

US National Standard in Culture

Harry Luce of *Time-Life*
on

Work Ethic



Fascism in America 2

J.P. Morgan: You easily forget the history of World War II.

Harry Luce: We caution you that you not follow the economic motive, the human reasoning, the human power of as you live in the United States. You are the chosen people. This fascist power of foreign nations practices Korean deprogramming, includes witchcraft and the black magic & the necromancy of Hitler who commanded the crowds in crowd behavior and with necromancy was able to escape to Argentina and escape the hangings after World War II .

Source: *Friendly Fascism*, Bertram Gross, 1980

It is an action of the arrogance of ideologues who claim a monopoly on truth, of positivists who treat half-truths as whole truths, of theoreticians who stay aloof from the dirty confusions of political and economic combat, and of the self-styled "practical" people who fear the endless clash of theories. The arrogance of technocrats as well as the ultra-rich and their high executives. It is a fear of blind anti-fascism. In action, it is distances between them and us.

Japan for the seizure of Manchuria, many northeastern corporate and banking groups gradually came around to Churchill's position. As members of a decades-old Anglo-American alliance, they gradually began to see American intervention against Axis aggression as reversing the relationship between the two countries and making this an "American Century" in the ultra-frank words of Henry Luce, editor of Time, Life, and Fortune. These interventionist forces were supported by anti-fascist and communities in democratic countries.

Harry Luce: Thus it was how the Allied and Axis powers were subsequently aligned.

Harry Luce: The freedom of the United States that you worship here is a *religious faith*. And this is the work-ethic that you yourself work in that is the opposite of a fascist religion of Hitler.

Bill Paley: Under the religions, whether it is Baptist or Catholic or Protestant, the fascist say that they are chosen people with a Hitler or Muhammad at the helm assuredly. So then, a people is led down into gas ovens rounding them up on the trains to Auschwitz without a protest but with reasonings.

Harry Luce: They use rationality. It is the same rationality of the Enlightenment and of Napoleon. See how then that they kill those in hospitals saying by reason that this is so that they make room for beds for military men. This became the beginnings if the gas ovens that killed the 12 million Jews.

J.P. Morgan: Even today in 2017, you see the G20 nations have in fascism gathered to take over the United States to have it come under the German generals.

MOSES: The German generals have deprogrammed the Eagles in Korean deprogramming and syringed their brains that they are then necromanced to do the bidding of killing the Eagles in the United States.

J.P. Morgan: This is genocide.

Harry Luce: The German generals are stationed in the United States domestic military bases. In this year 2017, the soldiers are having their brains syringed, are have already had the jihad training that they kill other Eagles. They are severely broken men in the United States.

MOSES: The Germans performed the Korean deprogramming torture not only in the Eagles, but in the Belgium, British soldiers in NATO.

Harry Luce: You are an absolute fool to think that you will live without emotion, without feeling, without knowing the scenarios brewing overseas, that seek to rule the United States of and by agreement of the G20 nations.

MOSES: *To make the United States a new Hong Kong is just the beginning.* They have prepared the Mexicans insurgents to come over in the millions across the border to simply walk in and occupy and take over your businesses and homes.

Harry Luce: Mexicans are to be killing “as many Americans as they can” is their slogan, the same as in the rousing by Hitler in racism.

Bill Paley: It is racism. You are *American Chauvinist Pig*.

JARVIS RAYMOND: Let it be said then, that you try to understand the path of Martin Luther and Jesus Christ and Mother Mary, the Mother of God.

That you are to develop talent and to work for grace.

Absent this, you are easily led into fascism by strong leaders such as Clinton-Obama, by the Bush Sr-Jr. team, and by the G20 nations, UN, NATO. The planned 9/11 event, the betrayal off the United States in Guantanamo Bay.



Harry Luce: The G20 nations will have the same glamorous promises of Hitler that the “German girl will find a husband” as a campaign promise, and as heroism to be giving fascism jobs to the unemployed who have not jobs in the millions to repeat the serving of Hitler fascism.

MOSES: Only this is much more heinous with Korean deprogramming.

MOTHER MARY: How are you able to recognize fascism? It will be through the mastery of the emotions: the

- 6:00 o'clock line of God Harmony
- 7:00 of God Gratitude
- 8:00 of God Justice.¹

¹ **ANDREA SELESTOW:** The emotional power of God Justice is seen in a mother who has her child underneath a car, and with her arm lift up the car to remove the child.

The 7:00 o'clock line is also the soul in God Gratitude. When you are working in not tearing down the freedoms of the United States but in great fervor to protect the freedoms of the United States, you will not see faith in fascism on this soil. You will faith in the religion not of the Hitler's and Stalin's and Mussolini's.

ANDREA SELESTOW: What was a great injustice in the Protestant movement was to take out Mother Mary in Christian doctrine and teachings. She is an Archangel and has the role in addition of the Mother of God.

Martin Luther: When the Protestant work-ethic incorporates the Eagles having Mother Mary's guidance, then again, it is easier to recognize that you are not alone in the economic day to day economic struggle in life, but that you have the divine assistance of the Mother of God.

ANDREA SELESTOW: "Mother of God" means that Mother Mary is the mother of the Divine Self, the top figure in this chart of who you are. *You are not alone.*



FASCIST IDEOLOGIES

The motivating vigor of German, Japanese, and Italian fascism transcended ordinary versions of the carrot (whether in the form of increased profits, power, prestige, or loot) and the stick (whether in the form of ostracism, torture, or sheer terror). Both the leaders of the fascist establishment and the many millions who did their bidding were impelled by sentiments and convictions. Any conflicting values were for many Germans, Japanese, and Italians consigned to the inner depths of conscience, to return only in the face of military defeat and postwar reprisals.

Centrally controlled propaganda was a major instrument for winning the hearts of the German, Japanese, and Italian people. The growth of the control apparatus coincided with the flowering during the 1920s and 1930s of new instruments of propagandistic technology, particularly the radio and the cinema, with major forward steps in the arts of capitalist advertising. "Hitler's dictatorship," according to Albert Speer, "was the first dictatorship of an industrial state in this age of technology, a dictatorship which employed to perfection the instruments of technology to dominate its own people."²⁰ Apart from technology, each of the Axis powers used marching as an instrument of dominating minds. In discussing this method of domination, one of Hitler's early colleagues, Hermann Rauschning, has given us this explanation: "Marching diverts men's thoughts. Marching kills thought. Marching makes an end of individuality. Marching is the indispensable magic stroke performed in order to accustom the people to a mechanic, quasi-ritualistic activity until it becomes second nature."²¹

The content of fascist propaganda, however, was more significant than its forms or methodology. In essence, this content was a justification of imperial conquest, rampant militarism, brutal repression, and unmitigated racism. Many fascist theorists and intellectuals spun high-flown ideologies to present each of these elements in fascist exploitation in the garb of glory, honor, justice, and scientific necessity. The mass propagandists, however (including not only Hitler, Mussolini, and their closest associates, but also the flaming "radicals" of the Japanese ultra-right), wove all these glittering abstractions into the superpageantry of a cosmic struggle between Good and Evil, between the Master Race which is the fount of all culture, art, beauty, and genius and the inferior beings (non-Aryans, non-Romans, non-Japanese) who were the enemies of all civilization. As the stars and the planets gazed down upon this apocalyptic struggle, the true defenders of civilization against bolshevism and racial impurity must descend to the level of the enemies of culture and for the sake of mankind's future, do whatever may be necessary in the grim struggle for survival. Thus, bloodletting and blood sacrifice became a

spiritual imperative for the people, an imperative transcending mere materialism.

This holy-war psychology was backed up by the indiscriminate use of any concept, any idea, theory, or antitheory that was useful at a particular time or place. Liberalism and monarchism, individualism and collectivism, hierarchic leadership and egalitarianism, scientific management and organic spontaneity, private enterprise and socialism, religion and atheism—all were drawn upon as the condition warranted—to polish the image of the nation's leader and play upon the emotions of both establishment and masses. No human interest, drive, or aspiration was safe from exploitation. To help in organizing support of specific groups, promises were made to workers as well as businessmen, peasants as well as landowners, rural folk as well as urbanites, the old nobility as well as the "common man," the old as well as the young, women as well as men. Once, in a Berlin speech before becoming chancellor, Hitler even promised, "In the Third Reich every German girl will find a husband."²²

DESTRUCTION OF THE AXIS

While Nazi bombs were raining down on England, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, the American aviation hero, predicted that England would quickly collapse before Germany's superior equipment and spirit. His author-wife, Anne Morrow Lindbergh, proclaimed that the fascist leaders "have felt the wave of the future and they have leapt upon it . . ." ²³

And yet, as we now know, the wave was weaker than it seemed and was at last to be fiercely fought.

The first weakness was overextension by each Axis country. From the very beginning Mussolini went further in foreign adventures than the Italians—even those in uniform—were willing to accept. The Japanese leaders also suffered from dreams of easy glory. American researchers working for the War Crimes Trials in Tokyo were astounded to find that Japan's warlords had made no serious assessment of their capabilities for an extended war in the Pacific. The Nazis had the greatest blind spot of all. As Lawrence Dennis, America's most articulate fascist, put it, "Hitler and his top inner circle neither took the United States seriously as a possible armed foe in the future nor could they believe that the highly capitalistic United States ever could or would, line up with Communist Russia against Nazi Germany."²⁴ When the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union, they thought that the Americans would cheer them on or else simply stand by and let the Germans and Russians bleed each other white. By this mistaken position, they created a situation in which they themselves were soon to be bled white by a war on two fronts.

In comparison with the Americans, the Nazis were technologically backward. They did not lack for good scientists. Despite the loss of Jewish physicists who fled the country, the physicists who remained were among the best in the world. What they lacked—in terms that came into usage after the war—was a mature technostructure closely linked with top political and military leadership. In the autumn of 1942, outstanding Allied scientists had the ear of Roosevelt, Churchill, and their generals. The Hitler-Goering-Speer approach to technology was more circumscribed. Actually, it was Albert Speer himself, Hitler's chief aide on armament production, who scuttled the German atom bomb project at the very time the Americans and British were charging ahead at full speed.

Both overextension and technological backwardness, however, were relative matters. They would have hardly been decisive if the adversaries of the Axis had remained aloof or disunited. 1941 was a year of change. As American conservatives began to grasp the possibilities of the American Century and liberals to enthuse over the Century of the Common Man, noninterventionism began to ebb. The Lend-Lease Act gave President Roosevelt complete freedom to provide war material to any country whose defense he deemed vital to the United States. When the Germans invaded the Soviet Union in June, 1941, communists and their sympathizers all over the world switched to full-fledged interventionism. Almost as promptly, Churchill and Roosevelt pledged their support. By December 6, 1941, with help through Lend-Lease, Stalin was able—despite enormous reverses during the previous months—to mount the first Soviet counteroffensive against the German troops. On the following day, December 7, 1941, American noninterventionism was destroyed by the Japanese attack on the American navy at Pearl Harbor. From then, the U.S.-British-Soviet alliance became stronger.

This anti-Axis coalition lasted for fifty months. Its strength derived from the fact that it was grounded on certain limited common interests of the dominant groups in each of the three countries and wholehearted support by almost the entire population of each country. In both the Soviet Union and in Britain the war against the Axis soon became a struggle for national existence. In the United States, where national existence was not threatened, the war brought the Great Depression to an end and united the country in a high fever of activity that led the United States to become the dominant power of the world by 1945.

Thus the coalition was not an alliance against fascism as such. It was a temporary military alliance which, after knocking out the "new Roman Empire," shattered Hitler's "Thousand-Year Reich" (which lasted only twelve years) and destroyed the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." In so doing, the coalition also destroyed its own reason for being.

INDESTRUCTIBLE MYTHS

One of the great successes of the classic fascists was to concoct misleading pronouncements on their purposes and practices. Anti-fascists have often accepted some of these self-descriptions or added part-truths of their own. The result has been a vast structure of apparently indestructible myths. Today, these myths still obscure the nature of classic fascism and of present tendencies toward new forms of the old horror.

Although the classic fascists openly subverted constitutional democracy and flaunted their militarism, they took great pains to conceal the Big Capital-Big Government partnership. One device for doing this was the myth of "corporatism" or the "corporate state." In place of geographically elected parliaments, the Italians and the Germans set up elaborate systems whereby every interest in the country—including labor—was to be "functionally" represented. In fact, the main function was to provide facades behind which the decisions were made by intricate networks of business cartels working closely with military officers and their own people in civilian government. In Japan, the corporate conglomerates called *zaibatsu* (wealth or money cliques) had already handled affairs along these lines; they merely tightened up.

A still more powerful device was the myth of the great leader who represents all the people and who makes all the decisions. Mussolini called the state a "violin in the hands of a maestro," namely, himself. The tune, however, was developed by the orchestra—namely, the Fascist establishment that unceremoniously dumped him shortly after the allied invasion of Italy. Although Hitler was much more of a top decision-maker, his personal power was won at the price of concentrating on certain matters and leaving huge realms of decision making to others—the well-developed style of today's corporate managers. Hugh R. Trevor-Roper reports on the Nazi establishment this way: "The structure of German politics and administration instead of being as the Nazis claimed, 'pyramidal' and 'monolithic,' was, in fact, a confusion of private empires, private armies and private intelligence services."²⁵

In this situation of oligarchic in-fighting the cartels did very well indeed—just so long as they "paid their dues" to the Nazis and supported Hitler's foreign adventures on their behalf. In Japan, of course, the Emperor was the source of all authority and the fountainhead of all virtue—but at the same time largely a figurehead. In all three countries, with their varying degrees of control imposed on capital, corporate accumulation expanded enormously during the war and by war's end (despite the physical damage inflicted on their properties), was more highly developed and productive than ever before.

Since the end of the war, the role of big capital in classic fascism

had been obscured by the myth of fascism as a revolt of "little people." This myth confuses an important source of support with the centers of power. There is no doubt that in all three countries the consolidation of the fascist establishment was supported by a psychological malaise that had hit the lower middle classes harder than anyone else. But if one examines the support base of classic fascism, it is hard to avoid the conclusion that the fascists had *multiclass support*. Many workers joined the fascist ranks—even former socialist and communist leaders. To the unemployed workers not represented by trade unions or the socialist movement, fascism offered jobs and security and delivered on this promise. Although the older aristocrats were somewhat divided on the subject, many highly respectable members of the landed aristocracy and nobility joined the fascist ranks. The great bulk of civil service bureaucrats was won over. Most leaders of organized religion (despite some heroic exceptions in Germany and some foot-dragging in Italy) either tacitly or openly supported the new regimes. Leading academicians, intellectuals, writers, and artists toed the line; the dissident minority who broke away or left the country made the articulation of support by the majority all the more important. Hitler enjoyed intellectual support, if not adulation, from the leading academicians in German universities. In Japan, the Showa Research Association brought many of the country's leading intellectuals together to help the imperial leaders formulate the detailed justifications for the New Asian Order. In Italy, fascism was supported not only by Giovanni Gentile, but also by such world-renowned figures as Vilfredo Pareto, Gaetano Mosca, Roberto Marinetti, Curzio Malaparte and Luigi Pirandello. No *Lumpenproletariat* nor rootless little men these!

Attention to the full structure of the fascist establishments has also been diverted by many observers who, as in the old Hindu story about the blind men trying to describe an elephant, have concentrated on separate parts of the beast.

Psychologists have found the essence of fascism in the "authoritarian personality" or the consequences of sexual repression. Ernst Nolte discovers the hidden wellsprings of fascism as a metapolitical outlook, which he terms "resistance to transcendence . . . a lurking, subterranean fear . . . of the inevitable disintegration of national communities, races and cultures." Peter Drucker argues that in revolt against the view of man as an economic unit, people turned toward "new sorcerers" like Hitler and Mussolini who could offer the values of heroism, self-sacrifice, discipline, and comradeship. Hannah Arendt carries this idea further by describing fascism as an extreme form of irrationality produced by man's isolation, alienation, and loss of class identity. She sees anti-Semitism as basic to fascist irrationality, while also maintaining that anti-Semitism was narrowly rational as a part of a conservative struggle

to end the threat of liberalism and radicalism. No big capitalist body for these observers! They prefer to concentrate—and often do so brilliantly—on trunk, tail, legs, or ears.

Many communists, in contrast, have seized directly on the “private parts” (if that Victorian euphemism can be used for an elephant) by defining bourgeois democracy as a fig leaf. By an easy step, this leads to a vivid definition of fascism: capitalism in full nudity. Once the fig leaf is removed, the argument has gone, the workers can then see—in the words of the Communist International in 1928—fascism as “a system of direct dictatorship—a terrorist dictatorship of big capital.”

This analysis contains at least five oversimplifications. First of all, instead of operating directly, big capital under fascism operated indirectly through an uneasy partnership with the fascist politicians, the military leaders, and the large landowners. If the privileged classes won many advantages as a result of the indispensable support they gave to the fascist regimes in Italy, Japan, and Germany, they also paid a high price. In addition to being subjected to various forms of political plunder, they lost control of many essential elements of policy, particularly the direction and tempo of imperial expansion. Second, the shift from constitutional to fascist capitalism meant structural changes, not merely the removal of a fig leaf. The fascists suppressed independent trade unions and working-class parties and consolidated big capital at the expense of small business. They destroyed the democratic institutions that capitalism had itself brought into being. They wiped out pro-capitalist liberation and old-fashioned conservatism as vital political forces. Third, while classic fascism was terroristic, it was also beneficent. The fascists provided jobs for the unemployed and upward mobility for large numbers of lower and middle class people. Although real wage rates were held down, these two factors alone—in addition to domestic political plunder and war booty—improved the material standard of living for a substantial number, until the whole picture was changed by wartime losses.

Fourth, instead of moving to full nudity, fascism decked itself up in a full-dress costume which obscured all its many obscenities, under the guise of “revolutionary” dynamism and the myths of fascist idealism, spirituality, populist (in German *volkisch*) sentiment, and the omnipotence of the fascist state, party or leader.

Finally, no member of the fascist Axis was reactionary in the traditional sense of “turning back the clock of history” or restoring some form of old regime. Each separately and all three together were engaged in the displacement of old-time reactionaries, as well as of the conservative defenders of the status quo at home or abroad. Through imperialism, militarism, repression, and racism, they aimed at a new order of capitalist exploitation.

The most widespread myth of all, however, is the simple equation “fascism equals brutality.” In a masochistic poem about her father, Sylvia

Plath wrote, "Every woman loves a fascist—the boot in the face." Although I refuse to think she was really speaking for every woman, her words illustrate the popular identification of fascism with sadism in any form—from war and murder to torture, rape, pillage, and terrorism. In this sense a brutal foreman, a violent cop, or even a teacher who rides roughshod over his or her students may be called a "fascist pig."

One difficulty with this metaphor is that for thousands of years hundreds of governments have been fiercely brutal—sometimes on conquered people only, often on their own people also. If we stick by this terminology, then many of the ancient Greeks and Hebrews, the old Roman, Persian, Byzantine, Indian, and Chinese empires, the Huns, the Aztecs, and the tsars who ruled Russia were also fascist. Some of these, let me add, also exercised total control over almost all aspects of human life. Indeed, "force, fraud and violence," as Carl Friedrich and Zbigniew Brzezinski have pointed out, "have always been features of organized government and they do not constitute by themselves the distinctively totalitarian operation."²⁶ But concentrated capital, modern-style government, and constitutional democracy are relatively new features of human history—as is also the kind of Big Business-Big Government alliance that subverts constitutional democracy. Anyone has the constitutional right to pin the label "fascist" or "fascistic" on the brutalities of a Stalin or his heirs in various "Marxist-Leninist" countries, or on the bloodbath inflicted by American firepower on Indochina for a full decade, or even on the latest case of police brutality in a black or Latin ghetto of New York City. This may be a forceful way of protesting brutality. It is much less than a serious examination of the realities of classic fascism or the accumulating tendencies toward new forms of fascism toward the end of the twentieth century.