

## Editorial

### *Fifty years after D-Day*

Fifty million people died in World War II, most of them boys under 20 years of age. The tragedy of their loss remains with us. The experience of this war, and the aftermath of the war, made an indelible impression on all of us who lived through it, as some of the veterans remarked in televised interviews. For many of them, so they said, it was the most important event of their entire lives, because through it they participated in world history.

Yet most people alive today, including the President of the United States of America, were born after the war was over. When President Clinton said it was his generation who must take up the baton of guarding civilization, there is a more profound truth in that statement than merely the succession from one generation to the next. The challenge we face today is every bit as great as that faced 50 years ago.

The extraordinary thing about the 50-year commemoration of D-Day is that it is occurring at a time when the Balkans are at war, when war is being threatened in Haiti and North Korea, and when the global economy is in danger of a far worse collapse than that of the 1930s. Genocidal population reduction measures are again given *respectability* by forces grouped around the United Nations, and the agenda for the Cairo depopulation conference is modelled upon the eugenics conference held in Berlin in the 1930s, which gave a seal of approval to the Nazi Nuremberg laws which denied Jews their rights as German citizens, and paved the way for their later extermination.

In 50 years, we seem to be no nearer to dealing with the causes of world war than political leaders were then. Indeed, the same forces which gave us World War I and World War II are bringing the world to the brink of catastrophe once again. For that reason we must applaud President Clinton's remarks repudiating the one-worlders who wish to turn the United Nations into a world federalist government, with police power control over every aspect of our lives.

On June 5, the President was interviewed on shipboard by Cable News Network reporter Wolf Blitzer, who addressed the following question to him: "Throughout these past several days, as you've re-

flected on what your predecessors had to do 50 years ago, has it ever entered your mind that you may be in that same situation?"

Clinton's answer was: "Yes, it has been on my mind. And the thing that I am impressed by is that Roosevelt and Churchill, when they thought of the United Nations, were cold-eyed realists. They never had any idea that there could be some utopian world government, you know, where all problems would go away. What they thought was that after this war, we would be able—the great powers would be able—to find ways to contain aggression before it got too big to deal with, short of a horrible war like that and a D-Day invasion."

We might take issue with the interpretation of Winston Churchill's actual intentions concerning the United Nations, but we certainly do endorse the President's repudiation of the utopian one-worlders, and we applaud his choice of the occasion of the anniversary of D-Day to make that point.

The truth of the matter is that although Churchill did not subscribe to Neville Chamberlain's appeasement of Hitler at Munich and thereafter, nonetheless, like many Britons of his class, he did not reject fascism. Furthermore, he shared prevalent British notions on the question of white race supremacy.

This has been documented recently in several books and articles published in Britain. Author Clive Ponting cites one letter in which Churchill admits that it was his political aim in life to sterilize 100,000 "mentally degenerate" Britons; indeed, he actually sent tens of thousands of his fellow countrymen to labor camps. The death count from similar Nazi labor policies was, of course, much higher, but the similarity in point of view underscores the sorry truth that Hitler and the Nazis were supported by King Edward VIII, Bank of England head Montagu Norman, and many others in Britain, before they came to power and during most of the 1930s.

If we are to avoid a third world war, then the counterparts in Britain today of such pro-fascists cannot be allowed to dictate U.S. policy, nor control the United Nations as a vehicle for the enforcement of their deadly designs.