

Editorial

Germany under siege

Just days after the U.S. elections, commemorative services recognizing the 50-year anniversary of Hitler's *Kristallnacht* campaign against Jews, were used as the occasion to destabilize the West German government. News agencies such as the British wire service Reuters, deliberately distorted remarks made by Speaker of the Parliament Philipp Jenninger, to make it appear that he was praising Hitler. This slanted news coverage was picked up in major press outlets in Britain and the United States, and also within Germany itself.

As a result, this close friend of Chancellor Helmut Kohl has been forced to resign from his Christian Democratic-led government. This is a clear attempt to further weaken the NATO alliance, and force Germany into the Soviet camp. The camp of the appeasers moved quickly to attempt to nullify any stiffening against Soviet aggression portended by the Bush victory. The tell-tale pawprints of a combined Soviet-ADL deception operation are there. In the name of combatting mythical anti-Semitism, the leadership of the German government will be brought down.

Reuters wires purporting to report the Jenninger speech are a case study in how selective quotation, characterization, and deliberate misstatement, can be used for the purpose of a *disinformation operation*. Clearly, what Reuters objects to is the refusal by Jenninger to accept the thesis that German classical culture produced Hitlerism. Indeed he specifically points to the pernicious influence of writers such as Dostoevsky, in shaping the ideology of Hitler.

Taking Jenninger's argument out of context, Reuters outright lies in characterizations like the following, sent on Nov. 11: "Philipp Jenninger, who said Hitler had restored German pride and that many Germans had thought the Jews deserved to be put in their place. . . .

"Politicians stormed out in shame and anger when Jenninger suggested in his speech to parliament on Thursday that Hitler had been a divine gift to Germany."

Reuters then accuses Jenninger of failing to dissociate himself from Hitler's anti-Semitism, described in the speech. Thus Reuters quotes the characterization of

Hitler's views as if they were those of the speaker himself.

Jenninger was in fact characterizing the widespread anti-Semitism in Europe—particularly in Eastern Europe—and pointing to Prussia as a nation which was actively fighting against bigotry. Considering Britain's own history on the subject, this distortion of the text is particularly disgraceful.

Winston Churchill in 1935 expressed the view—quoted by Oswald Mosley in his book *A Life of Contrasts*, "It is not possible to form a just judgment of a public figure who has attained the enormous dimensions of Adolf Hitler until his life work as a whole is before us. . . . History is replete with examples of men who have risen to power by employing stern, grim and even frightful methods. . . ." Indeed a large section of the Anglo-American establishment, including the *New York Times*, were in the ranks of supporters of Hitler and Mussolini.

The *Hitler Project* was a collaborative effort of an international oligarchy whose aim was to destroy republican forces in Germany, no less than those in the rest of Europe, and Western civilization as well. This same grouping, including most emphatically the Soviet ruling circles, are attempting a replay today. Their use of the media to distort the truth is no different qualitatively than the *big lie* tactics of Joseph Goebbels which they pretend to deplore.

The Soviet and East German press has been quite virulent in their condemnation of Jenninger. This is particularly disgusting considering the poor Soviet record, since they are infamous for allowing anti-Semitism to flourish in their country to this day. This was always the case, as Jenninger pointed out. To quote from his speech:

"Prussia, for example, became the new home not only for French Huguenots, Salzburg Protestants, and Scottish Catholics, but also for many persecuted Jews. Virtually up to the point of Hitler's seizure of power, German anti-Semitism had been demonstrably restrained, when compared to the militant hatred of Jews prevailing in Eastern and Southeastern Europe."