
Book Review

Who were the real Nuremberg criminals?

by Carol White

The Hitler Book

By The Schiller Institute

Edited by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

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The Hitler Book, edited by Helga Zepp-LaRouche as the first of a series of studies of the war and postwar period to be issued by the newly formed Schiller Institute, is a shocker. It is bound to hold the reader gripped, from its preface by Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche—an impassioned attack on the outrageous notion of collective guilt which was imposed upon the German people—to its final chapter which exposes the operations *today* of the same Nazi-communist cabal who put Hitler in power.

Those who refuse to learn from history are condemned to repeat it, as the book emphasizes. The book's theme is complex. The same international forces, the same East-West oligarchic coalition which put Hitler in power, are attempting a world-wide fascist coup now. The International Monetary Fund, the overtly Nazi Swiss-created Malmö International, the Pugwash movement—all are in place to repeat the German tragedy on a global scale. Today, in place of Neville Chamberlain, we have the far more evil "appeaser" Henry Kissinger, who is actively working to decouple Europe from the United States and turn it into a Soviet zone of influence.

Yet despite the fact, as the book documents, that fascism is not and never was a German phenomenon, Germany is again on the firing line. The Soviet maneuvers supposedly just concluded in the German Democratic Republic have left a massive Soviet troop concentration poised to attack the Federal Republic. And the tangible threat of attack is backed up by a continual Soviet press barrage accusing the West German government of fostering a neo-Nazi revival. Today, the pressure is intense to force the Federal Republic out of NATO.

The Hitler Book has been published simultaneously in the United States and in Germany, in English and German lan-

guage editions. The questions it raises are of pressing concern to both nations. On the United States side, we face the danger of losing West Germany from the alliance. In Germany, the whole governmental structure is tottering, while every government leader plays with the Soviet-held carrot of a neutralized West as well as East Germany. The book amply documents how such a paralysis of leadership is the lawful outcome of postwar occupation policy which overlooked genuine republican forces while sanitizing old Nazis and allowing them to resume positions of political power. And, as both the Soviets and the Anglo-Americans made a grab for Nazi intelligence networks in particular, a lively interchange has continued between them—with the associated spy scandals being a regular feature of German political life.

It would be wrong, however, to assume that the present mood of appeasement toward the Soviets which is sweeping Germany is only coming from the top. One of Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche's purposes in writing this book has been to show Germans and Americans how this has come about, as a precondition for reversing this cultural pessimism. I should like to quote at some length from the introduction to the book, because of the eloquence with which it deals with this point.

Germany: from classicism to Hitler

"Anyone with a precise knowledge of Germany cannot doubt that it was Germany itself which suffered most at the hands of the Nazis. The price for the Nazis' crimes must be reckoned not only by the number of dead; the nation also seems to have lost its soul, and it is still uncertain whether it will ever be able to regain it. In order to understand the miserable situation of the Federal Republic today—its inability, during the 38 years following the war, to either become a nation or to produce a national republican elite which could espouse our country's vital interests—we must include in our considerations the entire span of the last 200 years.

"Why and how could Germany have sunk from the highest cultural level of its classical period with its humanistic conception of mankind, down into the depths of Nazi bes-

tiality? This question still needs to be answered; indeed, it represents the key to locating the German identity. Precisely because classical Germany had attained such a pinnacle of humanistic culture, it had made itself into the target of the international oligarchical forces of the Conservative Revolution. What took place in the Germany of Schiller, the Humboldts, and Beethoven was indeed a true classical period, rooted in Greek classicism and the Italian Renaissance, elevating the conception of mankind to new, hitherto unattained heights. The concept of the American Revolution, the 'ideas of 1789,' transmitted by the works of poets and composers of that era, penetrated more deeply and more lastingly into the conscience of the population, and educated a greater portion of the population in republican ideas, than ever before or ever after.

"Whoever desires to understand the collapse of the German people must learn to comprehend the reasons for this transformation of Weimar classicism's unlimited cultural optimism into the cultural pessimism of the Weimar Republic—a pessimism which in turn made National Socialism possible, and which is still running rampant today."

Nazi-communist alliance

While the Soviet Union is understandably reticent about the two-year period at the beginning of the Second World War during which it supported the Nazi war effort, to the point of occupying half of Poland, this book demonstrates conclusively that the Hitler-Stalin pact was no mere aberration of Soviet policy. The Nov. 29, 1939 issue of *Pravda* read: "It was not Germany which attacked France and England, but France and England have attacked Germany, and thus they bear responsibility for the present war. . . ." The recent rehabilitation of the man who negotiated the Hitler-Stalin pact, Molotov, belies Soviet sentimental rhetoric about their anti-fascist motivations in World War II.

Dostoevsky, the 19th-century novelist and Russian political theorist much admired in the Soviet Union today, wrote: "The Jews and the banks control everything: Europe and the Enlightenment, all civilization and Socialism. . . . And when nothing remains but anarchy, then the Jew will be sitting on top of it all." The Nazi theorist Alfred Rosenberg emigrated from Russia to Germany with the *Protocols of Zion*.

In Germany, the demented philosopher Nietzsche wrote: "We need an unconditional partnership with Russia, along with a new common program which will prevent Russia from coming under the influence of any English stereotypes. No American future! . . . A purely European policy is intolerable, and any confinement to Christian perspectives is a great malady."

While the Nazis' persecution of the Jews is well known, their antagonism to Christianity is less generally documented. The reader will therefore be fascinated and horrified to read the account of the Thule Society, which provided the cultist ideology for the movement. Not only is the present

proliferation of Satanic cults precisely following the old scenario, but we find that through Switzerland the actual remnants of the Nazi networks, and their first-generation successors, have been the financiers and directors of the more extreme Khomeiniac branches of Islamic fundamentalism. The book documents the extremely important connection between the Sufi Muslim input into the Thule society, and the present day collaboration of Swiss banker François Genoud and Muslim convert Ahmed Huber. These are the people who fund and direct extremists in the Palestine Liberation Movement such as the terrorist Abu Nidal and deposed Algerian Prime Minister Ben Bella.

Henry Kissinger acts as the American front man for these networks today, but this venal fascist has merely picked up the threads dropped by his predecessor, former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and his brother intelligence chief Allen Dulles. These two were directly and unabashedly linked with the Nazi movement. John Foster was the attorney for Schroeders Bank, the bank which financed Hitler, while his brother was on its board of directors.

The degeneration of Nuremberg

One of the many crimes against the German people documented in this book was the degeneration of the Nuremberg tribunal into a forum for whitewashing the Nazis who were guilty of war crimes in order to assign their guilt to the German people collectively. But what more can have been expected of this tribunal when the Soviets and British were assigned two of the four judgeships.

The first count considered under the Nuremberg statutes was that Germany had waged aggressive war. So too had the Soviets against Poland. The second count defined crimes against humanity as "inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war." British policy throughout the war was to bomb the civilian population of Germany rather than industrial or military targets. And while the United States opposed that policy for much of the war, not only did we permit the British to continue the deliberate genocidal destruction of 63 German cities, but we began the march to Hiroshima and beyond with the fire-bombing of Tokyo in 1945.

It is a tragedy that the high purpose of the Nuremberg Tribunal as expressed by Judge Jackson was perverted by his opponents. He declared: "This Tribunal, while it is novel and experimental, is not the product of abstract speculations nor is it created to vindicate legalistic theories. . . . The common sense of mankind demands that law shall not stop with the punishment of petty crimes by little people. It must also reach men who possess themselves of great power and make deliberate and concerted use of it to set in motion evils which leave no home in the world untouched."

This book accomplishes the high aim which he set himself, of bringing those more powerful figures before the judgment of history.