

# **GERMAN HEGEMONY IN EUROPE**

**A Look Into The Future**

**A Position Paper on Future Relations  
between the United States of America and  
Germany, submitted to the U.S. Government  
on 9 November 1990, the First Anniversary  
of the Opening of the Berlin Wall, by**

**COUNCIL FOR A FREE GERMANY  
P.O. Box 10600, Burke, VA 22015**

Also in this special issue of

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# **GERMAN HEGEMONY IN EUROPE**

## **A Look Into The Future**

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Germany, submitted to the U.S. Government  
on 9 November 1990, the First Anniversary  
of the Opening of the Berlin Wall.**

*A statesman must have the patience to wait and to listen until he hears God's steps above the cacophony of turmoil. Then he must jump forward and get hold of the fate awaiting him. That is all.*

Otto von Bismarck

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## German Hegemony in Europe

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*In 1780, when George Washington became President, there was a king of France, a Holy Roman Emperor who ruled much of Europe, a czarina in Russia, a shogun ruling Japan, an emperor in China, and a king of England. Of all these powerful offices, only the American Presidency and the British monarchy still exist.*

(Quoted in *Reader's Digest*, September 1990.)

## German Hegemony in Europe

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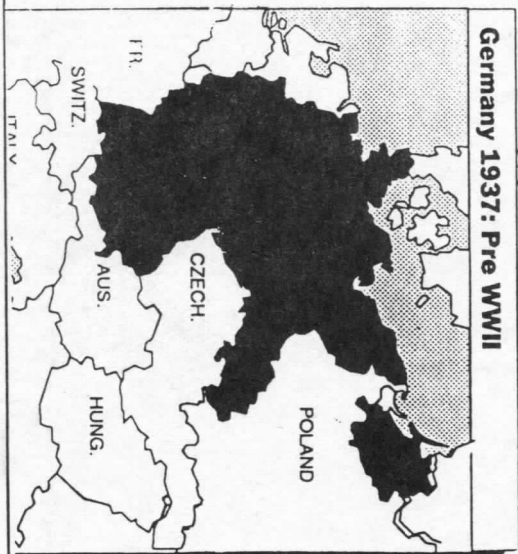
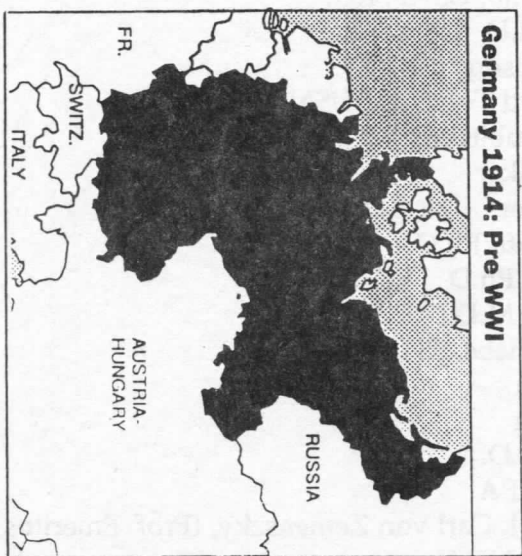
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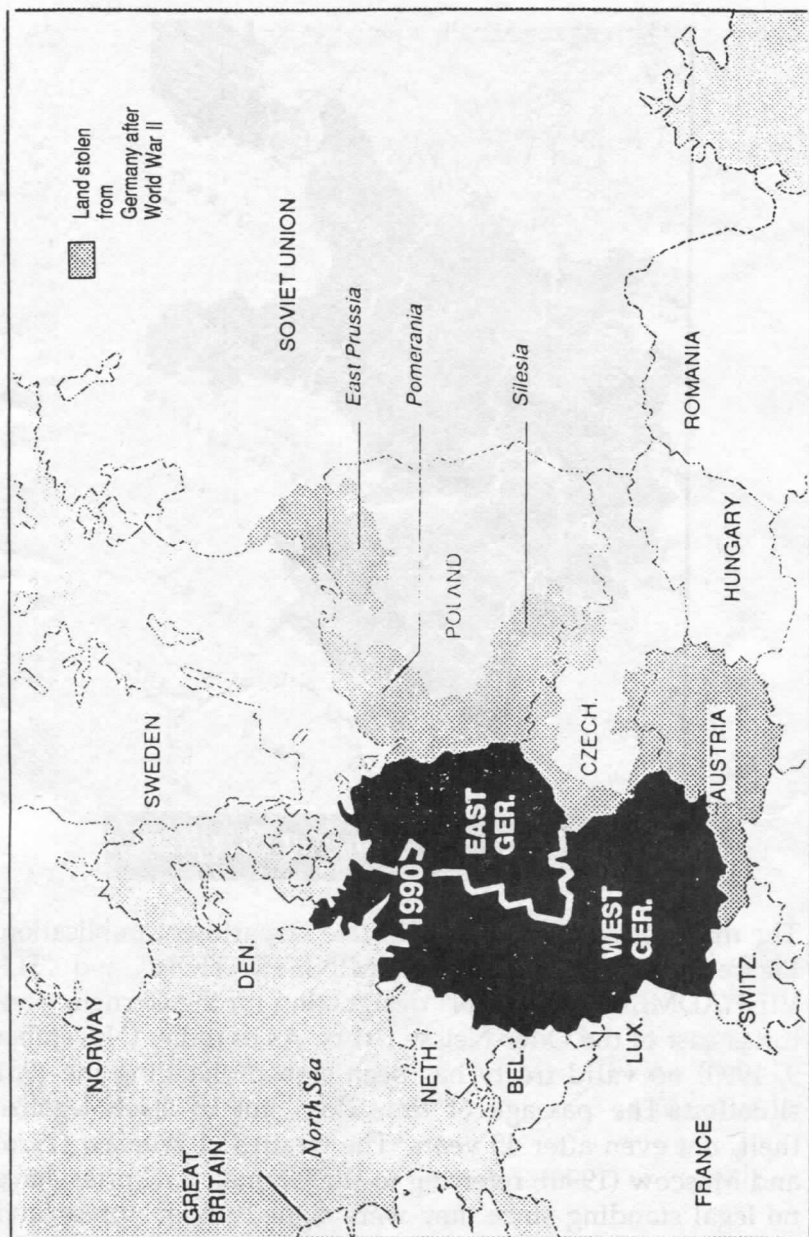
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# GERMANY'S BORDERS SINCE 1914



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The map above is from a 1951 State Department publication. Please note the "POLISH ADMINISTRATION" and "SOVIET ADMINISTRATION" designation for the German territories east of the Oder-Neisse rivers. As of today (November 9, 1990) no valid treaty has been signed changing the 1951 situation. The passage of time does not by itself legalize theft, not even after 45 years. The treaties of Warsaw (1970) and Moscow (1990), referring to the German territories, have no legal standing since they were signed under duress, and while all of Germany is still (until 1994) occupied.

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The essential premises of this Position Paper are as follows:

1. Both superpowers are in decline, and have to abandon their hegemonial positions deriving from victory in World War II.
2. Due to its economic and hence political influence on the European continent, Germany will become a major power there, surpassing England and France. So much so, in fact, that one eventually will use the term GERMAN HEGEMONY IN EUROPE. This can be of tremendous benefit not only to the Germans and other Europeans, but to all other peoples of the world.
3. Throughout this century, the relationship between the United States and Germany has been fraught with difficulties. The cause can be found in the fact that U.S. ruling circles regarded the U.S.A. as the lawful successor of the British Empire, and interference in European affairs was the natural result.
4. Unfortunately, the United States also claims some special mission on earth with almost religious overtones. This has led to a situation where many Americans are unable to view their own wrongful actions, or those of their government, dispassionately, resulting in a holier-than-thou attitude which in turn has contributed to the erosion of moral and ethical values long held by other peoples of Western Civilization.
5. The American "crusader" spirit came to the fore after the defeat of Germany in 1945. It led to the criminal attempt to alter the German psyche through so-called reeducation, to the forcible imposition of an unwarranted guilt complex upon the German people, and to the anomaly that, 45 years after the conclusion of a war, so-called "war criminals" of the defeated are still being persecuted, obviously under the supposition that all war actions by "America" were just and without wrongdoing.

6. A new and better relationship between the U.S. and Ger-

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many can only be created if non-interference of both nations into the affairs of the other is assured. Furthermore, the United States should stop producing anti-German World War propaganda. It is demeaning not only to the Germans but also to the tens of millions of Americans of German descent.

7. Also, in an era when even the Soviet Union opens its archives and admits its crimes (as in Katyn), it might behoove the U.S. to also look into a mirror and view past American actions more critically. This would lead to a better understanding among peoples, facilitate the research into the causes of wars, and provide chances for a lasting peace.
8. The relationship between Germans and Jews is greatly hampered by the aforementioned propaganda emanating from the United States. The leaders of the Jews living in Germany now do not act as Jews living in Germany but like specially privileged conquerors who have the full backing of the world's largest power, the United States. American Jews are unfortunately under heavy pressure by their own activists to view Germany with misgivings, and no serious attempts are made to come to an objective view of history, resulting in unnecessary hate and animosity.
9. German-Americans are the largest ethnic group in the United States. Regretfully, due to their typical German characteristics, they do not actively participate in the game of politics (except while voting in larger number than others), and this has led to a situation where the interests of this minority are rarely ever considered in the halls of Congress or in the White House. Now, that Germany is again on the ascend, we can expect a rise in German-American political activity also. One hopes that the Washington establishment takes note of this, and does not continue to take its Germans for granted. "German" surprises may be in the

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offing not only in Central Europe and Russia.

10. According to international law, the German Reich is still in existence. The *Treaty of Moscow*, signed by the four major World War II allies and the two remnant states of Germany, and ratified by the United States Senate on October 10, 1990 is generally accepted in lieu of a formal peace treaty between victors and vanquished of that great world conflagration. However, this Position Paper shows conclusively that due to various circumstances mainly based upon existing international law, *not only is this "4 + 2 Treaty" fraught with illegalities and of dubious permanent value, but a proper peace treaty between Germany and her erstwhile adversaries will eventually have to be negotiated and signed* regardless of any inconveniences that may arise, or what Pandora's box this may open.

### Preamble

On September 12, 1990, the four major allied victors of the Second World War—Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States—agreed with the two remnant states of the former German Reich—namely, the West German Bundesrepublik and the East German Democratic Republic—to sign a “Treaty on the final settlement with respect to Germany”, thereby formally relinquishing their occupation and other rights and obligations deriving from their victory over Germany in 1945. Thus concluded a development that began on November 9, 1989 with the opening of the Berlin Wall (but which had its genesis in earlier occurrences), and which led inexorably to the reunification of the two German states in the center of Europe by October 3, 1990.

One can assume that with the signing of the September 1990 treaty in Moscow *World War II finally came to a formal conclusion*, although still no proper peace treaty has been negotiated. A new era of European and World politics has begun, one in which Germany will play the role for which, due to various factors, she is destined. Undoubtedly, *these factors will lead to a German hegemony in much of Europe*, not because the German people desire it, and not because others in Europe want it, but simply because it is the inevitable result of geopolitical evolution. Since both World Wars had to a large extent been fought to prevent a superior German influence in Europe an influence that would automatically reach throughout the world one can state that these wars were fought in vain, for without the technical advances that might not have been made without the challenges of war, the world today is certainly NOT a better place in which to live than it was in 1913. One is saddened for the tens of millions of dead and the incredible destruction on all continents of the age-old cultural heritage that was wrought by this carnage.

This Position Paper deals mainly with future relations between Germany and the United States, with emphasis on the *new* relationship between these nations. For instance, while most Ameri-

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cans applauded the reunification of Germany, there are undoubtedly many U.S. citizens, especially in certain ruling circles and those controlling the mass media, who look upon a German hegemony in Europe with misgivings. This paper is mainly addressed to them. Despite all, one important fact remains: **GERMANY HAS NEVER THREATENED THE WELL-BEING OR THE EXISTENCE OF THE UNITED STATES!** Neither on its own territory nor anywhere else in the world. Neither in the 19th Century nor in the two World Wars. A Europe economically and hence politically dominated by Germany will never be a threat to "America" unless the United States Government feels compelled to play a role for which it is neither entitled nor destined.

The United States is a large and powerful nation mainly due to its sheer size and large population, and because, over the centuries, there had been a constant influx of highly trained people from all over the world (but especially from Europe). Our nation could have been a paradise on earth for most of its citizens. Instead, it now totters on the edge of depression; its savings are depleted; millions are homeless; and the crime rate is the highest of the Western nations. And, when leading U.S. politicians speak of "preserving our way of life", one assumes this does not include cultural vulgarity or the living conditions in America's inner cities. The fact remains that our nation has squandered its wealth and its moral standing in the world through constant interference in the affairs of other countries, principally Germany. In the process America prolonged wars, overthrew legitimate governments, destroyed ancient cultures and invariably left conditions much worse than they were before.

At present our nation stands on a threshold of history. Clear choices are possible. The United States can continue on the "internationalist" course set shortly before the turn of the last century and attempt to assume the heavy burden of world supremacy as an heir apparent of the late British Empire with its many obvi-

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ous dangers. Or it can take the high road of justice and worry first about the incredibly difficult internal situation in this country. If the latter course is taken, then "America" will adhere to the American adage "may the best man win", and will wisely do nothing to interfere in the current developments in Europe which will soon lead to a German economic and political dominance on that continent.

Unquestionably, this will cause some economic rivalry between Europe and America. However, that need not be a negative. Peaceful challenges in a peaceful and generally just world should be our goal. For those governing the U.S.A. the time has come to reconsider ALL the articles of the Monroe Doctrine!

### 1. Past relations between the United States and Germany

For the first hundred years of the existence of the United States the relationship between the new nation and the various German states then in existence was good to excellent. The American experiment generated great interest in Germany and, once large scale immigration to the New World was possible, millions of Germans left their homeland to create a better life for themselves and their new fellow citizens. Eventually, this tide of German immigrants would total over seven million, with the result that Germans are today this nation's largest ethnic group with nearly a quarter of the U.S. population being "German Americans". It also bears mentioning that one of the first major treaties which this new country was able to conclude was *The Treaty of Amity and Commerce* signed in 1785 with the King of Prussia. *George Washington's evaluation of this treaty* was stated in a letter to *Comte de Rochambeau* on July 31, 1786, a few weeks before the death of *Frederick the Great*, the Prussian king whose imprint can be seen in the treaty:

The Treaty of Amity which has lately taken place between the King of Prussia and the United States, marks a new era in negotiation. It is perfectly original in many of its articles. It is the most liberal Treaty which has ever been entered into between independent Powers; and should its principles be considered hereafter as the basis of connection between nations, it will operate more fully to produce a general pacification than any measure hitherto attempted amongst mankind.

*George Washington*

(In gratitude, the United States was 162 years later the major force in removing the State of Prussia from the map, a state that had been known for its religious tolerance at a time when other European nations forcefully suppressed religious dissidents. The Edict of Potsdam of 1685 was a prime example of wise Prussian legislation in this regard.)

Germans played a major and loyal role in the battles which led to



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America's independence and greatness. Names like *von Steuben*, *Sigel*, *Pershing* and *Nimitz*, are indelibly connected with the shaping of this nation. They stand for the hundreds of thousands of anonymous German-American soldiers who fought under the Stars and Stripes in places like Yorktown, Gettysburg, Manila, in the Argonne forest and on the beaches of Okinawa. Germans as farmers, craftsmen, laborers, city builders and inventors left a lasting imprint on the face of America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Northern to the Southern frontier, and it was German Protestantism that became the major religious denomination. Who remembers that the Declaration of Independence was first published in a German language newspaper in Philadelphia, and that German was a contender with English to become THE language of the new nation? Who but a few students of journalism know that the first and foremost American fighter for freedom of speech was a German immigrant, *John Peter Zenger*?

However, there is also the unalterable fact that the United States was never able to shake its ties to the British "motherland". Even as the American population in general assumed German rather than English national characteristics and cultural attachments, the language, the adherence to certain basic judicial principles, the standards of commercial and international behavior, and the literature and the history taught in America's schools, remained British. Furthermore, the American (WASP) upper class always retained its admiration for England's royalty and uppercrust, perhaps forever longing to be part of it.

This Britishness of the American ruling class, the so called "Eastern Establishment", finally led to the assumption by the United States Government of a long term world strategy that was entirely based upon the policies and experiences of the declining British Empire, especially in regard to the other major nations on the European continent, one of which was—after the German unification under *Otto von Bismarck* in 1871—the Second German Reich. In the process the United States had to abandon the principles and ideals promulgated by the founding fathers of this

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nation, nearly all of whom had warned against “foreign entanglements”.

The war against Spain (without doubt artificially created by American internationalists) can be counted as the official entry of the USA into “World” politics, and the notice that the United States regarded itself as the heir apparent not only to the British Empire but of the other European nations as well. Unfortunately, Europe, especially Germany, was seemingly unaware of this danger to European culture and heritage arising across the Atlantic. Nothing was done to stop the interloper. The two World Wars, which could also be named “Wars of the European Succession”, were the horrible result.

The sinking of the *Lusitania* gave the impetus for America’s entry into WW I against Germany. Today we know that this event was cleverly staged by the British Admiralty with connivance of American friends in high places. Unfortunately, to this day American school children still are not taught about this infamy. Similarly, they learn of Germany’s invasion of Poland in 1939 but they are not being informed of the Polish transgressions against the German minority in Poland that occurred *before* the German attack, transgressions culminating in thousands of murders that were far worse than the alleged threats against some Americans that led to the American invasion of Grenada in the 1980s. And few Americans born after World War II know of *Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s* shooting order against German warships which *pre-dated* by several months the German declaration of war against the United States after Pearl Harbor.

When we consider the relations between the United States and Germany (and the United States and Europe!), we must not forget that “America” was ultimately responsible for the creation of rigid political states with strong inter-ethnic tensions, such as Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia (*Woodrow Wilson’s and Walter Lippmann’s Fourteen Points*), whose very existence led to incessant strife and injustice, and whose *raison d’être* are now

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being questioned again by the very people living there. Furthermore, a country with a proven inability to govern itself (Poland) was used by the United States to further its own, more nefarious aims in a continuation of British continental policy. While European wars would probably have occurred with or without the participation of the United States, it is unlikely that they would have descended into such barbarity as they finally did had American soldiers not set foot on European soil. (Without American support Great Britain might have made peace with Germany in 1917. Without the hope for American support the French might not have let it come to the carnage at Verdun.) In short, without the deviously arranged U.S. entry into World War I it would not have come to the destruction of the German Empire (including the blockade-caused starvation of the German people), and to the imposed Treaty of Versailles which irrevocably led to the second great world conflagration.

America's rôle against Germany in World War II was worse. Even *before* the war between these two nations broke out, and while anti-American propaganda in Germany was almost nil, there were books and articles printed in the United States that called for the sterilization of all German males (Nathan Kaufman's *Germany Must Perish*, 1941) and for the introduction of non-Germans into Germany to dilute the genetic substance of the German people ("The Hooten Report"), and a map was published in October of 1941 showing the dismemberment and division of the Reich uncannily along the lines of the postwar occupation zones ("The Gomberg Map"). Andrei Gromyko, the late, long-time foreign minister of the Soviet Union, stated in his memoirs that it was the United States and Great Britain which, at the conferences at Teheran and Yalta, insisted on the dismemberment of Germany. And it was "FDR", the American president, who in 1943 insisted on the insane "Unconditional Surrender" that unquestionably prolonged the war and caused the death of additional millions and incredible destruction. It must also be mentioned that America as the "Arsenal of Democracy", must bear the burden of having been ultimately responsible for the terror bombing holocaust

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of the German cities. (This monstrously evil slaughter of more than a million women, children and old men, and not the now discredited “as chamber” nonsense, was, of course, the *real* “Holocaust” of World War II): Apart from U.S. bombers, it was the British who caused the greatest damage, and the British could not have built their large bomber fleet and used it in thousand-plane raids—for the purpose of killing civilians—without lend lease assistance from the U.S.

When the shooting was over, the United States embarked on a policy vis-à-vis the Reich that seemed a replay of the infamous re-construction period during which the defeated Southern States of the American Union were humiliated after the Civil War. It must be mentioned that it was especially in the American zone of occupation where former criminals, and later carpetbaggers from abroad, were put in charge of the hapless Germans. Also, from America emanated the more obnoxious methods of the treatment of the defeated, among them the clearly illegal “Denazification Courts” and, finally, the program of “reëducation” by psychiatrists et al, that to this day has done so much damage to the German psyche. Much has been said of the *Marshall Plan* and how it helped Germany to get back on her feet. True enough, but before one considers this point one must mention that for some years after the German capitulation, the barbarous policies of the vengeful *Morgenthau Plan* were imposed, causing tremendous and unnecessary hardship for an already impoverished and famished population. Thankfully, there was a belated recognition, especially by the smaller neighboring states of Germany (including some that had formerly been enemies), that Europe could only recuperate if Germany got its health back.

*The establishment of the West German Bundesrepublik in 1949, and, soon thereafter, of the now deceased GDR, seems, in retrospect, to have been the natural outcome of the different occupation zones/Cold War combination. As if there had been no chance to retain a unified Germany “in spite of the best efforts of the allied lovers of peace and justice”! It must be mentioned, however, that*

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it had been French policy for centuries to strive for a dismembered Reich, and the aforementioned Gomberg Map of 1941 proves that certain influential forces in the United States worked along the same lines. In other words, the wrongful division of Germany and Europe for more than 40 years could not have occurred without the tacit agreement, if not the wholehearted connivance, of men in high places of the United States Government.

(Today it is still claimed that the events surrounding the erection of the Berlin Wall on 13 August 1961, with the resulting splitting of the German capital in two for 28 horrible years, were also a logical sequence of political events that just got out of hand. But there are indications that the whole unjust endeavor might have been mutually planned by behind the scenes forces (in Washington and Moscow) who believed that the Germans had not suffered sufficiently for their alleged crimes in World War II. One can only hope that future historians will have access to hitherto secret archives that shed some light on these happenings. It might be a good idea to delve into the files of former "Soviet" and "American" disarmament negotiators who, throughout the Cold War, held fairly regular meetings in Geneva or Vienna, never forgetting that the prevention of a resurrected Reich was still in their mutual interest and, probably, at the top of the agenda.)

The reunification of Germany taking place at this very time is NOT the result of any correct or benign action by any or all of the four WW II allies. It has occurred only because of circumstances that made a change in the allied posture necessary. As a matter of fact, up to the summer of 1989 the preservation of the 1945 status quo in Europe (i.e. the political reality that was based upon the wrongful division of Germany) was the foundation of allied, including American, policy. It was the U.S. Government that *seems* to have put the least number of obstacles in the way of the Germans once reunification became inevitable. Considering the dismal record of nearly one hundred years of U.S. policy vs. Germany, and with a view toward a more just and better future, this was the least that could have been done.

### 2. Glasnost

What does the Russian word "glasnost" have to do with the relationship between Germany and the United States? Simply this: while in the Soviet Union there are at least tentative efforts afoot to "fill in the blank spots of history", to quote *Mikhail Gorbachev* (although we note that such "filling in" has not, as yet, included admitting Stalin's plan to attack Germany (the primary reason for Hitler's preemptive strike), one must regretfully state that "America" cannot be budged to dismount to the slightest degree from the high moral horse upon which it climbed sometime around the turn of the century and onto which it is still holding fast in spite of the fact that some of the most horrible war crimes ever perpetrated were committed in the name, or with the tacit agreement, of this nation. In other words, "*glasnost*" and *repentance* are needed in the United States also!

In the fall of 1989, the writer James Bacque published a book in Canada entitled *Other Losses*, which made very serious charges of responsibility for war crimes against one of America's war heroes, former President General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Bacque, in his well-researched book, came to the conclusion that Eisenhower was responsible for the killing through hunger, disease and intentional neglect of approximately one million German POWs at the end of World War II.

Soon after its publication *Other Losses* became a best seller in Canada, and in translation under the title *Der geplante Tod*, in Germany also. Especially in Germany, Bacque's revelation reawakened memories of former German soldiers who had fallen into American hands at war's end, and also of civilians who had lived near "Eisenhower's death camps" in 1945. Many of the stories confirmed that which hitherto had been a tightly kept secret, a secret to the keeping of which the West German Government must have been an accomplice for policy reasons.

"America" reacted to *Other Losses* in a manner which is directly contrary to the very ideals of this nation, among them being the

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freedoms of expression, information, the press and of the eternal quest for the truth. *Other Losses* was withheld from the American people easily enough since no U.S. publisher dared to add it to its line. A few newspapers wrote articles concerning this surprising book that became a bestseller in neighboring Canada, but, since *Other Losses* stayed unavailable in the major book stores of this country, it was as if it had never been published at all. U.S. censorship by silence was as effective as was the former prohibition of the great Russian writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn's books by the Soviets. (As this is being written, *Other Losses* is still generally unknown and unavailable in the U.S. There are rumors, however, that St. Martin's Press will bring it out "soon". The delay may be caused by piety, so as not to interfere with the 100th anniversary of the birth of the accused president in the middle of October 1990).

German American organizations mailed copies of *Other Losses* to well-known newspapers and columnists, and asked them to review the book. The declining answer was always based on the same excuse: "Bacque's charges were unproven, probably exaggerated, difficult to ascertain, and so far have not been accepted as serious by 'reputable' historians." This came from newspapers that print everything and anything including the most ludicrous "Holocaust" stories laid against World War II Germans. But all this was topped by a letter from the Department of Defense wherein someone pared Bacque's "about a million German POWs killed" figure down to "at most 25,000 German POWs succumbed to the unavoidable deprivations connected with the chaos at war's end".

Our organization has within its ranks former members of all the services of the armed forces of World War II Germany. A number fell into American hands or voluntarily went into American captivity in the spring of 1945. The experiences of these ex-soldiers were generally much alike, and prove a nearly complete disregard for the articles of the Geneva Convention of 1929 pertaining to the treatment of Prisoners of War by the United States Army. Prisoners were purposely starved although more than ample food was available. Many were beaten and their personal effects, including blankets,

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spoons and tents, taken away. Many were prevented from contacting their families for up to two years. Hundreds of thousands were "given" to the French and British as slave laborers (tens of thousands of these died). Many others were turned over to the Soviets, to succumb in the wide reaches of Siberia. The holding pens for hundreds of thousands of POWs in the notorious Rhinemeadow "camps" had no shelter whatsoever (although frequently nearby unused factory buildings could have been used), no sanitary facilities, and no means to cook what little food was given out. Daily, the many dead were removed on pushcarts and unceremoniously thrown into mass graves. No one counted them, no one took down their names. Often they died anonymously only a few miles from their families, each just one more addition to the 800,000 or so German soldiers of World War II who remain missing to this day.

*If James Bacque claims 1 million dead German POWs, and the DOD assumes the number to be about "25,000", why doesn't the United States Army, in the interest of preserving the honor of its highest ranking World War II general, come out with the exact number of German POW casualties of that time?* The reason is obvious: the exact number of Germans who died in American captivity is unknown because German lives counted for nothing. But this is the same army that took it for granted that losses of American POWs in German hands amounted to only about 1% (vs. approx. 50% who died in Japanese captivity), and it is also a fact that at war's end the Germans were able to account for nearly every American who was captured by the Germans. (All this in spite of nearly unsurmountable difficulties connected with the breakdown of German power. Several thousand of the Americans who were in German hands remain missing to this day because they were "liberated" by America's Bolshevik allies, and probably ended up in the Gulag). It must also be brought out that most of the Germans who died in American POW cages succumbed *after* the cessation of hostilities. It is one thing to inflict losses on the enemy during the fighting; it is entirely another matter if unnecessary deaths are *purposely* caused after the fighting has ceased. *That is plain murder!*



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Those who served in the German Wehrmacht in that great war wonder how their American adversaries of that long ago era can keep a straight face, and retain a good conscience, when they read in American newspapers of 1990 that “another ‘Nazi war criminal’ was discovered, and deported from the United States”. Is the American conscience so numbed by incessant propaganda (the heroes vs. the villains) that nobody ever wonders why no allied war criminals are *ever* called to account? Or, is there really the inherent belief that whatever crimes Americans and their allies did commit during the war were just, since they were committed in the furtherance of “democracy”? Now that Eastern Europe is being liberated from Communism, and the true story of that insane system is being told, should not ALL former U.S. soldiers remember that the Bolsheviks would have been able to conquer ALL of Europe had it not been for the heroism and the sacrifice of the *German* World War II soldier? Imagine, the Russian steamroller overrunning Europe in the summer of 1941, and, *with the tacit assistance of the United States*, reaching the Atlantic by the onset of the winter in the same year! Would “America”, safe behind thousands of miles of water, *ever* have been able to liberate Europe again?

Individual former U.S. soldiers have come out and have acknowledged American responsibility, if not guilt, for transgressions committed in the name of our nation. And *there are many examples of individual G.I.s in 1945 and 1946 taking it upon themselves to circumvent particularly obnoxious or unethical orders from their superiors* thus saving the lives of German men, women and children. These individual American soldiers did more for a future good relationship between Germany and the U.S. than all Marshall Plans and other seemingly magnanimous government initiatives.

One should consider, for instance, the fallacious belief among many Americans that the “Peace of 1945” was truly generous and proof of America’s kindheartedness. How little does the population of this nation know! Consider all the transgressions of the allied victors; the *millions of rapes* (by contrast, Germans were by far the most gentlemanly of all the major combatants); the indiscriminate

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pillage; the torching of entire towns (yes, by the Western allies also!); the expulsions and wholesale murder of millions; the planned starvation; the cruel treatment of the German POWs; the elimination through murder and other methods of Germany's natural élite; the theft of all German foreign assets; the destruction by dismantling of the industrial capacity (and places of work!); the thievery inside the Reich; the wanton destruction of Germany's cultural heritage; the "reëducation" and resulting demoralization of the entire people; the arbitrary "denazification" and hunt for alleged "war criminals"; the artificial division of Germany; the destruction by "démontage" and, through the use of dynamite, of the remaining factories; the theft of Germany's most valuable patents; the confiscation of what remained of the German fleet, of the rolling stock of the railroads, of each and every single plane; the "sale" of German soldiers as slave laborers to other nations, and, not the least, the purposeful refusal to sign a peace treaty for more than four decades... May God prevent that the United States should ever suffer such a "magnanimous" peace at the hands of her enemies, should this nation lose a war! (Please note Appendix 1 for an allegory on this subject matter.)

How to conclude a proper peace even with an "aggressor nation" (which Germany was alleged to have been in the Second World War) one could learn from the way Germany treated France in 1815 after Napoleon's defeat, and again in 1871. Or how Bismarck's Prussia treated vanquished Austria in 1866.

*The greatest war crime ever of European history* occurred between 1945 and 1947, *after the cessation of hostilities*, when about 15 million Germans were forcibly driven from their ancestral homes, villages and cities beyond the Oder-Neisse rivers and the Sudeten Mountains, deprived of all their possessions, and when about 3 million of them, mostly women and children, were killed in the process. *The United States Government was a willing partner to this crime.* To this day American school children learn nothing of this event; no docu-dramas about it are ever made for TV; no books telling of the sufferings of the expelled and murdered East Ger-

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mans are being translated and sold in American bookstores. In the "Land of the Free" one doesn't want to be reminded of this event, presumably because these brutalized Germans were "guilty" of something. After all, they were Germans and had generally supported the war effort of their own country.

Apart from being a partner in the crime when it occurred, the United States Government compounded its unjust behavior when it never, ever, made amends, nor called for a rectification of the injustice when the occasion arose after the breakdown of Communism in Eastern Europe. Instead, in 1990 this government was an accessory in blackmailing the West German Kohl Government: "Either recognize the loss of the German lands beyond the Oder-Neisse Line, and write off the individual claims of millions of Germans to their homes and farms in the east, or you will miss the chance for Germany to be reunited!". *Chancellor Helmut Kohl*, in making this allied condition public and thereby pointing out that his government was acting under duress, he thusly declared, perhaps unwittingly, the "4+2 Treaty of Moscow" null and void. Any lawyer can confirm that.

Is Poland, which currently possesses about a quarter of the territory that had been German for *800 years*, now more secure in its borders? Has the German Polish border really become a "Friedensgrenze", a "Border of Peace", as the Communists called it? Below we shall quote the words of a German patriot:

Certainly, the Poles shall—like all other peoples in Europe—be able to live in secure borders. And, precisely because that is my wish for them, I cannot agree that the Oder-Neisse line become the permanent German Polish border. This is a border based upon injustice, and cannot possibly secure peace for our coming generations.

I do not want another war over the German-Polish border. But no German parliament, no German government can know how future generations will feel about the Oder-Neisse border, and therefore nobody is really able to give "eternal" guarantees pertaining to it. An Oder-Neisse border may mean that one day a strong Germany will not only take back the territories that rightfully belong to the Reich but, in a replay of current allied practice, annex in addition a quarter of truly Polish territory including the cities of Cracow and

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Czestochowa, up to the gates of Warsaw. And Germans would have the "right" (because it was done to them before) to remove from these age old Polish territories all the Poles living there, taking into account that several million of them may succumb in the process. For, so far not one Polish politician or prelate has expressed his regrets to the Germans for the crimes associated with the expulsion, and for the criminal expulsion itself. On the contrary, Polish priests go so far as to claim that the theft of the 800 year old German provinces was a "restitution of formerly Polish lands". In light of this, the question must be asked, whether we shall be able to build a new Europe based upon such flagrant lies and injustice.

M.R.

It is time for the United States to fully investigate its rôle in this war crime and to forego short term (imagined!) political advantages vis-à-vis Poland in the interest of greater justice, and to assure that a stance according to prevailing international law is assumed in this matter. (It is perhaps too much to hope that the National Endowment for the Arts could be induced to allocate some of the hard-earned tax dollars of German-Americans away from pornography and insults to Christianity, and fund a docu-drama that informs the people of this nation of what really transpired in Central Europe in those fateful *postwar* years.)

*Regarding the alleged German "war criminals", and the ethnically prejudiced OSI (Office of Special Investigations) of the Justice Department, the question can be asked as to whether it might not be wise to create a German-American or Arab-American staffed subdivision of the OSI with a main objective of ferreting out Mideast war criminals frequently entering the United States. For instance, those who gained expertise in breaking children's bones during the Palestinian Intifada, and the dynamiters of the Palestinians' homes? And those even tangentially associated with the torture of Palestinian prisoners, the massacres at Sabra and Shatilla, the bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks in Lebanon, and the murderous attack on the U.S.S. Liberty? Or, how about a Polish-American, Ukrainian-American, (real) Russian-American staffed OSI division that searches for the KGB criminals responsible for Katyn (and a thousand other places where the skeletal remains of alleged victims of Germans or German victims lie)? We are bringing this up since we fervently believe in the constitutionally guaranteed "equality be-*

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fore justice". Could one trust the present team of *OSI* prosecutors to delve into the crimes against humanity of the original Bolsheviks and their genetically related NKVD murderers? One cannot conceive that such atrocities have ever been bared to the American public via its media services!

Eternal justice may play a rôle in the regrettable fact that currently *NASA*, the American space agency, is having serious problems in getting its space shuttles aloft. As this occurs, German Americans cannot help but think of *Dr. Arthur Rudolph*, one of the men most instrumental in getting an American to walk on the moon, who was ignominiously railroaded out of this country as a "Nazi" war criminal by so-called "American" *OSI* war crimes investigators. But what should hundreds of international passengers in airports around this country think when ambitious inspectors of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, following the orders of that small band of fanatical zealots of the *OSI*, keep them behind the gates for up to five hours after their arrival in the United States, as happened recently to people arriving from Switzerland at Los Angeles airport? (Why do we not hear from the "free press" and other media about this?)

Do American government officials, Congressmen, journalists, academicians and captains of industry feel especially proud of their country and its Constitution when they read that an elderly German traveler on a world trip was "nabbed" at an overnight stay at the airport in Honolulu and incarcerated for many months because he had not fully stated his German wartime service on an application for an American *transit* visa? Or, that another elderly German in the same predicament was fined over \$50,000 for the same offense? How would former USAF bomber pilots feel, if, 45 years after World War II, they were incarcerated in Germany or Japan for not telling the Germans or Japanese on a visit that they had "partaken in the 'persecution' of unarmed civilians" when bombing Dresden, Hamburg, Tokyo, Hiroshima and a thousand other "targets"? Enough of that. We believe that we should bring up these things to lead *more* Americans to view both sides of every story and

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definitely try to put away the mantle of holiness, and of that 1944 crusader spirit, that seems so prevalent in this society. We close this chapter with a reprint of part of an article by *Edgar L. Jones*, entitled "One War is Enough", that appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* in February of 1946, at the very time when the infamous Nuremberg kangaroo court show trials were being held. We bring it up to show how little progress has been made since then: Mr. Jones' words are as valid today as they were then. But how many Americans acknowledge this truth, and accept the consequences? (See APPENDIX II for additional comment on this matter.)

### 3. A matter of law

As of the writing of this Paper, no Peace Treaty has as yet been signed between Germany and the allied victor nations of the Second World War. There is no need to go into detail why this is so; it suffices to say that this state of affairs came about because the victors found it in their interest not to permit the shaping of such a treaty, and the Germans, the vanquished, were powerless to insist on it. The result is that, like it or not, as of now, a State of War still exists between the United States of America (and others) and Germany.

On September 12, 1990 the "Treaty on the final settlement with respect to Germany" was signed in Moscow by the "4 plus 2" powers, and it was subsequently ratified by the United States Senate on October 10, 1990. Everyone hopes this treaty can be accepted in lieu of a peace treaty by all the nations concerned. But will it? Or should it?

Most of Germany has sufficiently recovered from the ravages of war that it can now be counted as one of the major nations of the world. It should be immune to foreign blackmail. However, *a correct reading of the "Treaty of Moscow" shows that in severity it even surpasses the notorious "Treaty of Versailles" of 1919!* As noted, that *this new treaty has also the makings of a "dictate" can be clearly seen by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's statement: "If we (Germans) do not accept the present German Polish border as final, then we miss our chance for reunification".* At any rate, the "united Germany", as it is so coyly named in this new treaty, had to agree, among other things, to the permanent loss to the German nation of over 25% of its territory, and to sacrificing the rights of the many millions of those Germans (with the loss of all their private property there) who lived in those ancestral lands. Will future German generations accept this dismemberment of their nation?

Is the September 1990 "Treaty of Moscow" legal and internationally binding? The answer might be found below in the translation

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of a treatise on the current legal status of Germany as written by Professor Dr. Muench of Heidelberg, an expert on international law:

1. The German Reich continues its existence under the name BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND, which is, however, only a partial successor. NO PARTIAL SUCCESSOR MAY ACT IN THE NAME OF THE REICH! (West German Supreme Court judgments of 1973, 1975, 1987).
  
2. Since 1945, the right of self determination has been part of international law (*ius cogens*), and it became a part of the Vienna Convention of 23 May 1969. Therefore, no present German Government has the right to relinquish German rights to annexed areas such as the Sudetenland (and Silesia, Pomerania, East Brandenburg, Danzig and East Prussia, *HS*) as long as the right to self determination of the expelled Germans (or their heirs, *HS*), and that of the Germans still living in these areas, has not been taken into consideration. Every treaty which does not recognize the right to self determination of the population in question, and does not address itself to the legal right of these people to be part of the Reich or its successors, is, according to the above named Vienna Convention (which was ratified by the United States also, *HS*), null and void. The rights granted by this Vienna Convention cannot fall under any Statute of Limitations (UN Convention, 27 November 1968), nor be unilaterally abandoned (Geneva Convention of 1949, Art. 8)
  
3. The internationally binding borders of the German Reich are those of 1 August 1914, plus those of 1 September 1939. (However, the Czech Republic was a protectorate and not part of the Reich),
  - a) Because the Treaty of Versailles was formulated without the contribution of the German Reich, and was created to the disadvantage of a third party (*res inter alios acta*), and was signed under duress (Vienna Convention of 1969, Art.52), it was from its inception



null & void.

- b) The unilateral delineation of the legal border of the German Reich under the 31 December 1937 date by the Berlin declaration of the four (victor) powers on 5 June 1945, is, according to international law which prohibits unilateral agreements to the disadvantage of third parties, null and void. (Vienna Convention of 1969, Article 34). In fact, only the occupation zones were legally established at that time.
4. The rights and obligations (“supreme power”) which the allied victors assumed in 1945 could only have been those of occupation powers, according to the The Hague Laws of War of 1907, of which the 1945 victors were signatories. Therefore, the following actions by the victors were transgressions against international law:
- a) The incarceration of the Reich Government on 21 May 1945.
  - b) Military tribunals which were held under a complete disregard of the most basic judicial principles and which led to death sentences resulting from faked documents. (The London Agreement of 8 August 1945 is null and void since it created hitherto non existing legal principles on which the judgments of the IMT at Nuremberg were based.)
  - c) Interference in inner affairs of the Reich for instance, the eradication of the State of Prussia.
  - d) The annexation by others of German Reich territory.
  - e) The expulsion of the Germans from the annexed territories and the confiscation of their private property (Geneva Convention of 1949).
  - f) The resettlement in occupied or annexed German territories of non Germans. The latter have no permanent rights in these areas (UN agreement regarding the British organized elections at Gibraltar, Geneva Convention of 1949, Article 49).
- (Incidentally, the Hague Convention of 1907 in which

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the Laws of War was promulgated, was convened by President Theodore Roosevelt of the United States, and the Russian Czar. One more reason for the U.S. to abide by it. *HS*)

5. Local treaties are only valid in so far as they pertain to agreements to prevent the use of force but not if they concern any renunciation of German territory (West German Supreme Court, 17 July 1975).
6. The elimination of the German people as the "Staatsvolk" of the Bundesrepublik (and Reich, *HS*) through massive immigration of non-Germans and the granting to them of German citizenship, and through the right of domicile (anywhere) as a result of the "European integration", is unconstitutional. The Basic Law (Constitution of 1949) proscribes the duty to the continued existence of the identity of the German "Staatsvolk". (West German Supreme Court, 21 October 1987.)

Thus goes Dr. Muench's treatise. Interestingly, the four allied victor nations who were the signers of the Moscow Treaty seem to acknowledge these finer points of international law. Reading excerpts of this treaty as published on 13 September 1990 by the London *Financial Times*, and reprinted in facsimile below, makes this clearly apparent. Note the term "united Germany". It was cleverly chosen to circumvent the rights and obligations of *The Reich* that *de jure* are still in existence. What we see here is the continuation of the status quo of 1945, and thereby the policies of the major victors, by other means. THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION ABOUT THIS FACT: THE SEPTEMBER 1990 TREATY OF MOSCOW IS SERIOUSLY FLAWED, AND CANNOT WITHSTAND CLOSE SCRUTINY IN REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL LAW. EVEN NOW, 45 YEARS AFTER THE CAPITULATION OF THE GERMAN WEHRMACHT (but not of the Reich!), IT CANNOT BE REGARDED AS A TREATY OF PEACE. THAT IS STILL IN THE OFFING.

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"Nothing is settled permanently unless  
it be settled fairly and amicably."

Abraham Lincoln

The *victorious allies* stated in their Potsdam Agreement on the 2nd of August 1945 that "the German (Eastern) territories are being put under Polish and respectively Soviet *administration, pending a formal delineation of the border through a peace treaty between all parties concerned.*" And, the three Western powers agreed as co signers of the 1954 "Deutschland Vertrag" (Treaty on Germany) that was ratified by the U.S. Senate, to do nothing that would interfere with this interpretation of the situation. In other words, to this day the German territories beyond the Oder-Neisse rivers are merely under Polish and Soviet administration, *pending a formal peace treaty.* The current "Treaty of Moscow", however, cannot be accepted in lieu of a peace treaty, since under international law the German people are presently not free and sovereign (and therefore are not entitled to sign "eternally" binding treaties) as long as foreign (occupation) troops are on German soil. The claim that American, British, French and Soviet troops are in Germany "as friends and allies" doesn't hold under the international statutes.

Furthermore, the Atlantic Charter of 12 August 1941, the UN Declaration on Human Rights of 10 February 1948, and the UN Declaration concerning the expulsion of people from their ancestral lands, AND the unanimous vote of the UN Security Council of 22 November 1967 regarding the illegality of unilateral annexations, make abundantly clear that, at this moment in history, *nobody*, including the parliaments of "East" and West Germany, or (soon) that of "United Germany", has the right to relinquish German vested rights in the territories in question.

**FINAL SETTLEMENT FOR GERMANY  
AT 2 PLUS 4 NEGOTIATIONS  
TEXT OF EXCERPTS FROM THE  
LONDON *FINANCIAL TIMES*,  
13 SEPTEMBER 1990**

THE Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America...

Convinced that the unification of Germany as a state with definitive borders is a significant contribution to peace and stability in Europe...

Recognising that thereby, and with the unification of Germany as a democratic and peaceful state, the rights and responsibilities of the Four Powers relating to Berlin and to Germany as a whole lose their function...

Have agreed as follows:

**ARTICLE 1**

1. The united Germany shall comprise the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic and the whole of Berlin. Its external borders shall be the borders of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic and shall be definitive from the date on which the present treaty comes into force. The confirmation of the definitive nature of the borders of the united Germany is an essential element of the peaceful order in Europe.

2. The united Germany and the Republic of Poland shall confirm the existing border between them in a treaty that is binding under international law.

3. The united Germany has no territorial claims whatsoever against other states and shall not assert any in the future.

4. The governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall

ensure that the constitution of the united Germany does not contain any provision incompatible with these principles...

5. The governments of the French

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**'The united Germany has no territorial claims whatsoever against other states and shall not assert any in the future'**

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Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America take formal note of the corresponding commitments and declarations by the governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic and declare that their implementation will confirm the definitive nature of the united Germany's borders.

**ARTICLE 2**

The governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic reaffirm their declaration that only peace will emanate from German soil. According to the constitution of the united Germany, acts tending to and undertaken with the intent to disturb the peaceful relations between nations, especially to prepare for aggressive war, are unconstitutional and a punishable offence...

**ARTICLE 3**

1. The governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic reaffirm their renunciation of the manufacture and possession of and control

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over nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. They declare that the united Germany, too, will abide by these commitments. In particular, rights and obligations arising from the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons of 1 July 1968 will continue to apply to the united Germany.

2. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, acting in full agreement with the Government of the German Democratic Republic, made the following statement on 30 August 1990 in Vienna at the negotiations on conventional armed forces in Europe:

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany undertakes to reduce the personnel strength of the armed forces of the united Germany to 370,000 (ground, air and naval forces) within three to four years. This reduction will commence on the entry into force of the first CFE agreement. Within the scope of this overall ceiling no more than 345,000 will belong to the ground and air forces which, pursuant to the agreed mandate, alone are the subject of the negotiations on conventional armed forces in Europe.

The Federal Government regards its commitment to reduce ground and air forces as a significant German contribution to the reduction of conventional armed forces in Europe. It assumes that in follow-on negotiations the other participants in the negotiations, too, will render their contribution to enhancing security and stability in Europe, including measures to limit personnel strengths.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic has expressly associated itself with this statement..

### ARTICLE 4

1. The governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics state that the united Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will settle by treaty the conditions for and the duration of the presence

of Soviet armed forces on the territory of the present German Democratic Republic and of Berlin, as well as the conduct of the withdrawal of these armed forces which will be completed by the end of 1994...

### ARTICLE 5

1. Until the completion of the withdrawal of the Soviet armed forces from the territory of the present German Democratic Republic and of Berlin in accordance with Article 4 of the present treaty, only German territorial defence units which are not integrated into the alliance structures to which German armed forces in the rest of German territory are assigned will be stationed in that territory as armed forces of the united Germany.

During that period and subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article, armed forces of other states will not be stationed in that territory or carry out any other military activity there.

2. For the duration of the presence of Soviet armed forces in the territory of the present German Democratic Republic and of Berlin, armed forces of the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America will, upon German

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**'The governments of the Federal and Democratic Republics reaffirm that only peace shall emanate from German soil'**

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request, remain stationed in Berlin by agreement to this effect between the Government of the united Germany and the governments of the states concerned...

3. Following the completion of the withdrawal of the Soviet armed forces from the territory of the present German Democratic Republic and of Berlin, units of German armed forces assigned to military alliance structures in the same way as those in the rest of German terri-

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tory may also be stationed in that part of Germany, but without nuclear weapon carriers. This does not apply to conventional weapon systems which may have other capabilities in addition to conventional ones but which in that part of Germany are equipped for a conventional role and designated only for such. Foreign armed forces and nuclear weapons or their carriers will not be stationed in that part of Germany or deployed there.

### ARTICLE 6

The right of the united Germany to belong to alliances, with all the rights and responsibilities arising therefrom, shall not be affected by the present treaty.

### ARTICLE 7

1. The French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America hereby terminate their rights and responsibilities

relating to Berlin and to Germany as a whole. As a result, the corresponding, related quadripartite agreements, decisions and practices are terminated and all related Four Power institutions are dissolved.

2. The united Germany shall have accordingly full sovereignty over its internal and external affairs.

### ARTICLE 8

1. The present treaty is subject to ratification or acceptance as soon as possible. On the German side it will be ratified by the united Germany. The treaty will therefore apply to the united Germany...

### ARTICLE 9

The present treaty shall enter into force for the united Germany, the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on the date of deposit of the last instrument of ratification or acceptance by these states...

Perhaps this is the place to ask the following question: If a "Europe without frontiers" is supposed to be created that reaches from the Atlantic ocean to the Ural mountains, a Europe which permits freedom of movement and open trade between all its nations, why this irrational insistence on the permanence of the Oder-Neisse line as the "eternal" Polish-German border? Is it not sufficient that the Germans declared of their own free will NOT to alter this border through means of war? Or, is there a general assumption that the Helsinki Agreements between most European nations (of which the United States was also a signatory), which disavowed war as a means to further political ends—but *which permit the alteration of borders through negotiations*—were not worth the paper on which they were written? And, can one create a new Europe through such anomalies whereby the Germans acknowledge Jewish private property rights on their territory even after more than 55 years have elapsed (and pay compensation if no reinstatement of the property is possible) while the Poles do not acknowledge *any* claims of the millions of Germans driven from

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their ancestral lands after only 45 years? How valid will Polish assurances of respect for private property rights be in the future?

At a time when the American ruling establishment seems to have communal apoplexy over the annexation of a sparsely populated desert sheikdom in the Middle East by a blood-related neighboring country, it seems very odd that absolutely no concern for the legal rights of the millions of expelled Silesians, East Prussians, Brandenburgers and Pomeranians is expressed. Well informed politicians in Washington must know that most of the Poles currently living in the German territories were not expellees themselves as is frequently claimed by Polish authorities; only about 1,5 million Poles were after the war transferred from so-called "Eastern" Poland (an area in which the Poles had always been a minority anyway). The other Poles moved to (true) East Germany from Central Poland since the (then still existing) infrastructure of the German lands was so much better. They can be compared to the Soviet Jews settling now—against almost everybody's will—on the Palestinian West Bank. One cannot suppress the suspicion that the failure of the 1945 victors, and especially of the United States Government, to help settle the German-Polish border justly can only derive from a desire a) to keep a potential trouble spot in Europe aglow, and b) to keep Germany from becoming too strong (a united Germany with the additional territory rightfully belonging to the Reich would be less dependent on imports and exports, and hence be less susceptible to political blackmail).

Also, and this concerns German hegemony in Europe directly: Over decades, it may cost the West Germans up to 1,000 *billion* marks to bring so called "East"-Germany (actually middle Germany, "Mitteldeutschland") up to Western standards, an incredible sum of money that can only be raised because West Germany is economically and socially one of the most progressive nations on earth, and because the "East" Germans are, after all, Germans. *Poland, however, is in worse shape than is the former "GDR".* Although nearly the size (85%) of the reunited parts of Germany, and in

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possession of some of the richest provinces of the German Reich (including all of the Silesian industry) *and* with a population of nearly 38 million, it has the living standard of a third world country.

*There is not the slightest chance that the Poles can, without outside help, lift themselves out of their economic and social morass.* And, logically, there is currently only one nation that *could* help (after its own needs due to the reunification are taken care of): *Germany!* The Soviet Union is out of the picture. The United States is already hard pressed for cash and will eventually have to curtail its foreign aid programs, including the massive help for Israel. France and Great Britain may assist the Poles somewhat (probably in gratitude for services rendered in 1939), but not on the scale needed. Yet, the Poles still believe that they can blithely overlook German legal and cultural claims to Silesia, Pomerania and Eastern Prussia, while asking for German handouts. Might one coin the word "Unrealpolitik" for the policies of the Polish leadership?

What would Americans say if one day Amerindians and the Eskimos with the assistance of their genetic relatives the Chinese—all anthropological kinsmen as Mongols—would claim and eventually recover about a quarter or more of the United States western territory? After all, the initial 13 states of the Union have been in existence for 200 years only; not to speak of the additional 37 states, most of which have been added as late as in the course of the 19th century. Considering the potential weight of more than one billion of these Asiatic cousins, such a scenario could indeed develop into an ethnic devolution leading to a demographic rout in the future political arena. South Africa is already under the spell of a similar predicament. Indeed, such an American scenario would readily amplify the ruthless expulsion of 15 million Germans expelled after the Second World War from their homeland which they civilized and cultivated for nearly a thousand years.

The United States would do much better to accept the Germans' return to *their* territories east of the Oder-Neisse rivers not only for cultural, economic and political considerations but because of



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the strategic importance of the pincer-shaped defense line of the Reich's eastern border (from Silesia to East Prussia) which in view of the unavoidably mounting Asiatic population explosion virtually guarantees consolidation and stability for the European security system, including Russia as well! No unbiased Western security system can overlook with impunity the basic truth that Germany is already the powerhouse of Europe. Today Poland may capitalize on anti-German envy, on overblown pride and never ending claims vs. Germany, and she is again under the spell of British bifrontal intrigue. Yet, age-old geopolitical factors determining her unstable existence unmistakably prevent her from becoming the heartland of Europe. For Poland too it would be much better to work for a realistic formula of coexistence with Germany. After all, 700 years ago the joint German Polish knight-hood was capable of stopping the Tartar invasion at Liegnitz (1242), and it is also true that the first Polish kingdom was essentially a creation of the First German Reich.

The worst transgressions against our natural and historical heritage occur actually against all fundamental human rights, when one takes the right to their homeland from peoples and tribes; when they are being forced to move somewhere else into a different area.

The fact that the victorious powers of World War II decided at the end of that great world conflagration to impose such a hard fate on millions and, with the utmost of brutality, proves how unprepared they were (morally and ethically) for the great task to create a better and more just new order.

*Albert Schweitzer*  
In his 1952 acceptance speech  
for the Nobel Peace Prize

In defense of their dishonorable rôle in this greatest European war crime ever, the Western allies frequently like to point to *Joseph Stalin* as the main culprit. Be that as it may, it is one of the main tenets of Western jurisprudence that an accessory to a crime is as guilty as is its originator, especially if the accessory was an active participant in it, as was the case with the expulsion of the East Germans.

Furthermore, the Western powers, and especially the United

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States, undoubtedly have cemented their culpability in the outrage 45 years after the fact when the issue was not raised in 1990, at a time when a return to justice would have been possible through the simple expedient of insisting on the strict adherence to international law by all parties concerned, in other words, including Germany, Poland and the Soviet Union. And, how can one seriously insist on correcting the wrongs committed by Stalin (for instance, in the Baltics and inside Russia itself) when one permits one of his greatest criminal triumphs to stand unchallenged?

#### 4. "Letters to the Editor"

The relationship between the United States and Germany also deeply affects the relationship of this government with its own German minority, the largest ethnic group in the union. If one were to ask the average American how he thinks German Americans are treated by this society, the answer would probably be "good" or "fairly", exactly the same response one would get from the majority of German Americans themselves. (It seems to be a German trait to accept injustices done to them or sufferings caused by others without complaining, rather matter of factly. We know of Germans whose entire families were killed in American air raids during the war, and who will merely state, without any rancor, that their parents and siblings "had perished in the war". Yet these same Germans will get emotionally upset when hearing stories of so-called "Holocaust survivors" that more often than not ought to be questioned for veracity).

Are German Americans treated fairly? One only has to turn on the television set on any given day and select one of the numerous programs that ostensibly pertain only to "Nazis" (but which in fact denigrate all Germans, including German-Americans) to find an answer. The fact that this still continuing World War II propaganda affects all Germans and the entire German culture can be clearly seen from just one instance: The learning of the German language in American high schools has been steadily declining, and a correlation with the "anti-Nazi" programs can easily be found. Who wants to learn the language of brutal murderers and incompetent fools? The hundreds of millions of dollars the West German "Goethe Institute" has been spending every year to promote the German language and culture is squandered uselessly so long as Bonn and the Goethe Institute are unwilling to tackle those who produce that garbage. If someone doubts the facts of this matter, one should only consider taking *any* Hollywood script pertaining to WW II Germans, and making a movie replacing the word German or "Nazi" with the name of one of the more vociferous minorities... We can hear the complaints already.

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*John Peter Zenger was America's first and foremost fighter for freedom of the press. Little did he realize that his own "tribe" would someday be almost totally shut out by the American establishment press, and that writers and journalists of German descent would only have a chance at being published and for advancement if they did not delve too deeply into their own national background or defend their heritage (the same holds true for the Germans in the Soviet Union).*

Those who read this Position Paper should ask themselves when was the last time they saw a "Letter to the Editor" in one of the better-known U.S. newspapers pertaining to politics, written and signed by an officer of one of the thousands of German-American organizations? You, undoubtedly, cannot recall such a letter.

For the past several years some of our organizations have made a concerted effort to send short, well composed letters to the major newspapers in their area anytime such a statement was deemed necessary in order to set the record straight, or to inform the public. Some organizations even went so far as to "test" newspapers by writing a Letter to the Editor on *any* matter of public interest *every week for nearly a year*. The result was always the same, everywhere: *Letters by German-American organizations (and well known German American political activists), rarely get printed*. To test this matter further, fake letters allegedly written by "Holocaust" "survivors" were sent to the same newspapers, telling the most absurd tales and frequently containing such impossibilities that a second grader could discern the falsehood. Yet these letters were invariably printed as long as the signers were named Rosenblum, Levy, Cohen, etc. The few "German" letters one sees in print are usually written by "Neu-Deutschen" born after World War II who express their shame to be Germans, and acknowledge their eternal guilt.

In light of this we reprint below an editorial from the *New York Times* of October 3, 1990 the day the two remnants of the Reich were reunited. This editorial needs a point by point answer. Judging by our past "decades" of experience with the *NYT*, it is

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useless to try to get a Letter to the Editor printed. We therefore use this unique opportunity to place our comments in this Paper, hoping that those in power will have a chance to peruse the comments as if they were printed in the American "newspaper of record" whose "all the news that's fit to print" does not include the other side of the story of World War II.

### **Germans, First Class and Second**

Today, the two German states become one. But will the two German peoples, having grown apart for 41 years, come together, and what values will they share? Much of Europe's future hangs on that German question. And only Germans can answer it.

Some of their answers so far are not very reassuring. A West German salesclerk complains: "They think that because they haven't had anything for 40 years they can demand it all now."

Every time we hear West Germans talking about unity, it's always, "what will it cost?" says an East German banker. "We're second-class citizens and it won't stop Oct. 3."

West Germans who have known unparalleled productivity and prosperity may have the empathy to respond to what their East German cousins have endured, and with generosity. But if they treat Easterners as poor relations, they're certain to cause lasting resentment.

Successful unification involves more than sharing wealth. It also requires an honest confrontation with history. After the war, the East's Communist master portrayed West Germans as the sole heirs to Nazism and absolved East Germans of all blame. Until last semester, East German schoolchildren were indoctrinated in the virtues of Communism; now they are suddenly and without explanation taught to extol democracy.

Walling off the past is dangerous. Talking about it could help foster the openness, tolerance and patience that democratic politics demands. Taking responsibility for the past is an important step to taking responsibility for the future.

That responsibility extends beyond the borders of Germany. The world is not only counting on the Germans to get unification right this time; it is also hoping that a reborn Germany can help bring all of Europe together.

Neighbors rightly wonder how Germans can reach out to them while begrudging each other. That's especially troubling to those east of Germany, beyond the Oder-Neisse border, which threatens to become the poverty line of Europe. West Germany's leaders have for the most part responded to these worries with sensitivity, showing comity and compassion. Now it's up to new Germany to avoid be-

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coming so preoccupied with its own problems that it ignores the needs of a new and larger Europe.

A sculpture in Prague's Old Town by a young Czechoslovak, David Cerni, depicts a unified Germany in the form of a clunky East German Trabant car mounted on four muscular human legs, presumably symbolizing West Germany strength. The car's license plate reads, *Kam kracis?*—Czech for "Where is it going?" There's good reason to believe the answer is toward a responsible Germany in a unified Europe.



*Where is it going?*

### Our comments to this *NYT* editorial:

*"Walling off the past is dangerous. Talking about it could foster the openness, tolerance and patience that democratic politics demands. Taking responsibility for the past is an important step to taking responsibility for the future."*

*How right!* However, do these admonitions only count for Germans? So far we do not recall ever having read in the *New York Times* an apology to its readers for the lies and distortions of its correspondent *Walter Duranty*. At a time when all of Europe knew what was going on in the Stalinist empire, and while the courageous and far-seeing Germans were fighting a desperate and lonely battle against Communist agitators, effectively preventing a red takeover of their country, the *New York Times* did its best to keep this knowledge from the American people, and belittled Stalin's and his henchmen's crimes.

And, since the *New York Times* is an obviously Jewish newspaper, a reminder is in order that it was Jewish activists and agitators who, more than any other ethnic or religious group, fostered Bolshevism on the hapless peoples of Eastern Europe. Since the Germans collectively accept (or are being forced to accept), responsibility for "Hitler", and whatever is connected with his name, ought not the Jews, including those at the *New York Times*,

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also accept collective responsibility for "Marx", and whatever is connected with *this* name?

*"That responsibility extends beyond the borders of Germany. The world is not only counting on the Germans to get unification right this time; it is also hoping that a reborn Germany can bring all of Europe together.*

*"Neighbors rightly wonder how Germans can reach out to them while begrudging each other. That's especially troubling to those east of Germany, beyond the Oder-Neisse border, which threatens to become the poverty line of Europe."*

The first paragraph probably is an admonishment that Germany should become the milk cow to many other countries that, without outside help, are not viable. Israel is one, but others easily come to mind. Certainly, "a reborn Germany can bring all of Europe together". Under German leadership, which means—like it or not German hegemony.

What lies "beyond the Oder-Neisse border"? Poland, obviously. The New York Times would like united Germany, with the "sense of responsibility" (combined with a hefty guilt complex) to do its best to prevent the allied imposed Oder-Neisse border from becoming THE poverty line. Here an analogy is in order:

Let us assume that as the result of a war lost by the United States, the New England states were annexed by "Quebec", the entire native population of this region relieved of their real estate and other worldly possessions, and subsequently expelled to the other states of the union (with the associated murder of 20 percent of them). Soon, people from "Quebec" were moved into the New England homes and towns, claiming them as their own.

A few decades passed but not enough that all those who were dispossessed so criminally were dead. And it happened that, due to their thrift and work ethic, the real New Englanders prospered in their involuntarily adopted new "Heimat", while those who stole their land from them, and their offspring, descended into ever greater poverty. Appealing to their "responsibility for their fellow man", "world opinion" finally demanded from the now

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again prosperous dispossessed original New Englanders that they help those people from "Quebec" now in dire need in their old homeland.

What would be the original New Englander's answer to this impertinent request? We believe that this doesn't have to be spelled out, does it? But that is what the *New York Times* is asking, and we can imagine how many (most?) Germans feel about the Poles *at this moment*.

In this regard, an old German proverb comes to mind: "*Unrecht Gut gedeihet nicht!*"

*"A sculpture in Prague's Old Town ... depicts a unified Germany in the form of a clunky Trabant car mounted on four muscular human legs, presumably symbolizing West German strength. The car's license plate reads, Kam kracis? Czech for 'Where is it going?' There is good reason to believe the answer is toward a responsible Germany in a unified Europe."*

The catch is found in the last sentence: "a responsible (here is that word again!) Germany in a unified Europe." We can surmise that the *New York Times* means a unified Europe without borders and including Turkey and Portugal, with special immigration privileges for all inhabitants of Europe's former colonies (especially from Africa) and most certainly with a special relationship and "responsibility" toward Israel.

Where, really, IS Germany going? Most definitely Germans will first see to it that their own brethren in the now defunct GDR will be taken care of. It will take years to create normalcy over there. Furthermore, we can, nay must, expect that Germany will institute German policies, and this will almost invariably lead to an assumption again of the central position in Europe, in other words, "neither East nor West". The currently often-read claim that "Germany is now forever tied to the West" is obviously nonsense. For a thousand years or more Germany, not Italy, Spain or France, and certainly not England, was the heartland of Western Civilization. To insist that Germany has become part "of



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the West” merely as a result of its defeat in World War II is insulting. What is obviously meant is that the Western allies were able to institute a Western style “parliamentary” democracy in Germany which, judging by the successful performance of the Bonn regime, seems to be working. In this regard it bears remembering that it is a German characteristic to make the best of anything and any occasion. But there is no assurance that this imposed system, this imposed constitution, will retain its alien features.

For Bonn politicians and others it is easy to proclaim their peaceful intentions today. “They have disavowed (German) militarism”, it is said. The fact is that we are living today in a different world than that existed 50 or 100 years ago. If everybody arms, you have to arm. If everybody disarms, you can disarm. It is indisputable that Great Britain and France, for instance, had standing armies long before some German princelings had the same idea. Now militarism and anything connected with it is out, and economic competition is in. It merely proves that one cannot judge the past from the vantage point of the present. However, economic measures or sanctions can be just as devastating and cruel as actual combat. It has happened that two lowly, poisoned grapes used determinately brought unemployment and misery to tens of thousands of workers on the other side of the globe, and gained a similar political result as the dispatch of the “White Fleet” many decades ago.

It is noteworthy that in the *New York Times* editorial reprinted above so much emphasis has been put on the word “responsibility”, German responsibility, that is. A perusal of numerous other articles and editorials pertaining to the October 3, 1990 official date of German reunification shows that “as if on cue” other American newspapers and columnists also used this term, while the hitherto ubiquitous emphasis on *German “guilt”* (imposed on the Germans by the allies, according to President Reagan) seems swept away as if it had never been there. One must wonder wherefrom comes this unison in the use of terminology. Perhaps a clue can be found in West German President Richard von

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Weizsäcker's October 3rd speech to the all-German parliament in Berlin, wherein he also spoke of German "Verantwortung". Since Herr von Weizsäcker quite obviously does perform a valued function for some powers (not necessarily the German people), one ought to consider the same source. In any case, the matter proves the new direction of the steered "world public opinion" toward Germany. One can assume that the insistence on the unique German war guilt has been quietly dropped since the recent exposures of combined allied war crimes and the revisionism of history, as in the case of Katyn, make the *real* German transgressions during World War Two seem puny indeed.

## 5. The Future.

In his address to Congress in mid-September, on the occasion of the US involvement in the Middle East as a result of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, *President Bush* spoke in glowing terms of the future and several times used the phrase "The New World Order". Most members of Congress in attendance applauded heartily, obviously being caught up in the enthusiasm of the moment, and probably not realizing what the terminology was all about.

Judging by the actions of the United States Government since then, it becomes apparent what **The New World Order** entails: The United States will jump from a hegemonial position in the Western world to that of policeman of the entire earth, and the other industrialized ("rich") nations, especially Germany and Japan, had better play along, "or else". There is little doubt that the other nations, but especially the two major former Axis powers Germany and Japan, are being blackmailed to participate, at least financially and with some men and materiel, in the first great adventure of the new self-appointed "Guardian of the New World Order". No wonder President Bush looked so smug when he spoke of the prospects concerning this **NEW ORDER**.

But is this the kind of world we really want? Is this the kind of world on whose threshold we are standing at the moment?

The answer is a resounding **NO!**

Anybody who has had the opportunity of spending some time recently in that part of Europe just being liberated from Communism comes back shaken, angry and full of contempt for those responsible for that insane political system. "East" Germany, for instance, the showcase state of Bolshevism, is in shambles. The entire infrastructure of this part of Germany (actually the center of the nation) has been totally ruined. The élite of the country has been destroyed. The middle class, the very foundation for Germany's cultural, economic and social supremacy, is gone. It will

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cost far more than anybody can imagine at the moment to bring this area up to modern Western standards. But it is doubtful if the harm done to the people and to the cultural heritage of the Germans can ever be made good. Too much has been annihilated.

We mentioned earlier that the reunification of Germany—in fact *the collapse of Communism*—was an unplanned fluke of history. Therefore, one is entitled to ask what would have happened—how would Central and Eastern Europe have looked—had Boshevism been able to remain in power for another 45 years?

This Position Paper deals with Germany and concerns mainly the relationship between that country and the United States. Yet, speaking of Communism and its horrible after effects, we cannot neglect to mention the other hundreds of millions of Central and Eastern Europeans who suffered under that slave system for so many decades, many of them their entire lives. And, in this conjunction, *the ignominious rôle played by "America" in fostering this brutal system onto unsuspecting peoples MUST be mentioned.* Is it not true that most of the several hundred important early Bolsheviks, the very people from whose satanic minds sprang that godforsaken ideology, *embarked before the end of World War I (when travel for ordinary citizens was severely restricted!) from New York, having been provided by certain Wall Street entities with sufficient funds to "take over Russia"?* And, is it not true that it was the major mouthpieces of the US press that first began to promote Communism and give it some legitimacy? *Is it also not a fact that, at this very moment, thousands of "American" college professors are still propagating Marxist ideology, the "religion" of Communism, thereby befuddling the minds of America's (OUR!) children?*

*Germany was THE major goal of the Communist world revolution from the beginning.* The numerous attempts of Communist take-overs of Germany after the 1918 capitulation are a matter of record. Most Germans never had any illusions about the final goals of the Bolsheviks; their incredible brutality, their atheism, their culture-destroying actions, and their attempts to reform

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people to robot-like creatures: *into the New Soviet Man.*

It was the Germans who received the first accounts of the wholesale murders of the Russian, the Baltic, and the Ukrainian élites by the Reds. *It was the German "Freikorps" volunteers who, in 1918, went to the Baltic countries to help these small and newly independent nations stem the Red menace!* That was at the very time when huge sums of American dollars went to the murderers of entire peoples so that they could purchase arms and ammunition. (In this connection it must be made clear that the German-Soviet Pact of August 1939, whereby Soviet and German "spheres of interest" in Eastern Europe were delineated, *did not* mean a German sell-out of the Baltic Republics, or an agreement by the Reich Government that these Republics be incorporated into the USSR, as is usually depicted today. If that had been the German intent, then the Reich Government would have acted in similar fashion (i.e. through occupation, ultimate annexation, and a total alteration of the political system) regarding Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, all of which remained constitutional monarchies while allied with Germany. Finland did not even have to relinquish its democracy while having large German troop contingents on its territory.)

Recently, the KGB admitted (meaning an actual number far higher) that about 750,000 people had been executed in the Soviet Union *before* the Second World War broke out. To these one must add the many millions who were starved to death in the Ukraine *before 1933, the year the Germans themselves eliminated the danger of a Communist takeover of their country!* With the full knowledge of these facts, with a tremendous amount of Communist agitation going on in the Reich, and with an army of only 100,000 soldiers (for a people of sixty million!) to defend itself against these clear prospects of their own mass murder, what were the Germans supposed to have done? Depend on the United States from whence came only lofty words for the peoples in danger but hard cash for the murderers?

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The German people arose immediately after the 1918 capitula-

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tion, then in the early 1920's (in Munich and Berlin), and finally in 1933 to end the Red threat to their own nation. The rest is history. Once the Germans reasserted themselves, war became inevitable. But in retrospect, and *in the light of 45 years of brutal suppression of Central and Eastern Europe by the Communists* that led to the near total devastation of these formerly culturally advanced territories, *this question must be asked*: Was it not the heroism of the German worker (in the twenties) and the German soldier of WW II that prevented ALL of Europe (and perhaps the United States) from falling to Bolshevism? If that had occurred, we can be certain that a new dark age would have descended over Europe that would have lasted for centuries, for with absolute power in Europe, Bolshevik terror would have been even worse than in the recent past. Ever since its inception, it was Bolshevism that strove for world revolution; the German answer was but a national/nationalistic reaction *without world wide ambitions*, born out of necessity and the people's natural instincts. Unfortunately, most of "America" did not see the grave danger to our mutual civilization that emanated from Bolshevism, and this led to the fact that millions of Christian American G.I.s fought *ipso facto* for the spread of that most brutal, atheistic ideology over half the globe.

Some Americans clearly saw the danger which Bolshevism presented to this nation and its ideals. Former President *Herbert Hoover* warned in a radio address on June 29, 1941 as follows:

If we go further and join the war and we win, then we have won for Stalin the grip of Communism on Russia... Again I say, if we join the war and Stalin wins, we have aided him to impose more Communism on Europe and the world. At least we could not with such a bedfellow say to our sons that by making the supreme sacrifice, they are restoring freedom to the world. War alongside Stalin to impose freedom is more than travesty. It is a tragedy!

President Hoover was obviously right. Unfortunately, it took some Americans over 40 years to discover this plain truth. In spite of the anti-war sentiment of the majority of Americans, the then government of this nation managed to bring the United States

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into the war on the side of the enemies of Germany and, therefore, also on the side of Bolshevism. This gave traitors and Communist sympathizers the opportunity to mobilize the manufacturing capacity of this great nation in the service of one of the most ruthless and brutal political systems the world has ever known. Once America had entered the war, the outcome was hardly in doubt.

Tragically, World War II was not the first time in European history that European nations attacked the German Reich in the West for their own gain while German and other Christian soldiers fought off invaders from the East (thereby saving Western Civilization from oblivion). Who can forget the Battle for Vienna in 1683 when Germany saved Europe from Islamic conquest—and lost the German province of Alsace to the invading French at the same time? Was 1945 much different? *What would have happened if the Red Army had then reached the Atlantic through the generous assistance of the United States?* The deplorable condition of former “East” Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, the Baltic countries, and the entire area of the Soviet Union and that which has transpired there since 1917—present the answer.

The United States has had almost absolute hegemony over the Americas for a long time. The dismal state of this basically rich continent, the extreme poverty of most of the inhabitants of Central and South America, and the never ending exploitation of man and nature present ample witness to New York’s or Washington’s inability to rule fairly and well. And people with such a record want to be the arbiter of a New World Order?

There is also the fact that the United States, more than any other nation on earth, was responsible for the destruction of the old world order that had evolved in Europe over so many centuries. By now, almost all moral and ethical restraints of international behavior are gone, and a future world-wide conflict would probably be especially brutal and without restraint because the U.S., or people emanating from this country, had earlier set the standards (or a lack of them). *It might be mentioned that today’s international*

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*terrorism evolved directly from the U.S. supported partisan movements of World War II, and that the current pillage of Kuwait by the forces of Iraq closely resembles the pillage of Germany at the end of World War II by the United States Army, its allies and associated carpetbaggers. (Will Saddam Hussein introduce something akin to the Marshall Plan for the impoverished Kuwaiti population once all valuables have been removed from that country?) In February of 1990, for instance, the United States Supreme Court created new international law through its judgment in the UNITED STATES vs. URQUIBEZ case. The court decided that American law enforcement agencies in foreign countries are not tied by the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution which prevents unlawful searches and seizures and prohibits the introduction of evidence obtained through such illegal methods. The Court's majority held (with a six to three decision) that the guarantees of the Fourth Amendment and of the Bill of Rights cannot be used by foreign nationals if the (illegal) actions of U.S. officials occurred on foreign soil. A nation whose Supreme Court comes to such an unethical decision (a decision that must be seen in conjunction with American kidnappings of foreign nationals abroad!) has minimal call to a world leadership role!*

Current developments all over the world show what the future will really look like. *The much decried nationalism is on the rise everywhere. Racial consciousness is growing in spite of all counter propaganda by the people still in power. Blood and genes (exemplified by looks) count for more than stupid Marxist ideology and pie-in-the-sky socialist and egalitarian dreams. Nation-states based upon homogenous populations will become stronger, while "multi-cultural", "multi-ethnic" and "multi-racial" empires are failing. The Soviet Union is already in its last throes. No "United States of Europe" based upon the American political system will ever evolve from the "European Community" headquartered in Brussels. "1992" will not happen as planned. The United States of America itself will—of necessity—implode rather than expand.*



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There will *not* be the kind of New World Order President Bush envisions. On the basis of the experiences of the Twentieth Century, future generations will *not* be enticed into utopian schemes based upon “humanistic” ideals. Instead, people all over the globe will realize that God and nature show the way to a better and more peaceful world.

Specifically with regard to Europe, the United States should consider the following:

1. Abandonment of all political and military interference on the entire continent.
2. Prompt withdrawal of ALL troops and closure of all military and intelligence service bases.
3. Discharge of all U.S.Government supporters, and elimination of the support for official and private agencies that still disseminate false World War II propaganda.
4. Support for the appointment of a neutral *and philosophically balanced* commission to investigate the real causes of both world wars and *all* war crimes.
5. Support for a 1648 style ‘tabula rasa’ concerning war crimes of all nations concerning the world wars.
6. Taking the initiative in eliminating from the United Nations Charter articles No. 53 and 107 that are both discriminating and insulting to Germany and Japan.

One final thought regarding this chapter: For 45 years the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, had nearly absolute hegemony in “their” halves of the earth. Due to their size, their natural resources, their geographical position, and their large population, *both* empires should have lasted for hundreds of years. Instead, both are in dire trouble and on the verge of decline or dissolution. The Soviet Union is, for all practical purposes, gone already, and while the decline has not been as obvious in the United States, it is only a matter of time until the fragmentation along racial and ethnic lines will be apparent here also.

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Why did this decline happen so quickly in spite of all the obvious advantages? The answer can only be found in higher justice: The "peace" of 1945 was no peace; the entire edifice of the 1945 world order was based upon injustice and lies. IT COULD NOT LAST!

Imagine, if you will, a future all-German government developing strategies toward other nations such as had France and Great Britain and, by the extension of the latter, the United States developed against Germany. For centuries, and certainly since the era of *Cardinal Richelieu*, it had been French policy to keep Germany weak and dismembered. The destruction of Germany in the Thirty Year's War as a direct result of this policy is well remembered. Great Britain began meddling in continental affairs long ago, and finally settled on the simple expedient of never allowing a European power to become too strong. Numerous wars were the result, not the least was dominant British complicity in the beginning and expansion of *both* world wars. (This complicity, of course, extended beyond the *Lusitania* episode and the 1917 *Balfour Declaration* quid pro quo with the Zionists (and similar WW I intrigues), and the World War II guarantee to Poland (while simultaneously inciting the Poles to belligerence) and Churchill's *long-time* plotting with Roosevelt (which, as we now know, even extended to provoking—and then deliberately permitting—the attack on Pearl Harbor). To re-ignite flagging British war fever, Churchill, in 1940, cynically began bombing German cities to force Hitler to open (reluctantly) retaliation. And can it be denied that *Rudolf Hess* was incarcerated after his heroic peace mission—and eventually murdered (when his release by the Soviets was feared imminent in 1987)—to prevent his first-hand knowledge of British war motivations and machinations from becoming public?) The United States rôle against Germany has been told elsewhere in this Position Paper but we would like to reiterate that it was especially the U.S. entry in the European wars which made them brutal beyond imagination and which also created new conditions for "peace" from which the entire world suffers to this day.

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In light of the above, and keeping in mind that it was almost solely the participation of the United States in the 1914 and 1939 wars which led to Germany's destruction and the eradication of the Reich, should a future German long term strategy not be based upon the premise of eliminating the United States as a political, military and economic rival to Europe? Certainly, that would be the policy developed by behind-the-scenes powers in New York and Washington if they were in charge of *German* long-term planning. Germans, on the other hand, are unable to think along this line because so much injustice is connected with it. The Bonn assumption of "eternal" friendship with the United States is probably for real- - -

## 6. The relationship between Germans and Jews.

On September 28, 1990 the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate held a hearing concerning the "*Treaty of Moscow*" which was dealt with in Chapter 3 of this paper. At that hearing one of the Senators asked the only person being questioned that day, a Mr. *Robert Zoellick* of the Department of State, whether the agreement also covered Jewish material claims on the territory of the "GDR" ("East" Germany, according to current American usage), claims that could, up to now, not be satisfied due to the intransigency of the Communist German government. Mr. Zoellick answered that the U.S. State Department was in close contact with a (named) Jewish organization in New York, and that the good offices of the United States were being used to press for a satisfactory settlement of the claims.

The fact that the U.S.Senator in question raised only the matter of Jewish material claims proved to us once more how much the United States Government has become an instrument of Jewish power, and this especially in regard to Germany and the German people. Therefore, the matter of the German-Jewish relationship deserves to become part of this Position Paper.

(It should be mentioned that two officers of German-American organizations attended the Senate hearings of September 28, 1990. They had given prior notice that they wanted to testify regarding the "*Treaty of Moscow*". Not unexpectedly, they were told that only one "expert witness" from the State Department was going to be heard. No explanation for the denial to testify was given. As a result, the text of the German-American planned testimony was presented to the general counsel of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a *Mr. Michael Epstein*, with the request that the paper become part of the day's hearing. Can one imagine a treaty concerning the United States and Israel being discussed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and not one of the multitude of Jewish organizations being allowed to

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testify? The person in charge would soon find himself working in a coal mine or worse...)

Considering the history of World War II, it is general knowledge that Japan attacked the United States on December 7, 1941 when it launched a surprise attack on the U.S. Naval base at Pearl Harbor, causing many deaths among the personnel of the navy vessels sunk or damaged. Germany, on the other hand, never attacked America, never even threatened this country, and the German declaration of war against the U.S. a few days after "Pearl Harbor" was as much a perceived sign of loyalty to the Japanese ally as it was the long delayed response to innumerable *American* transgressions against German vessels and the German armed forces ever since the war began in 1939. It is also known that the war in the Pacific was in some ways fought with even greater brutality than that in Europe, and our earlier reference to the extremely high losses of American POWs that fell into Japanese vs. those who were in German camps brought out this point, as did the words of Mr. Edgar L. Jones' quoted in Chapter 1.

Nevertheless, anyone reading American text books now, anyone viewing American war movies or reading U.S. newspaper articles, must get the impression that, for the United States, the fight against Germany was the more important one. Furthermore, there has been a determined effort to falsely depict the entire German war effort as one that was directed against the Jews (with the ultimate aim of total annihilation of the Jewish people), while everything else was being relegated to a secondary position.

The anomaly of the situation can be clearly seen from the fact that almost no American high school graduate knows even the approximate number of American casualties at Pearl Harbor, and few will know how many U.S. servicemen gave their lives for this nation in World War II, while almost every American student knows the mythical "Six Million" number of alleged Jewish "gas chamber" victims. In other words, the American educational system is being misused, not only to further Jewish political aims but

also to generate irrational hate against Germans and German-Americans.

From a German or German-American point of view the Jews can name their *active* participation in World War II anything they want, (including “Holocaust”), if they raise, *for their own religious consumption*, their losses to astronomical numbers, so be it. Unfortunately however, the “Six Million” number, with all associated claims (“gas chambers”, Zyklon B, murder through diesel exhaust fumes, killings through steam, soap made from human cadavers, lamp shades made from human skin, etc. etc.) was, from the start, intended as a continuation of the war by other means—in this case through psychological warfare that was intended to leave the Germans defenseless for “eternity”, and (perhaps, most of all) enable the Jewish segment of the world population to exact a never-ending tribute from the German nation. And, *willingly or not, the United States became the major political agent in pressing this Jewish policy against Germany.*

The execution of the “American” wars against Germany was, from the start, heavily influenced by Jews in power. In passing it ought to be mentioned that, for instance, the active U.S. participation in the formulation of the punitive Treaty of Versailles was more in Jewish than in gentile hands. This may have been the underlying cause for the refusal of the U.S. Senate, then not yet totally subservient to Jewish interests, to refuse to ratify this “dictate”.

It was an American Jew, *Samuel Untermyer*, who, on March 24, 1933, declared the Jewish war against Germany, starting with a call for a world-wide boycott. The half-hearted German answer was a *one day boycott* (!) of Jewish stores in Germany on April 1, 1933, pictures of which are still being reproduced in history books as proof of the brutality of the then political system in the Reich against its Jewish citizens. (Samuel Untermyer’s prior action descended into a memory hole.) Subsequently, the Jewish-American agitation against Germany continued at an ever increasing crescendo of hate and malice, reaching a zenith of sorts

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when Jewish gangsters were used to break-up peaceful meetings of the German-American Bund (using information given them by corrupt police officials).

It is no secret that the American movie industry was, and is, mainly in Jewish hands. This tremendous power to influence the politically gullible American public against Germany was used early and determinately. Anti-German hate films were made even before the war began, and their manufacture hasn't stopped more than 50 years later. By contrast, the German movie industry *never* produced even one anti-American film (not even during the war, not even under the "Nazis"), and of approximately 1,200 feature films made during the Third Reich, only three can be called anti-Jewish. The propaganda and "educational" movies made during the war for the United States Armed Forces were also written and produced by Jews. Even viewing them today, the venom clearly detectable is *incredible*. These kinds of films contributed greatly to some excesses by American boys when they came face to face with the enemy. A future American pilot who saw *in a movie* how a German flyer killed an American airman parachuting to the ground, would soon thereafter forget that he merely had seen an imaginary scene, and eventually he was only too willing to "repay those Krauts for what they had done to one of his own buddies", and *really* kill a disabled German soldier in cold blood. But this is only one example of how thousands of G.I.'s were conditioned to hate.

It is common knowledge that the "carpetbaggers" mentioned earlier who invaded Germany under the safe umbrella of the American occupation forces were largely Jews. From the start they and their brethren who had remained in Europe after the German capitulation received special privileges, starting with better housing, double pensions, double food rations, travel permits when Germans were not allowed to go more than fifty kilometers from their hometowns, etc. Needless to say, they got their properties back (which they had to sell to Germans before their departure in the thirties) and their organizations received community

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centers in most cities that are the best money can provide. Immediately after the cessation of hostilities Jewish American organizations even provided so-called displaced Jewish persons on German soil with goods to trade on the black market, so that they could take advantage of the already impoverished population. When the German currency reform of 1948 was instituted, every German was allowed to trade only 40 old Reichmarks against the new Deutschmark on a 1:1 basis (the rest at 10:1), but the Jews received as many new DMs as they had accumulated old Reichmarks, giving many of them a headstart in business that is being felt to this day.

We are explaining this, not to begrudge Jews the help they had received after that long and horrible war, but to point out how it seemed *American* policy to advance Jewish interests.

A careful reading of the Nuremberg and other war crimes trials transcripts shows the predominance of Jewish legal assistants, translators, assistant prosecutors, interrogators and even psychiatrists at these proceedings. It was mainly Jews who did the torturing to obtain "confessions" (a prime example was the so called "Malmedy Trial" at Dachau). It was they who called the shots and set the tone. We also know that the entire vile "enterprise" was the brainchild of two Jewish brothers from Lithuania, and the finer details were worked out by an office in Great Britain that, even before the invasion, had been staffed almost entirely by Jews. To its everlasting honor, the U.S. Army *did not* at first contemplate the prosecution by spurious legal means of its former enemies, and did so only reluctantly when forced to do so on orders from Washington.

Names like *Marcuse, Horkimer, Adorno*, and others are indelibly connected with the so called "reëducation", the generally successful attempt to brainwash the German people. Needless to say, most people connected with this criminal activity were Jews, and many of them had been associated one way or another with the Marxist "New School for Social Research" in New York,



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which originated in the twenties in Jewish circles in Frankfurt, before being declared unwelcome by the Third Reich Government. The men mentioned above, and others, had been able to infiltrate the reconstituted German educational system after the war, again with the knowledge and the connivance of American military authorities, and thereby became instrumental in brainwashing hundreds of thousands of men and women who eventually became the spiritual élite of the Bundesrepublik. Most of these poor, brainwashed creatures are self-hating Germans, full of guilt complexes, imbued with an eternal sense of responsibility toward their “masters”, and, in fact, Germans only in name and language. They are totally bereft of the traditional values which had made Germany the center of Western culture and civilization.

The result can be gleaned from this:

One evening, I visited a left wing Protestant youth club (in Germany), named for a murdered German Jew. When I asked the teenagers gathered there whether they had felt national pride when the (Berlin) wall opened, they laughed. I looked at those young people, slumped on old couches and arm chairs, their faces blank at the mention of German identity; and I thought of the exuberant, unself-conscious teenagers I knew in Israel...

YOSEF KLEIN HALEVI

*Washington Jewish Week*, 10/4/90

(America can be proud of itself. It brought “democracy” to Germany.)

Few people realize that the present West German constitution, the so-called “Grundgesetz”, is actually the brainchild of American Jews who had been assigned to the American military authorities. General *Lucius Clay*, the US plenipotentiary in Germany at the time, and some of his assistants, were instrumental in convincing the Germans to accept this “basic law”, but a careful reading shows its Jewish philosophical background. Current German troubles with the incredibly high number of refugees from Third World countries seeking to immigrate into the Bun-

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desrepublik as “political asylants”, and the near impossibility to deport them, can be directly traced to the Jewish thought-process inherent in this legal instrument. Unfortunately, so far there have been no earnest attempts by patriotic Germans to replace this *Ersatz* constitution with one written by and for Germans.

Ever since the war, all German-speaking areas of Europe (Germany proper, Austria and Switzerland, even Luxemburg and Liechtenstein) seem to have become the fiefdom of American Jews. U.S. Army intelligence in Germany, the Voice of America operating in Munich, the Central European desk at the State Department, and all war claims commissions (including the US Government agency managing (and finally disposing of) German confiscated properties in the United States), were mostly staffed by Jews. This went so far that, at one time, every single U.S. ambassador to the major German-language countries was “of Jewish faith”. And, the State Department insisted that this was pure coincidence!

Jewish influence in all matters concerning American policy toward Germany could be felt throughout the half century of the post war era. A typical example is Secretary of State *James F. Byrnes*' famous “Stuttgart” speech of September 6, 1946 in which he gave the millions of Germans expelled from beyond the Oder-Neisse rivers hope that eventually they might be able to return to their ancestral areas. In his speech, Byrnes made it a point to emphasize that, according to the Potsdam agreement, the Polish and Soviet administration of the German territories was temporary, pending a formal peace treaty. Only now, 44 years later, it becomes clear that the speech was made in order to placate the politically gullible Germans with false promises. Who remembers today that the speech had been written for Byrnes by a State Department counselor named *Ben Cohen*?

On April 29, 1945 soldiers of the U.S. 45th Infantry Division liberated the concentration camp at Dachau. They promptly shot, in cold blood, approximately 600 uniformed but unarmed Ger-

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mans in its vicinity (most of them ordinary soldiers assigned as temporary guards—the regular guards had run away) and medical personnel, including doctors and nurses from a nearby hospital. (No war crime this: one cannot fault G.I.s for getting angry, seems to have been the attitude.) Then something odd happened: within weeks a sign was erected for everyone to see that stated “from 1933 to 1945 over 238,000 human beings were murdered in this camp”. This sign and the almost immediate display of the chamber to fumigate louse-ridden clothes as a “gas chamber to kill people” became focal points of allied postwar propaganda. Tens of thousands, or possibly hundreds of thousands of American soldiers newly arriving in Germany for occupation duty were forced to see the former concentration camp, and they obviously had no way of knowing that both the “238,000” sign and the “gas chamber” were absolute lies.

It was on orders of *American* authorities that the defeated Germans were prohibited by law from questioning or disputing these outrageous propaganda claims. Such inane laws are to this day still in force in the Bundesrepublik. Denying that which, by now, everybody knows are absolute lies or exaggerations, can bring fines or jail terms. (The reason the Bundesrepublik insists on enforcing these laws instituted by the victors is simply because the discovery of the truth would undermine the legal pinnings of the allegedly “freest state that ever existed on German soil”.) The 238,000 number of Dachau dead (vs. fewer than 30,000 who actually succumbed due to various causes) was reportedly the brainchild of a Jewish administrator named Auerbach, put in charge by the Americans in Bavaria, who was later convicted of fraud in connection with a Jewish war claims swindle. It took some brave Germans nearly fifteen years to have the plaque with the 238,000 swindle figure removed. But one can imagine the damage that was done. There are still tens of thousands of U.S. ex-soldiers alive who swear; “I know the Holocaust happened, I saw the gas chambers at Dachau!”

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There is no day when in the United States some newspaper or columnist does not mention the "Six Million Jews killed in Gas Chambers by the Nazis." It doesn't seem to matter that only recently, at the former Auschwitz camp, the sign telling of "4 million" dead was removed for the simple reason that the tale was untenable. It also doesn't seem to matter that the Soviet Union finally released the so called "Auschwitz death books" containing approximately 74,000 names and official death certificates, thereby enabling true historical researchers to get closer to the truth. However, for American establishment writers the findings of the so-called *LEUCHTER REPORT* do not seem to exist, findings wherein the only U.S. expert on gas chambers proved to the satisfaction of clear thinking people all over the world that neither at Auschwitz-Birkenau nor at Majdanek could the alleged gas chambers ever have been used for mass killings of human beings. Current attempts by American Jewish organizations to ruin *Mr. Fred Leuchter's* professional reputation merely prove that they have no rational arguments against this expert's important forensic discoveries. (The claim of alleged "gas chambers" in concentration camps *on Reich soil* was dropped a few years after a sufficient number of Germans had been hanged for operating them.) The answer to this partial discovery of the truth (which patriotic Germans and intelligent German-Americans always knew) came recently from a Polish (Jewish) editor, Ernest Skalski: "The official lowering of the number of Auschwitz victims from 4 million to a little over 1 million does not alter the essence of the crime. *The figure of 6 million Jews murdered by the Nazis still stands!*" (*DER SPIEGEL*, 30/1990). How this can be, Mr. Skalski does not explain, nor does he suggest a thorough search for the truth in order to clear the inconsistencies.

It is tragic that the "American system" did permit itself to become part and parcel of this gigantic defamation of the German people. No U.S. journalist ever expresses doubt about even the most ridiculous tales. Not one of them ever asks: Where are the bones? Where are the mounds of ashes of the coal that was necessary to cremate millions of human cadavers (since Germany had

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neither oil nor natural gas to operate the furnaces, coal could have been the only fuel that was used)? Since we now know where are the mass graves of the nearly 15,000 Polish officers killed by the NKVD near Katyn and elsewhere (but for which crime *German* officers were executed in 1946) and while mass graves of Germans murdered by the allies *after the war* have recently been discovered, it should certainly be possible to find the much more gigantic sites containing remains of Jewish victims that **MUST** be somewhere if the "Holocaust" tale is true. Where is *any* legitimate physical or documentary evidence of any kind whatsoever?

*It must have been in the U.S. interest to perpetuate this slander against Germany.* We do not fault individual Jews for believing all the stories that are told, just as one cannot fault millions of Germans for feeling guilty for something of which they have only "im-bued" knowledge. Both peoples are the victims of the lies. But it must be asked, whether the whole myth was not (also) invented to forever create hate and animosity between Germans and Jews? Now only truth, the absolute, unvarnished truth, can set both peoples free. Since only recently the United States Government made an official complaint in Austria when a newspaper printed things of questionable veracity, and since, also recently, the West German Government took strong (official) issue with former Chilean President *General Pinochet* when he described the current West German Army in less than flattering terms, perhaps both the U.S. and the Bonn Government could get together now, and try to discover what really happened to the Jews in World War II. Now, with the Soviet Union *and* the International Red Cross opening its archives, a factual account bereft of untenable claims ought to be obtainable. Most people associated with the writing and presentation of this paper will be glad to assist in such an endeavor. One need only ask...

*vincit omnia veritas*

## 7. Germany, the new (old) Empire State of Europe.

In conjunction with the impending reunification of Germany, British Prime Minister *Margaret Thatcher* assembled, early this year, a group of German "experts" from the United Kingdom and America to consider future options, and, especially, delve into the "German character". The result was an uproar in Britain, bad feelings in Germany, and a paper whose contents are laughable. Thankfully, the West German Government didn't take the 'faux pas' too seriously, and by now the matter is almost forgotten.

If the President of the United States had the need to learn the true character of the Germans, he would have a better opportunity than almost anybody in the entire world (including the German Government) to discover the truth.

Are the Germans aggressive? The United States is a nation of many peoples, races and ethnic groups. All are different, all carry within themselves the accumulated experiences of millenia of their ancestors. Yet, of all the population groups in this nation, there is only one that has survived almost intact since its arrival from the European continent *and is arguably the least aggressive of all ethnic groups in the U.S.* Peaceful, honest, hard-working, unspoiled by modern influences, God-fearing and deeply religious—we are writing, of course, of *the Pennsylvania "Dutch", the Amish, a group of people of German descent.*

No American minority asks less from general society than do the Amish. Their pastoral, well-kept lands are living proof of how man can live close to nature without the accoutrements of modern society, and without the wars and confrontations that beset their fellow citizens. The area around Lancaster and Gettysburg in Pennsylvania, where the Amish live, is known for its low crime rate, and, if a crime is committed, the source is usually found in neighborhoods where non-Amish reside. The Amish also still speak their German mother tongue, a dialect that is akin to the

dialect of the Germans living in the Palatine area of West Germany. This much is certain: If all societies, all the various groups of people in the United States, were to live as do the Amish (or their more worldly kin, the Mennonites), then no army and only a few policemen would be necessary, and, certainly, life would be simpler for the rulers in New York and Washington (provided said rulers did not try to seek fame and fortune through interventions abroad!).

And, beyond these specific instances, surely it can be stated as a general proposition that German-Americans—including among them the majority of American farmers—are, and always have been, among the most peaceful, honest and hard-working elements of American society.

Another proof of the true German character can be found on the international scene. Where in the world are things most orderly, most peaceful and most secure in a landscape where man enjoys the beauty of nature to the fullest? Certainly in the German-speaking areas of Switzerland, in Austria and in the alpine provinces of Germany.

For centuries, since its actual beginnings at the time of *Charlemagne*, the German Reich was the spiritual, cultural and administrative center of Christianized Europe. England and France were at first but inconsequential border states. Rarely in the annals of mankind has a great empire existed that was as tolerant and benign (and less nationalistic) than was the "*Holy Roman Empire of German Nation*", the First Reich. Apart from the ubiquitous toll houses collecting taxes on highways, bridges and city entrances, travel was *for many centuries* less restricted all across the heart of Europe than it is now in our modern age. Reading the biographies of famous Europeans of the Middle Ages ("the" German age) one is struck by the fact that most of them had studied not just at one university but at several (for instance in Heidelberg, Prague, Bologna *and* Paris), all in different countries. For young men of the time it obviously presented no problem to travel from

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one nation to another. Latin was the *lingua franca*. Other languages, including German, were at first considered only "dialects" used by the simple "Folk". In that atmosphere one cannot speak of a suppression of languages like Czech or Polish, since the native tongue of the Reich's rulers was not treated any differently (the aforementioned Prussian king, Frederick the Great, preferred to read and write in French!).

*The experience of the First German Reich and the associated German hegemony over much of Europe proved the German ability to rule fairly and well.* One could wish that the United States Government could point to a similarly tolerant record within the borders of our nation. The assimilation of the millions of immigrants in our country, and their subsequent dissolving into the melting pot, was not as peacefully and benignly accomplished as is generally assumed.

For at least a thousand years there has *always* existed a German hegemony in Europe (if not in the entire Western world) in the fields of culture, science, social progress and, not the least, in philosophy. Other European nations have also contributed their share of advancement to these human endeavors, but not one country has been as predominant in these fields as have been the Germans. The German *political* hegemony now beginning is merely the result of natural progression, and is mainly based on present-day Germany's economic power. Certainly, there is less to fear from German supremacy (in any field) than from the hegemonial rule of *both* of the superpowers since 1945.

In Europe it was countries such as France and England which promoted their own brand of egotistical nationalism first. Hundreds of years passed before the Germans awoke to the same phenomenon. One wonders, whether, for instance, Denmark would still exist as an independent, fully sovereign nation after a thousand years, had it adjoined, again for instance, England (or the United States) instead of "Deutschland"? Note the fate of Scotland.



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*German hegemony in Europe is unavoidable, if only for the reason that there is no nation, or groups of nations, on earth that can prevent it. The only "rival", so to speak, of this powerful Germany on the old continent may be the government of the United States. Let us hope that this country will not once more "try to rescue Europe" from something entirely natural and European, and supplant it with alien ideas, alien culture, and alien social organization emanating from this side of the Atlantic. What was done with America's consent and active complicity during and after the two world wars should be a warning to us all. One more American "crusade"—and not German hegemony—may prove the death knell of our mutual civilization!*

The rapid growth of an increasingly economically, politically and morally more powerful Germany on the world stage, juxtaposed with the continuing progress of Japan, will squeeze the United States from both sides, East and West. In such an ever more competitive world previous chimeras of the past 50 years will evaporate and the basic inherent cultural and indigenous traits of intelligence and creativity will come to the forefront. If the U.S. continues on its present self-deceptive and destructive course, it will soon be relegated to a fourth rate power. It must return to the rigid laws of nature, and discard the political and socially *contrived lie of "equality"* of all mankind which has been used as a lever *to elevate and promote the non-productive and indolent elements of our society at the expense of the productive.*

The United States will not be able to compete in the world arena with the onerous burden of a fast growing *dependent* segment of our society. Especially not in comparison with Germany and Japan, both of which will become less encumbered as they throw off their foreign-imposed shackles. These nations are rooted in pragmatic reality and basic truths in contrast to our rapidly deteriorating pluralistic and polyglot country, and will soon eclipse us. Any creation, whether animal, plant, state or nation which fails to eliminate its accumulating waste is destined to die...

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*Germany must not be punished for its obvious industrial and cultural potential and for its creativity! Other nations of the world, rather than envy the Germans and the Japanese for their all-too-apparent successes, should try to emulate them. If they cannot, due to their own "natural" limitations, then they should admit this without rancor, and not carry within them the hate and covetousness of the now (one hopes) disempowered Bolshevik ruling class. And, one should not allow the mere evocation of "German hegemony" to be a negative term!*

Once the United States has liberated itself from the "special relationships" that bind it to England and Israel, and has abandoned the idea of controlling Europe through NATO, the leaders of this nation should realize one of the greatest assets "America" still has: the good will of the German people. For, in spite of what happened, even in the sight of the churches and castles that still lie in ruins as a result of American (and British) terror bombings during World War Two, and even though the negative, destructive influence of "American" culture is felt by everyone, the natural grandeur of our country, and the dreams of freedom it has represented for millions in the past, still serve as a magnet, especially for the politically simple and generally good-natured Germans. For them, obviously, no "Never forget, never forgive" philosophy is possible in spite of all sufferings. *Treated correctly, the newly resurgent Germany will become the best and most loyal ally the United States of America has ever had!*

The leaders of our nation, including its President and his cabinet, have all sworn to serve the best interests of the United States and its people. Unfortunately and obviously, there has in the past been disagreement as to what was in the best interests of "America", and now we know. It behooves the American leadership to recall the decline of the Roman, the French and the British empires, and their associated woes. A current example is that which is happening in the changing Soviet Union at this very moment.

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U.S. policy pertaining to Germany in the first ninety years of this century was wrong and often unjust. *Paul H. Nitze, the former State Department official, wrote in the Fall issue of Foreign Affairs magazine that "should nationalistic tensions in Europe erupt into civil or cross-border conflicts, no other country (but the United States) would seem as well qualified to play the rôle of honest broker..."* Judging by the past actions of the various U.S. Governments in this century, exactly the opposite is true. *At no time since its active participation in European affairs was the United States an HONEST broker.* To put it bluntly, American policy in Europe was *always* directed against the Central powers, namely, Germany and Austria. This came to the fore in the two World Wars and in their aftermath, when some influential circles saw material advantages in American belligerency vs. the Germans. The short-term advantages of this policy, particularly the confiscation (twice) of all German assets in the U.S., and the theft (twice) of all German patents, cannot outweigh the (now possible) fragmentation of our American nation resulting more from "foreign entanglements" than from anything else. If this fragmentation of the United States occurs, then it will be clearly the result of unjust policies, especially against the Germans, and other erroneous judgments that were caused by the betrayal of our nation's basic ideals.

It is to be hoped that a more just and sound relationship between the United States and Germany, based upon the sincere friendship still existing between both peoples, and cemented by the faith and good will of millions of German-Americans, will provide the foundation for a bright future for all in the years ahead.

The advantages of a healthy and peaceful Germany assuming THE leadership rôle in Europe can be clearly seen by men of good will, whereas those whom one must consider anti-Germans will continue to repeat such erroneous clichés as "Germany started two world wars", "the aggressive tendencies of the German people..", "the dark chapter of German history", ad nauseam, and speak of the past 45 years of a Germany on probation while in reality it was *they* who were on probation, and they

failed miserably...

In an article entitled "The Vanishing Germans", written for *The Spectator* of London (May 6, 1989), *G.M. Tamas*, an Eastern European, rhetorically asks:

What's all this talk about a new "Central Europe" arising in Post-Communist Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia? There will not be another Central Europe. The old Mitteleuropa was created over a millenium by Germans, but now they are gone—murdered, expelled. The only thing these three countries formerly had in common was a massive German cultural presence. When people wonder how the spirit could vanish, they forget that the body—the Germans themselves—has vanished as well.

This is Eastern Europe's dark secret, said Tamas.

A universe of culture was destroyed. The West within the East, that intriguing mystery, was simply the civilizing work of our Germans of different denominations. Our supposed "common" culture does not make sense without them and never will.

Misguided tourists, when they admire Polish or Hungarian Gothic cathedrals, forget that the proud spires were built by and for Germans. These Germans were no colonisers, but peaceful settlers invited by our kings as missionaries of Western Christendom, civilization, crafts and agriculture. The Eastern half of Europe, from Prague to Dorpat (Tartu) and from Danzig (Gdansk) to Agram (Zagreb), was full of German cities, the monasteries full of German monks, the markets of German reaped wheat, the offices of diligent German bureaucrats.

The Jews were murdered and mourned. There was some soul searching and self criticism. But who has mourned the Germans? Who feels any guilt for the millions expelled from Silesia and Moravia and the Volga region, slaughtered during their long trek, starved, put into camps, raped, frightened, humiliated? . . . Who is revolted because the few Germans left behind, whose ancestors built our cathedrals, monasteries, universities and railway stations, today cannot have a primary school in their own language?

### SUMMARY

We, who have “*miterlebt*” und “*miterlitten*” (lived to see and suffered) on both sides of the conflict, would like to put a morsel of truth in a time-capsule to preserve it for successor generations.

Those who won our independence by revolution were not cowards. They did not fear political change. They did not promote order and stability at the cost of liberty.

To courageous, self-reliant men, with confidence in the power of free and fearless reasoning we say, there is no danger flowing from speech that can be deemed clear and present, unless the evil apprehended is so imminent that it may befall before there is opportunity for full discussion.

If there is time to expose through discussion the falsehood and fallacies as we attempt with these Position Papers, and to avert more evil by the processes of education, the remedy to be applied is more speech, not enforced silence, by the U.S. or others. Such, in our opinion, is the command of the U.S. Constitution.



APPENDIX I  
America After Armageddon  
*an allegory by H. Schmidt*

The United States of America had lost the War of Armageddon, the greatest war in history. At the end she succumbed to the material and numerical superiority of her enemies, and found herself occupied from coast to coast.

The country was devastated. There was no large city that had not been laid to ruin. Millions of soldiers and civilians had perished, millions of others (almost the whole male population over 17 years of age) found themselves in enemy POW camps.

It had been the aim of the enemy nations to destroy once and for all the will-power and unity of the United States because that was the only thing that stood in the way of world supremacy. In order to accomplish this America had been forced to fight to the very end, to "complete surrender," and now she was at the mercy of her enemies.

Soon after the American capitulation the two major enemy leaders, the Soviet dictator and the head of the Third World Alliance, met at the former U.S. Military Academy at West Point to lay down their conditions for the future. The result was a peace so brutal, so harsh that for a while the existence of the American people had to be questioned.

The enemy split the United States into various parts: All states west of the Continental Divide were separated from the union. The USSR received Oregon, Washington and parts of Idaho and Montana (also the city of San Francisco). Red Mexico was allowed to annex California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Texas and part of Colorado.

**U.S. PARTITIONED**

New England became a separate entity and was prohibited from ever again joining the union (not even by a free plebiscite of the people!). The states of Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina,

South Carolina, Virginia and the District of Columbia became a new and separate nation called "New Africa." Florida had been taken over by the Cubans during the war, and was formally added to that country.

Immediately after these new borders had been drawn following the West Point Conference, the enemies commenced to expel all Americans (except blacks and those with Spanish surnames) from "New Africa" and the other "transferred" states, about 40 million people in all. The expellees were brutally moved with just a few personal belongings to the remaining U.S.A., a "nation" located between the Appalachians and the Continental Divide, and there resettled in often desolate areas. During this population "transfer" (a typical Marxist euphemism used) about nine million civilians, mostly women and children, died or were murdered by the enemy. Millions of American women and girls were brutally raped. Soon foreign nationals moved into the homes just vacated by the Americans.

The remaining U.S.A. was split down the middle along the Mississippi River. After a little while this demarcation line also became a national border with enemy guards on both sides. The occupation forces were supposed to remain on American soil as long as the enemy leaders deemed necessary, perhaps a hundred years or more.

It was the intent of the enemy that America should not have any armed forces, and no means whatsoever to wage war. Not even for defense. She was not allowed to have any large ships, any airplanes at all, any weapons. She was prohibited from producing these implements even for peaceful uses.

All Americans industries, but especially those in which the country was dominant worldwide, were dismantled.

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Most of the undestroyed factories and such goods as railroad stocks and power plants were taken away as reparations. For thousands of miles only one track remained even on the most important lines stretching the land.

### RESOURCES GUTTED

Huge tracts of American forests were denuded, the lumber shipped to many nations—free of charge—across the world. All further industrial production was strictly controlled with special emphasis that America should not become a competitor with enemy nations.

All American foreign assets, and investments, all her gold and properties (even those held in neutral countries) were confiscated. The same happened to all American patents. American inventors were prohibited from using their own patents and trademarks (such as Coca-Cola) abroad. Even the most secret formulas had to be disclosed for enemy use. All further research in innumerable fields such as computers, nuclear science, rocketry, weaponry, chemicals and even oil exploration and forestry was henceforth prohibited.

Under the guise of "eradicating American militarism and nationalism" everything was prohibited that could be interpreted as furthering American patriotism. All books, flags, emblems, paintings, songs, poems, sculptures and

### Must the Past Be Prologue?

other works of art based on patriotic themes as well as newspapers, books and magazines concerning the American past were banned, burned, confiscated, destroyed or otherwise removed from the states. The historical standards and documents held in Washington were taken to Moscow along with hundreds of tons of documents pertaining to U.S. history. Any further writing expounding the American view was punished by law.

Under the order to root out so-called American "war criminals" the whole elite of the American nation (all her best minds included) was incarcerated in camps outside of Red Cross jurisdiction.

Many of the best and most intelligent men and women of the nation succumbed to the cruelty of these camps. Not one mayor, police chief, legislator, judge or other political or public figure of national, state or local governments was permitted to remain at his post. Every policeman was fired from his job because he had supported the American war effort. The same was true of the industry managers, trade union officials, Red Cross personnel and anybody connected with the American media.

### 'WAR CRIMES'

In order to destroy the pride in the accomplishments of the American nation the vilest accusations of misconduct and criminality during the just concluded war were raised against America, against her leaders, against her brave soldiers and against the civilian population that heroically had supported its fighting men to the last. Amidst the ruins of her devastated cities, atop the graves of millions of murdered innocent American women and children, the citizens of the nation had to pay homage to those who, because they had given aid and comfort to the enemy, had been incarcerated during the war.

When the fighting stopped all American adults about to resume work or desiring food ration coupons were forced to fill out an extensive questionnaire issued by the enemy military. They had to lay bare their whole life history (under the threat of imprisonment) and thereby contribute to the greatest brainwashing operation in the long history of man. Henceforth no American could afford to speak freely, to defend his country or to attack those that had betrayed the nation in a time of war. To do so would have invited the loss of a job, the withholding of food coupons or, worse, death. Any criticism of enemy misconduct during and after the war (and in the present) was strictly prohibited and led to jail terms for "inciting the population." Americans learned to keep their mouths shut and not even speak to their children about the true happenings of the war. As a result a whole American generation grew up believing everything the enemy propagandists told them. When this genera-

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tion became of age the blank spaces of their minds had been filled with self-hatred, historical distortions and intolerant dogmas. The idea of a United States of America as it had existed for such a long time seemed ridiculous to them. The ideals of the enemies had become their ideals, also.

In the first years immediately following the war the enemy states used hunger as their most effective weapon. Millions of Americans starved to death. Things improved only when there was a serious threat that hunger typhus could spread to enemy soldiers. In the meantime, though, a black market had developed that undermined even the last vestiges of decency and morality that had remained. The degradation of American survivors soon could go no further: Returning soldiers fought among themselves for a single cigarette butt thrown flippantly by an occupation soldier. War widows became whores to support their children, and parents were forced to sell the last belongings of their sons languishing in enemy POW camps.

The hypocrisy of the victors knew no bounds. At the very time when after the cessation of hostilities they committed the most horrible crimes, they instituted on American soil a court of justice that was to sit in judgment of all known American political, military and economic leaders. Even years later it could never be established how many Americans had become victims of these kangaroo courts but it became known that over a thousand general officers alone were executed and some American prisoners of war remained incarcerated for over 40 years. Never since biblical times had such a vengeance been wrought onto a nation.

### A TRUE STORY

Could such horrible things happen to America? Hopefully, we will be spared what Germany went through. For this is an allegory, and everything written above is exactly comparable to the experience of the German people in our time.



**APPENDIX II**

*Keynote address for the October 1990*

*IHR Conference by Mark Weber*

**Looking Toward the Future**

Since our last conference in February 1989, the entire world has been joyful witness to dramatic and almost unbelievable historical events in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Above all, we have seen the breakdown of Soviet Communism, and with it, the end of Soviet domination of eastern Europe. These world-historical events, which were all but unthinkable just a few years ago, mark the welcome end of the Cold War, and of the postwar era in Europe, including the artificial division of the continent. Along with these developments, including the steady withdrawal of both American and Soviet military forces from Europe, a new age of freedom is dawning on Europe. The people of that continent are on their way to once again being masters of their own destiny.

Perhaps the most dramatic and symbolic expression of these changes was the opening of the Berlin Wall last November 9th. Just ten days ago, we witnessed the formal unification of the German Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic into a unified state of almost 80 million people. We are witness to not only the collapse of the Communist political order, but also to the complete bankruptcy of an ideology, Marxism, that tried to impose an artificial equality in social and economic life, and which tried to stamp out national consciousness and national freedom. It will not be long before long-suppressed national feelings will find expression in the re-birth of the independent nation states of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Croatia, and perhaps Ukraine, Slovakia, and Slovenia. The breakup along ethnic-national lines of artificial, multi-ethnic states such as Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union is likewise inevitable.

Anyone who does not understand the importance of historical revisionism, or

the relationship between political freedom and historical awareness, should look to the full-scale historical revisionism that has swept across eastern Europe and the Soviet Union during the past year. This process of historical revisionism is an inseparable part of the radical political and social transformation in that part of the world. In schools and universities throughout eastern Europe and the USSR, the subject in the curriculum that has undergone the most radical transformation has been history. In the Soviet Union, school exams were even postponed until after the old history textbooks could be thrown out and replaced with rewritten new ones purged of the accumulation of 70 years of official lies and distortion. Soviet newspapers and magazines, have been casting new light on one suppressed chapter of history after another, revealing in horrible detail the full scale of what Soviet Communism has meant in practice, particularly during the Stalin era. What has been emerging is a story of terror, mismanagement, death and suffering on a scale even more terrible than most of us here in West had ever realized.

In April 1990, the Soviet government finally admitted that the thousands of Polish officers killed in the Katyn forest near Smolensk during the Second World War were victims not, as had been claimed for decades, of German forces, but rather of the Soviet secret police, the NKVD. In Germany, the full extent of the terror of Stalinist rule in the Soviet zone of occupation in the years after the end of the war was brought to light. Earlier this year, mass graves were uncovered of tens of thousands of German civilian victims of Buchenwald, Sachsenhausen, and other postwar Soviet-run concentration camps. In Buchenwald alone, it was confirmed, at least 16,000 people

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perished in the years after the war.

Of course, this process of historical revisionism has been, for the most part, confined to a drastic re-evaluation of the history of Soviet or Communist rule. A similar reassessment of American history has not been undertaken. For example, almost nothing has appeared in the American media about the implications for OUR society of the truth of the Katyn massacre. Next to nothing has been said about the United States role in the historical coverup. The four Allied governments, including the United States, that staged the Nuremberg Tribunal of 1945-46, accused Germany of responsibility for the Katyn massacre in their joint indictment of the surviving German leaders. Witnesses and official reports — the same kind of evidence used to supposedly “prove German guilt for the murder of millions of Jews at Auschwitz and Majdanek — were presented at Nuremberg to supposedly prove German guilt for the Katyn massacre. To point up the truth about the Katyn massacre is thus implicitly to discredit the entire Nuremberg process. It is perhaps natural for people to want to suppress embarrassing chapters of their own past. A kind of self-righteousness about history, similar to that which prevailed in the Soviet Union until very recently, still holds sway here in the United States.

One of the most important works of revisionist history to be published since the last IHR conference is a book entitled *OTHER LOSSES*, which was published in Canada in September 1989. In this book, Canadian author James Bacque presents compelling evidence to show that American and French military forces were responsible for the deliberate deaths of about a million German prisoners of war. The principal figure responsible for this atrocity, Mr. Bacque shows, was Allied Commander, and later U.S. president, General Dwight Eisenhower. By removing German prisoners of war under American control from the protection of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Eisenhower broke international law and committed an act for which, under the standards of the Nuremberg Tribunal, he could have been hanged.

Bacque's book also documents the complicity of the New York Times and the International Committee of the Red Cross in suppressing the truth of this atrocity. Bacque's book has prompted a flood of letters and reminiscences by many former German prisoners and American GIs who have provided detailed further confirmation of the essential truthfulness of Bacque's book. I mention this revisionist book, not merely because of its important revelations about a suppressed chapter of history, but for its implications about the social climate that makes the work of the IHR so important. It is highly significant that this book was written not by a well-known and tenured professor at Harvard, Yale, Stanford, or the University of Wisconsin, or by an established historian at any major American university, but was instead the work of a non-professional. In the forty years since the end of the war, no establishment historian dug up what James Bacque was able to find. The reason, it seems, is that all too many American historians are simply not able to conceive that such an atrocity could have been carried out by the people who are assumed to have been the “good guys” of the Second World War. Each one of us operates on the basis of certain assumptions about life and society, and most historians of twentieth century history seem to operate on the basis of certain set assumptions about historical morality in the history of this century. James Bacque's book is an indictment, therefore, not merely of Eisenhower or the U.S. government forty-five years ago, but also of the American historical establishment today.

*OTHER LOSSES* has been or soon will be published in Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Britain and even Turkey. It has been a best-seller in Canada, and in both Canada and Germany it has received widespread attention in newspapers and on television. Here in the United States, it has been the subject of numerous newspaper reports, and even the “CBS Evening News with Dan Rather” presented a rather fair report about it during its broadcast on October 10th, 1989. And yet, in spite of virtually certain substan-

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tial sales and profits, at least thirty U.S. publishers have turned down the book.

OTHER LOSSES has so far been effectively banned here America, the victim of a spirit of bigotry and prejudice that seem pervasive in the American publishing establishment. The editor of one U.S. publishing firm considering the manuscript wrote that his superior "felt, [quote,] he simply couldn't muster enough sympathy for all those dead Germans to want to publish the book.", unquote. Another major U.S. publisher responded to Bacque's description of how German prisoners had little to eat and almost no shelter by stating, quote, "They should have taken their God damn clothes away as well." unquote. Lewis Lapham, editor of Harper's magazine, declined to publish anything about Bacque's book because Americans are, he wrote, "future-oriented," quote, unquote, and are not interested in what happened forty years ago. Well, I wonder what Mr. Lapham would think of the millions of Americans who avidly followed the recent sweeping public television series on the Civil War, or of those who insist that we must forget what happened forty-five years ago to the Jews of Europe. Another expression of the prejudiced spirit that seeks to suppress Bacque's book appeared in the September 1989 issue of the journal of the Canadian section of the B'nai B'rith organization. Quote, "Is a possible motive behind the writing of this book an attempt to belittle the Holocaust by concocting a similar genocidal catastrophe directed against Germans, so that somehow, the Jewish Holocaust loses its uniqueness? Is this book merely another form of Holocaust denial?," unquote.

Thirty-five years ago, the great American revisionist historian Harry Elmer Barnes protested against the "blackout" tactics practiced against revisionist history by the group of people he called the "Smearbund." Sadly, it seems that little has changed since then in the publishing or academic history establishment. While it is difficult to believe that the informal boycott will succeed in permanently preventing an American edition of

Bacque's book, particularly in light of the almost certain profits to be made, what has already happened reconfirms the importance of the work of the IHR, and of independent scholars such as Bacque and the historians whom we are pleased to welcome here this weekend.

Since the last IHR conference, there have been significant developments on the revisionist history front, both here in America and abroad. A family in a Chicago suburb made headlines last May when they publicly protested against an Illinois state law that requires compulsory "Holocaust studies" throughout the state. Mr. and Mrs. Sarich withdrew their daughter, Sanya, from the objectionable classes, and circulated 6,000 copies of an articulate open letter in which they explained the reasons for their decision. Their brave stand resulted in newspaper articles around the country, including a lengthy and relatively objective piece in the Chicago Tribune. In recent months, Holocaust revisionism has received a good bit of attention as a result of an acrimonious dispute involving Patrick Buchanan, a nationally-syndicated journalist and former White House speech writer and communications director. In a column published in March, Buchanan wrote that the story that Jews were gassed at the Treblinka camp with exhaust from a diesel engine is not credible, because such engines do not emit enough carbon monoxide to kill. Harvard university professor Alan Dershowitz responded with a vitriolic syndicated column charging that Buchanan has "apparently become a full-fledged, card-carrying member of the 'revisionist,' school." More recently, Buchanan was attacked as evil and dangerous by New York Times editor and columnist Abe Rosenthal, setting off a furious debate that is still going on. Commenting on the dispute, the weekly magazine U.S. News and World Report claimed a couple of weeks ago that Buchanan's writings have been "providing aid and comfort to those who still consider the Holocaust a myth." The daily New York Post also attacked Buchanan, and in this context, referred to Holocaust revisionists as, "flat earth types."

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Every friend of the IHR is aware of the importance of the investigations by American engineer Fred Leuchter of the alleged extermination gas chambers in Poland. In the months since he addressed the last IHR conference, there have been significant developments in the Leuchter case, which will be described in detail tomorrow afternoon. Earlier this year, a teacher of history at Indiana University-Purdue in Indianapolis, Mr. Donald Dean Hiner, was dismissed from his teaching post because he had questioned the standard view of the Holocaust story in his classes. Here in America, in the name of free speech and academic freedom, we permit university professors to spout the most absurd nonsense in their classrooms. For example, some professors seriously claim that the AIDS epidemic was invented by the U.S. government as part of a genocidal plot to exterminate Americans of African origin. But casting doubt on the Holocaust extermination story is not tolerated, and it is worth noting that the normally so vociferous defenders of free speech have had nothing to say about this case. Well, as a result of these and other developments in recent years, most well-informed Americans are now at least vaguely aware of Holocaust revisionism. More importantly, a small but steadily growing minority of Americans are sympathetic with the revisionist view of the extermination story, or are at least skeptical of the more sensational Holocaust claims.

Since the last IHR conference, historical revisionism has continued to make steady progress in other countries. New revisionist periodicals and new translations of IHR leaflets have appeared in a number of countries. In France, where Holocaust revisionism has made the most impressive inroads, a handsome and well-edited new revisionist quarterly was launched earlier this year. In Belgium, an attractive Flemish-language revisionist quarterly journal has been launched. Holocaust revisionism has taken root in Poland, where a professor of social sciences at the University of Radom has launched a new pro-revisionist periodical. A growing circle of bright young Polish aca-

demics have been laying the foundations for solid revisionist growth in that country. Important revisionist work has also been quietly going on in other eastern European countries, and in the Soviet Union. British historian David Irving has spent a good bit of time this past year speaking to packed halls in different European countries. More will be said about this tomorrow afternoon.

Since the last IHR conference, the impact of Holocaust revisionism has been acknowledged in a backhanded way by some prominent Holocaust historians. We have seen some drastic concessions by historians who might be called "establishment revisionists." For one thing, the supposedly authoritative claim that four million people were put to death at Auschwitz was acknowledged to be a propaganda myth. In September 1989, Israeli Holocaust historian Yehuda Bauer declared that not four million, but perhaps 1.6 million died at Auschwitz. To maintain the completely untenable four million figure, he warned, would play into the hands of revisionists, because, after all, he conceded, the revisionists can easily demonstrate that this figure has absolutely no basis in reality. Bauer went on to pin the blame for the phony four million figure on the Poles, who were motivated by what he called a misguided Polish "national myth." Last July, the historical director of the Auschwitz State Museum in Poland announced that instead of four million, one million or perhaps one and a half million died at Auschwitz. He did not say just how he had calculated these figures, nor did he say how many of these people he thought were killed, and he gave no figures of the numbers of supposedly gassed. The tone of American newspaper reports about this drastic revision tended to pin blame on the Soviets or the Poles for the mythical four million Auschwitz figure. What was routinely suppressed in American papers is the fact that this four million figure was certified by not merely the Soviets, but also by the governments of the United States, Britain and France at the great Nuremberg trial of 1945-46. The joint Nuremberg indictment by the four Allied governments charged that four million

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were killed at Auschwitz alone, and another one and a half million at Majdanek. These figures were also widely, and uncritically repeated in the American press. What was also suppressed in the media accounts is that the newly revised Auschwitz figure implicitly discredits the postwar statements of Auschwitz commandant Rudolf Hoess. He supposedly "confessed" to killing two and a half or three million people at Auschwitz. Hoess' statements have been and still are widely cited as key evidence for the Holocaust extermination story. But if fewer than two million died at Auschwitz, as is now officially conceded in Israel and Poland, the Hoess "confessions" are implicitly fraudulent. Even though two and a half or three million people have now been officially un-gassed at Auschwitz, and maybe a million or so have been un-gassed at Majdanek, not even Yehuda Bauer has yet had the courage to draw the obvious conclusion that the magic victims were steamed to death — a story that no reputable historian now accepts. Also on this same page is a story about mass killings of Jews at the Belzec camp. Here again, we find more ADL disinformation. Citing a supposed "eyewitness account", Jews were put to death at this camp, the ADL claims, not by gassing, but by electrocuting the victims in a special hydraulic electrocution device. This is yet another phony story that no serious or reputable historian of the subject now accepts.

In an effort to lend credibility to this publication, there is a photograph on page eleven of a door with a sinister skull and crossbones emblem, and the words in German: "Caution! Gas! Dangerous to Life! Do Not Open!" Underneath this photograph is a caption, quote, "Door of a gas chamber, typical of ones through which millions of Jews passed to their deaths." unquote. In fact, what is shown in this photograph is actually the door of a non-homicidal gas chamber at Dachau used to kill lice in clothes. It was never used to kill people. On the next page of this tabloid, is a reprinted article written in 1945 by New York Times journalist C.L. Sulzberger claiming that quote, "more than four million persons were

systematically slaughtered in a single German concentration camp," unquote, referring here to Auschwitz. As already mentioned, this once authoritatively accepted claim of four million Auschwitz victims has now been officially consigned to the trash heap of history.

Since the ADL is usually so keen on keeping track of what is said here at IHR conferences, whoever is monitoring this for the ADL might want to take a note to clean up this act a little bit, or run the risk of looking even more ludicrous than usual. But perhaps I'm too optimistic. This ADL publication calls to mind an apt quotation from the Talmud: "How many pens are broken, how many ink bottles consumed, to write about things that have never happened.

Of course, our friends at the ADL are not the only ones who practice this kind of deceit with regard to twentieth century history, including attaching false or misleading captions to photos that actually show something quite different. When it comes to movie stars, Elvis Presley, and anything having to do with Hitler and the Third Reich, it seems that many people are ready to believe just about anything. A few weeks ago, the supermarket tabloid Weekly World News, provided a memorable example of such sensationalism in its issue of September 18th. A big frontpage headline proclaimed, quote, "Hitler Captured! Nazi madman trapped on way to Iraq to help Saddam Hussein. Nazi hunters catch Fuehrer boarding ship in Peru!" If you don't believe this story, just take a look at the proof provided inside. There's a photo here of a bungalow and yacht, which, the caption explains, is the house where the one hundred year old Fuehrer was hiding out, and the boat that he was getting ready to board when he was captured. Photographic proof!, just as authentic, Ladies and gentlemen, as that photograph of the gas chamber door in the mass-circulation ADL tabloid.

Because we are meeting for the first time here in Washington, DC, it is appropriate to mention the great Holocaust Museum that is being built not far from here, in the shadow of the Washington

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Monument. Interestingly, the initial decision in 1977 to build this Museum was motivated, as the influential business magazine *Regardie's* reported in its November 1988 issue, by fear of the growing influence of revisionist historians. The U.S. government may have trouble these days finding money to maintain our National Parks, or keep open the Library of Congress. And the government seems utterly unable to clear the streets of what are euphemistically called the "inner cities" of armed street gangs. But priorities are priorities, and the crowd here in Washington that makes our laws has decided, in its great wisdom, that taxpayer money must be kept flowing to keep in operation the "United States Holocaust Memorial Council," the taxpayer-funded federal agency that is putting up the \$150 million dollar Holocaust museum. By the way, if you have the time and the inclination during your visit here in Washington to see some more of your tax dollars at work, you can stroll down to the offices of the U.S. Holocaust Council, located not far from here, at 2000 L Street, Northwest, where you can pick up lots of free Holocaust literature.

The July 1990 issue of the monthly newsletter of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, expressed alarm at the growing impact of Holocaust revisionism. It went on, "... the educational danger inherent in the dissemination of its pseudo-scholarly literature must not be underestimated." The government newsletter went on: "It is this literature of denial that compels the Museum to present the history of the Holocaust not only in a coherent and easily understandable way, but also in one that is historically unquestionable. It must not only tell the story, it must also prove the historical veracity of the story by using exhibits as evidence." To that end, the newsletter reports, the Holocaust Museum people have been busy collecting such convincing exhibits as: A few bricks from the Warsaw ghetto wall, a boat used to ferry Jews from Denmark to Sweden in 1943, some wartime toothbrushes, an eating table and some stools from an Auschwitz camp barracks, the entrance door to the Lodz

ghetto hospital, and some Jewish wartime identity cards. Well, all this very interesting, but not quite evidence of extermination in gas chambers of millions of European Jews. This effort reminds me of the Georgia backwoods story of the "good old boy hunter," who bragged to his friends: "Last week I treed me a 300 pound possum, and if you don't believe me, I'll show you the tree!"

To be fair, the Holocaust agency has announced one exhibit that will be displayed in the Museum as evidence of extermination. What is it? To quote the March issue of the Council's newsletter, it is, quote, "a casting of the door that sealed one of the gas chambers at the Majdanek killing center in Poland." unquote. The newsletter includes a photograph of the sinister door. What about that? When we consult the thick book published late last year by "Nazi hunters" Serge and Beate Klarsfeld, we learn from the author, French Holocaust historian Jean-Claude Pressac, that this door did indeed close a gas chamber at Majdanek. However, as Mr. Pressac concedes on page 557 of his book, this chamber was used only to gas clothing. Pressac acknowledges that the only living things killed in this gas chamber were lice. Oh, these poor Holocaust Museum people. The Museum is months away from completion, and already they're having trouble getting their story straight. We will have fun with this Museum, because we intend to do what we can to help visitors to better understand what is on display. The Museum is supposed to open sometime in 1993, and when it does, we do not intend to be merely watching passively from the sidelines.

There is no question but that Jews suffered terribly during the Second World War. They were rounded up, taken from their homes, and deported to horribly overcrowded ghettos and camps. Many died, and many were killed. No one of good will can object to a museum or monument in memory of those who died. It is right and proper to memorialize the dead, and it is fitting to remember the victims of terror, prejudice and oppression, whether in this century or another, whether they be vic-

tims in Europe, North America, China, Japan, or even Palestine. But this Holocaust Museum will be much more than a sincere memorial to the dead. It will be the centerpiece of the seemingly perpetual campaign that Jewish American historian Alfred Lilienthal has very appropriately called "Holocaustomania."

This Museum which will ultimately be remembered most of all, not as a memorial to the suffering of six million innocent victims, but rather as a manifestation of the illicit power and influence of the small minority group that pushed for it, and of the political expediency and twisted priorities of the venal and unprincipled politicians who sanctioned it. This museum, the first of its kind in United States, is dedicated to the memory, not of dead Americans, but of dead Europeans. There is no comparable national Museum here in Washington DC dedicated to keeping alive the memory of the American Civil War. There are no imposing monuments or vast museums dedicated to the tens of millions of victims of Soviet Communism even though, as is well known, Stalin's victims vastly outnumber Hitler's. I am sure that if they are given the plain facts, most Americans would agree with us that this entire "Holocaustomania" campaign is out of line and entirely inappropriate, that it is a betrayal of our traditions and, in short, un-American.

Three years ago, in the summer of 1987, a syndicated article that appeared in newspapers around the country reported that the IHR was on the ropes, and suggested that it was only a matter of time before the IHR would either collapse or become utterly ineffectual. The article quoted an official of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, who said that the IHR, "is not fooling many people anymore." Well, these days the ADL is singing a very different tune. Since our last conference, the very inappropriately named Anti-Defamation League has issued two propaganda booklets designed to discredit the IHR. The latest of these, which is entirely devoted to a misrepresentation of the last conference, all the same acknowledges that the impact

and influence of the IHR is now greater than ever. And indeed, since the last conference, the IHR has continued its steady progress. Our popular series of envelope size leaflets has been expanded, and (many) hundreds of thousands are circulating in greater quantities than ever. The IHR's mailing list is larger than ever. Since the last conference, several important new books have been published, including a moving memoir, *Why I Survived the A-Bomb*, by Mr. Albert Kawachi. An attractive new edition of Dr. Staeglich's book about Auschwitz, and a new edition of Paul Rassinier's pioneering work on the extermination question, have also been published. A translation of Henri Rocque's brilliant doctoral dissertation has been brought out under the title, *The Confessions of Kurt Gerstein*. The IHR's quarterly *Journal of Historical Review* has reached an impressive level of editorial quality, giving it greater influence among those who influence others. IHR media director Bradley Smith has continued to reach many hundreds of thousands of new people across the country with the IHR's "Glasnost" message of historical awareness.

The Institute for Historical Review is dedicated to furthering historical truth, historical awareness, and understanding among nations. The IHR is not an enemy of any ethnic, racial or religious group. Our enemies are ignorance, prejudice, close-mindedness, and intolerance. As I believe the presentations of this weekend will confirm for any intelligent and open-minded person, the work of the IHR deserves the support of all men and women of good will. We have no illusions about the great obstacles still before us. But at the same time, we are gratified by the measurable progress that has been made during the last several years! With pride in what we have accomplished, and with confidence that together we will achieve even more during the months and years ahead, we meet together this weekend, here in the nation's capital, in a spirit of fellowship and solidarity.

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# POSTSCRIPTS

by Revilo P. Oliver

## A NAVAL ENIGMA

The great and probably decisive victory of the Jews and their janissaries in 1945 was, needless to say, the result of many contributory causes, but, as has been repeatedly emphasized in the pages of *Liberty Bell*, the primary causes all lay within Germany. Foremost was the noble weakness of Adolf Hitler, who felt the peculiarly Aryan sense of gratitude, a desire and obligation to reciprocate loyalty given him in a time of adversity. That was why Admiral Canaris, who was probably a disguised Yid and certainly the Yids' secret agent, was made the chief of German Military Intelligence and was thus able systematically to betray all of Germany's military secrets to her enemies until it was too late. That is why Göring, loyal but incompetent, controlled the German Air Force and was, at least in large part, responsible for the fatal loss of supremacy in the air that made the nation's defeat inevitable.

Another prime cause was the prevalence of treason among Germans. Traitors in the Air Ministry sabotaged German aviation, undetected by Göring. Traitors made several attempts to assassinate Hitler, and may have infected him with the disease that made him helpless at the crucial point in the invasion of Russia and the Ukraine. Traitors in the army did their best to ensure defeat while remaining undetected.

A friend for whose judgement I have the highest respect has raised the question of treason in the German Navy, with particular reference to the loss of the great battleship, the *Bismarck*.

Before we discuss that question, let us remember that, as Thucydides observed, in no human activity does *tyche*—chance, luck, fortune, coincidence, fortuity, the random ele-

ment, Tyche,<sup>1</sup> call it what you will—have so great and often crucial power as in war, where the results of military operations are often determined by factors that no human mind could have foreseen and anticipated. Great and even competent generals know that; the genius of the former lies in knowing when and at what odds to gamble with Tyche; the excellence of the latter lies in leaving as little as possible to her caprices.<sup>2</sup>

Of the possibility of incalculable coincidence we have a good example in the case before us. While the great battleship was undergoing its final fitting for action at sea, a gay young lieutenant, who was to command a new submarine, the U-556, as soon as it was commissioned, thought of asking a favor from Captain Lindemann, the commander of the *Bismarck*. He excogitated a sportive jest, and, with skill as a cartoonist and scrivener executed a legal document in the court of Neptune certifying that his submarine has adopted the great battleship as its protégé and would protect it from its adversaries. Captain Lindemann and his staff laughed heartily at the joke and sent the *Bismarck's* band to lend dignity to the ceremony of commissioning the submarine, which soon departed on a mission assigned to it.

Now if you enjoy playing with the famous binomial theorem, calculate the chances that, out of all the German submarines then at sea, the U-556 should surface to periscope-depth at a crucial moment and, with amazement, see before it, unescorted and perfect targets for torpedoes, the British battle cruiser *Renown* and the airplane carrier, *Ark Royal*. Given the age and construction of both ships, well-aimed torpedoes would probably have sunk them

1. If you are religious, you will recognize the divinity of Tyche, Fors Fortuna, the great goddess who shapes the destiny of mortals with her cold, immortal hands. She is worthy of your worship.

2. Thucydides illustrates this in his account of Nicias, who was a competent (but only a competent) general, and who, by the way, also illustrates the irony of events in war. A prudent man, he devised a political plan to prevent the Athenian democracy from embarking on the madly hazardous Sicilian Expedition, but he miscalculated the character of his compatriots, and, as a result, he found himself forced to assume supreme command of the expedition that he deprecated. One wonders what were his sentiments as the great fleet of proud triremes set sail from the Piraeus, destined to sail down the ocean of eternal night.

and would certainly have disabled them, thus quite possibly saving the *Bismarck*, for the *Renown* played a part in the final battle, and an airplane from the *Ark Royal* launched the torpedo that destroyed the battleship's rudders and so left her largely at the mercy of her attackers, who closed in, seeing that she could not turn promptly or maintain even normal speed. And it was a bitter irony that the heart-broken young lieutenant had no torpedoes to launch at the perfect targets, having fired the last of his in an attack on a convoy. Well, put that in your binomial theorem.

On the loss of the *Bismarck* we have two recent books. The first and, for our purposes, best is by Robert D. Ballard, who located the sunken ship and, with his robots, inspected and photographed her where she lies on the floor of the North Atlantic at a depth of 15,500 feet: *The Discovery of the Bismarck* (New York, Warner Books, 1990). He gives a complete account of the great ship's career, and, incidentally, established that the British did not, as they claimed and no doubt believed, sink her; she was scuttled at the order of her commanding officer. The point is a very minor one, however, for when scuttled, she was so terribly battered by huge cannon to which she could not reply that the end was inevitable.

The second book is a general account of German naval warfare, with a large section on the *Bismarck*, by anonymous editors: *War on the High Seas* (Alexandria, Virginia; Time-Life, s.a. [1990]).<sup>3</sup>

3. Given the reputation of Time-Life Books, I should note that this book is essentially fair in its approach. For example, it specifically notes that German commanders began the war intending faithfully to observe the ethics of warfare as determined by civilized nations before 1914. That is a great concession to truth. Educated readers will not need to be reminded that the Anglo-Americans had contemned and flouted the civilized code in 1914-1918, and, with their progress to barbarism, did not even think of it in 1939-1945, except when they could use the old standards to make propaganda for boobs. I except a few old-line British commanders, who, however, usually had reluctantly to obey orders from their criminal superiors. — The anonymous editors of this book also point out with emphasis the enormous odds against the German Navy in a conflict with the British. Even so, the Germans would have accomplished more, had it not been for the great heroism of British commanders, who often fought to the bitter end with admirable courage, and not infrequently thus prevented the Germans from exploiting a tactical victory.

In considering the question of treason, we must, of course, assess the character and conduct of the men who could have been guilty of it.

We must acquit Captain Lindemann, who, by the way, was last seen, standing at attention and saluting, as the waves closed over his ship. He was subject to the orders of his superior, Admiral Lütjens, who was in command of the tiny "squadron," that consisted of only the *Bismarck* and the heavy cruiser, *Prince Eugen*. Lindemann differed vehemently from Lütjens on every question of strategy and most matters of tactics, and it is the latter, whose authority was paramount, who must bear the responsibility for what happened.

The appointment of the two men, temperamentally and professionally antagonistic to each other, to serve together was obviously a mistake, but one that is often made in military and naval circles (remember, e.g., the Charge of the Light Brigade!) on the assumption that rank determines authority and responsibility and that the inferior officer will loyally obey his superior, whatever his personal opinion of the man or of that man's competence. That is correct, but since officers immediately below the commander are also expected to point out any data or factors he may have overlooked, the resulting friction is apt to perturb the judgement of the superior.

When we come to Admiral Lütjens, who appears to have been a cold-blooded and reserved aristocrat, and who was probably killed at his post before the end, we have three points to consider. He made three mistakes, two of them grave, viz:

(1). He twice neglected or refused to have the *Bismarck's* fuel tanks filled to capacity. This is a relatively minor point; a few hundred tons of extra fuel seemed unimportant at the time, although after the first battle, the ship, partly for that reason, had to take into account a coming shortage of fuel. We may gratuitously conjecture that in the first instance, Lütjens was unwilling to delay departure, and in Norway, he may have known or believed that the available fuel should be left for German vessels that might have greater need of it.

(2). Over the vehement protests of Captain Lindemann, he broke off the action after sinking the *Hood*, instead of pursuing (and probably sinking) the seriously damaged and fleeing British battleship, *Prince of Wales*. We may conjecture that Lütjens either (a) mistakenly believed that before he could overtake and sink the *Prince of Wales* he would be brought into contact with an overwhelmingly superior British force, for he knew that every available capital ship was frantically combing the North Atlantic in search of the *Bismarck*, or (b) have overestimated the damage his own ship had sustained and been unwilling to strain her in pursuit, or (c) have pedantically adhered to his orders, which were to avoid all unnecessary combat with capital ships, and to concentrate on the urgent task of intercepting the convoys that were bringing vast quantities of supplies from Canada and from the United States—supplies which the foulest War Criminal of all time, the mass of venom called Franklin Roosevelt, was sending, partly without the knowledge of his American subjects, at a time when he had not yet succeeded in driving his herd into the Jews' War.<sup>4</sup>

(3). After he, by a brilliant manoeuvre, successfully eluded the British fleets that were searching for him, he made the disastrous mistake of breaking radio silence to inform Germany of (a) the sinking of the *Hood*, (b) the British possession of some extraordinary equipment that made it possible to track ships out of sight over the horizon or hidden in fog banks, i.e., radar, and (c) his own decision to go to Brest for repairs. The radio message enabled the British to locate the *Bismarck* once more. We may conjecture that the Admiral either (a) thought that the importance of his news (especially that about radar) outweighed the risk, or (b) overestimated the power of the radar that had taken him by surprise, assuming that the British were still

4. Lütjens, by the way, seems not to have known that the Roosevelt monster was even then using his command of the American Navy to wage a secret war of aggression against Germany, which continued until he was able to arrange for the destruction of the American fleet at Pearl Harbor and an open war. It is even more remarkable that Hitler, when he inspected the *Bismarck*, seems also to have been ignorant of that fact, which surely cannot have been unknown to Admiral Raeder, who was in command of the entire German navy.

aware of his position, so that a message to Berlin would tell them only what they already knew, or (c) had concluded that the situation was, as he had anticipated from the first, hopeless and that he and his ship were ineluctably doomed, so that it did not matter, or (d) simply made a blunder, perhaps after another heated debate with Lindemann.

Now against these three errors, all readily explicable, we must set the Admiral's prescient order detaching the *Prince Eugen* in time and thus saving that valuable cruiser from destruction, as no traitor would have done.

We must furthermore remember that Lütjens had to his credit the most successful exploit and strategy of the German Navy in the War, since he directed the two smaller battleships, the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, when they created havoc among British convoys for two months and, eluding all of the available British Navy, escaped safely to Brest, and then, again outwitting the British, sailed for home, right through the British Channel. (He must have also played a part in the successful naval action that enabled Germany to anticipate the planned British occupation of Norway.)

That great accomplishment was in keeping with the gallant devotion of his last message (and farewell) to Berlin, and we must acquit Admiral Lütjens of all suspicion.

That is confirmed by the fact that he advised against the mission on which he was sent, seeing that, barring a miracle, it was certain to end in defeat and would be suicidal. We have conjectured above about Lütjens' reasons for certain decisions; we would know his reasons, had he succeeded in sending home a special log and commander's diary, in which he accounted for his strategy and tactics. We may be certain that he also emphasized the folly of the orders which sent him, his ships, and his men to almost inevitable defeat and death.

So now we come to Admiral Raeder, who gave those orders and even concealed from Hitler what he had ordered, instructing Lütjens not to disclose them when Hitler inspected the *Bismarck* before she sailed on a mission in which she was lost, having achieved nothing, except sinking the *Hood*, and that was no

great accomplishment, as is obvious to everyone who has even a superficial knowledge of the Battle of Jutland (Skagerrak) in 1916.

Obviously, that could have been an act of treason, and our suspicions may seem to be corroborated by the fact that the American savages did not murder Raeder when they forfeited forever their precarious claim to civilization<sup>5</sup> by foully and most obscenely murdering German generals and civilians to please the sneaking enemies of all mankind. Raeder, however, was, with open mockery of all standards of civilized conduct, lawlessly sentenced to life imprisonment by the denatured and depraved creatures who were the Kikes' stooges.

We must look for evidence to confirm or disprove a strong suspicion.<sup>6</sup>

My friend emphasizes the facts that Raeder forbade naval officers to use the National Socialist salute in place of the traditional military salute, refused to dismiss Jewish officers in the Navy, and protested the famous *Kristallnacht*, as did Dönitz, Lütjens, and, for that matter, Hitler himself.<sup>7</sup>

5. Their claim to civilization was always dubious after they not only perpetrated the war of aggression against the Southern States, but gloried in the ferocity with which they treated their usually chivalrous and conquered opponents in the outrageous attack which they themselves called a Civil War, a false term, but one which should have mitigated their sadistic lusts. Americans, however, can argue in their defence that in 1861-1865 they were fighting a holy war, proclaimed by their howling dervishes, and it is a grim fact that the most potent of all hallucinatory drugs, Christianity, always crazes Aryans and suppresses their racial instincts, producing the bloody fury of the Thirty Years War and all other religious wars in Europe. This generalization is, of course, subject to exceptions: in 1860, for example, there were honest clergymen, but they were unable to counter the blood-lust excited by their vulgar and unscrupulous colleagues.

6. I must add the *caveat* that I have not read Raeder's memoirs, published in 1957, which I do not have at hand, and so cannot judge his efforts to exculpate himself.

7. About a year ago, I saw a typical Yiddish yelp entitled "We Must Never Forget the Kristallnacht." That is true. We must never forget that neat illustration of the hereditary and instinctive talents of the race that is conquering the world by massive deceit. What really happened? The official explanation by the German government, made immediately after the event, was that some German civilians, possibly incited by an overly enthusiastic *Gauleiter*, indignant because a Kike had assassinated an eminent German in Paris as an act of racial vengeance, broke some windows and destroyed some Jewish property. To



With all respect to my friend, these facts are of no significance.

The navies of civilized nations had an aristocratic tradition, which they maintained, far longer than did land forces, in the civilized world's headlong rush to barbarism. Naval officers retained the Aryan's instinctive respect for brave enemies, and honored them for their valor. One thinks, for example, of the British captain of the *Duke of York*, which had suffered heavy damage while participating in the action against the *Scharnhorst*: when his ship, limping back to Britain for repairs, passed over the spot where the German ship sank, a special honor guard stood at attention and a wreath was thrown on the water as a tribute to and in memory of opponents who had fought valiantly against overwhelming odds. This peculiarly Aryan chivalry is, of course, actually incomprehensible to Sheenies and their Judaized *goyim*.

Raeder, a veteran of Jutland, where he had been chief of staff under Admiral Franz von Hipper, represented the aristocratic tradition of the Imperial Germany Navy, and doubt-

be sure, the windows were holy because they belonged to the holy race before which Americans cringe in mindless awe, but the incident was far less destructive and far less significant than the evening in New York City when there was a failure of electric power and, under the cover of darkness, the niggers sacked and looted hundreds of shops and stores and attacked Aryans on the streets. That is now forgotten because Americans think of themselves as such lowly swine that their betters have the right to do what they will with them and their property.

This official explanation, still believed by many who do not voluntarily drink Jewish hogwash, was made before relevant facts were disclosed by the subsequent investigation and the arrest and conviction of some Germans who participated in the event. It was false. The facts will lead you to just one logical conclusion, which the criterion *cui bono?* will make inescapable: the disorders were cunningly planned and created by the Jews themselves or, at least, the Zionist faction among them, utilizing at least one low-grade traitor or agent planted in a clerical capacity in the German Sturmabteilung. For the facts of the *Kristallnacht*, see the article by Ingrid Weckert in the *Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. VI, #2 (Spring 1985), pp. 183-206. In this article, the historian summarizes the evidence presented in detail in her *Feuerzeichen, die "Reichskristallnacht"* (Tübingen, Grabert, 1981).

less communicated that tradition to younger men under him. That was the tradition prized by Emperor Wilhelm II, and it had the typical weakness of aristocracies.

In all traditions, symbols are important, and Raeder's retention of the traditional salute was (almost certainly) a refusal to impair the long-standing tradition by a recent innovation. His and his colleagues' protest at the *Kristallnacht* may have been motivated by perception of how the cunning Kikes would use it for propaganda, and was, almost certainly, motivated by the aristocratic insistence on discipline and repression of *all* disorders by a populace. And Jewish officers who seemed loyal were naturally to be retained by a service that resisted all civilian pressures and a tradition that conformed to the Germany of Kaiser Wilhelm II, who had many Jewish "friends" and even made one of them, a Warburg, the effective head of German Military Intelligence.<sup>8</sup> The naval tradition furthermore insisted that position and promotion must depend on demonstrated competence, to the exclusion of personal considerations.<sup>9</sup>

We have no reason to suppose that Raeder doubted the loyalty of his Jewish officers. They were competent and behaved like officers and gentlemen. Some of them probably were loyal to Germany; the others were protected by one of the Jews' great hoaxes, the claim that they are a religion, not a race. Raeder, who came

8. It is likely that Warburg planted Admiral Canaris in the position which left him the commander of what was left of German Intelligence under the Weimar Republic, and thus in a position to ingratiate himself with Hitler by giving him secret support and information when Hitler seemed to be a negligible agitator with only twenty or thirty followers. Canaris was thought to be the son of a Greek father and an English mother, and his probable Jewishness was unsuspected when he was one of the advisers on whom Hitler most relied—until it was too late.

9. Such was the military tradition at one time. That is why the American army was so demoralized by the meteoric promotion of Eisenhower from a major almost overage in grade to supreme commander—not because Eisenhower was a partly Yiddish mongrel, but because he had thoroughly demonstrated his unreliability and utter incompetence as an officer, and was, as General McArthur said, a disgrace to a uniform he was unfit to wear.

from the middle class but, like Lütjens and others, had assimilated the aristocratic tradition, may well have believed that pretext. And there was also the example set by Wilhelm II.

It is quite likely that Raeder, Lütjens, and others, with the aristocratic dislike of all breaking of discipline by the lower classes, strongly disapproved of Hitler and National Socialism, which had been a mass movement, and, as aristocrats were apt to do, failed to realize the acuity of the crisis that made such a movement the nation's only salvation. The naval officers' disapproval did not affect their loyalty to their nation, especially when Germany had been attacked by enemy nations, who had forced on her a war for which she was woefully unprepared. The naval officers claimed to be apolitical, and in their actions they doubtless were, but no man can refrain from forming strong sympathies in national politics.

I have no relevant information, but I am prepared to believe that, on the whole, the naval officers' political sympathies were monarchical; that they would have welcomed a restoration of the Hohenzollern dynasty, and probably deplored the fall of the "monocled" cabinet of Fritz von Papen in 1932.<sup>10</sup>

Men of the aristocratic tradition, as I have said, probably did not fully perceive the acuity of the crisis with which Hitler had to contend, and they probably blamed him for a war for which they were not ready. That would not have affected their loyalty and conduct when the war was declared, any more than American officers would have behaved differently in action against the Japanese, had they known (as some of them probably did) that Japan had been tricked and even almost forced<sup>11</sup> to begin the war.

10. If you like to weave paradoxes, you can argue that Britain and France put Hitler in power by not making to Von Papen the concessions they had to make to Hitler a few weeks later. Von Papen, of course, lacked the political support in Germany that enabled Hitler to recognize that the Treaty of Versailles was, like all treaties, just a scrap of paper, and he probably also lacked the instinctive wisdom that enabled Hitler to know that the British and French would only bluster a little and do nothing.

11. Cf. *Liberty Bell*, July 1989, pp. 1-8.

This apologetic excursus should remind us, in passing, that all nations rot from the top, and that aristocracies are fatally vulnerable to Jewish infiltration and subversion. In no Western nation has the predatory race advanced from toleration to dominance before it has used its "democracy" to humiliate and subordinate the native aristocracy, and used its females to pollute the blood-lines.<sup>12</sup>

Aristocracies are sheltered by their prosperity, sometimes wealth, and their assured social position from many grim realities. They tend toward sentimentality, and many of them, especially women, have a tropism toward superstitions, while some men maintain a staunch fidelity to a traditional religion, as witness, for example, British Catholics and especially the Jacobites, for whom the religion was also loyalty to the Stuart dynasty. In the absence of strong political motives, however, the most intelligent level of the caste in all nations is apt to conform to the well-known aphorism about the British: "the religion of the upper classes consists in pretending to believe what they hope the lower classes will believe."

Aristocracies are, in a sense, international,<sup>13</sup> as were the monarchs of civilized Europe, who, connected by matrimonial ties and blood relationship, all knew and fraternized with each other, as required by protocol, even in the absence of personal liking. Some aristocrats, like their monarchs, may have family alliances with their peers in other countries, but all are international in the good and often ignored sense of the

12. One should note, however, that since human beings, given the complexity of genetic transmission, do not always or even usually breed true, aristocracies also decay from natural causes, since, as we all know, men often have progeny unlike them, but cherish even wastrels and wimpets because they are their sons. Genius is almost never inherited; a few British families maintained a comparatively high level of responsibility and competence for several generations, but they are exceptional.

13. Internationalism within the boundaries of the race is not by any means peculiar to the Europe that was once Christian. The upper classes of the independent Greek states knew one another, had hereditary relations of guest-friendship with families in other states, with whom they not infrequently intermarried, and sometimes extended the international relationship to non-Greek states that were culturally compatible (e.g., Lydia).

word 'cosmopolitan.' They have traveled in other lands and are aware of the character and peculiarities of foreign populations, and so know how to behave when abroad. (The word does not imply imitation of the foreigners, and true cosmopolitans are sometimes derided as carrying their native land with them, wherever they go.)

Aristocracies judge by manners and conduct and, we must admit, by income and resources, *ceteris paribus*. The manners of ladies and gentlemen, liberal culture, and a scrupulous adherence to a code of honor may all be simulated by artful poseurs, and can always be successfully copied by a race that exists by virtue of its genius for duplicity and simulation. Accustomed to consort with persons of similar social position in other nations, despite recognized differences in character and personal standards, an aristocracy will likewise accept even undisguised but seemingly civilized Jews, especially when deluded by the Christian dogma that the predators are a religion, not a race.

Having wandered so far, to dismiss the three charges against Raeder, let us return to our subject. We must examine his conduct as commander of the whole German Navy.

There is, so far as I know, no reason to suspect high-level sabotage in the impressive record of the Submarine Service, which was under the command of Admiral Dönitz, to whom Raeder apparently allowed a free hand.

Raeder undoubtedly sponsored the building of great battleships, the *Bismarck* and the *Tirpitz*, and many more which were planned. He claims to have submitted alternative plans to Hitler, who, with his well-known propensity for the grandiose,<sup>14</sup> chose the one that called for the construction of a whole fleet of such

14. This propensity is well illustrated by Hitler's plans for railroads vastly superior to anything now in operation even in major industrial countries, notably France and Japan. See *Trains*, August 1984, pp. 38-51. (There is no comparison with the railroads Americans have long sabotaged and are now junking.) Hitler's naval policy was probably sound, for he adopted the plan at a time when he believed the British were too sane to attack Germany, and he was thinking in terms of the *Drang nach Osten* of German expansion that has been traditional since the time of the Teutonic Knights. He wanted battleships that would, no doubt, have served very effectively in the Baltic when he moved, perhaps in 1943, to reclaim for civilization the Judaeo-Communist jungle east of Poland and win its most fertile territory for his nation.

battleships, which, however, could never have matched the British Navy. It is not clear whether Raeder encouraged Hitler in that choice, or advised against it. It is not even clear whether he should have deprecated it.

It is easy now to say that such huge battleships were obsolete. It is true that when not adequately screened by smaller vessels, they were fatally vulnerable to attack from the air, as an American General, William Mitchell, declared in 1925, when he was court marshaled for his indiscretion and forced to resign from the Army. It was not clear, however, what replacement for such vessels was available.

Military and naval services are often accused of fighting the last war, not the current one. That is partly true, but they, like the rest of mankind, have no power to foresee the future in adequate detail, and it is well to remember that the American battleships that were left after Roosevelt destroyed some of them at Pearl Harbor won, together with submarines,<sup>15</sup> cruisers, and numerous supporting vessels, the war against Japan. Armies and navies cannot prepare for the next war because they do not know what it will be like. In 1939, for example, the Germans could not foresee the British invention of radar, the British could not foresee the German invention of the magnetic mine,<sup>16</sup> and neither side could foresee the eventual development of aircraft capable of flying long distances with a load of bombs or torpedoes.

Germany's strategic problem was to establish as much of a blockade of the British Isles as possible and thus deprive

15. Since Americans, when preening themselves on their phony righteousness, like to call submarine warfare wicked, they are usually not reminded that their submarines were extremely efficient and effective in the war against Japan. Anyone who watched the graph that recorded each week the tonnage of Japanese shipping that was still afloat, knew very well in 1943 how that war would end.

16. This invention was deadly to the British, and would have been even more effective, had not the secret of its construction been revealed by a blunder made by a pilot of the Luftwaffe. (Tyche, again!) It appears, therefore, that the secret had not been disclosed to the British by Admiral Canaris, who may not have known it, or who, since the Jews hated the British as much as they hated the Germans, may have included it only in the information that he reserved for the Soviets.

England of the vast supplies of foodstuffs, partly from Canada, and of fuel oil, munitions, other weapons, and machinery, chiefly from the United States, without which Britain would have had to surrender (and, by a nice irony, would thereby have remained a major world power).<sup>17</sup>

The convoys were beyond the effective range of all military aircraft at that time, and given the convoy system and the extraordinary efficiency of British destroyers, submarines alone could not do the work. It was therefore necessary to employ some kind of surface craft large enough to cover the distances involved and large enough to destroy the British destroyers and the cruisers that often protected them. The brilliant foray of the smaller battleships, *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, which did the work of scores of successful submarines, showed what could be accomplished, but probably could not be repeated, partly because the German Navy had always to operate under the eyes of Sweden, a nation filled with British spies and stupid Swedes who acted as volunteer spies, and partly because the British now detached capital ships to protect the convoys.

Given the overwhelming superiority of the British Navy, Germany's problem was perhaps insoluble, but it is just barely possible that the operation involving the *Bismarck*, if carried out as originally planned, could have disrupted the convoys long enough to force a British surrender. That was perhaps unlikely, but

17. Official British estimates were that an interruption of the convoys for four weeks would force Britain to surrender on any terms she could obtain (which, incidentally, would have been very generous). This vulnerability of Britain was not a recent development. Since the Industrial Revolution, Britain was absolutely dependent on imported foodstuffs and industrially dependent on imported raw materials. This fact underlay British insistence on naval superiority, especially the "two-nation" policy to which you may see references in histories, which was never quite formally enacted but represented the best military thinking. That policy was that the Navy must always excel the combined navies of any two other nations (in practical terms, the United States and Germany). The first real danger came from the invention and development of submarines. Some years before 1914, the creator of Sherlock Holmes published a "prophetic" and monitory short story, describing a blockade of the British Isles by German submarines and the consequent surrender of Britain to the evil incarnate in Kaiser Wilhelm II.

even an expert naval strategist could not tell you whether or not the operation would have succeeded: too much would have depended on the unpredictable caprices of the great goddess, Tyche.

We cannot, therefore, convict Raeder on the basis of his predilection for large battleships, natural enough in an officer who had served on such ships and witnessed at Jutland what they did accomplish, with a projection of how much more they would have accomplished, had they been sufficiently numerous.

The nameless but able editors of Time-Life give, so far as I know, an adequately accurate and complete account of the naval operations carried out under Raeder's command, especially:

(1) The exploit of the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* that I have mentioned above, which a clever traitor could surely have sabotaged without great risk of detection.

(2) The German navy played the major part in carrying out the victorious occupation of Norway before the British could invade and capture that nation. There were some losses, of course, but losses are always inevitable in war, because Tyche is a greater goddess than Minerva.

(3) Raeder's policy of equipping mine-laying destroyers was highly successful, and there were no losses that could certainly have been avoided in the circumstances. There is, however, one noteworthy exception. One of the major defeats was the loss of destroyers that were bombed by the Luftwaffe because the Navy had failed to inform the Air Ministry that the destroyers were on that mission. This proves extraordinary negligence, and warrants a suspicion of treason, by someone in the Navy, but there is nothing to show that Raeder was implicated.

(4) Raeder's commerce-destroyers, operating in all the oceans of the world, accomplished more than could have been expected of them, given British dominion over the seas and the hostility of nations that did not foresee how much they would lose by a German defeat. There was, however, one episode that gives us pause.

When the small ('pocket') battleship (more properly classified as a heavy cruiser) *Graf von Spee*, after a duel with three British cruisers, entered the harbor of Montevideo for some repairs and



needed supplies, as was her right under international law (which the Jews' stooges had not yet formally abolished), the British cannily contrived her destruction by sending, in a naval code the Germans were known to have compromised (if it had not been craftily given to them), messages which implied that a vast and insuperable armada, including one ship that had been sunk and another that was in dry dock at the time, had been assembled outside the estuary of the Plate to destroy the *Graf von Spee* when she emerged from neutral waters. Berlin, deceived by the trick (which was certainly unexceptionable as a legitimate *ruse de guerre*), is believed to have ordered the ship to commit suicide.<sup>18</sup> Now, even if the messages had been veracious, it surely would have been better for the *Graf von Spee* to go out and fight to the bitter and inevitable end against hopeless odds, as the great admiral for whom she was named had done in the battle off the Falkland Islands in December 1914. That would have meant the death of the crew that was saved and interned in Argentina, but it would have been in keeping with the Aryans' glorious tradition of military honor.

It is not entirely clear who was responsible for the order (assuming it was given). Certainly not Hitler, who is reported to have been furious when he learned of the ship's inglorious suicide. Could it have been Raeder? Or was the message a clever forgery by the British or a German traitor?<sup>19</sup>

18. The editors of Time-Life deny by implication that such an order was given, attributing the decision entirely to Captain Langsdorff after Uruguay had been bullied into abridging the provisions of international law. It was, however, known or, at least, believed in well-informed naval circles that Langsdorff had acted under orders from Germany. True to naval tradition, he did not survive his ship, but delayed his death until he had taken his men to safety in Argentina, which was less susceptible to bullying than Uruguay. On the basis of what I was told by competent officers, I am inclined to believe in the orders from Germany, although they may have been denied by Raeder in his memoirs.

19. At the time of the *Kristallnacht* (cf. note 7 *supra*), which had been scheduled for a time at which all ranking German officials would be present at a national celebration and away from their offices, the man

If Raeder gave such an order (and concealed his act when he saw Hitler would never pardon him), he was certainly breaching the proud tradition by which he set such store, and I would dismiss out of hand any plea that he acted to save the lives of the *Graf von Spee's* crew. That would bolster the suspicion of treason, but proof is lacking.

We are thrown back, therefore, to the orders which sent the *Bismarck* to her doom.

Epimetheus is always wiser than Prometheus, and often judges unfairly, but here, I think, examination of the situation at the time will give valid evidence, entirely independent of our knowledge of what actually happened.

If Germany had sent out a squadron consisting of the *Bismarck*, the equally mighty *Tirpitz*, and the two smaller battleships with all or most of her heavy cruisers, she would have committed virtually the whole of her navy except submarines<sup>20</sup> and destroyers to a desperate strategy, which, however, if blessed by Tyche, might have cut Britain's transatlantic lifeline for several weeks, conceivably even long enough to force surrender.<sup>21</sup>

The plan as finally drawn up by Raeder excluded the *Tirpitz*; which would not be ready for several weeks, but was otherwise essentially the strategic operation I have men-

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on night telephone duty at a branch of the *Sturmabteilung*, instead of transmitting the order from headquarters that Jews were to be protected, forged and transmitted to some units an order for action against Jews. Then, his work done, the Jews' agent disappeared and could not be traced by the German investigators. He must have been smuggled out of the country by one of the Zionists' terrorist organizations. The possibility of a similar forgery concerning the *Graf von Spee* cannot be ruled out.

20. It would, of course, have been desirable to commit also submarines with a sufficiently large cruising range, but I do not know how many of these there were at that time. Everyone can see at once how effective would have been coordinated attacks by surface ships, which would disperse the convoy, and submarines, which would dispose of the defenceless sheep, one after the other.

21. Remember that at this time Germany still had a fairly effective command of the air, and that neither Roosevelt nor his partner and soul-mate, Stalin, was ready for an open attack on her.

tioned. The absence of the *Tirpitz* greatly reduced the chances of success, but the reduced force, if permitted by Tyche, could have sunk several convoys before it was hunted down and destroyed by superior British forces. The plan was even more desperate: it committed a large part of Germany's navy with a virtual certainty that that part would be sacrificed to inflict an unpredictable amount of damage on the enemy, but with no hope of a decisive action, short of a miracle.

Now it is quite true that a good commander will knowingly sacrifice part of his forces to gain a strategic position (not possible in the case we are considering) or to inflict on the enemy such severe damage as will gravely impair his future operations. I doubt that the projected operation could have been justified on those terms, but we need not debate the question.

What happened was that Raeder, when the other forces were not immediately available (for a variety of reasons we need not enumerate), decided to send out the *Bismarck* and *Prince Eugen* alone. It is conceivable that the two ships, if they set out undetected and were thus able to take the British by surprise when they commenced operations against the convoys, could have disrupted several convoys and perhaps sunk the ships in one or two of them. But a secret departure was virtually an impossibility when the vessels had to traverse the narrow body of water that separated Denmark from Sweden. Not even Tyche could have arranged a sufficiently dense and sufficiently lasting fog to permit that. It was therefore virtually certain that the vastly superior British navy would be alertly watching to protect the route of the convoys, which could be reached only by circling the British Isles from the north and proceeding down the coast of Greenland (as was actually done).

The chances that the two ships would be able to inflict any significant amount of damage were small. That they would be sacrificed was virtually certain.

Before he set sail<sup>22</sup> with his ridiculously small squadron, Admiral Lütjens knew that he was going to virtually inelucta-

22. Note incidentally how a language's fixed idioms survive the conditions in which they arose, and become absurd, if not taken metaphorically.

ble defeat and death, and he so told Raeder. Raeder himself must have known that before he gave the order. And Adolf Hitler, despite his often confessed unfamiliarity with naval operations, would have known that and would have forbidden the desperate sortie, countermanding Raeder's order, *had he known of it*. Raeder knew that also, and kept Hitler ignorant of the operation until the German ships were far up the coast of Norway. And even then Hitler wanted to recall the ships, but was with difficulty persuaded by Raeder that a prudent recall would impair morale. He may even have given Hitler a wildly exaggerated estimate of the possible success of the operation—we do not know what was said.

Now what could have impelled Raeder to issue an order, which he must have known Hitler would not have authorized, for a predictably suicidal operation that would involve the loss of two of the small German navy's best ships?<sup>23</sup> (The *Prince Eugen* did survive and return safely, thanks to Admiral Lütjens and Tyche, but that could not have been expected.) He could, of course, have hoped for the partial success I indicated above, but even so the operation was a desperate gamble, comparable to playing Russian roulette with not one, but five of the revolver's six chambers loaded.

We have tried to appraise the situation fairly as well as realistically and with sufficient accuracy, and we are led to the conclusion that Raeder gave covertly a strategically indefensible order. It cannot have been a tactical part of a master plan, such as often results in a shattering failure, usually because some well-planned action is ill-timed when carried out in a suddenly changed situation.

23. He cannot have believed his own propaganda that the *Bismarck* was "unsinkable." By the unalterable facts of naval architecture no ship can be that, even in the absence of attack from the air. The goal of the naval architect was to build battleships so superior that in a battle at sea his fleet, for example, would lose only three, while the enemy lost six or seven. That is what would make the difference between victory and defeat. When modern battleships engage at a distance of fourteen miles or more, the best gunnery on one can do no more than hit some part of the other. The shell that inflicted noteworthy damage on the *Bismarck* was aimed by Tyche, and it is pointless to talk about a weakness of German naval architecture. All battleships have their weak spots and must rely on chance that the enemy's fire will not strike them. A battleship adequately armored in all of its parts would sink of its own weight.

(E.g., Pickett's charge at Gettysburg would have been successful, and might even have saved the cause of human freedom in America, had it been made a little earlier; when it was made, it was heroic but suicidal folly. "*C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre.*") There can have been no such calculation when Raeder sent the *Bismarck* to its doom, and we know of nothing else that would have justified that act (e.g., the sailing of some supremely important convoy). There is no valid military defense for Raeder's order.

A political motive, to enhance the prestige of the Navy by doing something spectacular, or to solidify Raeder's position in the German hierarchy, is excluded. Failure never redounds to the glory of its author.

We are left therefore with grounds for suspecting that Raeder's act was treason. We can apologize for it only on the grounds that all men make mistakes, even costly mistakes, and sometimes inexplicable blunders, through the irremediable weakness of the human mind and human nerves. That is, however, a feeble defense in any given situation, and we should have a right to pronounce Raeder probably guilty, were it not for his record of well-planned operations and apparent loyalty, of which the principal chapters have been listed above.

As it is, we must conclude this long inquiry with the verdict that juries in Scotland, I suppose, can still give: Not proven.

## HITLER AND THE ZIONISTS

*Liberty Bell*, March 1991, p. 1, citing a French translation of a German translation from English, referred to "a proposal made to Adolf Hitler by the present Prime Minister of Israel, Yitzhak Shamir," and promised publication of the original English text as soon as it could be procured.

The reference, although it accurately reproduced the meaning of the cited article in the *Courrier du Continent*, was inexact. Now that a copy of the English text is available, it appears that the proposal to Hitler was made, not by Shamir personally, but by Stern-Yair, the head of the notorious Stern Gang, of which Shamir was a prominent member. The story is told by Lenni Brenner, a Jew who represents a Zionist faction opposed to Shamir, in his book, *The Iron Wall: Zionist Revisionism from Jabotinsky to Shamir* (London, Zed Books, 1984). He notes that Shamir, in several inconsistent statements,

denied participation in the Stern Gang, but dismisses the denials as only what was to be expected from an habitual liar.

According to Brenner, "Stern-Yair's...manifesto, *Ikarei ha Tehiyyah (The Principles of Revival)*, defined their [the Zionists'] objectives: the Jewish people as the Chosen People were fully entitled to the entire Biblical patrimony as laid down in Genesis 15:88—everything from the brook of Egypt to the Euphrates. There was to be 'an exchange of population', i.e., the forced expulsion of the Palestinians, and the building of the Third Temple. Firmly convinced that the Axis were going to win the war,...the Sternists sent Naphtali Lubinczik to Vichy-controlled Beirut where, in January 1941, he met two Germans, Alfred Roser, a Military Intelligence agent, and Werner Otto von Hentig of the Foreign Office. On 11 January 1941 they sent the Sternists' memorandum proposing collaboration to their embassy in Ankara, where it was found after the war. As the document...places Shamir in the starkest historic perspective, it is obligatory to cite it in full."

Here follows that text, transcribed verbatim from Brenner's book, pp. 195-197:

FUNDAMENTAL FEATURES OF THE PROPOSAL OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY ORGANIZATION IN PALESTINE (*IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI*) CONCERNING THE SOLUTION OF THE JEWISH QUESTION IN EUROPE AND THE PARTICIPATION OF THE NMO IN THE WAR ON THE SIDE OF GERMANY.

It is often stated in the speeches and utterances of the leading statesmen of National Socialist Germany that a prerequisite of the New Order in Europe requires the radical solution of the Jewish question through evacuation ('Jew-free Europe').

The evacuation of the Jewish masses from Europe is a precondition for solving the Jewish question; but this can only be made possible and complete through the settlement of these masses in the home of the Jewish people, Palestine, and through the establishment of a Jewish state in its historic boundaries.

The solving in this manner of the Jewish problem, thus bringing with it once and for all the liberation of the Jewish people, is the objective of the political activity and the years-

long struggle of the Israeli freedom movement, the National Military Organization (Irgun Zvai Leumi) in Palestine.

The NMO, which is well-acquainted with the goodwill of the German Reich government and its authorities towards Zionist activity inside Germany and towards Zionist emigration plans, is of the opinion that:

1. Common interests could exist between the establishment of a new order in Europe in conformity with the German concept, and the true national aspirations of the Jewish people as they are embodied by the NMO.

2. Cooperation between the new Germany and a renewed folkish-national Hebraium would be possible and,

3. The establishment of the historic Jewish state on a national and totalitarian basis, bound by a treaty with the German Reich, would be in the interest of a maintained and strengthened future German position of power in the Near East.

Proceeding from the considerations, the NMO in Palestine, under the condition the abovementioned national aspirations of the Israeli freedom movement are recognized on the side of the German Reich, offers to actively take part in the war on Germany's side.

This offer by the NMO, covering activity in the military, political and information fields, in Palestine and, according to our determined preparations, outside Palestine, would be connected to the military training and organizing of Jewish manpower in Europe, under the leadership and command of the NMO. These military units would take part in the fight to conquer Palestine, should such a front be decided upon.

The indirect participation of the Israeli freedom movement in the New Order in Europe, already in the preparatory stage, would be linked with a positive-radical solution of the European Jewish problem in conformity with the abovementioned national aspirations of the Jewish people. This would extraordinarily strengthen the moral basis of the New Order in the eyes of all humanity.

The cooperation of the Israeli freedom movement would also be along the lines of one of the last speeches of the German Reich Chancellor, in which Herr Hitler emphasized that he would utilize every combination and coalition in order to isolate and defeat England.

A brief general view of the formation, essence, and activity of the NMO in Palestine:

The NMO developed partly out of the Jewish self-defence in Palestine and the Revisionist movement (New Zionist Organization), with which the NMO was loosely connected through the person of Mr V Jabotinsky until his death.

The pro-English attitude of the Revisionist Organization in Palestine, which prevented the renewal of the personal union, led in the autumn of this year to a complete break between it and the NMO as well as to a thereupon following split in the Revisionist Movement.

The goal of the NMO is the establishment of the Jewish state within its historic borders.

The NMO, in contrast to all Zionist trends, rejects colonizatory infiltration as the only means of making accessible and gradually taking possession of the fatherland and practices its slogan, the struggle and the sacrifice, as the only true means for the conquest and liberation of Palestine.

On account of its militant character and its anti-English disposition the NMO is forced, under constant persecutions by the English administration, to exercise its political activity and the military training of its members in Palestine in secret.

The NMO, whose terrorist activities began as early as the autumn of the year 1936, became, after the publication of the British White Papers, especially prominent in the summer of 1939 through successful intensification of its terroristic activity and sabotage of English property. At that time these activities, as well as daily secret radio broadcasts, were noticed and discussed by virtually the entire world press.

The NMO maintained independent political offices in Warsaw, Paris, London and New York until the beginning of the war.



The office in Warsaw was mainly concerned with the military organization and training of the national Zionist youth and was closely connected with the Jewish masses who, especially in Poland, sustained and enthusiastically supported, in every manner, the fight of the NMO in Palestine. Two newspapers were published in Warsaw (*The Deed* and *Liberated Jerusalem*): these were organs of the NMO.

The office in Warsaw maintained close relations with the former Polish government and those military circles, who brought greatest sympathy and understanding towards the aims of the NMO. Thus, in the year 1939 selected groups of NMO members were sent from Palestine to Poland, where their military training was completed in barracks by Polish officers.

The negotiations, for the purpose of activating and concretizing their aid, took place between the NMO and the Polish government in Warsaw—the evidence of which can easily be found in the archives of the former Polish government—were terminated because of the beginning of the war.

The NMO is closely related to the totalitarian movements of Europe in its ideology and structure.

The fighting capacity of the NMO could never be paralyzed or seriously weakened, neither through strong defensive measures by the English administration and the Arabs, nor by those of the Jewish socialists.—

As all readers of *Main Kampf*<sup>1</sup> well know, Hitler was fully aware of the Jews' racial technique of using words to conceal their thoughts and intentions, not to elucidate them, as is normally done by Aryans (except politicians and other crooks), whom God's Race despises for their gullibility. The German envoys, doubtless on instructions, replied politely that the interests of the Arabs would be respected by Germany.

Stern-Yair's envoy then professed, with characteristically hypocritical duplicity, that the Zionists would accept Madagascar as a "homeland," thus echoing the project that Hitler had approved when

1. See especially his perspicacious analysis of the Jews' basic method in Chapter Ten of Part One—pp. 252-254 in the well-printed, cloth-bound edition of the German text available from Liberty Bell Publications, \$40.25 postpaid.

he found that the British, embarrassed by their treachery in signing the Balfour Declaration to obtain a copious supply of American cannon-fodder for their insane war against Germany in 1917, and still striving to retain the respect of the Arabs whom they had bamboozled, absolutely refused to permit emigration of Jews from Germany to Palestine. (Cf. Stern-Yair's manifesto, reported in our opening paragraphs, which demands all of Palestine, from Egypt to the Euphrates, but again with hypocritical concealment of the intention that this Palestinian "homeland" was to be the capital of One World in which all the lower anthropoids had been reduced to submission to their Yahweh-given masters—the capital into which, as promised in the Christians' Jew-book (*Isaiah*, 60.11) and the even more authoritative Dead Sea scroll (in Gaster's translation, p. 297), all the wealth of the entire globe is to be transported for the delectation of the god-like race to whom Yahweh gave the whole universe.)

According to Brenner, the Sternists were not discouraged by the Germans' rebuff of their first attempt to negotiate an alliance, and made a second attempt in December 1941, which failed because their emissary, Nathan Yalin-Mor, was arrested while he was trying to sneak through Syria on his way to Turkey, bearing a new proposal to be made through German diplomats in that country.

Brenner notes that although Shamir now tries to disclaim a part in the attempted negotiations with Hitler, that is a "crude official lie," and that Shamir does admit comparable and successful negotiations with the Polish "anti-Semites" before the War, explaining that "It was a political agreement. They helped us for anti-Semitic" reasons. We explained to them, 'If you want to get rid of the Jews, you must help the Zionist movement.' " This is, of course, precisely what was said in the document quoted above, in the formulation of which Shamir now thinks it expedient to deny that he had a part.

His colleagues, perhaps including Shamir, eventually sacrificed Stern-Yair, who was killed by the British police in 1942, after which it became a useful trick to blame on the "Stern Gang" acts that had been too openly outrageous to public opinion among the stupid Europeans, and Shamir, one of the cleverest and most accomplished Zionist murderers and terrorists, rapidly made his way upward in

2. Note in this blatant misuse of the English language a typical Kikish deception. It implies that the Semites of Palestine and throughout Islam are "anti-Semitic," whereas the facts are that, as everyone knows, the Jews are today the most violently anti-Semitic people in the world, hating Semites as much as they hate Aryans.

the movement, which he now, as Prime Minister of Israel,<sup>3</sup> officially heads.

Brenner, who is, as we have said, a Jew and in his work repeatedly affirms the truth of his race's great Holofoax,<sup>4</sup> quotes his sources, but the best proof of the authenticity of the diplomatic document we have reproduced above is the fact that it is not even mildly astonishing to anyone who has systematically observed the ascertained conduct of Yahweh's Yids since they first appeared in recorded history to afflict civilized mankind. Less well-informed Americans, however, will probably be amazed by the Jews' attempt to cozen Hitler by offering him a military alliance against Great Britain, and for that reason the document was considered worthy of the space we have given it in *Liberty Bell*.

## WHOSE COUNTRY?

Science Service, Inc., recently conducted, on behalf of Westinghouse Electric, a search for high-school pupils who evinced the talents requisite for distinction in scientific research and high technology and so deserved to be encouraged by being awarded scholarships in major universities. Contests were conducted in the various states, and forty young men and women of high intellectual potentiality were brought to the District of Corruption for a final contest. All will receive at least \$1000, and some will receive as much as \$40,000.

A roster of the forty winners was published in *Science News*, 26 January 1991. Here is a list of most of them:

Mehul Vipul Mankad  
Welly Soong  
Wel-Jen Jerry Shan  
Rageshree Ramachandran  
Don H. Kim

3. Note again the typical deception in the use of a name chosen for its emotional effect on mutton-headed Christians. According to the Biblical myth, the people of Israel were the ten tribes supposedly deported to Assyrian territory and "lost," while the Jews of today are the descendants of the inhabitants of Judaea, a kingdom that was often at war with Israel. The successful use of such verbal tricks is perhaps the best confirmation of the Jews' confidence that Aryans are infinitely stupid and idiotic.

4. Much as he dislikes Shamir personally, he offers a partial apology for the attempted negotiation with Hitler by observing that it was an ill-considered effort made before the Germans began to gas, incinerate, or vaporize millions or billions of innocent Sheenies.

Clifford Lee Wang  
Joseph Izak Seeger  
Nupur Ghoshal  
Lori Ann Stec  
Denis Alexandrovich Lazarev  
Dean Ramsey Chung  
Stanley Lu  
Jim Wey Cheung  
Ciamac Moallemi  
Anu Jean-Mee Fleisig  
Nuri Mehmet Kodaman  
William Ching  
Tara Sophia Bahna-James  
Linda Tae-Ryung Kang  
Sunmee Louise Kim  
Debby Ann Lin  
Tien-An Yang  
Michael John Lopez  
Venkataramana Kuntimaddi Sadananda  
Daniel Moshe Skovronsky  
Tatiana Tamara Schnur.

In the entire list of forty, there are only *two* names that might have appeared in a roster of forty talented students in high schools fifty years ago, and we cannot be sure that even those two names are genuine and really represent the Americans of that almost forgotten time.

The remaining names are ambiguous: some could represent awkward Anglicizations of names of German, French, Italian, or Polish immigrants; some could be Americans whose parents had zany ideas about nomenclature; and some are most probably Oriental or Indian names ineptly disguised. Without photographs of the individuals, the whole set of odd names must be suspect.

Unlike the humanities, which have become a garden of poison ivy, scientific subjects still demand some genuine ability. The list of winners may therefore be taken to represent the *crème de la crème* of intelligent young persons who have attended high schools in this country.

Whose country? It isn't yours any more, American dunce.

## THE VACANT SEE

My article, "The Stolen Church," in the December issue was read by a British subscriber who is a staunch Roman Catholic, and, finding its argument acceptable, he seems to

have submitted it to a canon lawyer, possibly the Officialis of some diocese, who, given the present state of the Church, naturally prefers to remain anonymous, to avoid reprisals.

The report, of which he gave me a copy, concludes that, according to the established laws of the Church, with special reference to "the Apostolic Constitution, *Cum Ex Apostolatus* (1559)," and to the official Code of Canon Law, which was universally accepted and in force at the time of the last four conclaves, "Angelo Roncalli, Giovanni Battista Montini, Albino Luciani, and Karol Wojtyia (respectively known as John XXIII, Paul VI, John-Paul I, and John-Paul II)," given their undisputed record, cannot have occupied the papal throne legally and were therefore impostors, even though their spurious authority was widely accepted.

As my correspondent summarizes the argument, using the present tense for convenience in reference to all four impostors, the report "shows that the laws of the Catholic Church are in complete accordance with common sense: John XXIII and his three successors are not by any stretch of the imagination Catholics and therefore cannot be popes, as it is ludicrous to suppose that a person can be head of an organization of which he is not even a member."

It follows that, as the report states bluntly, "Therefore the papacy has been vacant since the death of Pope Pius XII in 1958."

This gives us a noteworthy parallel. The Constitution of the Roman Catholic Church and the Constitution of the United States have never been officially rescinded and abrogated, and there is an hypocritical pretense that both are still in force, but both are disregarded, scorned, and flouted by the two apparently quite different gangs of criminals and traitors who have effectively captured and defiled the Church that once was Christian and the country that once was American.

Why should two such fundamentally different and disparate organizations have been ruined in essentially the same way? And *cui bono*? One remembers the technique that the Jews have used so successfully against civilized mankind for twenty-five centuries: First defile and then destroy. □

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# An Open Letter to George Bush

George Bush  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20500

Mr. President!

Congratulations on the outcome of your war! You really kicked the stuffing out of those Iraqi towel-heads, just like you promised you would.

Golly, it was a fun war! All of us television watchers got a real buzz watching your "smart" bombs blow those camel jockeys out of their bunkers and seeing your B-52s blasting the Iraqi population back into the Stone Age. Not that they had advanced much beyond the Stone Age even before you started the war—which is a good thing, I guess, because otherwise they might have been able to put up a real fight. You certainly know how to pick them, Mr. President!

As one ex-flier to another, let me tell you that when I saw our boys taking off in their jets from our bases in Saudi Arabia I was really itching to be sitting in the cockpit of an A-10, shooting up Iraqi armored columns with a 30-mm gatling gun. There's nothing like a blood sport to build public support for a country's leader, as the Roman emperors knew, and the show you gave us was every bit as exciting as anything that ever happened in the Colosseum. You're right up there with Caligula and Nero now. Nobody will ever call you a wimp again!

For a while I was worried that some of those meddling peacemakers would short-circuit your ground offensive with their diplomatic maneuvers before you could get it started. I guess you had the same worry, but you handled the situation superbly by giving old Saddam an ultimatum you knew he couldn't possibly comply with and then launching your attack immediately, before any of those diplomats could get into the act again. Smart move!

Even smarter, I think, is the way you convinced the American people that your war was *their* war: the way you made them believe that they were fighting for *their* interests instead of for you know whose! It took you a while, of course, to come up with a credible reason for starting the war, and I must confess that at first I was embarrassed every time I heard you switch from one rather transparent excuse to another. I'll bet the folks over at the Israeli embassy were really becoming impatient with you. But then you hit on your "naked aggression" slogan, and they swallowed it. I mean, you even had the boobs repeating what you told them about it being better to fight

Saddam in Baghdad now than having to fight him in the USA later! You were able to make them believe that old Saddam had the will and the means to pose some kind of threat to America, despite all of the plain evidence to the contrary. That shows real political skill! And when people are stupid enough to let themselves be manipulated like that, why shouldn't you do it?

I don't want you to think that I'm trying to flatter you, Mr. President: of course, we both know that you weren't able to trick the people into supporting your war all by yourself; without the help of the controlled news media you couldn't have done it. I mean, suppose some of the news reporters had wanted to create a little doubt in the minds of the American people about your motives in wanting a war and had asked you some hard questions during your press conferences. Suppose they had asked you just what you mean when you talk about fighting for a "new world order"; suppose they had made you *really explain* that one. Or suppose they had pressed you for an answer as to just what threat Saddam could possibly pose to America. Or they could have given you a hard time with questions about whether it was worth the life of a single American to put the Emir of Kuwait back on his throne. They might even have asked you whether you deliberately set Saddam up by encouraging him to annex Kuwait in the first place. (Remember how your State Department told him last summer that the United States had no treaty with Kuwait and did not consider a dispute between Iraq and Kuwait to be of interest to us? Remember? You and Jim Baker really slipped one over on him, eh?).

But the reporters never put you on the spot, did they? They never asked you, "Hey, Georgie boy, isn't it true that Yitzhak told you that if you wanted media support for a second term you'd better smash Iraq for him?" They never asked you why you were so concerned about the rights of Kuwaitis and couldn't care less about the rights of Palestinians. And when you would start talking about your "new world order" at press conferences they'd just study their shoelaces and then ask you a question about something altogether different. They didn't even give you a hard time about atrocities: there was hardly a mention about our pilots strafing those buses full of Iraqi schoolchildren, or bombing that baby-formula bottling plant in Baghdad you said was a poison-gas factory, or targeting that air-raid shelter full of civilians your generals claimed was a military command bunker. Quite a difference from the way they reacted to My Lai, eh? Really good to see the media people acting like Americans for a change, wasn't it?

But, hey, you had the fix in with the media from the beginning, didn't you? I mean, I saw the sly smile on your face when you said that you could guarantee that your war against Iraq wouldn't be like Vietnam. What you

meant was that you knew the people in the controlled media would be backing you instead of bucking you, like they did to Nixon. You knew you could count on their collaboration, because, after all, the people who pay their salaries are the people you started this war for. That's why NBC's Garrick Utley was smirking approvingly while some idiot he interviewed for the NBC Evening News just before your *Blitzkrieg* started was babbling about what a threat Saddam's aggression was to America and how we had to stop him now.

Of course, the less said about the stringpullers behind your war the better, right? I just thought I'd mention it, because there have been some leaks. I mean, some of our people thought it was really *too much* when the Israelis claimed *we owe them* \$13 billion for not hitting back at Saddam for his pathetically ineffective Scud attacks, and these taxpayers said, hey, what about the \$50 billion *you owe us* for fighting your war for you? But I think that most of the voters didn't pick up on that; they were too busy tying yellow ribbons on everything in sight. If you and Jim Baker keep up the pretense of applying pressure to Israel (that'll be the day!) to help cool things over there, the boobs here will never figure it out. I just hope you haven't left any tapes of Oval Office conversations between you and old Yitzhak lying around where some anti-Semite might find them and start blabbing. Remember what happened to Nixon?

Well, I'm sure you do, and I doubt that the true story about why you were so eager for this war will ever come out. I mean, why should it? After all, everybody—except the towel-heads, of course—is really happy about the way things have turned out. Not only did you give the Jews what they demanded, but you also gave the American people a real treat too. I mean, it feels *so good* to be able to be patriotic and to wave the flag without being attacked by the media as fascists or rednecks. And it's been a while since we were able to give somebody a real stomping without having to worry too much about him hitting back. I think it's good for everybody to let off a little steam and forget about domestic problems by kicking the bejesus out of a bunch of foreigners every now and then, don't you? And, of course, it didn't hurt a bit that your war took the pressure off a lot of people in the savings-and-loan business for a while, including your son Neil.

There are some party poopers, of course, who worry about what you've done to the image of America as a peace-loving, civilized nation. They say you made a mockery of the whole concept of collective security through the United Nations by bribing some countries and twisting the arms of others to put your "coalition" together. They say that what you did in the Persian Gulf was nothing but old-fashioned gunboat diplomacy at its worst—that you've confirmed what Third World people have been saying for years about "Yankee imperialism" and "neo-colonialism." Some bleeding hearts even complained that



your bombing of the fleeing Iraqi troops who were leaving Kuwait, just so you could run the body count up to 150,000, was a shocking case of overkill.

Well, what the hell! Everybody knows that all of that liberal talk about respecting the rights of smaller nations and "the rule of law" in international affairs is a crock. The only law that rules is the law of the jungle, just as always. Might makes right, I say. I know *you* can't afford to say that yourself—at least, not publicly—but you let everybody know what you really think about international law and the rights of smaller nations when you invaded Panama to arrest their sleazeball of a president more than a year ago. Good move! We both know that force is the only thing greasers and towel-heads respect. We have to let them know that if they won't elect the kind of leaders who'll take orders from us, we'll kick their asses, as you yourself said so well during the (ha, ha) "diplomatic" phase of your war against Saddam.

Before I close this letter, Mr. President, maybe I should tell you about one little worry that I have. I know there's not much chance of this happening, but just suppose that some day this country gets a truly patriotic government—a government headed by people who put the genuine, long-term interests of the American people ahead of everything else, even the next election. Suppose such a government starts a formal inquiry into your war, and suppose you're still alive at the time. Suppose the truth comes out. It could be pretty embarrassing for you, if not downright dangerous.

I mean, your . . . how shall I say it? . . . your *criminal* use of American resources and military personnel—sending American soldiers off to kill and be killed for the benefit of a foreign power instead of to defend genuine American interests—might be construed as treason. And what you did to the Iraqis might be considered genocide. Not that *I* look at it that way, you understand, but *some* people might. Suppose people of that sort get into the government, Mr. President.

Where will you hide?

Sincerely,  
William L. Pierce  
Chairman, National Alliance

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Interested persons are invited to write for further information.

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