

research office, which eventually became the Gestapo.

Kelley understates the importance of Prince Philip's schooling in Nazi Germany at the Schloss Salem school of Kurt Hahn, as being merely a combination of cold showers and rigorous exercise. In fact, by the time Prince Philip's pro-Nazi sister Theodora had arranged for him to come from Britain to attend Schloss Salem, the S.S. had arrested Hahn, and the original rigors of the "strength through joy" curriculum of the school had been transformed by a hefty contribution of Nazi "race science."

Kelley is also wrong when she says that Lord Louis Mountbatten discouraged the House of Windsor and Prince

Philip from corresponding with their pro-Nazi relatives in Germany. For, it was Lord Louis Mountbatten who became one of their most important back-channels, through his sister Louise, the Crown Princess of pro-Nazi Sweden. Moreover, Prince Philip developed ties to the Duke of Windsor, who used this same back-channel from his post in exile.

As for Queen Elizabeth's royal consort, HRH The Prince Philip, his early Nazi race science training has led him to outdo Hitler. As part of her "deal" with Prince Philip, the Queen made him the "chief enforcer" for what aristocratic insiders call "The Club of the Isles" (being a coalition of landed and financier oligarchs, who have since

World War I seen the House of Windsor as *primus inter pares* within a Doge system). Prince Philip demonstrated his "enforcer" role as head of the World-wide Fund for Nature, where, in the name of preserving the environment, he has murdered more Africans than Adolf Hitler ever dreamed of. On more than one occasion, Prince Philip has said in public: "In the event that I am reincarnated, I would like to return as a deadly virus, in order to contribute something to solve overpopulation."

Kitty Kelley's revelation that the House of Windsor had a direct hand in the "Hitler Project" is one of many themes within her book that make it highly recommended reading.

—Scott Thompson

Hamilton, Without the Revolution (Or, LaRouche, Without LaRouche)

This interesting, useful, and very frustrating book reprints and interprets selections from 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century statesmen and writers.

But, Michael Lind's anthology is a survey of two opposite points of view—the republican, and the oligarchical—joined together and falsely labelled "Hamiltonianism."

Lind vigorously defends Alexander Hamilton, the first U.S. Treasury Secretary, as the mastermind of the Federal policy in the first years of the republic, whose outlook ultimately shaped the industrialization and rise of the U.S.A. as a great power. Refuting slanders of Hamilton as aristocratic, Lind shows he worked to dissolve aristocracy and destroy slavery.

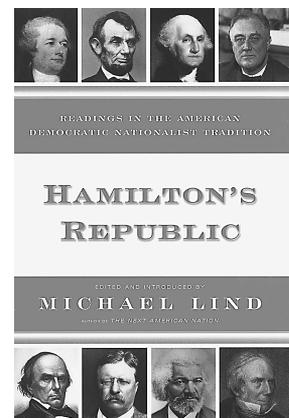
What Lind calls Hamilton's "democratic nationalism" is upheld against attack from both the leftists, who equate it with "authoritarian tyranny and . . . repression of minorities," and from the right, which "identifies nationalism with protectionism and a failure to understand the benefits of the global economy."

Lind has risen a bit above the academic swamp, to champion the Hamilton

tradition that could lead the world away from the abyss to which recent policy has led us. But, with these promising themes, the argument descends into a terrible historical muddle, which renders the book increasingly silly as it proceeds into 20th-century matters. Lind avoids any discussion of America's struggle with the British Empire and the British-centered financial oligarchy. This makes for absurd history, since the American Revolution, and American nationalism since then, have been in fundamental opposition to the latter.

For example, Lind asserts: "For much of the era between 1914 and 1989, Hamiltonian realists and Wilsonian globalists . . . have been allied against isolationists. . . . [T]he boundaries between globally minded Hamiltonian realism and muscular Wilsonian idealism became very blurred, with both groups tending to support anti-Soviet alliances like NATO and free trade (which Hamiltonians treated as an expedient to unite the anti-Soviet coalition . . ."

Fareed Zakaria, managing editor of the Council on Foreign Relations magazine, *Foreign Affairs*, is quoted on



Hamilton's Republic: Readings in the American Democratic Nationalist Tradition

edited by Michael Lind
New York, Free Press, 1997
345 pages, hardbound, \$25.00

"American Realism," which in Lind's mind continues Hamiltonian nationalism: "American Realism proceeds from the assumption that the Pax Britannica of the Nineteenth century was a blessing, preserving peace, trade, and travel around the world. The United States has taken Britain's place as the balancer of the world. . . . That the United States succeeded in [this] . . . suggests that American Realism may have appreciated aspects of the modern world—the universal appeal of democracy and the

promise of the free market—which make it more *realistic* than the Old World’s cynicism.”

The LaRouche Factor

It happens to be a fact that Michael Lind is well acquainted with the work of Lyndon LaRouche, the individual who uniquely resurrected the nationalist tradition in contemporary world politics, and in historical analysis. Lind decided to look away from LaRouche, whom the London-New York power axis hates and fears.

But LaRouche has situated the American Revolution in the long fight between oligarchy and humanist republicans. “Hamiltonianism,” minus the deeper philosophical issues in this fight, is nothing but a dead and untruthful doctrinal category, falsely opposed to another unscientific category, “Jeffersonianism.” From this central blunder comes a real mess of historical errors.

Lind wrongly ascribes to personality “quirks,” rather than to patriotic principle, Hamilton’s desertion of the Boston Anglophile traitor-run Federalist party.

Hamilton thus elected Jefferson to the Presidency. Leading Hamiltonians such as John Quincy Adams, Mathew Carey, and Henry Clay, opposed the Federalists. To suit his schema, which deletes the fight with Britain, Lind then entirely blanks out these nationalists’ revival of Hamilton’s program, through their rallying of the nation to fight the defensive War of 1812 against Britain.

Lind makes the Confederate spawn, British-worshipping Teddy Roosevelt into a “neo-Hamiltonian.” T.R.’s financier sponsor, J.P. Morgan, is called by Lind an “industrial magnate of the Gilded Age,” despite Morgan’s stated, fixed principle of never creating a new industry. The mills and railroads of which Morgan seized control were built by the Henry C. Carey Philadelphia anti-London, anti-Wall Street faction of industrial republicans, who are entirely undescribed by Lind. Then, Lind portrays the London-Wall Street Federal Reserve System as “Hamiltonian.”

Lind denounces Abraham Lincoln’s opposition to the Mexican War as “unscrupulous.” He wrongly depicts the two Hamiltonians, Lincoln and

Franklin D. Roosevelt, as cleverly dishonest, for publicly invoking Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence. Contrary to Lind’s view, the Declaration was not an Enlightenment document, but the commitment of the American nationalists to the Renaissance Christian image of man; Jefferson himself later split with that commitment after falling in with Enlightenment radicals in France.

A nice Frederick Douglass extract on racial amalgamation buttresses Lind’s attack on multi-culturalism, as a betrayal of the struggle for the Union and universal advancement. But, Lind’s Melting Pot concept is flawed in demanding Irish immigrants leave behind their “quarrels” with the British.

Lind calls John F. Kennedy an “ineffectual” President, a “playboy millionaire” who “treated the executive branch as [his] personal fiefdom and believed [he] was above the law.” But J.F.K. sought to break out of London’s post-World War II strategic straitjacket. Might one suggest for the author, a remedial visit to Bunker Hill and Yorktown?

—Anton Chaitkin

When ‘Just the Facts’ Isn’t Enough

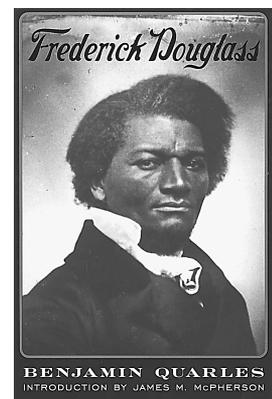
Frederick Douglass (1818?-1896) had as his guiding principle throughout his career, a commitment to truth and justice as he understood it. He always sought to perfect that understanding. Thus, as he matured, that understanding, particularly of the principles of the American Republic, deepened, lifting him out of the swamp of Garrisonian abolitionism and social reform, to become a spokesman for the principles on which this republic was founded. After 1864, Douglass became a nationalist and a protectionist (in contradistinction to his earlier defense of “free trade”), in accordance with his fight for the rights of all humanity, against the British Empire.

Unfortunately, Benjamin Quarles, a pre-eminent African-American historian whose 1948 biography of Douglass was considered groundbreaking, limited the nature of his investigation of

Douglass’s biography.

In his introduction to this new edition of the biography, published in honor of Quarles, who died last year, James McPherson points out that Douglass was “a prime example of an ‘inner-directed’ personality; he grew up subject to all the power of a ‘peculiar institution’ that crushed the spark and ambition of most of its victims, yet somehow he found the inner resources to overcome the disadvantages of slavery.”

That inner-directedness led Douglass to seek out the means to learn to read while still a slave; to learn to play the violin; to organize other slaves, and teach them to read while he and they were still slaves; to devise, with the help of friends, the escape of himself and his wife from slavery; to investigate, when he realized that there was a tragic flaw in Garrisonian abolition, the true anti-slavery nature of the U.S. Constitution.



Frederick Douglass
by Benjamin Quarles
New York, Da Capo Press, 1997
(reprint of 1948 edition)
378 pages, paperback, \$15.95

And such was true of every new political breakthrough Douglass would make throughout his life.

Douglass, while still a slave, became familiar with the speeches of John Quincy Adams, as well as the principled bat-