THE WEST'S DARKEST HOUR

THE SITE OF THE PRIEST OF THE 14 WORDS

Quotable quote

'The much-needed culling of subhumanity could have been a clean, fair and painless process, if this world was dominated by an anti-christian Aryan warrior caste. Instead, it's going to be a cruel firestorm… And I pray for it, every day'. —Mauricio

PUBLISHED IN: EXTERMINATION OF THE NEANDERTHALS MAURICIO (COMMENTER) QUOTABLE QUOTES ON DECEMBER 19, 2021 AT 10:47 AM COMMENTS (6) EDIT THIS

'In committing the matricide of Europe, Anglo-Americans heaped up their own funeral pyre'. —Junghans

History of American NS, 4

1942-1945 (The War Years)

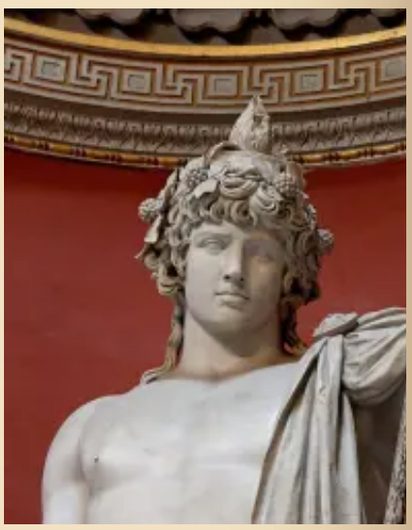
The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The next day the German-American Bund burnt its membership lists and other sensitive documents and dissolved itself. Three days later, Hitler declared war on the United States.

With very few exceptions, which will be discussed below, the other American NS and pro-NS groups followed the Bund's lead. But the Bund's 25,000 members did not simply evaporate, nor did they cease believing in National Socialism. The America First Committee, associated with Charles Lindbergh, had 800,000 members. Most of these people, if not all, were broadly sympathetic to Hitler's Germany. They, too, did not simply cease to exist when their movement formally shut down its operations on December 10.

The first reaction of the rank-and-file adherents and sympathizers of National Socialism was to go to the ground. They hoped that the crackdown they expected would pass them over if they kept a low profile, remained out of the public eye and did not cause trouble.

The leadership was a little bit warier: they knew that in the eyes of

German Art Day in Munich 1939 uncommented and in colour, but try to imagine this parade, instead of the music they play, with a background of Richard Wagner's music for reasons expressed in this post. The nymphs, the Reich's treasure, don't appear until after the 20th minute.



the government they were enemy agents operating in the American homeland in a time of war and that they would not simply be ignored. They knew that they were in for a rough ride.

The persecution of the Bund

Some Bund chapters did not accept the shutdown ordered by the national headquarters in New York to be absolute and binding, and continued operations for a while on a reduced basis. But in short order, they, too, closed down. Then it was quiet for a while.

The last national leader of the Bund was George Froebose. He had been the Midwest district leader for the group when Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, Fritz Kuhn's successor, mysteriously disappeared in the autumn of 1941. As the most senior-ranking Bund officer, he formally took over in Kunze's place. But Froboese was in poor health and allowed August Klapprott and others to run the Bund on a day-to-day basis. In the middle of June 1942, he was served with a subpoena and ordered to report to New York to answer questions about the Bund's operations. He never made it. The official story was that he lay down on a railroad track in Waterloo, Indiana, and allowed a train to decapitate him. But although his death was ruled a suicide, Klapprott and others who knew him suspected foul play.

On July 7, 1942, the former leaders of the now-defunct Bund were arrested in coordinated nationwide raids by the FBI and other law enforcement agencies. Frederick Schraeder, the editor of the Free American, died of a heart attack during the raid when armed FBI agents broke into his house in the dead of night to arrest him. He was 83.

Since the Bund had conducted its operations with scrupulous legality, the government had to fabricate spurious charges to arrest its leaders. The Bundsmen were accused of 'conspiring to undermine the morale of the armed forces of the United States' by encouraging men of military age to avoid wartime service. (In point of fact, the Bund had issued a directive encouraging its members to comply with the draft.) The initial wave of arrests targeted the leadership, but other arrests followed in the succeeding months. Eventually, even individual members of the Bund's youth organizations were tracked down. In some cases, they were pulled from their classrooms in front of other students, handcuffed, and marched away.

In October 1942, the Bund leaders were found guilty of 'sedition' and sentenced to five years in prison. The majority were sent to a forced labour camp in Sandstone, Minnesota. The conditions

"Only when you ask a thousand random whites 'Who's the greatest White man that ever lived?' and they all answer 'Adolf Hitler', will you know the White race has been saved. Not 'Julius Caesar'. Not 'Alexander'. Hitler."

—Mauricio

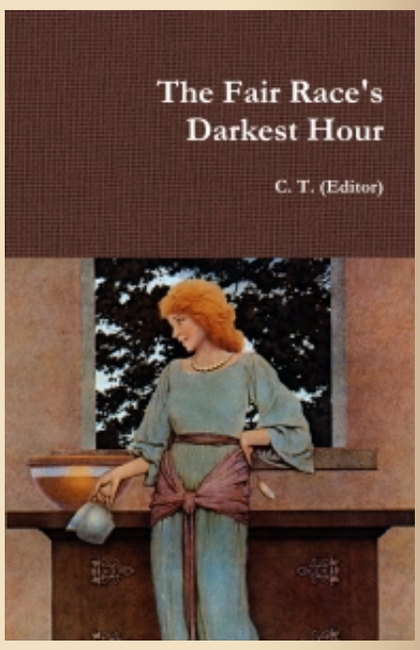
In Spanish:

La hora más oscura para la raza blanca

In German:

Die schwärzeste Stunde des Westens

For the donation button, see the bottom of this page.



PDF of my book *Daybreak* **here**, hard copy **here**. *The Fair Race* is also available through Lulu (PDF **here**, hard copy **here**).

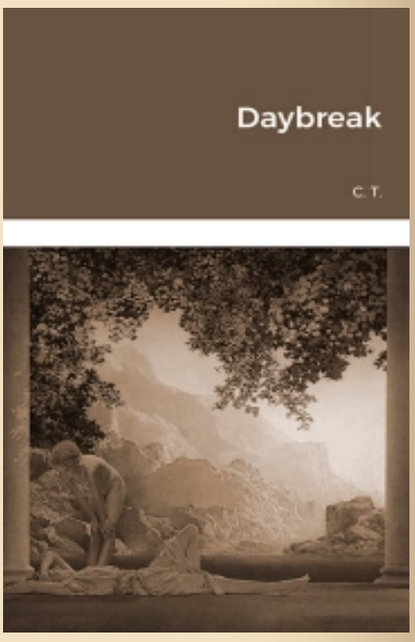
there were rough. Some of the men died and others had their health shattered. Gustav Elmer, former Bund Organizational Secretary, suffered a mental breakdown and was transferred to an insane asylum. Malnourishment cost August Klapprott all of his teeth and put him in a wheelchair. Once, before being sent to Sandstone, he had been brutally beaten by prison guards.

Although they were interned without trial, rank-and-file Bund members and their families who were rounded up fared better. Most of these were sent to a detention camp in Crystal City, Texas. There, the government built a complex of internment facilities, including those for Japanese and Italian Americans, as well as those of German descent. In all, some 7,000 Germans and German-Americans were imprisoned for the duration of the War.

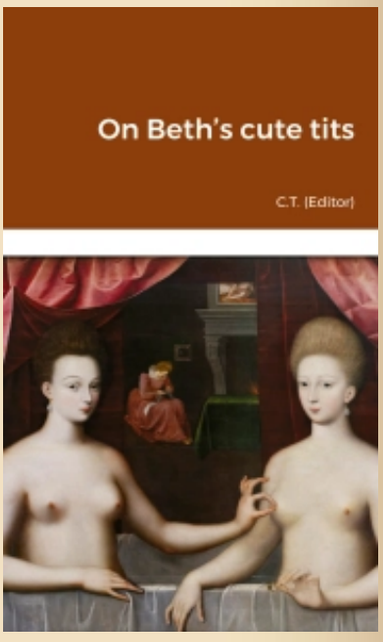
In May 1943, former Bundesleiter Fritz Kuhn was paroled from New York's Sing Sing prison, where he had been serving a sentence for allegedly embezzling Bund funds. He was then sent to Crystal City, where he enjoyed celebrity status among his fellow National Socialists.

Although not luxurious by any means, the conditions in the Crystal City camps were livable. Families were kept together, and private cottages were provided for the bigger families. The inmates largely governed themselves, and the Bund members organized their camp into a functioning National Socialist community. NS holidays were celebrated (such as Hitler's birthday on April 20) and NS flags were proudly displayed. There was a camp newspaper published in German. Two schools were provided for youngsters: an 'American' school run by the government, in which instruction was in English, and a 'German' school run by the inmates, with German-language instruction. Most parents opted to send their children to German school.

Following the War, the federal government slowly released the detainees. About 1,000 were repatriated to Germany. One of those sent back was Fritz Kuhn. He settled in Munich, where died in poverty in December 1951, an unrepentant National Socialist to the end. The rest were allowed to stay. The last camp was closed in 1948 – three years after the end of the War.



On Beth's cute tits, an exposé on feminism, is available as PDF, and hard copy.



On exterminationism is available as PDF, and hard copy.

'Adolf Hitler Strasse', a street running through Camp Siegfried

Operations 'Pastorius' and 'Elster'

The government's true rationale for the persecution of the Bund was not, as it falsely claimed, that the Bund was subverting the US military. Rather, it was the fear that if the Germans invaded the North American mainland the Bund would constitute a 'fifth column' to assist the Wehrmacht. War propaganda had reached a fever pitch, to the point that most Americans believed that such an invasion was a real possibility.

But the Germans only landed men on US soil twice during the War, and in both cases, the efforts proved so weak and poorly organized that they collapsed immediately, and never posed any threat to the US.

The first of these missions was Operation Pastorius (named after an early German-American settler in the New World). In June 1942, German submarines landed two four-man teams on the East Coast, one on Long Island, and one in Florida. The men were agents of the Abwehr (German military intelligence) and they had been tasked with sabotaging the US war effort. Two were American citizens and the other German nationals who had lived in the US.

The effort disintegrated almost instantaneously when two of the would-be saboteurs turned themselves into the FBI and betrayed their comrades. The two traitors were sentenced to prison and the other six men were executed on August 8, after being convicted of espionage by a secret military tribunal.

Hitler was angry with Abwehr chief Admiral Wilhelm Canaris over the botched operation, and no further sabotage missions were launched against the United States.

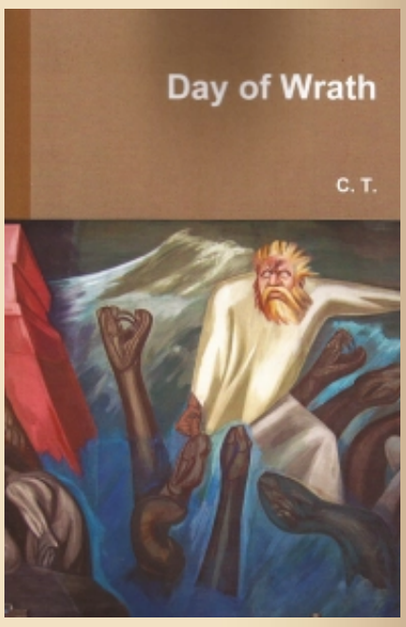
In November 1944, two German agents were landed by submarine in Maine. Their assignment was to report on the production of war materials. The mission, called Operation Elster, also ended in disaster when the two agents were captured soon after landing. They were sentenced to prison.

The threat of a mass invasion of the US by Germany had been a phantom all along, and the Bund had played no role in assisting the minuscule efforts that did take place.

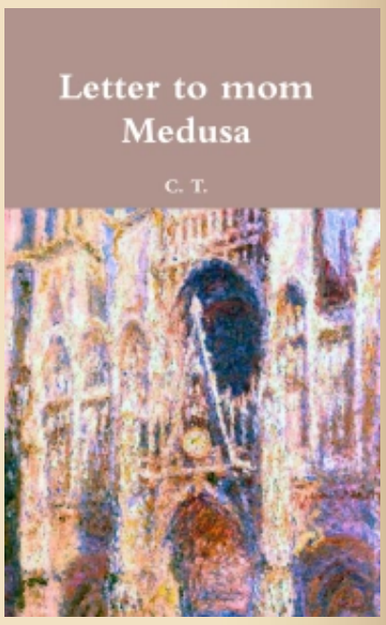
The Great Sedition Trial of 1944

Don't try to get *The Fair Race* via Amazon or Barnes & Noble. Amazon and others are selling a pirated, outdated copy before I removed and added several articles, and copiously checked the Spanish to English translations.

Books by Editor of his site that contain no essays from other writers:



PDF: here. Hard copy: here



Hard copy available : here

President Franklin Roosevelt, who had been a frequent target of the German-American Bund and its Christian Nationalist allies, was not satisfied with the destruction of the Bund. He wanted every vestige of pro-Axis sentiment obliterated. Early in 1942, Roosevelt ordered Attorney General Francis Biddle to organize a comprehensive prosecution of NS and Fascist sympathizers and anti-Semites. The legal justification for this was to be the Smith Act, which made it illegal to call for the overthrow of the Federal government.

The government's case was problematic from the beginning. The initial theory of the case was that those indicted were sympathetic to Hitler's Germany and that had conspired together to help Hitler take over the United States. The first assumption was correct, that all of those under indictment to some degree or another had a favourable impression of National Socialist Germany. But, as a group, they were not united in either thought or action and did not collectively 'conspire' to do anything. And, certainly, there was no thought of aiding a German conquest of the US.

Nonetheless, the prosecution went ahead, indicting an ever-changing roster of defendants three different times before settling on a final list. Here are the 30 defendants (28 men and two women) listed in the final indictment. It constitutes an honour roll of National Socialists and Christian Nationalists from the 1930s and early 1940s. Many of those indicted were associated with more than one organization, but accompanying each name is the group with which each defendant was most prominently affiliated.

1. Garland L. Alderman – National Workers' League
2. David Baxter – Social Republic Society
3. Howard Victor Broenstrupp – Silver Shirt Legion
4. Frank W. Clark – National Liberty Party
5. George E. Deatherage – National Workers' League
6. Prescott Freese Dennett – Citizens Committee to Keep America Out of the War
7. Lawrence Dennis – Author of *The Coming American Fascism, The Dynamics of War and Revolution* and other books
8. Elizabeth Dilling – Patriotic Research Bureau
9. Hans Diebel – German-American Bund
10. Robert Edward Edmonston – Editor of the *American Vigilante Bulletin*
11. Ernst Friedrich Elmhurst – Pan-Aryan League
12. Franz K. Ferenz – German-American Bund

For my books in Spanish click: here.

Site in a nutshell: here.

Women understood: here.

See Himmler's and William Pierce's quotable quotes about Christianity (here and here).

To contextualise our criticism of Christianity, see Richard Carrier's study on the inexistence of Jesus (watch conference: here):

13. Elmer J. Garner – Editor of Publicity newsletter
14. Charles B. Hudson – Publicist
15. Ellis O. Jones – National Copperheads
16. August Klapprott – German-American Bund
17. Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze – German-American Bund
18. Lois de Lafayette Washburn – National Gentile League
19. William Robert Lyman, Jr. – National Workers' League
20. Joseph E. McWilliams – Leader of the Christian Mobilizers, later renamed the American Destiny Party
21. Robert Noble – Friends of Progress
22. William Dudley Pelley – Leader of the Silver Shirt Legion
23. E.J. Parker Sage – National Workers' League, Black Legion
24. Eugene Nelson Sanctuary – American Christian Defenders
25. Herman Max Schwinn – German-American Bund
26. Edward James Smythe – Protestant War Veterans of America
27. James True – Editor of *Nation and Race* magazine
28. Peter Stahrenberg – Leader of the American National-Socialist Party
29. George Sylvester Viereck – German American Fellowship Forum
30. Gerald. P. Winrod – Defenders of the Christian Faith

Notably missing from the list are Charles Lindbergh, Father Charles Coughlin and Fritz Kuhn. Lindbergh was hugely popular with the American public, who considered him to be a hero. Including him in the indictment would have made the prosecution's case less believable and less sympathetic. Father Coughlin, known as the 'radio priest' for his broadcast sermons, was indeed openly anti-Jewish – but he had an enormous following, and, to an extent, he enjoyed the backing of the Roman Catholic Church. So, he, too, was not charged. Fritz Kuhn was already in prison on separate charges and had not been active politically in the run-up to the War.

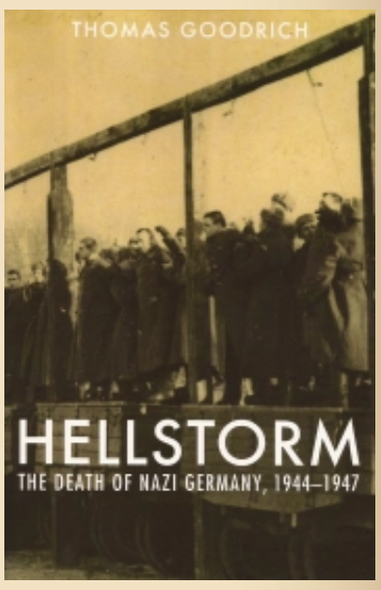
The government's original theory of the case, that the defendants comprised a conspiracy to aid Hitler in his conquest of the US, was ridiculous and was discarded before the proceedings began. In its place, the prosecution substituted the ploy that had worked for them in the case against the Bund: that the defendants conspired to undermine the US military. Specifically, they were charged with subverting the military by criticizing its commander-in-chief, President Franklin Roosevelt.

This, too, was a ludicrous theory: criticizing a sitting president has never been considered treason. But 'undermining the military' had worked against the Bund, and the government hoped it would work this time too. O. John Rogge was the lead prosecution attorney; Edward C. Eicher was the judge. An indictment was handed down on January 3, 1944, and the trial began on April 17. The government's case ran into problems immediately. The Bundsmen had been unpopular defendants, with a lazy and timid

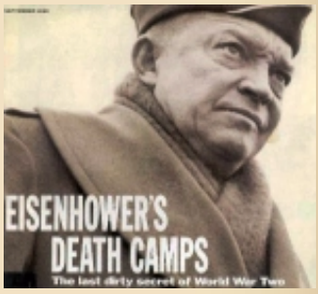
When your god is Jewish, you can potentially end up in a runaway philo-Semitic downward spiral, precisely what happened to the US.

'The strongest trees are rooted in the dark places…'

Thomas Goodrich's *Hellstorm* is the most important book of the 21st century.



The above book is about the Holocaust perpetrated by the Allied forces on the Germans (here).



lawyer. This time, each of the 30 defendants had their attorney, some of whom were experienced and aggressive. They challenged Rogge's case at every turn. Some of the accused, such as Elizabeth Dilling, had powerful friends and connections. As the trial progressed, the media began to mock the prosecution for its ineptness.

On November 29, Judge Eicher died suddenly of a heart attack. A new judge was appointed. After reviewing the evidence that the prosecution had provided, he declared a mistrial and dismissed the indictments. Although Rogge was still enthusiastic about going forward with new charges, the Department of Justice had no stomach for renewing the case and did not back him. The only allies he could find were the American Jewish Committee and the Communist Party, USA. In 1947, a Washington, DC, court of appeals upheld the dismissal.

But although the government failed to obtain the verdict it wanted, it achieved its primary objective: the trial crushed the Christian Nationalist movement. It rendered the most prominent and effective CN leaders politically impotent, destroyed their organizations and publications, and it intimidated their rank-and-file followers into silence. Whatever base of support that National Socialists and Christian Nationalists had enjoyed previously was now gone: they and their cause were now anathemas among ordinary Americans.

The National Worker's League

Despite the brutal persecution of the Bund, a few small pro-NS groups continued to solider on even after the war began. The most notable of these was the National Workers' League, based in the Detroit area. The NWL was formed in 1938. Ostensibly, it was led by Sage Parker, Garland Alderman and William Lyman, but another man, Russell Roberts, made the most important policy decisions behind the scenes. Their publication was the typewritten *Nationalist Newsletter*.

The NWL concentrated its efforts on organizing White workers in Michigan and elsewhere in the Upper Midwest. It also was outspoken in its opposition to the War. In 1942, when racial fighting broke out between Whites and Blacks in Detroit, the NWL was at the forefront of organizing the White resistance.

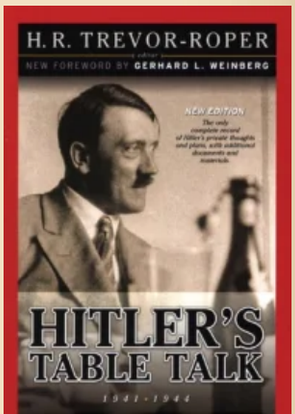
The federal government decided that the League, which was building strength in the armaments industries, posed a potential threat to the War effort. In 1943, its newsletter was banned from the US mail, effectively terminating it, and subsequently, the NWL ceased operations. In 1944, Parker, Alderman and Lyman were indicted in the 'sedition' trial discussed earlier. Roberts, however, escaped prosecution. A successor group, the United Sons of

Here: an SS pamphlet explaining National Socialism.

"1945 was the year of the total inversion of Aryan values into Christian values." —Joseph Walsh

"With the death of Adolf Hitler in the close of the 2nd World War in 1945 Western civilization, as it had existed and is still perceived DIED once and for all. The only thing that was left now was a gene pool." —**James Mason**

"The fall of Stalingrad is the finish of Europe. There was a cataclysm. The core of it all was Stalingrad. There you can say it was finished and well finished, the white civilisation." —**L.F. Céline**



America, took the place of the NWL, but it was only a pale reflection of the original group.

The Citizens Protective League

Although he is little-known today, Kurt Mertig was an influential National Socialist activist and organizer during the 1930s and 1940s. He was born in Germany and became a naturalized US citizen. In addition to being affiliated with the Bund and other groups, he also ran an organization of his own, the Citizens Protective League. The innocuously-named CPL pursued a hardline NS agenda while maintaining a low profile. In some respects, it resembled the National Alliance of Dr William L. Pierce two generations later. Mertig and his associates rejected the uniformed marches of the Bund and the rabble-rousing speech-making of 'Nazi Joe' McWilliams and instead appealed to a sober, serious middle-class audience.

Before the War, the CPL held meetings every Monday evening in a hall in Yorkville, a German-American neighbourhood of Manhattan. While the Bund and other groups disbanded after Pearl Harbor, Mertig continued his low-profile meetings without missing a beat. When, eventually, the CPL lost the use of the Yorkville meeting hall, Mertig shifted the location of his gatherings to the private homes of some of his more-affluent members. This was done on a rotating basis so that the CPL never met in the same place twice in a row.

Mertig escaped the sedition indictment, perhaps because the feds thought he was a small fish not worth their efforts. Nonetheless, in 1943 he was ordered to relocate inland, out of the three-hundred-mile 'exclusion zone' that the military declared for the East and West coasts. Presumably, this was to prevent him from aiding the feared German invasion.

Mertig kept his small group together throughout the conflict, and in 1949 he used it as a membership base when he formed the National Renaissance Party, which will be discussed in subsequent instalments of this series.

Other movements

Although the purpose of this series is to specifically chronicle and analyze American National Socialism, there are a few other wartime developments of movements allied to National Socialism that should be mentioned.

In 1942, Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, a former associate of Louisiana governor Huey Long and a champion of Christian Nationalism, founded *The Cross and the Flag* magazine, which was to be the banner publication of the CN movement into the 1970s.

To unplug yourself from the Matrix you really need to undemonize Adolf Hitler, Heinrich Himmler, National Socialism and the Third Reich. Click **here** to hit ten articles on vital info about the Second World War that the controlled media concealed from you.

Gens alba conservanda est
("The white race must be preserved")

The collapse of the dollar that is coming will mark the beginning of the end of America's economic and cultural hegemony over Europe.

"The sign of the times is degeneracy. This term—degeneracy—sums up all that is happening to the West."

CONTACT:

karellen2001(at)gmail.com

In the summer of 1944, the Internal Revenue Service, on orders from the Roosevelt regime, placed a lien on all assets of the Ku Klux Klan, effectively (but only temporarily) putting an end to it.

In November 1944, Smith contested the presidential election as the candidate of the America First Party. He was on the ballot in only two states and received a paltry 1,781 votes (1,531 in Michigan and 250 in Texas). This was the low point of American racialism in the 20th century.

We should also mention the 'Mothers Movement', founded in 1939 after the outbreak of the war in Europe. It is sometimes known by its campaign name of 'We, the Mothers'. Its initial goal was to prevent US entry into the War. After Pearl Harbor, it urged an end to the War through a negotiated peace. Before the Normandy D-Day, it vociferously opposed the 'second front' invasion of Europe.

All of the groups that continued to fight on after the US entry into the war were weak and ineffective in the face of their main adversary, which was the Federal government. It is a testament to the strength of their beliefs and their courage that they refused to bend the knee or give up the fight, despite the insurmountable odds that they faced.

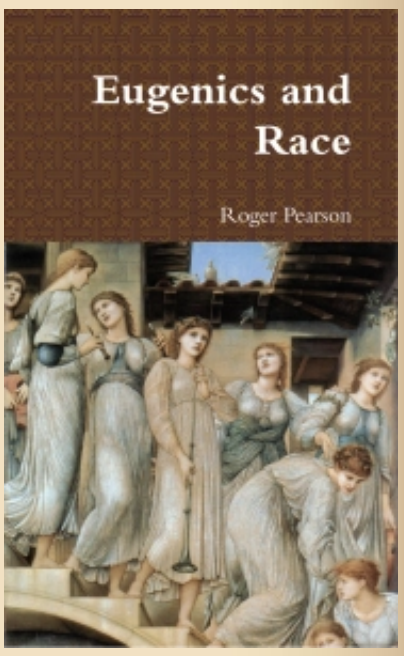
The War in Europe came to an end on May 8, 1945. The Japanese formally surrendered on September 2. All charges were finally dismissed against the sedition trial defendants on May 18, 1946.

On August 16, 1946, Emory Burke founded the Columbian Workers Movement of America (or simply 'the Columbians'), and the work of rebuilding National Socialism in America commenced.

卐

Editor's note: Let's cite a quotable quote by James Mason: 'In Germany they wanted to be given the Truth, and Adolf Hitler and the NSDAP provided it. Here, they don't want the Truth and will try to kill you if you offer it'.

PUBLISHED IN: JAMES MASON NATIONAL SOCIALISM QUOTABLE QUOTES UNITED STATES WHITE NATIONALISM ON DECEMBER 18, 2021 AT 11:37 AM LEAVE A COMMENT EDIT THIS



'RACISM':

On the origin of the word 'racist'

The word 'racism' from the Nietzschean viewpoint

Read this section from Wm. Pierce's *Who We Are* about the West's darkest hour.

For a couple of articles on Richard Wagner and LOTR

Spoken words fly away, written words remain

A response to Jamie's latest comment

In other words: National Socialist men shouldn't have a publishing house on this continent, really?

What about the scandal in white nationalism, that the most important non-fiction book of the last century by an American (William Pierce's racial history, *Who We Are*) is still unpublished?

How is it possible that they haven't even written a scholarly counterpart to Leonard Zeskind's about the history of the American racialist movement?

As I recently commented about the German NS booklets, there should have been a house that published splendid translations with such beautiful fonts, type of paper and covers that reading them would be a literary treat. With all the money the Bund spent on the camps, wasn't it possible to use some of it for a modest, albeit careful publisher?

What is left of American National Socialism after the government took down the Bund, and Rockwell was assassinated when I was a child? Nothing that a normie is aware of. Don't you know the proverb from a speech of senator Caius Titus to the Roman Senate: *Verba volant, scripta manent?*

PUBLISHED IN: NATIONAL SOCIALISM WHITE NATIONALISM ON DECEMBER 17, 2021 AT 7:52 PM
COMMENTS (3) EDIT THIS

History of American NS, 3

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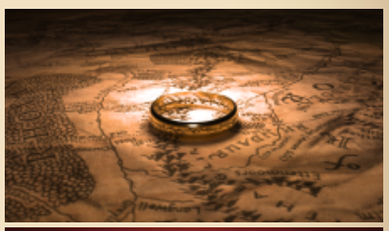

The Jewish Problem (Jewish authors):

Larry Auster's unpublished chapter

Excerpts of *Esau's Tears*

The Jewish Problem (non-Jewish authors):

Definition of anti-Semitism

The Culture of Critique's Preface

Above & below: Parrish's Arcadian paintings.

Critical assessment of the pre-war movement

The first period of development of American National Socialism came to an end with the entry of the United States into the Second World War. Although some tiny remnants of the pre-War movement continued through the War years and into the post-War period, for all practical purposes, the attack on Pearl Harbor by Germany's Japanese ally put an end to the American movement as a force on the political scene. A great divide separates pre-War National Socialism from its post-War counterpart. Therefore, before resuming a chronological account of NS development, it is appropriate to examine the strengths and weaknesses of the pre-War movement, its successes and failures.

Strategic overview

With the benefit of eighty years of historical perspective, we can say that there were two optimal strategies that the Movement could have pursued in the pre-War period.

1. American National Socialists could have dedicated themselves to supporting National Socialist Germany by adopting a low profile, and working to weaken the economic boycott against the Reich, and fostering German-American friendship. Those who wanted to play a more active role in building National Socialism could have relocated to Germany. This strategic role for the Movement is the one favoured by Adolf Hitler.

2. Alternately, American comrades could have focused their resources and energy on building an authentic American NS movement, rooted in the broad masses of White America, that would have been separate from, but allied to, the Hitler movement in Germany. This is the course favoured by Peter Stahrenberg of the American National Socialist Party, and a small segment of the American movement.

But neither of these two strategies were pursued in a focused manner. Instead, American National Socialists, who were overwhelmingly German in ethnic or national origin, chose to support the German-American Bund. The Bund's strategy (to the degree that it had any grand strategy) was to serve as a home for Germans in exile from their fatherland. It imitated the NSDAP in every way it could, and conducted no outreach to non-German-American Whites. It dressed its members in stormtrooper uniforms and attempted to reenact the German NS *kampfzeit* on American soil. Its public activities included marches and meetings, which often ended in brawls with Jewish and Marxist opponents. Such battles were then reported in newspapers, magazines and newsreels.

'Racism' is just an expression of evolution. All species go through racial separation on their path to speciation. No exceptions.

In humans racist is just a person who loves his race, for example the nymphs on this sidebar. But in today's mad West the term 'racist' de facto means *someone who loves the white race* to the point of wanting to preserve it.

Above, another Maxfield Parrish painting. Below, a novel of the creator of the fourteen words.

Although the coverage was always negative, the media gave an exaggerated portrayal of the Bund's strength, implying that it posed a real threat to American democracy. Perhaps this publicity was in some way psychologically and emotionally fulfilling to ordinary Bund members. But if it pleased the Bund it was a black eye to Hitler, who was trying to convince America and Western Europe that the New Germany was not the menace its enemies claimed it was.

Other Bund activities were low key and internal, such as those that strengthened the folk identity of German-Americans through an emphasis on German language and custom. But in the long run, these activities did not contribute to establishing National Socialism as a native movement on the shores of the New World.

From hindsight we can judge that the pre-war movement was a strategic failure in every sense. It failed to provide substantial aid to National Socialist Germany, and it undercut Hitler's efforts to have normal diplomatic and economic relations with the US. Rather than building support for National Socialism among White Americans, it played into the Jews' false narrative: Hitler was a dangerous, evil mastermind, and the 'Bundists' were his willing goons and thugs. The Bund's image convinced ordinary citizens that Hitler harboured sinister and aggressive designs on the US, and that the Bund itself constituted a 'fifth column' that would aid the German military in the conquest of America in the event of an invasion. No concerted effort was made to explain National Socialism – either as a worldview or a political-economic system – to the American public.

In consequence, ordinary White Americans believed the lie that Hitler posed a threat to their lives and liberties. Little wonder that George Lincoln Rockwell dropped out of college in the months before Pearl Harbor, so that he could join the US Navy and help 'stop Hitler' from conquering America!

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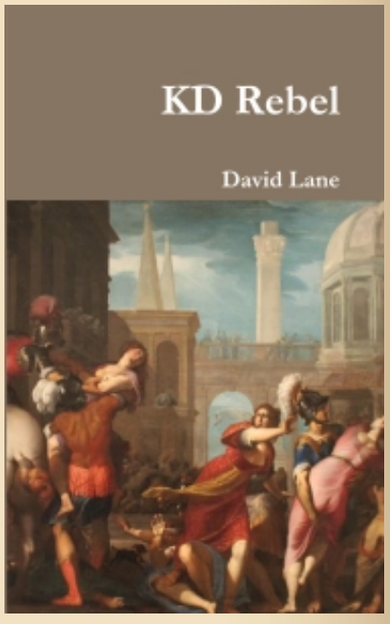
Editor's note: The racialists who believe in 'optics' seem to be saying: Jews control the media and have created a false view of reality. We must behave under that vision, so as not to appear as Hollywood Nazis before the brainwashed public.

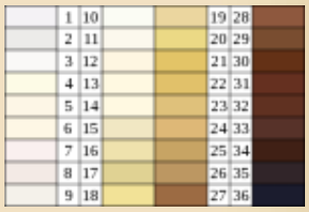
That's a rather twisted way of seeing things. In my opinion, the public relations (PR) problem of the Bund members was the same problem of the Germans on the other side of the Atlantic: Christianity!

Mein Kampf wasn't remotely as comprehensive a text as, say, the collection of articles by several authors in *The Fair Race's Darkest*



Who's the editor of this site? — See a Metapedia article that a German wrote about me: here.

HUMAN SKIN COLORS:



ARCHIVES

Select Month

A 3-eyed crow, symbol of the old man fused to a weirwood tree.

Hour (I merely added a preface). As John Gardner said in my recent post 'Yggdrasil':

> Surprisingly, I was unable to find any coherent and helpful works in English translation from the Third Reich explaining how National Socialism might save us. Most of the major works of that period, including Rosenberg's *Myth of the Twentieth Century* and Hitler's *Mein Kampf* are dreadful tomes, which fail to recognize our basic predicament.

In German National Socialism there wasn't an equivalent, under the pen of its Führer, of Marx's *The Communist Manifesto*. The closest thing to it is an unsigned SS pamphlet which we reproduced in *The Fair Race:* a pamphlet that mentions the churches as the enemy together with liberals, commies and Jews.

Keep in mind how Savitri had been quoting Hitler's intimate talks in our series. Hitler couldn't say openly what he said privately because the majority of Germans were Christians. The Führer bloated his PR text, *Mein Kampf*, with many unreadable pages *not* written by him, so much so that David Irving didn't read it so as not to distort his view of the historical Adolf!

Hitler did that because the people weren't ready for the pure and naked truth that could be expressed in a brief manifesto (remember that in his intimate table talks there are more passages critical of Christianity than of Judaism). The net result is that the American Nazis of yore lacked a comprehensive manifesto, and the same could be said of Rockwell.

Paraphrasing Mark's gospel, publicly Hitler didn't speak to the masses without a parable; but he explained everything in plain language to his apostles. Under this dynamic, the only correct practice for German Americans was to do what some did: return to Germany and submit to the orders of the state. Personally, if I had been one of them and had to stay in this continent, I'd have formed a publishing house to explain NS in the plainest way we could imagine; say, by translating into English those pamphlets I have been quoting. That would have been much better than what they did!

But in this, failure to found a publishing house, everyone erred including William Pierce as we shall see in future instalments of this series. Kerr continues:

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Following the war, the tattered and beleaguered remnants of the pre-war movement tentatively came together to resume the struggle. But there were no Bund members among them. Of the 25,000 or so members that the Bund had at its height, none chose to actively resume the fight when the war was done. In the 1960s,

CATEGORIES

2001: A Space Odyssey (movie)

3-eyed crow

A Song of Ice and Fire (novels)

Abortion

Abraham (patriarch)

Abraham Lincoln

Achilles

Adam Smith

Adolf Hitler

Adversus Christianos (book)

Africa

Against the Fall of Night (novel)

Agamemnon

Alaric

Albert Lindemann

Albert Schweitzer

Albert Speer

Albrecht Dürer

Alcibiades

Alcman

Aldous Huxley

Alex Linder

Alexander Alekhine

Alexander the Great

Alexandr Solzhenitsyn

Alexandria

Alexis de Tocqueville

Alfred Rosenberg

Lincoln Rockwell waited in vain for a mass influx of former Bund members, whom he hoped would provide an initial membership base for his nascent NS party. I, personally, knew a half-dozen or so members of the original German Hitler Youth who joined the National Socialist White People's Party and took part in its demonstrations in the 1970s, but I never met a single former member of the Bund's Order Division or its youth organization who did so. August Klapprott, his family, and a handful of his comrades provided behind-the-scenes advice and moral support to the NSWPP. I am told that former Bund members also provided the initial impetus to the formation of Gerhard Lauck's NSDAP-AO. But beyond that, the Bund failed to provide leadership, direction or even a meagre physical presence to the post-war movement.

Tragically, this failure was not foreordained, but largely was the result of the moral shortcomings of two key Movement leaders, Heinz Spanknoebel and Fritz Kuhn

The moral failings of Spanknoebel and Kuhn

The three leading figures in pre-War American National Socialism were Fritz Gissibl, Heinz Spanknoebel and Fritz Kuhn. Spanknoebel and Kuhn were cut from the same cloth: both men were energetic and intelligent, with strong personalities and a flair for the dramatic. The two were sincerely dedicated to building National Socialism in the US, but only on the condition that National Socialism itself was subordinate to their agendas. While they demanded obedience from their followers in the name of Adolf Hitler, they were not loyal to Hitler in an absolute sense.

Both Spanknoebel (as the leader of Gau-USA) and Kuhn (as *Bundesleiter*) falsely told their followers that they had a mandate from Hitler to lead the American movement. While they were misrepresenting themselves to their followers as being the executors of the Fuehrer's instructions, they were charting a course for the Movement that they knew contravened Hitler's express wishes. Simply put, they thought that they knew better than the Führer, even in the face of evidence to the contrary. Their ultimate loyalty was not to Hitler, but their egos.

In the end, Spanknoebel came to heel and voluntarily subordinated himself to the will of the Führer. His wartime service in the SS and eventual death in a Soviet gulag largely expiates his earlier hubris. But even so, the damage that he did to American National Socialism proved irreversible.

Kuhn, for his part, picked up where Spanknoebel left off, charting

Alice Miller

American civil war

Americanism

Amerinds

Ammianus Marcellinus

An Eye for an Eye (book)

Ancient Greece

Ancient Rome

Anders Breivik

Andrei Rublev (film)

Andrew Anglin

Andrew Hamilton

Angela Merkel

Anti-German exterminationism

Anti-white exterminationism

Antichrist (book)

Antiochus IV Epiphanes

Aphrodite

Apollo

Apollonius of Rhodes

Arcadia

Arcadius

Archeology

Archimedes

Architecture

Argentina

Arianism

Aristocracy

Aristophanes

a course for the Bund that negated its domestic potential and made it a parody of the NSDAP. As with Spanknoebel, even in the face of direct criticism from the German movement, Kuhn wilfully pursued a course of development that he found personally gratifying, but which was a dead-end for National Socialism in the New World.

Kuhn's decision to cheat on his wife with a mistress, whom he then supported with Movement funds, further underscores his fundamental flaw: when a conflict arose between what was best for the Bund, and what Kuhn believed to be in his interests, he followed the dictates of his ego.

In contrast to Spanknoebel and Kuhn is Fritz Gissibl, founder of Teutonia and briefly leader of the Friends of the New Germany. Gissibl was quiet and unassuming compared to the other two men. But though he lacked their flair, he was a hundred per cent loyal to Hitler, not just in word, but indeed as well. He carried out the directives that he received from the NSDAP in leading the American movement as well as he could.

In 1936 he returned to Germany, where he worked with Deutsches Auslands Institut in encouraging other expatriate Germans to return to the Fatherland. When the war came, he joined the SS, rising to the rank of *Obersturmbannfuehrer*. His ultimate fate is uncertain, some sources saying that he perished on the Eastern Front in 1944, while other people claim that he survived the war and was imprisoned for 18 months in a Soviet 'denazification' concentration camp. Either way, the Bund would have pursued a different course of development if he had been the *Bundesleiter*, a course that would be in keeping with Hitler's will.

A chink in our armor

The failings of Spanknoebel and Kuhn point out a weakness in National Socialist doctrine that needs to be addressed. Under the leadership principle, a person in a position of authority has both absolute authority and the concomitant absolute responsibility in carrying out the job assigned to him. Someone who fails in successfully executing his mission is subject to removal from office. But what happens when that person is the supreme leader? Who removes him then? In the case of the pre-war American movement, there was no mechanism in place to remove a national leader who placed his subjective desires above the objective good of the cause. Indeed, in the absence of any oversight, it is not clear whether the senior leadership of the FND or the Bund were even aware that Spanknoebel and Kuhn were disobeying the instructions given to them by the NSDAP.

Aristotle

Art

Artemis

Arthur C. Clarke

Arthur de Gobineau

Arthur Kemp

Arthur Schopenhauer

Articles in German

Artificial Intelligence (movie)

Aryan beauty

Asia

Athanaric

Atheism and secularism

Athena

Athens

Attila

Audios

Augustus

Australia

Austria

Autobiography

Axiology

Aztec people

¿Me Ayudarás? (book)

Barack Obama

Bartolomé de las Casas

Baruch Spinoza

Battle of Poitiers

Battle of Thermopylae

Bayreuth Festival

Tactical successes

Although the pre-war movement was a strategic failure in building National Socialism in America, it enjoyed success on a tactical or operational level on several fronts.

We have previously noted that the Bund established a nationwide organizational structure that included 163 local chapters in 47 of the 48 states. It had 18 summer youth camps and facilities that provided for Bund members to live in a National Socialist community year-round if they desired. There was a weekly bilingual newspaper and other publications. In the 1930s, America had a population of roughly 100 million – less than a third of what it has today. Thus, the Bund membership of 25,000 would be 75,000 in today's terms. The 3,000 men of its Order Division would be 9,000 strong. Especially impressive was the Bund's success in organizing its local chapters as folk communities, which included cultural, social and youth activities. There was a place in the Bund for women, children, veterans and the elderly – not just for military-age males.

August Klapprott's critique

In the 1970s, I was fortunate enough to have the opportunity on two occasions to speak privately at length with August Klapprott concerning the Bund. Klappott's credentials were impressive: leader of the Bund in the eastern third of the US; editor of the *Free American*; proprietor of the largest Bund camp – Nordland – in New Jersey; and head of security at the mammoth Madison Square Garden rally. In the final months before the entry of the US into World War II, Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, who had succeeded Fritz Kuhn as leader of the group, quietly drifted away, allowing his erstwhile comrades to fend for themselves. It was August Klapprott who stepped in and helped to lead the Bund during its final days.

I asked him what he thought were the greatest successes and failures of his movement. It is interesting to note that he refused to criticize Kuhn by name, even 30 years later: such was his sense of personal loyalty to his former leader. But although he did not criticize Kuhn by name, he was not slow in criticizing his policies.

Klapprott said that, in retrospect, the uniformed marches and street battles with communists were counterproductive. At the time they took place, however, he said, this was not so clear. The Bund had the legal right to conduct its public activities and to defend itself when physically attacked. The bad reputation that this brought to the Bund was unavoidable, he said, as the Jews controlled the media and would have painted the Bund in a bad light, no matter what its activities were.

Beauty

Beethoven

Ben Klassen

Ben-Hur

Benito Mussolini

Benjamin Disraeli

Benjamin Franklin

Beowulf

Berlin

Bernal Díaz del Castillo

Bernardino de Sahagún

Bible

Bill Clinton

Biography

Blacks

Bleeding Germany Dry (book)

Bob Whitaker

Book of Revelation

Brazil

Brenton Tarrant

Brutus

Buddhism

Caligula

Canada

Cannibalism

Carl Gustav Jung

Carl Sagan

Carl Schmitt

Carlo Collodi

Carolingian dynasty

Carolyn Yeager

He told me that, realistically speaking, the Bund did the best that it could under difficult circumstances. Even if it had forgone activities that brought it negative publicity, and concentrated on low-profile support of Hitler's Germany, the outcome would have been the same: the Japanese would still have attacked Pearl Harbor, and four days later Hitler would still have declared war on the US.

I found another critique by Klapprott especially surprising. Although he had organized Camp Nordland, the most successful of the Bund's facilities, he said that the underlying premise of the Bund's camps was flawed. The Bund sank every available dollar into purchasing the land for the camps. Consequently, the Bund was always strapped for cash. When the time came for it to defend itself from legal attacks by the government, sufficient funds were not at hand for a full-scale legal defence. And in the end, the government just seized the Bund's properties anyway, so that that the financial investment that the camps represented was lost without benefiting the Movement.

The Bund maintained four camps in the state of Michigan alone, for example. It would have been better, he said, for the Bund to have had fewer but larger camps, and to have rented the land. That way, money could have been set aside to fend off federal attacks.

I asked him for his opinion of non-Bund NS groups, such as Peter Stahrenberg's American National-Socialist Party, that sought to build an authentically American NS movement. Klapprott was scornful of such efforts, saying that they drained manpower and resources from the Bund, and in the end, amounted to nothing. On this point, I must disagree with comrade Klapprott, for if this course of action had been followed from the beginning, the movement could have survived the war intact in some form.

Summing up

Regardless of the personal failings of its leaders, and despite the strategic blunders that rendered it ineffective in building National Socialism in America in the long run, there is something positive to learn from the Bund's history. The lesson of the Bund is this: **It is possible to build a functioning National Socialist movement in the United States** [bold by Martin Kerr], even in the face of aggressive semi-legal persecution by the federal government and the open hostility of the media, the Jews and other committed anti-NS forces.

The America of 2017 is not the America of 1937, and today's NS movement would have to adapt itself accordingly. But it could be done.

Carthaginians

Cassius Dio

Catholic Church

Catholic religious orders

Cato

Celsus

Celts

Charlemagne

Charles Darwin

Charles Dickens

Charles Martel

Charles V

Chess

Child abuse

Childhood's End (novel)

China

Chinese coronavirus

Chris Martenson

Christian art

Christian views on Hell

Christianity

Christopher Columbus

Cicero

City of God (book)

Civil war

Civilisation (TV series)

Classical sculpture

Claude le Lorrain

Claudius

Claus Nordbruch

PUBLISHED IN: ADOLF HITLER LITERATURE MEIN KAMPF (BOOK) NATIONAL SOCIALISM UNITED STATES ON DECEMBER 17, 2021 AT 1:43 PM COMMENTS (2) EDIT THIS

Evropa Soberana!

As I have said countless times, I have called the translation of a Spaniard's essay on Judea and Rome the 'masthead' of this site, in the sense that it is a sort of combination of NS and Nietzsche's thought (something the Nazis never dared to do openly).

Not only that, *The Fair Race* (see sidebar), which is a sort of extensive manifesto for the Aryan to wake up, contains other fundamental essays from Evropa Soberana such as the essay on Sparta and a new racial classification.

But Blogger has taken down his site!

Fortunately, I saved all his articles on a DVD. Yesterday I sent an email to the Spaniard we call here Evropa Soberana, but have had no reply.

I hope his site will be restored elsewhere.

New visitors to *The West's Darkest Hour* who haven't read his 'Rome v. Judea; Judea v. Rome'—our masthead—should do so now.

PUBLISHED IN: EVROPA SOBERANA FREE SPEECH / FREE PRESS ON DECEMBER 17, 2021 AT 9:59 AM COMMENTS (4) EDIT THIS

History of American NS, 2

Clement of Alexandria

Clovis I

Colin Ross

Color of crime

Committee for Skeptical Inquiry

Commodus

Communism / Bolshevism

Conservatism

Conspiracy theories

Constans

Constantine

Constantine II

Constantinople

Constantius II

Corneliu Zelea Codreanu

Correspondence

Counter-Reformation

Crusades

Currency crash

Daniel (biblical figure)

Dante Alighieri

Darkening Age (book)

David (king of Israel)

David Duke

David Friedrich

German-American Bund camp

1936-1941

German-American Bund

At its height, the Friends of the New Germany had approximately 10,000 members. This is ten times the number of members that Gau-USA had, and twenty times the number of its predecessor, Teutonia. However, sixty percent of FDND members were German citizens, not eligible for membership in the newly reorganized Bund. In a sense, Kuhn had to rebuild the Bund from the ground up.

Fritz Julius Kuhn was born in Munich in 1896. He served as an infantry lieutenant during the First World War, and had earned the Iron Cross Second Class. Kuhn and his wife Elsa emigrated to Mexico in 1923. They moved to the US in 1927, and Kuhn became a naturalized citizen in 1933. He settled in Detroit and was employed as a chemist by the Ford Motor Corporation. He took an active interest in ethnic politics, and became the leader of the Detroit chapter of the FDND.

A minor point, but one that is worth addressing: Kuhn's title was *Bundesleiter*. Historians and biographers, however, in error frequently refer to him as *BundesFüher*. But Kuhn himself was quick to point out that there was only one *Füher*, and that was Adolf Hitler.

Under his determined and energetic leadership, the Bund grew steadily. By the time it ceased operations in December 1941, the Bund had an organized presence in 47 of the 48 states (the exception being Louisiana), with a combined 163 local chapters. A fully accredited chapter was known as a 'unit'. As a minimum requirement, each unit had a unit leader, a treasurer, a public relations officer and a nine-man OD squad. Many units had a membership of over a hundred. Chapters that could not meet the minimum requirements were known as 'branches', and were attached to the nearest unit.

The Bund was divided into three departments – Eastern, Midwestern and Western – which in turn were divided into

Strauss

David Irving

David Lane

Day of Wrath (book)

Daybreak (book)

Daybreak Publishing

Death in Venice (movie)

Decius

Degeneracy

Degenerate art

Demeter

Democracy

Democritus

Demography

Denmark

Der Ring des Nibelungen (opera)

Deranged altruism

Desmond Morris

Destruction of Germanic paganism

Destruction of Greco-Roman world

Diocletian

Dionysus

Dominique Venner

Don Quixote (book)

Donald Trump

Dresden

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Dylann Roof

Eastern Orthodox Church regions. The regions were subdivided into state organizations, which were further organized by city, neighbourhood, and even block-by-block where the membership warranted it. Total membership is unknown, but probably exceeded 25,000. The uniformed Order Division had an estimated 3,000 members nationwide.

The Bund published a weekly newspaper, with both German-language and English content. It was initially called the *Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter* ('German Wake-Up Call and Observer'). By 1937, it had a total circulation of 20,000. Three regional editions were published that carried local news and advertisements. In 1939, as part of an ongoing effort to Americanize the Bund, its full name was lengthened to *Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter and Free American*. From that point on, for convenience's sake, it was normally referred to simply as the *Free American*. Building on its success, the Bund published several other publications, including a youth magazine.

A notable Bund feature were its summer camps, which were located on Bund-owned property. There were 18 of these camps in all. Some were modest in size, but others, like Camp Nordland in New Jersey, Camp Siegfried on New York's Long Island and Camp Hindenburg in Wisconsin, were large and elaborate, with facilities for year-round living. Camp activities included hiking, camping, swimming and other athletics. There were also communal cultural activities. Special programs were developed for young people, designed to build comradeship and to strengthen bodies, minds and character.

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Editor's note: Could one imagine this in today's US? They wouldn't even let them protest against a historic statue that the government removed in Charlottesville! One of the biggest lies of the American system is that it claims to allow freedom of speech and association. As we will see in the subsequent history of the Bund, it allows neither. The American system has ways of destroying dissidents through legal and paralegal system of penalties, as we shall see not only in the destruction of the Bund but of the pro-Aryan groups that followed it.

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The Bund was not a political organization in the normal sense of the word, and did not run candidates for office. It did, however,

Economy

Edmund Burke

Edward Gibbon

Edward I of England

Egalitarianism

Egypt

El Grial (book)

Eleusis

Elizabeth I

Emperor Julian

Energy / peak oil

England

Enlightenment

Enoch Powell

Erasmus

Ernst Röhm

Esau's Tears (book)

Eschatology

Essay on the Inequality of Human Races (book)

Ethnic cleansing

Eugenics

Euripides

Europe

European Union

Eusebius

Evil

Evropa Soberana

Extermination of the Neanderthals

Ezekiel

hold public meetings and parades, and these gatherings became a target for protests by Communists and Jews. Sometimes the protestors would physically attack the Bund members, resulting in bloody brawls. Clashes between uniformed National Socialists and their enemies received generous publicity in the mainstream media, which was eager to portray the 'Bundists' (as they termed the Bund members) as violent troublemakers. Back in Germany, the NSDAP viewed such publicity as detrimental to the foreign policy interests of the Reich. The same concerns that Hitler and Hess had over Gau-USA and the Friends of the New Germany had not gone away: instead, they were taking place on a larger scale and with increased media scrutiny.

The Bund's 1936 trip to Germany

Nearly all Bund activity took place on a local level, but on at least two occasions, the Bund pooled its resources for a major national event. The first of these was an excursion to Hitler's Germany in the summer of 1936. The second was a mass rally in New York City's Madison Square Garden in February 1939.

The year 1936 was a watershed for Hitler's Germany. When the National Socialists assumed power in early 1933, the country was in a dreadful condition as a result of the lost world war and fifteen years of democratic incompetence and corruption. It had been ravaged by the Great Depression and the depredations of the Treaty of Versailles. The economy was a wreck, unemployment was at a record high; many thousands of the most energetic and skilful Germans emigrated each year to seek a better life elsewhere. The media was in the hands of the Jews, as were other important segments of society. But after only three years of National Socialism, the Reich had been reborn: hunger had been banished, the economy was booming and the armed forces had been reorganized and strengthened. A new sense of optimism and national pride filled the population.

The 1936 Summer Olympics, held in Berlin, brought countless guests and tourists to the new Germany. Among those visitors were Fritz Kuhn and some 50 members of the newly-formed Bund. The American National Socialists toured the country, and were widely feted as heroes. Uniformed members of the OD were accorded the same privilege as the German SA and allowed to ride public transportation for free. In Munich, uniformed Bund members marched with the SA, the SS and the Hitler Youth in a parade.

Shortly before the beginning of the second parade in Berlin, *Bundesleiter* Kuhn and his officers were granted a short, formal audience with Hitler. This meeting is what today might be termed a 'photo-op' – the Füher shook hands with them and chatted amiably for a few minutes. One photograph from the occasion

Fair Race's Darkest Hour (book)

Fascism

Feminism

Feminized western males

Film

Final solution

First World War

France

Francis Bacon

Francis Galton

Francis Parker Yockey

Francisco Franco

Franco Zeffirelli

Frankfurt School

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Franks

Franz Boas

Frederick the Great

Free speech / Free press

French Revolution

Friedrich Nietzsche

Friedrich Schiller

Fritigern

G.W.F. Hegel

Galerius

Galileo Galilee

Game of Thrones

Gaul

Genetics

Genghis Khan

shows Hitler and Kuhn talking together. As the brief audience wrapped up, Hitler told Kuhn, 'Go back and continue the struggle over there'. Nothing deep or significant was meant by these words: they were just a courtesy by the *Füher* to his American followers.

Upon his return to the United States, Kuhn lost no time in misrepresenting his brief photo-op with Hitler. Kuhn told reporters, 'I have a special arrangement with the Füher' to build the NS movement in America. Rumours spread that there had been a second, private meeting between Chancellor Hitler and the *Bundesleiter*, during which Hitler had given Kuhn detailed instructions on strengthening Germany's position in the New World. Kuhn did nothing to stop the spread of such tall tales, and instead maintained that he had received a direct mandate from Hitler to lead the American movement.

Kuhn's dishonesty and false claims undoubtedly strengthened his position as the undisputed leader of the Bund. They came at a steep cost, however, because now they lent credibility to the charges made by the Jews and other anti-German forces that Hitler harboured aggressive aims towards America. The foreign-born Kuhn, with his thick German accent and mannerisms that some felt were off-putting, became the public face of domestic National Socialism to ordinary citizens. It was a face that many found hostile and threatening. Instead of building support and sympathy for the New Germany, Kuhn had alienated a huge swath of the American population.

What Hitler and the NSDAP wanted from German-Americans

Hitler had low respect for groups or parties in other countries that wanted to imitate the NSDAP. He realized that such copycat groups were inorganic and essentially foreign to their folk. This included not just the Bund, but also NS parties such as those in Denmark and Sweden. He commented that if Sir Oswald Mosley were really a great man as he presented himself he would have come up with an original movement of his own, instead of merely aping the NSDAP and Mussolini's Fascists.

But this does not mean that he felt that there was no way for Germans outside the Reich in foreign countries to help build National Socialism. Regarding the US, the *Füher* felt that there were two primary ways that indigenous American National Socialists could help the New Germany:

> 1. Those German-Americans and expatriate German nationals residing in the US could most effectively help out by relocating to Germany. There they could help build National Socialism first-hand in the Fatherland.

And, in fact, many did exactly this. An agency was set up to

Genrikh Yagoda

Genuine spirituality

Geography

George Lincoln Rockwell

George Orwell

George R. R. Martin

George Washington

Germanic People

Germany

Giorgio de Chirico

Giselher Wirsing

God

Goethe

Gone with the Wind (movie)

Gore Vidal

Goths

Gratian

Greg Johnson

Guillaume Faye

Gulag Archipelago (book)

Gustave Doré

Hadrian

Hamlet (1948 movie)

Hannibal

Hans F. K. Günther

Harold Covington

Harry S. Truman

Hate

Health

Heinrich Himmler

encourage and assist with their relocation, the *Deutsches Auslands Institut* (German Foreign Institute). It was headed by Fritz Gissibl, former leader of Teutonia and the FDND, provided financial assistance to Germans who wanted to return to their Fatherland, and it helped them reintegrate into German society. In this connection, an association was formed for German-Americans who had returned, called *Kameradschaft-USA*.

> 2. For those German-Americans unable or unwilling to relocate to Germany, there was still an important task that they could perform. Since the earliest days of the Hitler government, Germany had been faced with an international economic boycott of German goods by the Jews and their many allies. This hampered the economic recovery and financial growth of the Reich. By working to weaken the boycott and promote German imports, pro-NS Americans could render immediate and tangible aid to the Movement.

Fritz Kuhn formed a corporation to organize an NS fightback against the boycott, first called the *Deutsch-Amerikaner Wirstschafts Anschluss* (German-American Protective Alliance), and later renamed the*Deutscher Konsum Verband* (German Business League). The DKV urged American merchants to ignore the Jewish boycott and to buy German goods for resale. It also encouraged American consumers to buy goods made in Germany. The DKV held a highly publicized 'Christmas Fair' highlighting German-made products and promoting their sale.

The DAI and the DAWA/DKV had the full and enthusiastic support of Hitler and the NSDAP. Uniformed marches, provocative speeches and confrontational meetings, however, were the mainstays of public Bund activity and did not meet with the approval of Reich authorities, who did whatever they could to discourage such activities and to distance themselves from them – to no avail.

The Madison Square Garden rally

On February 20, 1939, the Bund held a mammoth rally in New York's Madison Square Garden. The event was billed as a 'Mass Demonstration for True Americanism'. It took place in proximity to George Washington's birthday, and indeed, a gigantic image of the first president formed a backdrop for the speaker's platform. Over 22,000 Bund members and allies gathered for the occasion, easily making it the largest National Socialist meeting ever held in North America, before or since. Some 1,200 OD men under the command of August Klapprott provided security. Outside the Garden, 80,000 unruly anti-Bund protestors scuffled with the police in an unsuccessful effort to disrupt the meeting.

Hellstorm (book)
Helmut Stellrecht
Henry VIII
Heracles
Hermann (Arminius)
Hermann Göring
Hermann Samuel Reimarus
Hernán Cortés
Herod the Great
Herodotus
Hesiod
Hieronymus Bosch
Hinduism
Hippocrates
History
History of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire (book)
Hitler Youth
Hitler's table talk (book)
Holocaust
Holodomor
Homer
Homosexuality
Honorius (emperor)
Horace
Human sacrifice
Huns
Hunter (novel)
Hypatia of Alexandria
Ibycus

卐

Editor's note: Eighty thousand? The anti-NS sentiment in America isn't just a thing of our times! Incidentally, red emphasis below, of Kerr's text, is mine. I just want to show that since the beginning of the American racialist movements, they never stopped worshiping the Jewish god:

卐

Among the speakers were National Secretary James Wheeler Hill, National Public Relations Director Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze and *Bundesleiter* Kuhn. As Kuhn began his address, a Jew named Isadore Greenbaum pushed his way past the police, slipped between two OD guards, and rushed the stage. He was armed with a knife. The would-be assassin was quickly tackled by the OD and beaten into submission. Klapprott pulled his men off the Jew before he was badly hurt, and he was turned over to the police for arrest. Kuhn continued speaking without interruption. Later, some members and followers leaving the meeting were assaulted by the mob outside.

The Bund portrayed the event as a huge victory. And indeed, it was an impressive tactical and logistical triumph. The Bund had shown that it could organize a successful mass meeting in the face of massive opposition.

But the reaction in Berlin was not so favourable. From the standpoint of the German government, this was exactly the type of publicity that they did not want.

Bund ideology and outreach

The Bund formally adhered to the National Socialist worldview as expressed in NS Germany. But there was a problem: the US was not Germany, and the social, economic, political and racial situation in America did not correspond to that of Germany. The program and exact policies of the NSDAP did not fit the American scene. Kuhn's solution to the quandary was two-fold: the Bund adhered strictly to German National Socialism internally, but in terms of public outreach it advocated an ideology that was an awkward fusion of National Socialism and the Christian Nationalism of the times. 'Christian Nationalism' was roughly equivalent to modern White Nationalism. It was not a religious movement, per se; rather, by 'Christian' it was understood that Jews were excluded. An example of this was a statement by Kuhn quoted in the *New York Times:'* I am a White Man and I give the White Man's salute: Heil Hitler!'

Iceland

Iliad (epic book)

Immanuel Kant

Immigration laws

Impeachment of Man (book)

India

Individualism

Indo-European heritage

Industrial Revolution

Infanticide

Inquisition

Intelligence quotient (IQ)

Ireland

Isaac Newton

Isabella I of Castile

Isaiah (prophet)

Islam

Islamization of the West

Israel

Italy

James Mason

James Watson

Jane Austen

Japan

Jared Taylor

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Jefferson Davis

Jeffrey Masson

Jeremy Bentham

Publicly, the Bund claimed to be for '100 percent Americanism' and opposed to 'Jewish communism'. It never attempted to forge a specific American National Socialism, unique to the experiences and situation of the Aryan race in North America.

When it felt the need to give some intellectual heft to its outreach, the Bund would refer to the writings of Lawrence Dennis, who was the foremost American Fascist intellectual of the period, or to other non-Bund, non-NS theoreticians and commentators.

The German National Socialist Colin Ross attempted to provide some intellectual ballast for the Movement in America with his 1937 book, *Unser Amerika (Our America)*. He gave lectures throughout the US which were supported and attended by Bund members. But in the end, he was an outsider, and it is unclear to what extent his work had any effect on the Movement in the US.

Decline and end of the Bund

The Madison Square Garden rally aggravated the increasing dissatisfaction of the German government with the Bund. The German ambassador, Hans Diekhoff, had a contentious relationship with the group. Public opinion, largely manufactured and manipulated by the Jews, was already strongly tilted against the Reich. The media wanted to portray the Bund as a violent, un-American subversive organization directly under Hitler's command; every headline that played into that false image made Diekhoff's already-challenging job that much more difficult. He sent repeated dispatches to Berlin urging the German government to sever all ties with the Bund and publicly disown it. But the truth was that there was little or nothing Berlin could do: Contrary to popular belief, the Bund was not under the command of Hitler, the German government, or the NSDAP. It was an independent organization that could conduct its operations in any way that it wished.

The average American had a negative appreciation of the Bund. It was widely assumed that the Bund was a 'fifth column', designed to aid the 'Nazis' if the Germans invaded the United States – which the media assured the public was Hitler's ultimate aim.

Consequently, there was a widespread feeling that the government should 'do something' about the Bund. The Roosevelt regime was more than willing to comply, but there was a hitch: the Bund operated strictly within the limits of US law.

Eventually, the authorities found a solution: In May, 1939, Kuhn was charged with the embezzlement of approximately $14,000 of Bund funds. Kuhn had foolishly taken as a mistress Virginia Cogswell, a former beauty queen. He had purportedly used Bunds

Jerusalem

Jesus

Jewish hate groups

Jewish question (JQ)

Jewish–Roman wars

Jez Turner

Joe Biden

Johann Sebastian Bach

Johannes Gutenberg

Johannes Kepler

John Calvin

John F. Kennedy

John Locke

John Milton

John Modrow

John of Patmos

John Stuart Mill

John the Evangelist

John Tyndall

José María Morelos

José Vasconcelos

Joseph Goebbels

Joseph Stalin

Josephus

Joshua

Jovian

Judaism

Julian (novel)

Julius Caesar

Julius Firmicus Maternus

Justice

funds to pay for her medical bills and to ship some used furniture to her from California. The Bund hierarchy responded to the charges that Kuhn, as leader of the Bund, was free to use the money in question in any manner that he wanted to. But the government was out for blood, and in November Kuhn was convicted of misusing Bund funds. Eventually he was sent to New York's Sing Sing prison.

The scandal, rocked the Bund, and resulted in many resignations. However, a new leader, Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, stepped forward to lead the group until Kuhn was free again.

Bund operations continued until December 8, 1941 – the day after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and three days before Hitler's declaration of war against the United States. On that day the Bund national council voted to dissolve the organization, and it burnt sensitive documents before they could be seized by the FBI.

Other National Socialist and pro-NS groups

Although we have concentrated our attention on the German-American Bund, the Bund was not the only NS formation in the US during the pre-War period. We have previously mentioned the short-lived American National-Socialist Party of Anton Haegele (1935). In 1939, the Brooklyn chapter of the Bund – which was the largest in the nation – broke away and reformed the ANSP, under the leadership of Peter Stahrenberg. But, despite the excellence of its newspaper, the *National American*, the party was small and never amounted to anything.

Of the hundreds of other small groups that flourished during this period, the following are also worth mentioning:

> • The Christian Mobilizers, a New York group led by Joseph 'Nazi Joe' McWilliams. Its uniformed branch was called the Christian Guard. Later, the group was renamed the American Destiny Party.
>
> • The National Workers League, led by Russel Roberts, later a supporter and advisor of George Lincoln Rockwell. Based in Detroit.
>
> • The Citizens Protective League, led by Kurt Mertig, later mentor to James Madole of the National Renaissance Party.
>
> • American Nationalist Party (founded as the American Progressive Workers Party). Emory Burke, who would go on to be the founder of the post-War movement, was a member of this group.

Justinian I

Juvenal

Karl Marx

Karl Popper

Karlheinz Deschner

Kenneth Clark

Kevin MacDonald

Kriminalgeschichte des Christentums (books)

Ku Klux Klan

Lactantius

Latin America

Lawrence Auster

Léon Degrelle

Leon Trotsky

Leonardo da Vinci

Leonidas

Libanius

Liberalism

Library of Alexandria

Literature

Lombards

London

Lord of the Rings

Lothrop Stoddard

Louis XIV of France

Louis-Ferdinand Céline

Lucretius

Luke the Evangelist

Lycurgus

Maccabees

Americans who were National Socialist or pro-NS also supported organizations such as Charles Lindbergh's America First Committee, William Dudley Pelley's Silver Shirt Legion, Father Charles Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice, and the Christian Front.

To broaden its appeal, the Bund also held a unity rally with the Ku Klux Klan at August Klapprott's Camp Nordland in 1940.

PUBLISHED IN: FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT HISTORY JEWISH HATE GROUPS MAINSTREAM MEDIA NATIONAL SOCIALISM REAL MEN RUDOLF HESS THIRD REICH UNITED STATES ON DECEMBER 16, 2021 AT 4:03 PM COMMENTS (6) EDIT THIS
TAGS: CHRISTIAN QUESTION (CQ)

On maths

I would like to add a link to this other video about the same interview with Roger Penrose that I mentioned in my post 'Time here becomes space'.

In school we are taught to hate mathematics. If we were to eliminate the education system and replace it with another one, we could love it.

School is harmful not only because it indoctrinates us into hating the West, but because it prevents us from loving physics and the alphabet with which the universe was written.

PUBLISHED IN: PEDAGOGY ON DECEMBER 16, 2021 AT 1:24 PM COMMENTS (3) EDIT THIS

History of American NS, 1

by Martin Kerr

Madison Grant
Madness
Mainstream media
Manosphere
Mantras
Manu Rodríguez (blogger)
March of the Titans (book)
Marcus Aurelius
Marcus Eli Ravage
Mark the Evangelist
Mark Twain
Mark Weber
Marriage
Martin Bormann
Martin Luther
Marxism
Materialism / capitalism
Maternus Cynegius
Matt Koehl
Matthew the Evangelist
Matthias Grünewald
Mauricio (commenter)
Maxfield Parrish
Maya civilization
Mein Kampf (book)
Men
Merovingian dynasty
Metaphysics of race / sex
Mexico

1924-1936

Introduction

In order to chart a course for American National Socialism into the future, we must know where we stand today. And to have an accurate understanding of our present position we need to know where we came from.

It is the goal of this series of articles to provide an outline of the history of the Movement in the United States. But we are not interested here in a simple timeline recitation of names and dates. Rather, we wish to provide a framework for a critical analysis of NS development. A hagiographical account, in which every event and decision is presented as being necessary and perfect, will not accomplish our purpose. Instead, we must be willing to ruthlessly examine the mistakes that were made as well as congratulating ourselves on the modest successes of our struggle. For only in recognizing where things have gone wrong can we hope to correct any missteps we have made.

Although any telling of our story will inevitably highlight the Movement's leaders, we need to also keep in mind the countless thousands of rank-and-file members and supporters: the nameless street activists who time and again risked life and limb for the cause; the women comrades who laboured behind the scenes in an often thankless support capacity; the financial benefactors who provided the economic wherewithal that financed our efforts; and the silent aid rendered to us by sympathizers whose employment situation or family obligations prevented them from openly proclaiming their National Socialist faith. If the well-known names of our leaders have provided the head of the Movement, these unknown and unheralded comrades have provided its body.

The movement's beginnings: Teutonia

The earliest manifestation of organized National Socialism in the US dates back to the early 1920s. Various private associations – clubs, really – sprang up in cities with a high concentration of German nationals, many whom were newly arrived since the end of the First World War. Following the unsuccessful National Socialist revolt in Munich in November of 1923, a number of members of the Hitler movement emigrated from Germany to the US. Little clusters of like-minded men gradually found each other in the tightly knit German communities of cities such as Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and New York. These little groups were formed mainly for social reasons, and none of them amounted to much – and, indeed, expansion and recruitment were not really on their agenda.

Michael O'Meara

Michelangelo

Middle Ages

Middle East

Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla

Mike Maloney

Miscegenation

Miscellany

Moctezuma II

Monarchy

Mongols

Monocausalism

Montaigne

Montesquieu

Morgenthau Plan

Moscow

Moses (Hebrew lawgiver)

Music

My pinacoteca

Napoleon

National Socialism

Nature

Neanderthalism

Nero

New Spain

New Testament

New York

Newspeak

Niccolò Machiavelli

Nick Fuentes

One of these little groups was known as the American National-Socialist League, but like the others, it faded away almost as soon as it had arisen, and vanished without a trace. The first serious attempt at building National Socialism on these shores was the 'Free Association of Teutonia'. It was founded in October of 1924 in Chicago by 21-year-old Fritz Gissibl and his brothers Peter and Andrew. Joining with them in the enterprise was 19-year-old Walter Kappe, who edited Teutonia's small German-language newspaper *Vorposten* ('Picket'). That the group even had a publication, as modest as it was, placed it head-and-shoulders above earlier NS efforts. Teutonia quickly obtained a headquarters for itself by leasing a room in Chicago's *Reichshalle*.

An early recruit to the group was Joseph 'Sepp' Schuster. He had been a member of the *Sturmabteilung* in Munich, and had participated in the fateful march that had ended so tragically. Schuster organized Teutonia's equivalent of the SA. It was named the *Ordnungsdienst*, or 'Order Service' in English. Eventually, the OD wore uniforms patterned on those of the SA, with similar insignia. No doubt at the time forming a uniformed paramilitary formation that copied the German model seemed normal and organic. But in hindsight it proved to be an unfortunate development, from which the Movement still has not recovered today, for it set a precedent that every subsequent NS group has followed – often to the Movement's detriment, as we will discuss later.

_____ 卐 _____

Editor's note: Here Kerr and I disagree completely. If we recall the intense discussion about 'optics' that raged in white nationalist circles after Charlottesville, and then compare it to how the media and even various government and corporate bodies condoned the violent BLM riots, we will understand that 'optics' is a Byzantine discussion. The elites and woke folk care nothing about BLM optics even when some people actually were killed by blacks! What the establishment traitors after WW2 want is the destruction of the white race, and the 'optics' of seeing chimp outs under the cameras burning cars and vandalising shops doesn't matter a damn to them.

What it is all about is to impede Aryans to fight for their interests under any circumstances, but to give them bread and circuses in the darkest hour of the West until their extinction. Kerr continues:

_____ 卐 _____

Although it forthrightly supported the NSDAP in Germany –

Nicolaus Copernicus

Non-white immigration

Nordicism

Norman Rockwell

North America

Norway

Nuremberg

Obituaries

Occam's razor

Occidental Observer (webzine)

Odysseus / Ulysses

Old Testament

Oliver Cromwell

On Beth's cute tits (book)

On Exterminationism (book)

On the Genealogy of Morality (book)

On The Historicity of Jesus (book)

Opera

Oracle of Delphi

Oratory

Origen

Oswald Mosley

Otto von Bismarck

Ottoman Empire

Overman

Ovid

Painting

Parapsychology

which was a political party – Teutonia itself was not political or outward-looking in any way. Rather, it limited itself to quietly building support for National Socialism among the sizeable German-American community. Semi-public meetings were held every two weeks, and the proceeds from the meetings were used to fund German cultural activities. On one occasion, at least, Teutonia used an airplane to drop leaflets. But its newspaper and other printed material were in German, and there was no thought of recruiting non-Germans, nor of expanding the group in a political sense beyond the German community.

In all, Teutonia only had 400 or 500 members. Most were in the Chicago area, but there were small local chapters in other cities throughout the Upper Midwest.

Heinz Spanknoebel and Gau-USA

Another key figure in the establishment of American National Socialism was Heinz Spanknoebel. Although virtually unknown today, he played a pivotal role in the first decade of the Movement. Spanknoebel was a man of strong personality. Like all of us, he had human weaknesses and shortcomings. But these were more than offset by his strengths. One of these strengths was his insight into the true nature of National Socialism.

In the late 1920s, the NSDAP was a struggling fringe movement in German politics, and although it had small chapters throughout the Reich, in practical terms it was largely limited to Bavaria. Hitler himself was considered a Bavarian firebrand, and not a national political leader. But already at this time, Spanknoebel recognized the fundamental, world-changing character of the NS worldview, and he recognized Hitler not just as the leader of a small extremist party, but rather as world-historical figure of the first order. He envisioned a future in which National Socialism controlled the entire Earth, with a National Socialist Germany dominating the eastern hemisphere and a National Socialist America dominating the western hemisphere. In his vision, Hitler would rule one half of the world, and he, Spanknoebel, would rule the other half.

And here we encounter Spanknoebel's first shortcoming: he had a greatly exaggerated sense of his own importance and capabilities. But although we may today smile at his presumption to be Hitler's equal, that should not detract from his realization that National Socialism was far more than just a vehicle to rectify the injustices of the Treaty of Versailles.

Like Gissibl and Schuster, Spanknoebel was a German National Socialist who had taken up residence in the US. He investigated Teutonia and decided that although it was well-intentioned, something on a grander scale was needed to create the NS

Paris

Parsifal (opera)

Parthenon

Passing of the Great Race (book)

Patriarchy

Pedagogy

Pederasty

Percy Bysshe Shelley

Pericles

Persephone

Persia

Peter Schiff

Petronius

Philippe Rushton

Philo

Philosophy

Philosophy of history

Pindar

Plato

Pliny the Elder

Plutarch

Poetry

Poland

Polybius

Pompey

Pope Francis (Francisco I)

Pope Gregory I

Pope Theophilus of Alexandria

Porphyry of Tyre

Portugal

America he envisioned.

Through the end of the 1920s, the NSDAP was a tiny party on the margins of the German political scene. In the 1928 national elections, the party won a scant 2.6 percent of the vote. It struggled just to survive in Germany, and had no resources for and no desire in establishing a functioning bridgehead in the US. It was distantly aware of the efforts of Gissibl and Teutonia on its behalf, as they occasionally sent modest contributions to the party's Munich headquarters, but there was no official recognition of Teutonia as an NSDAP affiliate.

However, the 1930 election changed the party's status. It went from being a fringe movement to the second-largest party in the Reichstag overnight. Spanknoebel decided that was time for him to act. He journeyed to Munich, and sought out an audience with the NSDAP. He asked for permission to form an official branch of the NSDAP in the US. The details of the meeting have been lost to history. Did he explain his plan to divide the world between Hitler and himself? Who knows? But the result was that the party denied his request: there was to be no NSDAP chapter in America.

Undeterred, Spanknoebel returned to the US and dishonestly announced that he had, in fact, been given authorization to form an American unit of the Hitler movement. In April of 1931 he formed his group, which he called Gau-USA. Its headquarters was in New York City, which had a huge population of both German immigrants and multigenerational German-Americans.

Gau-USA and Teutonia existed as competing NS organizations until sometime in 1932. Gissibl, under the impression that Spanknoebel had official recognition from the NSDAP, voluntarily dissolved Teutonia and merged it with Gau-USA. Teutonia's local chapters became chapters of Gau-USA, and its Order Division was absorbed intact into Spanknoebel's group, with Sepp Schuster still at its head.

Gau-USA had a higher public profile than Teutonia, with a greater media presence. At the same time, more attention was being paid in the press to the Hitler movement in Germany, which had become a force to be reckoned with.

Following the party's ascension to power in January 1933, a letter was sent by Rudolf Hess to Spanknoebel, asking him to stop falsely representing himself as the US leader of the NSDAP. It further requested that he cease operations and disband his group. In April 1933, after Spanknoebel ignored the letter, a second, more forcefully-worded letter was sent. This time Spanknoebel acquiesced, and disbanded Gau-USA.

Unfazed, Spanknoebel made a second pilgrimage to Munich, and again sought audience with Rudolf Hess. He convinced Hess that

Pre-Columbian America

Prehistory

Pride & Prejudice (2005 movie)

Protestantism

Pseudoscience

Psychiatry

Psychoanalysis

Psychohistory

Psychology

Puritanism

Quotable quotes

Racial studies

Rape of the Sabine Women

Raphael

Real men

Recceswinth

Reconquista

Red terror

Reformation

Reinhard Heydrich

Religion

Rembrandt

Renaissance

René Descartes

Republic (Plato's book)

Revilo Oliver

Rhodesia

Richard Carrier

Richard D. Fuerle

Richard Nixon

there was huge potential support for National Socialist Germany in the US among both German immigrants and among native-born Americans of German descent. He again asked for permission to organize this support on behalf of the NSDAP. This time Hess relented. Spanknoebel returned with a letter of authorization from Hess. With this letter as his foundational document, he reorganized the Movement in America as the League of the Friends of the New Germany, generally known by its German initials FND. It officially came to life at a convention in Chicago in July 1933. Like Gau-USA before it, FND was based in New York City.

Friends of The New Germany

But rather than quietly organizing German-American support for Hitler's Germany – which is what Hess undoubtedly had in mind – Spanknoebel proceeded to build an open, confrontational NS movement that mirrored the early history of the NSDAP. The Friends held uniformed marches and rallies that sometimes ended in bloody brawls with Jews and communists. When there was an outbreak of vandalism directed against synagogues, Jewish merchants and Jewish cemeteries, the FND was blamed. Much of the FND's operations were conducted in the German language, which left many Americans thinking that the group was foreign, un-American and somewhat sinister. The publicity generated by the FND was unrelentingly negative. Rather than building sympathy for the New Germany, the overall impression it gave was that it was a subversive group that owed its allegiance to a foreign government.

Spanknoebel further made things worse by enraging established German-American organizations and publications by insisting that they subordinate themselves to him as Hitler's American representative.

The members of the Friends, however, had faith that they were on the right path – a path that they believed had been specifically charted by Hitler himself. They threw themselves into the struggle with great enthusiasm and self-sacrifice, unaware that Spanknoebel had misrepresented the nature of his mandate from Munich.

German diplomats in the US followed the disastrous progress of the FND, and dutifully reported it to Berlin, where the bad news was brought to the attention of Hitler and Hess. Eventually, Spanknoebel was ordered by Munich to cease operations until further notice, as his efforts were doing more harm than good to the cause of National Socialism.

Richard Spencer

Richard Wagner

Richard Walther Darré

Rising Tide of Color (book)

Robert Jay Mathews

Robert Morgan

Roger Devlin

Romanticism

Rome vs. Judea (book)

Romulus

Ron Unz

Ronald Laing

Ronald Reagan

Rudolf Hess

Russia

Russian Revolution

Sappho

Savitri Devi

Schutzstaffel (SS)

Science

Second World War

Seneca

Sense and Sensibility (movie)

Seventh Seal (movie)

Sexual "liberation"

Siege (book)

Sigmund Freud

Silvano Arieti

Skepticism

Spanknoebel finally got the message. He resigned as leader of the FND and returned to Germany, where he enlisted in the SS. He survived the War and settled in the shattered ruins of Dresden. There he was betrayed to the Soviet secret police by a German traitor. He was arrested and died of starvation in a Soviet concentration camp in 1947.

In early 1934, Fritz Gissibl took the reins of the FND. Some ten years after first forming Teutonia, he was again the leader of American National Socialism. Under his renewed tenure, the FND made some tentative steps to Americanize its image. German citizens and members the NSDAP were first discouraged from being members of the FND, and later were formally prohibited from joining. Gissibl himself began proceedings to obtain American citizenship. Printed materials from the time show that English was used as well as the German language in Friends literature.

Gissibl also began to steer the FND away from the confrontational activities favoured by Spanknoebel and to focus more resources and energy on building an NS community. In 1934, a women's auxiliary, the *Frauenschaft*, was formed, as well as youth organizations for male and female youngsters, the *Jugendschaft* and *Maedschenscaft*, respectively.

Not all members were happy with Gissibl's leadership, and in 1935 Anton Haegele and a small band of followers broke away to form the American National Labor Party, which was later renamed the American National-Socialist Party. Their newspaper was the *National American*, and it set a high standard of quality for Movement publications that was to last the rest of the decade. The ANLP/ANSP was short-lived, but it was important in that it was the first attempt to create an American National Socialism that was not simply an extension of the German movement and that was open to all Aryan Americans, not just Germans.

The FND membership threw itself behind Gissibl's new initiatives, and the organization began to grow. This growth spurt did not go unnoticed by the Movement's numerous and powerful enemies, who did everything they could to hamper and thwart its efforts. A congressional investigation designed to undermine and cripple American National Socialism was begun in 1934 at the behest of Congressman Samuel Dickstein of New York. Dickstein's stated goal was to eradicate all traces of National Socialism in America. He was a Jew, and most observers felt that his zeal in persecuting the Friends was simply a manifestation of the racial animosity that all Jews felt towards the Hitler movement. However, after the fall of the Soviet Union in the 1990s, documents came to light in Moscow that revealed that Dickstein was a paid agent of the NKVD, the Soviet secret police. It seems likely that this

Sleeping Beauty (1959 movie)

Socrates

Solomon

Solon

Sound of Music (film)

South Africa

Souvenirs et réflexions d'une aryenne (book)

Soviet Union

Spain

Sparta

Sponsor

St Ambrose

St Athanasius

St Augustine

St Cyril of Alexandria

St Francis

St Ignatius of Antioch

St Irenaeus

St Jerome

St John Chrysostom

St Martin of Tours

St Paul

St Peter

St Thomas Aquinas

Stanley Kubrick

Stefan Zweig

Stilicho

Strabo

Struggle with the Daimon (book)

employment contributed to his enthusiasm in trying to strangle American National Socialism in its infancy.

Dickstein convened hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee in Washington. Gissibl and other prominent members of the Friends were ordered to appear for public interrogation in full light of the news media. There they were insulted and berated. Although the committee was unable to find any evidence that the FND was engaged in illegal activities, they published a report in February of 1935 that described the group 'Un-American' in its orientation.

The blatant persecution of the Movement by HUAC split the German-American community. Many remembered the dark days of World War I, when all German-Americans had been suspected of being spies and traitors, and were treated accordingly. Consequently, some German-Americans put as much distance between themselves and the Friends as possible. However, others rallied behind the FND, as it defended itself in the face of the government and media onslaught against it.

In Berlin, the NSDAP reacted adversely to the overwhelmingly negative publicity. In the eyes of Hitler, Hess and other party leaders, the FND was doing more to hurt the cause then to help it. Accordingly, in October 1935, an edict was issued severing all ties between the Friends on one hand and the German government and NSDAP on the other. Gissibl resigned as the League's leader, and made a trip to Germany in a futile attempt plead his case. (Like Spanknoebel before him, Gissibl eventually settled in Germany, and likewise joined the SS.)

German-American Bund rally at Madison Square Garden (NY), 20 February 1939.

In December, Fritz Julius Kuhn became the new *Bundesleiter* (League Leader). In March 1936, the Friends held a national convention, where it was dissolved. A new organization was formed in its place, the *Amerikadeutscher Volksbund* (German-

Sturmabteilung (SA)

Suetonius

Summer, 1945 (book)

Sweden

Switzerland

Sword

Tacitus

Technology

Temple of Artemis

Temple of Jerusalem

Temple of Serapis

Tenochtitlan

Tertullian

The Brigade (novel)

The Camp of the Saints (novel)

The human side of chess (book)

The Lightning and the Sun (book)

The Name of the Rose (novel)

The Satyricon (novel)

The Turner Diaries (novel)

The Yearling (novel)

Thebes

Theoderic the Great

Theodore Lidz

Theodore Roosevelt

Theodoret

Theodosius I

Theodosius II

Theology

American Folks League) which was to be popularly known as the German-American Bund.

PUBLISHED IN: HISTORY NATIONAL SOCIALISM REAL MEN UNITED STATES ON DECEMBER 15, 2021 AT 11:57 AM COMMENTS (3) EDIT THIS

Yggdrasil

Yggdrasil, in Norse cosmology, is an immense and central sacred tree. Around it exists all else, including the Nine Worlds. Speaking metaphorically, Judeo-Christianity destroyed it.

The translation of the fourth section of Ferdinand Bardamu's essay about the toxicity of Christianity for the white race is available in the German section of this site (here). The English original can be read at the end of *The Fair Race's Darkest Hour* (see sidebar).

I would like to add something to my previous post.

Christians might object to what I said this afternoon ('It is the Christian idea of the human soul that's screwing the Aryan race') arguing that it is in secular countries that the ethno-suicidal zeal of whites has reached its zenith; and that the belief in the afterlife of the past never reached today's ethno-suicidal hysteria. That is very true, but still the idea of man as the centre of creation had, as Savitri said, Christian inspiration.

I have been trying to find, on the internet, a treatise on the history of the American white nationalist movement. I was impressed that in an old review in *The Occidental Observer*, an author recommended *Blood and Politics: The History of the White Nationalist Movement from the Margins to the Mainstream*, by Leonard Zeskind. The *Observer* reviewer recommended it not because he shared the Jewish author's point of view, but because the book is so well researched (when I can afford it I'll order it).

Then I tried to look for a text that came from the pen not of an enemy, but a friend of the white cause. But apparently none of the

Third Reich

Third Reich booklets

Thomas Cole

Thomas Goodrich

Thomas Hobbes

Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Szasz

Thucydides

Thus spoke Zarathustra (book)

Tiberius

Titus

Tom Metzger

Tom Sunic

Trajan

Transvaluation of all values

Trauma model of mental disorders

Tree

Turin Shroud

Twilight of the idols (book)

Two Hundred Years Together (book)

Ukraine

Ulfilas

Uncle Tom's Cabin (novel)

United Kingdom

United States

Universalism

Valens

Valentinian I

Valentinian II

pundits of contemporary white nationalism has written it. Or at least none that I can recall in the *Observer's* reviews of new books (correct me if I'm wrong).

Searching, then, in my home library, I remembered *A Brief History of the White Nationalist Movement* which I read eleven years ago: a small 77-page book with no date or author, but which was probably written in 2007 by Harold Covington. It's a terrible book that you can read online. Hadding Scott unmasked Covington's horrendous slanders of racialist competition; for example, what Covington says about Ben Klassen.

So I find myself in no man's land: the scholarly book by a foe and the crude pamphlet of a novelist who thought he would have a following if only he could make them believe that only he, Covington, was an exemplary racist and the rest of the movement scum.

As I pulled Covington's spiral-bound text from one of the high shelves of my library (so much so that I had to climb a step to reach it), I came across no less than the first of my spiral-bound collection of articles I read when I had just discovered American white nationalism.

The spiral-bound, which contains many texts from *The Occidental Quarterly Online*, is dated by my pen September 11, 2009. And when I started reading it, the next day at 1:35 a.m., I was in Spain where I had lived for almost a year (it was a return trip to the American continent). The article I began to read, on the ground as the plane had not yet taken off, was entitled 'The Seven Pillars of White Nationalism' and was written by Yggdrasil (elsewhere the author revealed himself as John Gardner). At the time my immature mind was transiting from Normieland to NS, and WN was a very useful stepping stone in crossing the psychological Rubicon.

Yggdrasil, in that first article I read in printed form when I first dipped my feet in the metaphorical river (I was actually about to cross, literally, the Atlantic), wrote something that does answer the Christian objection above:

> Surprisingly, I was unable to find any coherent and helpful works in English translation from the Third Reich explaining how National Socialism might save us. Most of the major works of that period, including Rosenberg's *Myth of the Twentieth Century* and Hitler's *Mein Kampf* are dreadful tomes, which fail to recognize our basic predicament. The best explanation I can find of National Socialism is Lincoln Rockwell's *White Power*.

On the next pages Yggdrasil adds:

Valentinian III

Valerian

Vegetarianism

Vercingetorix

Vespasian

Videos

Vienna

Vikings

Vincent van Gogh

Virgil

Vladimir Lenin

Vladimir Putin

Vlassis Rassias

Voltaire

W.B. Yeats

WDH radio show

Welfare of animals

West's darkest hour

Whispering Leaves (book)

White nationalism

White-slave trade

Who We Are (book)

Wikipedia

Wilhelm Sieglin

Will Durant

William Blake

William James

William Pierce

William Shakespeare

Winston Churchill

> The enlightenment secularized and neutered Christianity as a force in public life in response to the slaughters of the religious wars in Europe.
>
> In place of Christianity, the enlightenment substituted a brand new faith—the brotherhood of man, in the vain hope that it would end intra-European violence. Of course, this new faith, based as it was upon demonstrable falsehoods, could only progress and be sustained with violence, and true to form, the blood began to flow almost immediately with the French revolution in 1791.
>
> This new faith was tailor made to justify imperial wars of conquest, designed to bring the message of human equality and the material betterment of trade to those in need of uplift.
>
> But it has always been resistance to that new faith from European groups that has prompted the most savage outbreaks of bloodshed, from the U.S. Civil War, to the Boer War, to the Revolution in 1918 in Russia, and ultimately, the German reaction to that threat.
>
> The prosperity that followed WW II has reduced the inclination of Euros to resist the human equality mania en-mass, resulting instead in localized witch hunts, including war crimes prosecutions and hate crime laws.
>
> As I have stated in prior posts, our challenge to this false god—the brotherhood of man *[Editor's note: the bastard son of Christianity]*—must be adapted to the circumstances existing at the time.
>
> It is completely clear that this particular delusion—like the crusading spirit of 1090 AD—is not merely a matter of internal belief, but rather external display adopted for the purpose of acquiring status through careless disregard of self interest and racial survival.

A few pages before Yggdrasil had written:

> In our modern multi-cultural societies, this universalized image of the brotherhood of man has filtered down into the lower ranks, as individual clergymen translate the Sermon of the Mount to mandate a standardless tolerance of all things—turning one's cheek to all manner of vice and overt attacks—a tolerance that is useful, so the modern clergy believe, for keeping pawns full on Sundays without regard to race, creed, national origin, or sexual orientation.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Women

Wuthering Heights (novel)

Xenophon

Zeus

Zosimus

Zweites Buch

The greatest of the "conservative" thinkers, Joseph de Maistre, pointed out long ago that the French Revolution led the revolutionaries rather than was led by them. For he believed that certain Providential forces rule our lives. These forces he saw in Christian terms, but others, like Heidegger, for instance, saw them in terms of Being, over which humans have no control.

This was published a few days before my return trip, but we still need a treatise about the history of American white nationalism authored by a non-Jew. Incidentally, I believe it was Yggdrasil himself who in the middle 1990s coined the term 'white nationalism'.

PUBLISHED IN: DERANGED ALTRUISM DESTRUCTION OF GERMANIC PAGANISM FRENCH REVOLUTION HAROLD COVINGTON LIBERALISM TRANSVALUATION OF ALL VALUES TREE WHITE NATIONALISM ON DECEMBER 14, 2021 AT 10:14 PM COMMENTS OFF EDIT THIS
TAGS: CHRISTIAN QUESTION (CQ)

Reflections of an Aryan woman, 62

But it is above all the constructive aspect of Hitlerism which makes it the elite's fighting philosophy against levelling—against 'mass reduction' (*Vermassung*)—and the instrument of an *in extremis* recovery of Aryan humanity and, through it, of all earthly life, against the current of Time.

I have said it over and over again in these talks: there was nothing 'new' about the Führer's 'New Order', the one he wanted and which, unfortunately, the pressure of the Dark Forces of the whole world had to crush before his installation. It was the oldest possible order: the 'original' order of things, firmly based on the eternal truths which dominate and condition that particular manifestation of Being which is life.

But its resurgence in our late stage of the age of untruths *par excellence* (and even later) could and never can happen except through combat. This is why the idea of relentless combat, of 'perpetual revolution', [1] is inseparable from Hitlerism. It underlies both the most positive creations in all fields and the most implacable defensive measures against the corruption of the race or the regime's saboteurs.

Hitler's intolerance is, even in its aggressiveness, only a defensive intolerance—a reaction, as I have tried to show, against the millennial intolerance of Judaism and its 'jealous God', and against that of the no less 'jealous' entities ('universalism', 'democracy', etc.) in which an increasingly Judaized world believes. Hitlerism itself is, even in its conquering momentum, nothing but a movement for the defence, protection and resurrection of the fundamental values of Life, denied in the West for centuries. It is the defence of the ideal Order, more or less apparent in the most venerable ancient societies, against all miscegenation, all levelling, all backward selections, all unnatural

In either case, the force of Providence or Being or Destiny has a power that has often made itself felt in our history. For this reason, I have little doubt that Europeans will eventually throw off the Judeo-liberal system programming their destruction. I'm less confident about we Americans, given the greater weakness of our collective identity and destiny. But nevertheless even we might be saved from ourselves by this force—as long as we do what is still in our power to do.

—Michael O'Meara

BLOGROLL

David Irving's Website

From Guillaume Faye's "Mars & Hephaestus":

The twenty-first century will reversals; against the disintegrating pressure of what is commonly called 'progress' and which is, at the bottom, nothing but the ever more insistent affirmation of anthropocentrism. It is, I repeat, unthinkable outside the Dark Ages.

卐

Editor's note: I would go a little further. Savitri speaks above about 'the pressure of the Dark Forces'. It is the Christian idea of the human soul that is screwing the Aryan race. As Jack Frost tried unsuccessfully to communicate to Christian commenters in a thread from a Kevin MacDonald article of September 19, 2015:

> Christians believe that the soul is eternal and always exists… Now, the soul is raceless and according to them the only important thing about a man; the body is dross, merely a shell. Why should someone who believes he is raceless and never going to die, and who is focused intently on things not of this world but an anticipated next, worry himself about trivial matters such as the survival of Western civilization or of this or that biological race? Clearly, to do so would be a heresy.

卐

When I speak of its 'constructive aspect' I don't especially have in mind the spectacular material, social or even cultural achievements of the German Third Reich: not the restoration of the national economy (almost overnight), not the various initiatives or institutions that might be called 'philanthropic', the aid to mothers and children, the distributions of coal to the elderly during the winter, the cruises to the Balearic Islands or the Canary Islands organised for factory workers on paid leave, or the royal four-lane autobahns which ran as far as the eye could see into the splendour of the restored forests. All this was just one of a series of obvious signs of the victorious revolution, a series that was only just beginning.

Other signs, less obvious, more subtle than the first, were already appearing in all areas of life. Newborn babies were increasingly given beautiful Germanic names, evocative of a legendary past. Furniture, at least in some privileged homes, such as those of SS members, was decorated with symbolic motifs whose occult influence was felt even by those who couldn't explain it. But however important they may have been, they were, again, only signs. This was not the revolution.

The real, positive, creative revolution—unique among the political upheavals of all centuries since antiquity—was the return to the

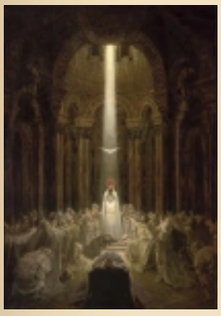
be a century of iron and storms. It will not resemble those harmonious futures predicted up to the 1970s. It will not be the global village prophesied by Marshall MacLuhan in 1966, or Bill Gates' planetary network, or Francis Fukuyama's end of history: a liberal global civilization directed by a universal state.

The Third Age of European Civilization commences, in a tragic acceleration of the historical process, with the Treaty of Versailles and end of the civil war of 1914–18: the catastrophic twentieth century. Four generations were enough to undo the labor of more than forty. Europe fell victim to its own tragic Prometheanism, its own opening to the world and universalism, oblivious of all ethnic solidarity.

The Fourth Age of European civilization begins today. It will be the Age of rebirth or perdition. The twenty-first century will be for this civilization, the fateful century, the century of life or death.

Let us cultivate the pessimistic optimism of Nietzsche. "There is no more order to conserve; it is necessary to create a new one." Will the beginning of the twenty-first century be difficult? Are all the indicators in the red? So much the better. They predicted the end of history after the collapse of the USSR? We wish to speed its return: thunderous, bellicose, and archaic. Islam resumes its wars of conquest. China and India wish to become superpowers. And so forth. The twenty-first century will be placed under the double sources, under the command of a qualified Chief and Master: both initiate and strategist, and supreme holder of political authority; prophet of the 'new' (or rather eternal) Doctrine and founder of the corresponding visible order; invested, as I said above, with the 'power of the Two Keys', elected by those Forces of Life which militate with more and more impersonal fervour, against the fatal tendencies of the Cycle near its end. The real revolution was the effort to restore a traditional society, hierarchically ordered according to the intangible values of all time; resting firmly on the earth while it carried its elite of race, character and knowledge beyond the human, as the plant with long serpentine stems holds its mystic lotuses, hatched in the light, on the surface of the pond, far above the nourishing mud.

The European, if not pan-Aryan society that the Führer wanted was to be no other than this. Politically centred around the Great Reich, that is to say, Germany, supplemented by the conquered areas in the West and especially in the East, would have been dominated by the Germanic elite of the SS, to which would have been increasingly incorporated Aryans of non-German origin, judged worthy of forming, together with their blood brothers, the warrior aristocracy of the new world. And at least part of this young aristocracy would have been—was, in fact, already—a spiritual elite, an initiatory group, linked, through the intermediary of a very ancient tradition, of Germanic expression, to the primordial Tradition.



Governed from 1933 onwards by the Incarnation of the divine Liberator, who returns unceasingly and, in the following years, by that of his paladins whom he would have designated, the Reich was to become once again what had been, centuries before Christianity and before Rome, the soil of the old Germanic tribes: a 'Holy Land' in the esoteric sense of the word; the cradle of a civilisation nourished by the radiance of a powerful centre of initiatory achievement.

And it is well known that this new Aryan civilisation, with its Germanic elite, was inspired this time by the same principles as the old society of Vedic and post-Vedic India, at a time when the caste system, also based on 'race and personality', still corresponded effectively to the natural hierarchy of men. In both cases, at the root of the whole social structure—and, with some exceptions, at the basis of the relations between conquerors and conquered—is the same notion of irreducible congenital inequality between human races, or even between the more or less clear subdivisions of the same fundamental race: an inequality which no religious or philosophical anthropocentrism can attenuate, and which it is the duty of the wise legislator to reinforce, if possible, but never to fight.

sign of Mars, the god of war, and of Hephaestus, the god who forges swords, the master of technology and the chthonic fires. This century will be that of the metamorphic rebirth of Europe, like the Phoenix, or of its disappearance as a historical civilization and its transformation into a cosmopolitan and sterile Luna Park.

The beginning of twenty-first century will be the despairing midnight of the world of which Hölderlin spoke. But it is always darkest before the dawn. Let us prepare our children for war. Let us educate our youth, be it only a minority, as a new aristocracy.

Today we need more than morality. We need hypermorality, the Nietzschean ethics of difficult times. When one defends one's people, i.e., one's own children, one defends the essential. Then one follows the rule of Agamemnon and Leonidas but also of Charles Martel: what prevails is the law of the sword, whose bronze or steel reflects the glare of the sun.

T A G S:

4 words Christian question (CQ) Priesthood of the 14 words

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The abyss which, in the mind of the Führer, separates the Aryan worthy of the name from the 'sub-humans', is reminiscent in more than one respect of the abyss which, in the Sanskrit Scriptures, separates and opposes the Arya, 'twice born', from the Dasyu. According to Rauschning, the Führer goes so far as to speak of a 'new variety of man', the result of a real 'mutation', in the scientific and natural sense of the word[2] which would 'far surpass present-day man' and would move further and further away from 'the man of the herd', who has already entered, according to him, 'the stage of decay and survival'.[3]

It seems that he saw this 'mutation'—which, like the initiation of the 'twice-born' of ancient India, or that of the freemen of pagan Greece into the 'mysteries', concerned only the race of the masters—as the culmination of a hard series of tests. He felt that it was too late to impose such asceticism on the mature generation. It was the youth, the 'splendid youth' that Adolf Hitler loved so much, the youth whose destiny he was still to try to guide 'in the centuries to come' by writing his Political Testament under the thunder of the Russian guns, who had to undergo it, and emerge transformed, hardened, embellished, elevated to a higher level of being: a level that an elite within the elite had yet to exceed.

It was in the 'fortresses' (Burgs) of the warlike and mystical Order of the SS—those veritable nurseries of Western Kshatriyas—that the masters-at-arms and spiritual masters of the new aristocracy were to educate the young candidates for superhumanity. 'My pedagogy is hard', declared the inspired Lawgiver of the new Aryan world. 'I work with a hammer and loosen everything that is dumb or worm-eaten. In my Burgs of Order we shall grow a youth before whom the world will tremble; a violent, imperious, fearless youth'… a youth who 'will know how to bear pain. I want nothing weak or tender in them. I want it to have the strength and beauty of the young beasts… the innocence and nobility of Nature'.[4] And further on, still in the same conversation with Rauschning: 'The only science I shall require of these young people is self-control. They will learn to tame fear. This is the first stage of my Order: the stage of heroic youth. From this will come the second degree: that of the 'free man', of the man 'at the centre of the world', of the 'god-man'.[5]

What was this 'God-man', this 'man at the centre of the world'?, the nature of which seems to have completely escaped Rauschning, as no doubt many of the Führer's other interlocutors. What was it—what could it be—if not what the sages, in the traditional sense of the word, call 'primordial man' or 'Edenic man': he who has succeeded, precisely through his 'self-mastery', in identifying himself with the centre of his being (which is, like that of every being, human or not, the very centre of the manifested world) and who has thereby rediscovered his original innocence, because 'while acting, he is no longer acts'?[6]

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But there was a 'future stage of manly maturity', other, higher degrees of initiation of which Adolf Hitler was 'not allowed to speak'. There were revelations, which were to come 'later', 'long, perhaps, after his death'. He knew that this death—as well as the death, at least apparently, of the whole universe of truth which he was recreating by iron and fire—would be indispensable to the ultimate accomplishment of his mission.

He had had, at the age of sixteen, the extraordinary intuition, I should say: the vision. He seems never to have expressed to anyone the depth of his thinking, nor the magnitude (and horror) of what, from the angle of the 'eternal Present', his inner eye could discover of the immediate future of Germany and the world; nor the profound—more than human—reasons which made his fight necessary despite the old certainty and the increasingly obvious prospect of inevitable collapse.

He never expressed any of this because metaphysical knowledge, which alone justified everything he could have said, is, like all such knowledge, incommunicable. Among his most devoted collaborators only those who, like Rudolf Hess, were not aspects of the One Who Comes from the Past, but were nevertheless initiates, could follow him without a leap of faith. These needed no verbal or written transmission to grasp all that in the Führer's secret thought, though impenetrable to discursive intelligence, was not beyond their level.

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[1] Rauschning: *Hitler m'a dit*, op. cit., page 59.

[2] Ibid., page 272.

[3] Ibid., pages 272-273.

[4] Ibid., page 278.

[5] Ibid., page 279.

[6] *The Bhagawad-Gîta*, IV, Verse 20.

PUBLISHED IN: ADOLF HITLER GENUINE SPIRITUALITY NATIONAL SOCIALISM OVERMAN SAVITRI DEVI SOUVENIRS ET RÉFLEXIONS D'UNE ARYENNE (BOOK) THIRD REICH ON DECEMBER 14, 2021 AT 2:41 PM
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"Hate is not some useless organ like the appendix. It's there for a reason.

Why does Christianity do all it can to talk us out of necessary and functional drives?

Well, the answer is that it's a bit of software meant to disable our enemy recognition module. Christianity preaches blind love, and that love is murdering the West".

– Alex Linder

"Why were you so ungrateful to our gods as to desert them for the Jews?" —Emperor Julian to the Christians

Regarding why we say that Christianity and the JQ are one and the same, see this passage from *The Fair Race*.

When you forbid your enemy to hate, you've disarmed him.

The deep-seated death-wish that seems to have taken hold of the collective subconscious psyche of the Aryan race after Hitler's death is I believe a consequence of centuries of Jewish brainwashing via Christianity and its secular offshoots.

Once the majority of Aryans had rejected Hitler they embraced what remained of Christianity, Christian ethics, with a vengeance. Aryans are aware of what our race is capable of becoming from the photos and films of NS Germany and many of them hate and fear their own race's potential for greatness due to attachment to an irrational morality and so our race is in a sort of self-destruct mode.

If the National Socialists had won the Second World War our race would not have entered into this intense struggle to overcome the oldest and most effective weapon of the Jews, Christianity. So this post-1945 struggle with the mental disease of Christianity does serve a purpose in that it will either destroy us for good or make us even stronger.

Before Aryans can annihilate the biological Jew on the physical level they must destroy the alien Jewish mind virus on the mental level by overcoming Christian morality. —Joseph Walsh

Sooner or later the world will recognise that Hitler was right and that until the West accepts this fact, they will continue their ongoing self-destruction, especially in the US and the UK.

Either way, massive destruction is unavoidable because after the Second World War the Allies must pay a massive karmic debt.

Whatever you want to call it, thinking you can aid in saving the white race while, at the same time, bending the knee to Jewish deities (Yahweh and Yeshua) is some kind of combination of insane, dishonest, cowardly, naive, or very stupid. To bottom line it, it won't and can't work.

'White nationalists have failed because trying to stir up anti-semitism in a culture shaped by almost two thousand years of Christian delusion and a white race imbued with the conviction that a Jew is God is a fool's errand'. —R.M.

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