

AMERICA'S 34TH PRESIDENT GUILTY OF A REAL HOLOCAUST

OVER 1 MILLION POWS MURDERED BY EISENHOWER

IKE'S CENSORED WWII HOLOCAUST

A REPORT FROM AMERICAN FREE PRESS NEWSPAPER & THE BARNES REVIEW HISTORY MAGAZINE

WE'VE ALL HEARD OF THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS run by the Third Reich during World War II. Hardly a day goes by when we are not bombarded by the mainstream media with tall tales of atrocities committed by Germans against Jews, gypsies and homosexuals in these labor camps. Forget the fact that prisoners in Hitler's camps were provided with food, clothing, medical care, housing, employment, entertainment and other amenities. However, if you want to see a real death camp—one designed to ensure that the inmates would not survive their incarceration—one need only look at the "camps" (really outdoor pens) set up by Supreme Allied Commander Dwight Eisenhower after Germany was defeated. These camps allowed the Allies to exterminate helpless, disarmed German soldiers and civilians. This shocking story of criminal genocide needs to be known to everyone, as it truly was one of the worst war crimes committed in the 20th century.

By Maria Gruettner
Translated by Wilhelm Mann

During the Hague peace conference at the beginning of the 20th century the so-called civilized states agreed to submit to international law, which would eliminate brutality. On Jan. 26, 1919 "The Hague War Regulation" was signed by all participating states, among them the United States. The following was established:

Paragraph 4: Prisoners of war are under the supervision of the enemy state and not of individuals or units who captured them. They should be treated humanely. All their personal belongings remain in their hands, with exception of arms, horses and documents of military matters. . . .

Paragraph 6: The enemy state is allowed to use the POWs as per their ability to use as a labor force. Officers are exempted. The work should not be extraordinarily hard.

Paragraph 7: The enemy state has to take care of the livelihood of the POW. If respective communications concerning food, housing and clothing do not exist the POW should be treated at the same level as their own troops.

Paragraph 14: As soon as the hostilities

begin an office of POW affairs by all the warring parties has to be established. . . .

Paragraph 20: After the peace treaties have been signed the immediate release of the POW has to be secured.

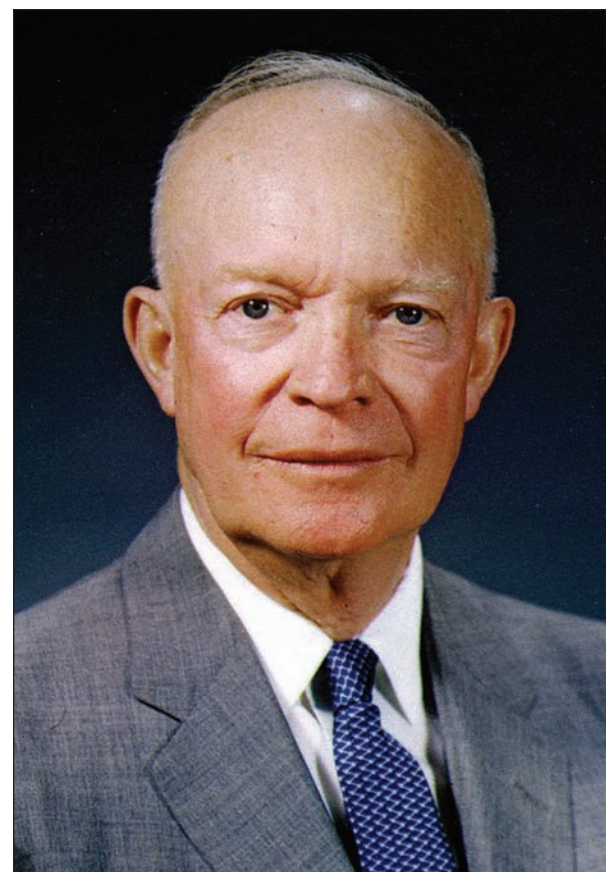
On July 27, 1929, the Protective Regulations of the Geneva Convention for Wounded Soldiers were extended to include POWs: "All accommodations should be equal to the standard of their troops. The Red Cross supervises. After the end of the hostilities the POWs should be released immediately." The Allies signed those regulations.

Breaking the Law

In 1943, in a shameful stunt of semantic pettiness, the Allies agreed to treat German POWs not as POWs but as punishable "Disarmed Enemy Forces" (DEFs), disregarding international law. The supreme commanders of the different Allied forces were given a free hand in handling German prisoners.

On March 10, 1945 Dwight D. Eisenhower, the supreme commander of the U.S. forces, issued orders not to release German prisoners captured on German territory but keep them in captivity as DEFs. They therefore were not protected by international law and were at the mercy of the victors.

After the crossing of the Rhine River in March



President Dwight D. Eisenhower, official photo, May 29, 1959. A massive memorial—complete with multiple sculptures and bas reliefs—commemorating a false history of Ike is now being planned for Washington, D.C. unless citizens stop it.

WIKIPEDIA PUBLIC DOMAIN

1945, war criminal Dwight Eisenhower created death enclosures for German prisoners. Vast areas were confiscated and fenced in with barbed wire. The daily increasing number of prisoners was herded in—wounded POWs, amputees, women, children and old folks.

The Rhine death camps—or Rheinwiesenzlager, officially, and far more accurately, called Prisoner of War Temporary Enclosures—were set up near the following towns: Andernach, Bad Kreuznach,

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Eisenhower's Shame

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Bickelsheim, Bretzenheim, Buederich, Buderseim, Dietersheim, Hechterheim, Heidesheim, Ingelheim, Koblenz, Cützel, Ludwigshafen, Ludwigshafen-Rheingönheim, Mainz, Mainz-Kassel, Mainz-Zahlbach, Mannheim, Mannheim-Käfertal, Mannheim-Sandhofen, Mannheim-Schönau, Mannheim-Waldhof, Miegenheim, Plaidt, Remagen, Rheinberg, Rheinheim, Schwarzenborn, Siershan, Sinzig, Trier, Urmitz, Wickrathberg and Winzenheim.

On May 8, 1945, the end of the war, German soldiers surrendered at different fronts of the war and were imprisoned, crammed into cattle wagons and lorries and then dumped like garbage across the barbed wire fences. Some of the prisoners were already dead. Added to those transports were the arrivals of German soldiers who escaped the onrushing Russians, thinking and hoping they would be treated more humanely by the Western Allies. Also thrown into those camps were civilians, primarily party leaders, high government officials and industry captains who had fallen under so-called automatic arrest, without legal due process.

When the Americans advanced farther east, they established more camps within Germany. After a while most of the camps outside the Rhine River area were closed, and the prisoners were sent to the Rhine camps. It is estimated that finally about 5-6 million Germans were kept at those camps.

Horrible Conditions

Some might have heard a little about the conditions at those camps, but these important facts bear repeating:

- There was no registration of the prisoners—neither on arrival nor during their stay.
- The camps were guarded all around and floodlit at night. Escapees were punished with execution.
- Sometimes GIs would fire into the masses of prisoners without any reason.
- The prisoners, in spite of rain, snow and sleet, were forced to be without shelter, sleeping on the bare ground, which after a while turned into a bottomless quagmire. People were not allowed to build shelters. Tents were not distributed even though German army depots, as well as American ones, were full of them. The prisoners dug holes in the ground to protect themselves against the cold. And then they were told not to do it and were forced to fill the holes with mud again.
- There were no washing facilities, and no privacy for life's necessities.
- When the camps opened there was neither food nor water available even though German and American army depots had plenty of both.
- German warehouses were plundered. Later on the prisoners received egg powder, milk powder,

Remembering Ike's Death Camps

Here are descriptions of the Bretzenheim camp from German inmates who survived one of Ike's death camps:

“I was born 1924 and as a member of the 3rd Parachute Division captured by Americans on April 20, 1945, some three weeks before the German surrender, in the Harz Mountains near Quedlinburg, after a hasty retreat from France. A few days later we were transported in Belgian coal freight cars to Bretzenheim near Bad Kreuznach. Sixty men in a car, standing shoulder to shoulder—no food, no water, no toilets. After 24 hours we were unloaded at an open field. Hardly anyone could walk. The camp was a bare field fenced in with barbed wire—not a tent, no buildings.

“We bivouacked body on body on the muddy ground, one wool blanket for three men. The latrine consisted of a room-sized pit with a rough edge and no seating facilities. If you fell into the pit, you drowned in the muck. Cleaning water was not available. Every morning first aid guards walked along the rows of prone men and kicked them to see if they were dead. The first night, about 180 dead were counted.

After a few days we received the first drinking water and food, one slice of wheat bread, a spoonful of coffee powder, milk powder,

egg powder and sugar for 50 prisoners. At that camp I stayed until June 12, 1945, when I was officially released.”

From another prisoner comes this report: “Emaciated to a skeleton, you stared with burning eyes at the sky and tried to figure out when you will join your dead comrades who were collected every morning, then lined up at the edge of the road to be dumped.”

A former inmate of the camp writes: “From April until July 1945, the people of Bretzenheim could have seen every morning piles of up to 180 corpses at the gate and watched the loading of the deceased on lorries, then speeding away to the Galgenberg [‘gallows mountain’] near Kreuznach and the Stromberg [‘stream mountain’].

“That means that under American administration at the Rhine meadows Camp Bretzheim, at least 15,000 men died. The number who suffocated in the mud or fell into the latrines is unknown but should be added to the death total.

“A conservative estimate would indicate a 15 percent death rate. There is no reason to expect a lower death rate for the other camps. If you accept a total population of 5 million in the American camps, you arrive at a total of 750,000 dead. James Bacque arrives at the same figure even though his arguments went a different way.”

der, cookies, chocolate bars and coffee powder but still no water. Hunger and severe intestinal diseases were rampant.

- The prisoners had no contact with the outside world. No mail reached them. The public was threatened with death if they tried to supply prisoners with food over the fence. German authorities were urged to advise the public accordingly. If they still tried it they were chased away or shot.

- The Red Cross could not enter Germany. Eisenhower ordered the return of Swiss Red Cross trains loaded with food and supplies.

- The seriously ill or dying were hardly taken care of, or not at all.

- Guards were partly recruited from released foreign workers. Vengeful former inmates of a German army prison—the army penitentiary Thorgau—were employed as camp police. Mistreatments happened daily and were not punished.

For additional detailed information about the Rheinwiesenzlager, we refer you to James Bacque's *Other Losses*. Two of Bacque's eyewitness reports may illustrate the conditions at the lagers.

According to one American: “April 30 was a stormy day, rain and snow and a bone-chilling wind blowing from the north across the flats of the Rhine Valley. The prisoners were huddled together for warmth—hundreds of thousands of emaciated, dirty, gaunt men, with hollow eyes, wearing dirty battle fatigues and ankle deep in mud.

“Here and there you could see dirty-white spots. When looking closer you could notice men wrapped their heads or arms with bandages or men wearing merely their shirts. The German division commander said they did not eat for at least two days and getting water caused a major problem even though the Rhine River was only 200 meters away.” (*Other Losses*, 51.)

A prisoner, Heinz Jansen, wrote: “A million German soldiers, sick people out of hospitals, women of the military support services and civilians were captured. One inmate of the Rheinsberg camp was 80 years old, another one only 9. Permanent hunger and thirst plagued them. Many

See HOW EISENHOWER, page B-4

The Fraud of Ike's 'Military Genius'

• Ike's incompetence killed thousands . . . of American GIs

By Alex S. Perry Jr.

Tom Brokaw begins his book *The Greatest Generation*, page XVII, with the following paragraph: "In the spring of 1984, I went to the northwest of France, to Normandy, to prepare an NBC documentary on the 40th anniversary of D-Day, the massive and daring Allied invasion of Europe that marked the beginning of the end of Adolf Hitler's Third Reich. I was well prepared with research on the planning for the invasion; the numbers of men, ships, airplanes and other weapons involved; the tactical and strategic errors of the Germans; and the names of the Normandy villages that in the midst of battle provided critical support to the invaders. What I was not prepared for was how this experience would affect me emotionally."

Are you kidding, Brokaw? The D-Day invasion was not only unnecessary—Hitler having made multiple overtures to the Allies for peace, including sending his second in command, Rudolf Hess, to fly to Scotland with a personal offer of peace—but it was a blunder of the highest order, orchestrated from start to finish by pencil-pushing Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. But D-Day wasn't his only blunder.

Eisenhower Mistake No. 1:

Tom Brokaw should have also visited Slapton Sands, in southwest England. This is the location where the first Longest Day of heavy American casualties incurred in Europe before D-day, June 6, 1944. Half as many American soldiers were killed on the English side of the English Channel during the practice and preparation exercises for the Normandy invasion as were killed on June 6, 1944. [Cover story, TBR, May/June, 1998.—Ed.] The preparation for the Normandy invasion began in January 1944 and continued almost right up to when the actual invasion began. A heavy curfew was placed on information regarding the invasion practice disasters. Everyone was warned that they would be court-martialed if they ever mentioned to anyone the deaths and results of the practice invasions. A 70-year ban, instead of the usual 30-year blackout, was placed on the release of any information. This was done to protect Dwight D. Eisenhower's military reputation and to protect Roosevelt's fourth-term bid.

In November 1943, the population in this area had to evacuate 30,000 acres within six weeks to make room for the invasion rehearsals. A few members of the population were allowed to remain.

Nigel Lewis's *Channel Firing: The Tragedy of*



Open-air prisoner of war camp for German POWs in Sinzig, Germany, 12 May 1945.

Exercise Tiger, published in England in 1990 and unavailable in the United States, gives the details of the first dress rehearsal for the invasion. So many young American soldiers were killed in this practice invasion that the train station was shut down at Kingsbridge for three days in order to get train loads of bodies out under military secrecy. These men, killed by friendly fire, were buried at night in secret, unmarked, mass graves inside the training area similar to the way the Russians buried 15,000 Polish officers in Katyn Forest.

Many were killed at sea in the English Channel. Some of the landing crafts unloaded at the wrong place and shiploads of American soldiers drowned in their enthusiastic rush to attack the make-believe enemy. Jason Groves in the *Western Morning News* (British) of July 9, 1997, reports that a now-deceased Royal Navy officer wrote in 1944 of a U.S. Army exercise off Blackpool Sands (part of Slapton Sands): "The landing craft grounded on an outer, uncharted bar and in their enthusiasm to rush the beach, some 400 American soldiers were drowned in the deeper water beyond the bar." It was hushed up at the time.

Kay Summersby, Gen. Eisenhower's mistress in Europe, says that Eisenhower witnessed the drowning of several hundred American soldiers in April 1944 during an amphibious landing exercise on beaches near Dartmouth: "These [beaches] were

built up to carbon-copy actual landings expected in France. The reviewing stand was a seaborne infantry landing craft. But the maneuver went sour; bombers, Navy vessels, airplanes and special units fouled up everything from timing to orders. One or two landing craft were sunk, with casualties numbering several hundred."

Why cannot Kay Summersby be more exact? What is she trying to hide? One or two is not hard to confuse or remember. If it were only one landing craft, then the number of deaths were four hundred or close to this number. If two landing crafts were involved, then the death toll was 800. Death in this case means drowning. Casualties in this case can only mean deaths.

Also, sentries guarding the radar site [in the area] were not informed of a commando-style night landing exercise that would be taking place. When the sentries spotted an incoming flotilla of dinghies, they assumed a German invasion was under way and detonated the drums. At daylight, the beach was found covered with charred bodies.

These practice disasters were caused by several things. Live shells from the supporting warships landed among the troops acting as German defenders on the higher ground and some of these shells even hit the landing crafts. The practice invasion

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had to be made realistic. Otherwise, it would not have served its purpose. Likewise, American soldiers on the higher ground, acting as German defenders against the pretended invaders, were issued live ammunition, and the invading forces went down like ninepins. In addition, one of the convoys was attacked by German torpedo boats due to careless U.S. Army radio broadcasting. This caused confusion, and the LSTs began firing on each other. The loss of these practice LSTs was so great that Eisenhower's reserve was reduced to nothing. The primary cause was the incompetence of Gen. Eisenhower and his staff.

The Associated Press stated that Exercise Tiger resulted in the highest number of U.S. fatalities in a single day of the war, topped only by the attack on Pearl Harbor. *The Los Angeles Times* ran the AP story and noted that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower threatened to court-martial anyone revealing this training debacle. Stephen E. Ambrose describes what happened to the LCAs (landing craft) when they got into the rough waters of the English Channel: "On D-Day morning all the LCAs carrying the rangers took on water as spray washed over the sides. One of the 10 boats swamped shortly after leaving the transport area, taking the CO of D Company and twenty men with it. . . . One of the two supply boats bringing ammunition and other gear also swamped; the other supply boat had to jettison more than half its load to stay afloat."

Eisenhower Mistake No. 2:

British General Bernard Montgomery gave Eisenhower the idea to support the land forces with air power. Eisenhower liked the idea and began preparations to bomb the German lines so American troops could pour through; but, when the time came, the bombers missed their target. They hit the American lines, June 24, 1944, due to poor visibility. The bombing was called off, but too late and not before a great many bombers were in the air and over the wrong target. However, this mistake did not stop the generals from trying again the next day when better flying weather had been predicted. Again the bombers missed the target and hit the American lines for the second time in a row. American bombing was so inaccurate that a divisional commander refused to attack because he did not want to keep looking over his shoulder for Allied bombs.

Kay Summersby mentions the consternation caused by the misdirection of American falling bombs: "He [Eisenhower] was forced to take demotion action against a general officer for failure in battle. Privately, he sank into depths of despair when the Air Force messed up a co-ordinated assault by dropping its bombs "short," killing some of our own troops, including Lt. Gen. L. J. McNair, a high War Department observer who had been wounded previously in Tunisia."

Eisenhower Mistake No. 3:

A stupid mistake was caused by a wedding party: Eisenhower was drunk and unavailable the night the Battle of the Bulge began. Historian David Irving shows a picture of Eisenhower at the wedding party of a member of his office staff in Paris, unaware at this very moment the Germans were launching their surprise Ardennes counter-offensive.

Eisenhower had plenty of forewarnings, as early as October 1944, a three-month advance notice, that the Germans were planning the Battle of the Bulge. The Pentagon sent a report to President Roosevelt, Gen. Marshall, Gen. Eisenhower and others. Eisenhower paid no attention. Another warning, December 15, 1944, had been prepared by Colonel Benjamin A. Dickson who predicted the attack would start between December 17 and December 25. Dickson sent his report to Brig. Gen. Edwin L. Sibert. Sibert suppressed the report and Dickson was shipped home under a cloud of displeasure. Bradley never saw the report. Eisenhower and Montgomery thought the enemy was in such a bad way that he could not mount a major offensive. Dickson's report was looked upon as "just another trifle of alarmist nonsense." The Germans were able to put together four armies, comprising 36 divisions, seven of them armored with 600 tanks. Because of Eisenhower's incompe-

How Eisenhower Murdered a Million Prisoners

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died of dysentery.

"A cruel sky poured down, week-long, torrential rains. Amputees were sliding through the quagmire, sopping wet and shivering. Day in, day out, night after night, without shelter, they camped hopelessly on the bare ground." (*Other Losses*, 52.)

These facts prove the conditions at the Rheinwiesenlagers were not, as so often stated, caused by the inability of the Americans to handle the masses of prisoners. On the contrary, those conditions, with all their consequences, were wanted. Bacque confirms that Eisenhower was responsible for these conditions. The responsibility for the treatment of the German POWs rested with the commanders of the U.S. Army in Europe, subordinated only to the political control of their government. All the decisions about handling of prisoners were indeed made solely by the U.S. Army Europe. (James Bacque, *Other Losses*, 45.)

Dr. Ernst F. Fisher, a U.S. Army colonel, writes: "Eisenhower's hate, tolerated by his submissive military bureaucracy, caused the horrors of the death camps, unique in the annals of American military history. When the occupation zones were formed, in July 1945, some of the lagers were handed over to the British or French, depending on the geography. The British, to their credit, tried

to improve the food supply for the prisoners. The French did nothing of the sort but started transporting the still physically able as forced labor to France. Only a few of these slaves ever returned. (My friend Waldemar Pollock, a pilot, was one.)"

Eisenhower Wants Them to Die

Soon after the lagers were set up, the conditions there caused death. From May 1 until June 15, 1945, the Army doctors at the camps saw a terrible increase in the death rate—80 times higher than they had ever experienced. Efficient and conscientious, they registered death causes, that many died from diarrhea, that many from dysentery and typhoid fever, from tetanus and blood poisoning, numbers not heard of since the Middle Ages. Medical terminology could not describe the catastrophe the doctors were witnessing. Every morning the dead were carried away and dumped in mass graves.

An eyewitness writes: "The corpses of the starved are daily transported with trucks outside the camp and then dumped into deep pits, five layers deep, in a long row." (Willi Griesheimer, *Die Hölle der amerikanischen Kriegsgefangenschaft*, Eigenverlag, 2.)

Other bodies were submerged in the quagmires and latrines, never being recovered.

From the camp called Buderich comes this

report: "It is estimated 230 corpses were buried each night. None of the deaths was registered."

Based on documents and eyewitnesses, Bacque proves that between 800,000 and 1 million people were murdered at the American, and later on at the French, camps. The number of the victims is doubtlessly higher than 800,000 and almost certainly more than 900,000, very possibly over 1 million. Army officers well aware of the situation permitted the mass murder. There was enough food and other supplies available to save the lives of the prisoners. Relief organizations tried to help the prisoners at the American camps, but Eisenhower would not allow it. To hide the atrocity, documents were destroyed, altered or classified secret. (*Other Losses*, 11.)

The official U.S. history reports only about 5,000 dead at the Rhine meadow camps. Occupied Germany officially says camp deaths were at most 10,000. [Wikipedia says 3,000-10,000.—Ed.] ♦

MARIA GRUETTNER was born in Germany in 1939. She saw World War II firsthand. Before the building of the Berlin Wall, her family crossed into West Germany. There she finished school and studied English, history and theology. Her main interest was and still is history, especially the history of WWII. WILHELM MANN is a native German speaker who has, along with Texas-based Revisionist Carolyn Yeager, published a series in TBR on the remembrances of Hermann Giesler, a Reich architect and one of Hitler's closest confidantes. This article first appeared in TBR's July/August 2012 edition.

tence, American casualties amounted to 77,000. Gen. George Marshall told Eisenhower: "You are much too weak to fill the position you are now occupying."

From then on Ike, although he kept the title of supreme commander, served the relatively humble chores of an operations officer. Until Germany's surrender Marshall ran the war by remote control from the Pentagon. In other words, Eisenhower was sacked, as strategist and even as tactician. He was now nothing more than an errand boy. Of course, Eisenhower's position was left standing for publicity purposes. It would have taken too much for Gen. Marshall to explain how the U.S. Army had been directed since December 1943, when Eisenhower was chosen to be the top boss of the all-out assault upon Nazi Europe, by an incompetent military leader.

Eisenhower Mistake No. 4:

The campaign to capture Sicily, according to Kay Summersby, had an event that caused tremendous American animosity and bitter feelings toward the British armed forces. Summersby explains: "The heaviest blow at international and interservice unity came with rumors around Algiers that the Royal Navy had shot down twenty-three American planes loaded with paratroopers."

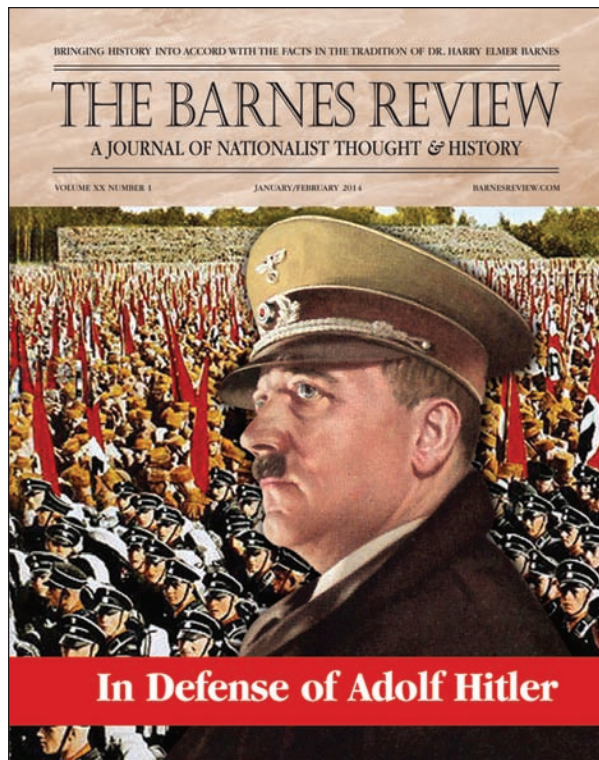
Anti-British feeling became so vehement that Eisenhower was forced to make an excuse for the Royal Navy and to shift some of the blame to the U.S. Navy. Summersby continues: "As for the story that Royal Navy guns had shot down U.S. paratroop planes, anti-British feeling became so intense in some areas that Ike had to release the true facts: These troop carriers flew over Sicily just at the end of an enemy air raid and, mistaken for unfriendly planes, were shot down by both the British and the American navies."

The star on American planes could have been easily recognized with field glasses once they got close enough to be shot down. Unless at night and, it is unsaid, the stars on the wings and tails would have shown up easily. Anyway, Army Headquarters should have informed both navies of the possibility of American planes in their area. A classic case of the right hand not knowing what the left hand was doing.

Tom Brokaw, in his ridiculous book *The Greatest Generation*, writes: "In the fall of 1938, Dwight David Eisenhower, a career soldier who had grown up on a small farm outside of Abilene, Kansas, was a 48-year-old [lieutenant] colonel in the U.S. Army. He had an infectious grin and a fine reputation as a military planner, but he had no major combat command experience. The winds of war were about to carry him to the highest peaks of military glory and political reward. Ike, as he was called, would become a folksy avatar of his time."

All this would be fine if it were totally true. He had no reputation as a military planner.

Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, England's chief of the Imperial General Staff, thought of Eisenhower as a general who knew nothing of strategy: "It must be remembered that Eisenhower had never even com-



THE BARNES REVIEW (TBR) history magazine takes a completely different look at history—one based upon the facts, not mainstream propaganda. The January/February 2014 issue, for instance, took a fact-based look at the era of Adolf Hitler, arriving at conclusions that would make mainstream historians gasp in horror. Fortunately for readers, they are getting the truth, though it be politically incorrect. See B-7 to subscribe.

manded a battalion in action when he found himself commanding a group of armies in north Africa. No wonder he was at a loss to what to do and allowed himself to be absorbed in the political situation at the expense of the tactical. I had little confidence in his having the ability to handle the military situation confronting him, and he caused me great anxiety. . . . Tactics, strategy and command were never his strong points."

After stating that he had no confidence in Eisenhower's military ability, Brooke did say, "Eisenhower did have a wonderful charm that carried him far; perhaps his great asset was a greater share of luck than most of us receive in life." However, if Ike had rather more than his share of luck, we, as allies, were extremely fortunate to have an exceptionally charming individual as supreme commander.

Why did Sir Alan Brooke think that the British were so "extremely fortunate" to have a military leader who knew nothing about strategy? It was because Eisenhower never conflicted with Churchill's main concern about the war. Churchill did not want any English soldier to be killed if that English soldier's life could be spared at the expense of an American soldier's life. That's why Bernard Montgomery never moved during the Battle of the Bulge until he was given command of the United States' First and Ninth Armies. Then Montgomery refused to stir for nine days, until the routed enemy was in retreat. Then he employed only American troops. Gen. Bradley did not like his Ninth Army staying under Montgomery's command and American newspapers were against a British general

directing U.S. troops

General Bedell Smith compared Eisenhower to a football coach, and Montgomery said Eisenhower's methods were the way by which the most soldiers would be killed. George Patton thought of Eisenhower as a stupid fool (*Diary*, July 5, 1943). On March 1, 1944, Patton recorded Eisenhower was "drinking too much." Patton's observation on Eisenhower's character is registered in his *Diary*, July 12, 1944: "Neither Ike nor Bradley has the stuff. Ike is bound hand and foot by the British and doesn't know it."

Patton continues with Eisenhower's lack of military ability: "We actually have no supreme commander, no one who can take hold and say that this shall be done and that shall be done. It is [a] very unfortunate situation, to which I see no solution."

On the back cover of David Irving's *The War Between the Generals*, more uncomplimentary statements appear about Eisenhower's lack of military ability. Montgomery: "If you want to end the war in any reasonable time, you will have to remove Ike's hand from the control of the land battle." And Sir Allen Brooke: "Eisenhower, though supposed to be running the land battle, is on the golf links at Rheims, entirely detached and taking practically no part in the running of the war."

When the Normandy invasion began, Brokaw says, page xvii, the French met the American forces "to provide them with critical support." David Irving writes that the Frenchmen who did stay in Normandy to greet the American invaders never had a chance to give any critical support: "A number of the combat troops in Normandy carried their battle psychosis over into the rear areas. Foreigners were foreigners, to many of them, whether French or German or Italian. An ordeal began for the French who had stayed behind in Normandy to welcome their liberators. They were liable to be vandalized, robbed, raped, murdered."

Riots broke out when American combat troops entered Cherbourg. The GIs used their firearms indiscriminately against the French. John Eisenhower, Gen. Eisenhower's West Point graduate son, gives evidence that the French would not have given any critical support even if they had been asked: "The attitude of the French was sobering indeed. Instead of bursting with enthusiasm they seemed not only indifferent but sullen. There was considerable cause for wondering whether these people wished to be liberated."

When Churchill was preparing to leave England for the Quebec Meeting in the late summer of 1943, a reporter asked Mr. Churchill, "Will you offer peace terms to Germany?" Churchill replied, "Heavens, no! They would accept immediately." This statement was made at least 10 months before June 6, 1944, when the Normandy Invasion began; therefore, there was no need for the Normandy Invasion, because Germany wanted to surrender long before D-Day. By 1943, the Germans knew they had lost the war. . . .

Roosevelt's unconditional surrender demand and then-Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgan-

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I Really Don't Like Ike

My Suggested Memorial for a Five-Star Mass Murderer

By Willis A. Carto

The *Washington Post* is all aflutter that the proposed memorial for Dwight Eisenhower is not settled. After all, it is supposed to cost the taxpayers a mere \$142 million, chicken feed compared to, for example, aid and armaments for Israel and aid to the 144 countries around the world that receive other love gifts from the taxpayers via the elected members of our cowardly Congress.

The honest record shows (and we are not following the prepared script of the media) that Eisenhower from the start of his ill-starred career was a protégé of Bernard Baruch, who at the time was known as the “king of the Jews.”

Thus it was that Franklin Roosevelt, that paragon of political morality, jumped Eisenhower over the heads of 1,109 superior officers to give Eisenhower supreme command of the armed forces of the United States with the power to use American lives, resources and tax dollars to invade Europe, although he had never experienced a day of combat in his life. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, a real American, had known Eisenhower as a subordinate and had as little contact with Ike as possible.

Eisenhower's biggest but not his only crime is to have murdered over a million German soldiers in cold blood in 1945 who had honorably surrendered at the end of the war known as World War II. He did so by ignoring the fact that captured soldiers of any nation, according to the Geneva Conventions, are supposed to be treated as well as soldiers of the capturing nation.

He perpetrated the crime under the shyster pretext of naming them “other losses” rather than war prisoners, penning them up behind barbed wire and letting them starve or freeze to death during heavy rain and snow in mud.

The fact is that Eisenhower today is more than a bad memory because of the misleading American media. He is a stuffed uniform, a sinister straw man, a disgrace to honest Americans—and by this we certainly do not exclude our present crop of dual loyalists who put their love of Israel ahead of America. Let them continue to praise this stuffed turkey.

And if we are to have a memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower, let it be a stuffed turkey hanging from a gibbet. ★

Willis A. Carto is a combat veteran of World War II. He holds a Purple Heart with two Bronze Stars. He is a longtime national editor and publisher. In 1955, Carto founded *LIBERTY LOBBY*, the first all-American, pro-middle class lobby group. In 1975 he launched *The Spotlight* newspaper, which at one time had 375,000 subscribers. Currently he is the editor and publisher of *THE BARNES REVIEW* Revisionist history magazine. For a free sample issue and brochure, please contact TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.



Stop the Memorial to this Turkey Before It's Too Late!

Write, call or email Congress. Help us stop the multi-million-dollar Ike Memorial planned for Washington, D.C. before it's too late. There are dozens of other Americans more deserving of a memorial park and sculpture garden of this immense size—Andrew Jackson, Charles Lindbergh and Gen. George Patton, to name just three. All you have to do is send us a note or give us a call and we will send your representative or senators a copy of this report at NO CHARGE. We will want to let them know that you are the sender. Call 202-544-5977 Mon.-Thu. and ask for Jeanette K. TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE!

Continued from page B-5

thau's plan (really Eisenhower's plan) to systematically ruin the German nation and to starve to death the remaining Germans when the war was over caused the German resistance to stiffen. They became desperate, and this caused the death toll of the Americans to increase. Gen. Patton told Gen. LeRoy Lutes after Eisenhower's and Morgenthau's great ideas became known to the Germans, "some fanatical young Germans attack and die to the last man, refusing to surrender." Roosevelt and Eisenhower were totally responsible for the American deaths that went on before, during and after the Normandy invasion.

Eisenhower's Normandy invasion can only be compared to an invasion of thugs invading a large apartment building with guns, axes and sledgehammers, breaking down the doors with the axes and sledgehammers, killing the male inhabitants, raping the women and killing many of them and killing many of the male and female children after the females had been raped, stealing any item of value that is not too big or heavy to carry, destroying everything left and finally, as the thugs depart, setting fire to the building. Since the United States was not invited or provoked to come to France as was Germany, our Normandy invasion was the same as an act of international trespassing and as immoral as thugs trespassing on private property.

And right in the middle of it all was Dwight David Eisenhower. ♦

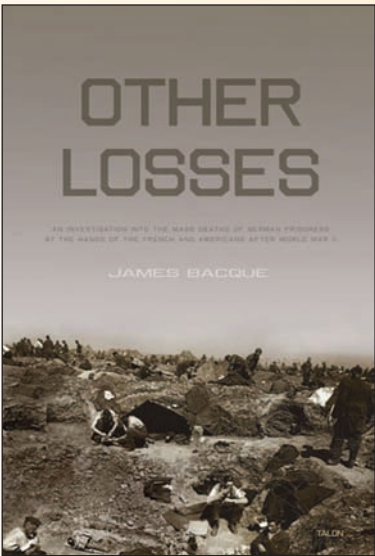
Mr. Alex Perry is a member of the "greatest generation" and a World War II combat veteran. He is an accomplished writer on the subject of World War II. He presently resides in Mississippi. This is a shortened version of his original article that appeared in the May/June 2003 edition of THE BARNES REVIEW magazine. It has been edited for length and focus.

OTHER LOSSES

An Investigation Into the Mass Deaths of German Prisoners at the Hands of the French and Americans After World War II

Under the tutelage of the censored U.S. press—newspapers, radio and TV—Americans think of themselves as the most generous and forgiving people on Earth. And we are—to the Israelis, and hundreds of other nations that have benefited from American foreign policy aid and munificence. Too bad that nobody of substance has told them about the atrocities, including mass murder, perpetrated by Dwight David Eisenhower.

Instead of praise, Ike should be remembered for his mass murder of millions of hapless German prisoners after World War II. This blot on the honor of America can never be removed. The appalling story is told by reporters willing to brave the unspoken journalistic taboo of silence when it comes to Ike's crimes. One of these reporters is the Canadian James Bacque. Bacque has told the chilling story of Ike's mass murder of over a million disarmed, surrendered German soldiers in 1945 in his book *Other Losses*. Seldom has the publication of a historical monograph on a subject ordinarily of interest only to a few specialists—the treatment of prisoners of war—received so much attention as *Other Losses*. Published in 1989 in Canada, the book received so much notoriety because it accused Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, as head of the American occupation of Germany in 1945, of deliberately starving to death German prisoners of war in staggering numbers. Photo section of the book shows the deplorable conditions in which the German POWs were kept. While concentration camp inmates got barracks, bunks, food and heat, the Germans were kept in open-air pens in freezing weather with the only shelter being holes dug in the ground. Softcover, 324 pages, #619, \$25 (minus 10% for TBR subscribers) plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for best rates. To order, send payment with the order form below to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call TBR toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge. Visit www.BarnesReview.com for more on TBR.



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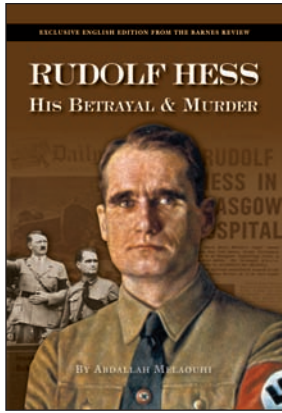
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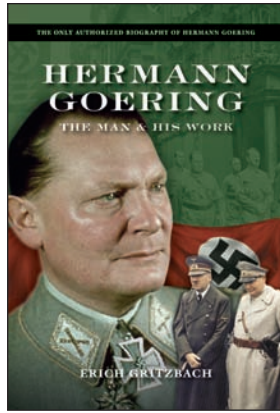
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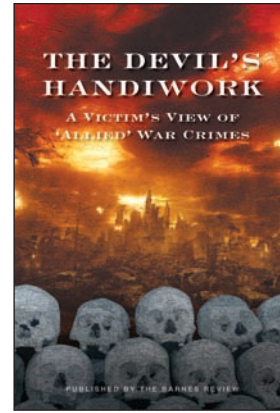
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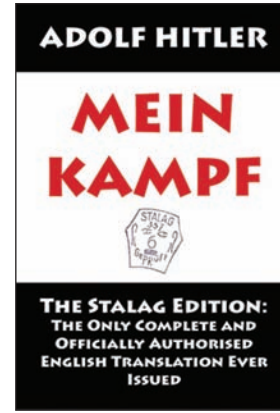
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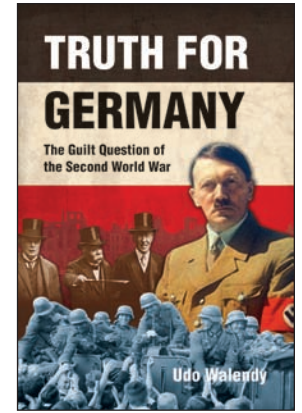
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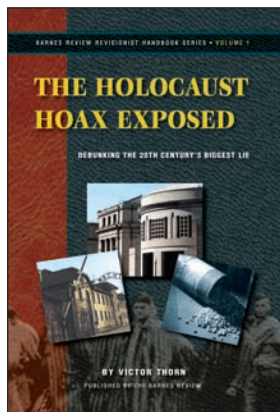
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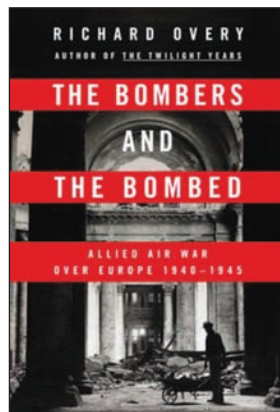
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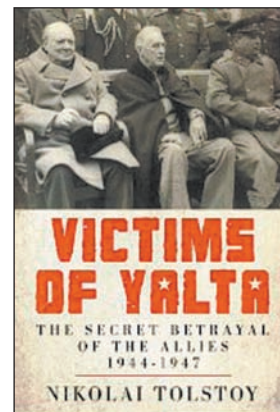
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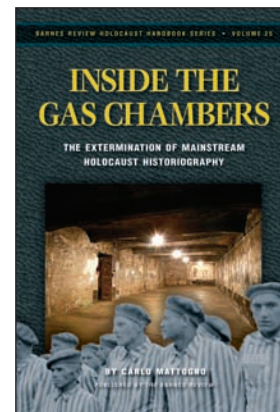
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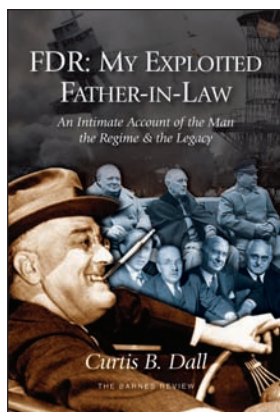
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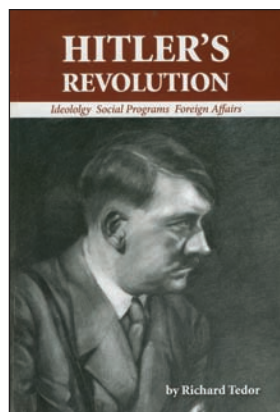
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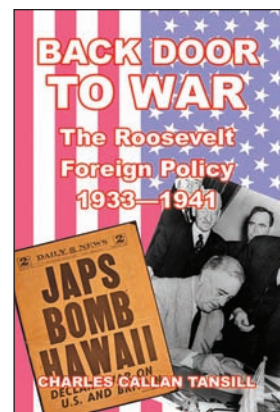
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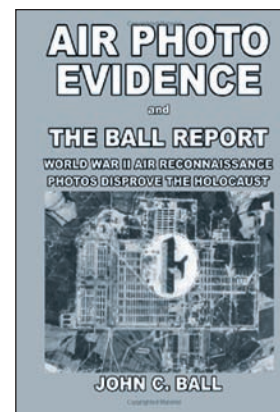
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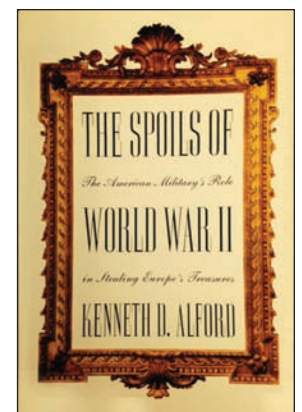
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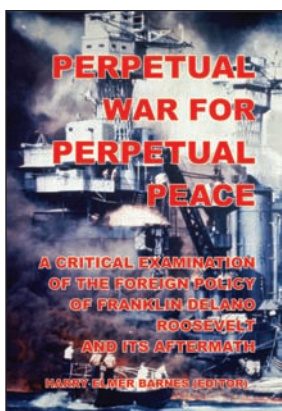
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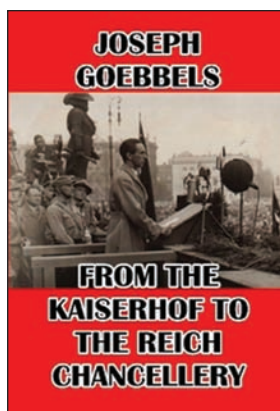
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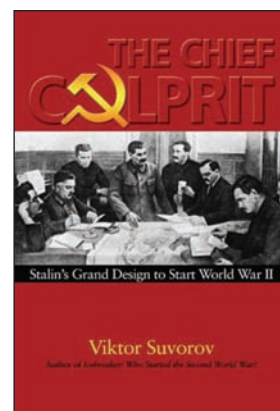
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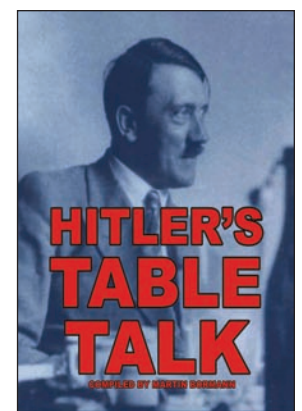
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