cannot prove, and our tentative opinion of him will necessarily depend on our opinion of the race to which he belonged and of which he was one of the most brilliant and versatile members.

Scots, wha hae wi' Wallace bled

The September issue of *Candour* gives the list of the graduates in Mechanical Engineering who achieved first-class honors this year at Strathclyde University, which, although it bears the name of the ancient Briton kingdom that was astride the Solway, is in Glasgow and must not be confused with the venerable University of Glasgow, which, like all the traditional universities in Britain, has also fallen on evil days. Strathclyde is one of the institutions founded after the disaster of 1945 to speculate on the technique of planting cuckoo's eggs in British nests and contaminating the blood and minds of the British nobility and gentry, see *Liberty Bell*, November 1983, pp. 1-2, and the references there given. One interesting speculation may be based on the probability that Prince Albert, who became Queen Victoria's Lord and Master (cf. *Liberty Bell*, May 1984, pp. 1-7), was not the son of his official father, whose aversion from women was notorious. It was widely believed that he was the son of a Jew. It was he who, at the time of the *Trent* affair, intervened to prevent Britain from belatedly consulting her own interests and dignity; it could be argued that he thus ensured the defeat of the South.

cialize in technical training in all branches of engineering, including the division of electrical engineering that is called "computer science." The honors list below is for mechanical engineering only, but we may safely assume that the lists for other departments are quite similar.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Chan Wan Soi | Alastair Campbell McArthur |
| Chung Siong Khin | Joseph Ng Lee Kiang |
| Chou Siaw Meng | Tay Eng Huat |
| Kenneth William Delgarno | Tee Song Jue |
| Foo Kok Seng | Too Chor Chye |
| Koh Mui Hau | Barbara Anne Tolson |
| Lim Soy Seng | Yap Wee Khoon |

Three of the fourteen bear names that suggest they are Aryans, but we have no guarantee that one or more may not be mongrels who have disguised themselves, as Jews so commonly do, by assuming misleading names.

The Scots are so intensely nationalistic that a large number of them, who regularly elect representatives in the Parliament, want to make Scotland again independent of England and wish they could learn enough Gaelic to speak it instead of English. They like to rehearse the history of their long resistance to England, which ended only when the King of Scotland, James VI, inherited the throne of England, becoming James I of that realm. But nevertheless they are taxing themselves to train Orientals in the Aryan technologies that will be used as principal weapons against them and all of our race. They have become daft, as we have.

In American universities, Orientals, chiefly Japanese and Chinese, now form the majority of the students who rank highest in chemistry, physics, and the various branches of engineering, since the American students who venture to enter departments which must still enforce some standards of competence, have usually passed through the tax-supported boob-hatcheries and have neither the capacity nor the will to study anything intensively. Many of them are functionally illiterate, and unable to read more than the most simple English with comprehension. They are, however, proficient in the branches of social science that our educators deem important, and have learned how to copulate and demonstrate.

In some universities, Orientals now form the absolute majority in the fields that I have mentioned, and, what is more, they are financed by American tax-payers through both the Federal

government and the states that support the universities. We turn over to still vigorous races our great accumulation of technical and scientific knowledge on which depends our power to survive in the modern world. Americans, it seems, are bent on racial and national suicide.

Not all Orientals are engaged in filching our scientific and technological power. A notable exception is a rabid animal named Ng (possibly a relative of the Ng who took honors at Strathclyde), a mongrel that surfaced in Hong Kong and served in the U.S. Marines, who, together with his "buddy," a creature of similar antecedents deceptively called Leonard Lake, became a leader in Civil Rights work. The two social reformers lured at least twenty-five White men and women to an isolated cabin east of San Francisco, where they defiled them sexually and then lovingly tortured them with Oriental ingenuity until they died. The pair were progressive and availed themselves of our best technology, making videotape recordings of their social work, so that they could enjoy it again after the victims perversely died and ended the fun.

When Lake was caught in theft, he gave himself a dose of cyanide and his and his partner's social work attracted unfavorable attention. Ng took refuge in Canada. According to the press (e.g., *Chicago Tribune*, 18 October 1988), the Canadians are loath to send Ng back to the United States for they fear lest American "racists" harm the dear fellow.

TINTINNABULATIONS

In *Liberty Bell*, November 1988, I inserted an outrageously long footnote to show that modern bells are a Christian invention and probably have a special significance in Russia. The first paragraph of that footnote appears in its proper place at the bottom of page 11, but the four following paragraphs ("I must not digress....Dodd, Mead, 1978.") were, by a typographical misadventure, incorporated in the text, where, as all readers will have seen, they are conspicuously out of place.

A correspondent, who is evidently an authority on church bells, asks whether Chinese bells, which I mentioned in the second paragraph of my note, may not have been gongs. It is true that 'gong' is a Chinese word and that gongs, disks of bronze which, when struck, produce tones and harmonics that are determined by the composition of the alloy and the annealing the disk undergoes after it is cast, came to us from China. The Romans had gongs,

designated by the word 'discus' and sometimes perhaps by the overworked word 'aes,' which were larger than *cymbala* and *tympana*, and were struck to mark phases of the day. Marcus Aurelius, writing to Fronto, mentions that a gong (*discus*) was struck to announce throughout the imperial palace that the Emperor, Antoninus Pius, had left his apartments and gone to the baths. We have no means of knowing how the Roman gongs compared to the later Chinese invention.

It is quite certain that the Chinese did cast large bells of modern (campanulate) form, although there may be some uncertainty about dates. The legend retold by Lafcadio Hearn would be absurd, if it did not refer to the casting of a very large bell, and such bells, all evidently antedating the Manchu conquest and occupation, were preserved in China before the United States turned that country over to the Communists, and, I suppose, are still extant. The great bronze bell in Peking, which weighed fifty-three tons, was, and probably is, one of the largest bells in the world, although only half as large as the smaller of the Russian bells mentioned in my note.

If you seek information about the Chinese technique of casting bells, I think it likely that you will find it in some volume of Joseph Needham's *Science and Civilization in China*. □

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