

Zionophobia: Ideologues Push Their Agenda with the Lie; Although Proved a Fraud the *Protocols* Spread to England & America & Adopted as Hitler's Model

- 28. First of all we see Sergei Nilus caught red-handed with a forged document which purports a Jewish clandestine agenda to conquer the world and then contends that he "acted as God's instrument" and thought that the "*Protocols* should be accepted *as though* they were true." [Thieme, pp. 72-73]
- 29. Secondly, Dan Rather is caught red-handed with forged documents which purport that President Bush acted dishonorably during his service in the Texas National Guard. If the documents had not been discovered as forgeries then the story could well have affected the presidential election. Yet Rather contend that (1) "I no longer have the confidence in these documents that would allow us to continue vouching for them journalistically," but (2) "Powerful and extremely well-financed forces are concentrating on questions about the documents because they can't deny the fundamental truth of the story," while CBS staunchly concluded, "Those who have criticized aspects of our story have never criticized the major thrust of our report."
- 30. Allegorists who refuse to examine the Bible as written but impute their own views upon Scripture take the inerrant Word of God and distort it to agree with their preconceived theology.
- 31. Rather's mistakes were most likely the result of political ideology rushing to judgment to capitalize on an apparent way to not only get a scoop but to use the story to damage a president whose policies he and CBS News obviously did not agree.
- 32. The allegorists' mistake is to choose a system that enables them to manipulate Scripture to agree with their conception of truth rather than let the truth of Scripture guide them to God's revelation of truth.
- 33. Nilus had determined that the Jews were involved in a nefarious global conspiracy and that his composition was a legitimate instrument to bring them down.

 Therefore, if the Jews were evil what difference did it make if the means by which he revealed their schemes was fictitious?
- 34. Nilus had no idea how popular his verisimilitude would become. In the Russian Revolution two factions vied for control of the country: the White party called the Mensheviks and the Red party called the Bolsheviks.
- 35. The revolution brewed for over ten years and during that time the White party utilized the *Protocols* to spread the hoax that the Jews were responsible for the unrest in order to gain control of the Russian government.
- This later led to wholesale executions and murders of Russian Jews while the *Protocols'* popularity spread over Western Europe.
- 37. In 1920, both the London *Times* and the *Morning Post* gave the *Protocols* extensive treatment, and the *Spectator* even demanded a royal commission to decide whether British Jews were in fact "subjects of a secret government." [Lewis, p. 109]
- 38. In America, the *Protocols* were widely circulated under the title *The Jewish Peril* and were in particular publicized and distributed by the automobile magnate Henry Ford, an obsessive anti-Semite who wrote a series of articles on "The International Jew," which he later reprinted as a separate booklet. [Lewis, p. 109]
- 39. No sooner than the *Protocols* appeared in London, Lucien Wolf of the Jewish Board of Deputies issued a paper documenting the sources of Nilus's plagiarism.



- 40. One year later in 1921, Philip Grave, the London Times' Turkish correspondent in Constantinople (present-day Istanbul), did a series of articles documenting the *Protocols* was a forgery.
- 41. That same year in the United States, American journalist, publisher, and author Herman Bernstein released his book The Truth about "The Protocols of Zion": A Complete Exposure which corroborated the writings of Wolf and Grave.
- 42. These polemics did little to suppress the popularity of the *Protocols* as it continued to receive wide distribution. However, they did have an impact on Henry Ford who in 1927 admitted that his accusations were unfounded.
- 43. Such was not the case in Germany where the *Protocols* provided a major theme in Nazi anti-Semitic propaganda and Nazi sympathizers distributed the forgery worldwide.
- 44. Hitler used the *Protocols* to at once justify his genocide of Jews while using them as a guide for his totalitarian regime. We get insight from:

Rosenbaum, Ron. Explaining Hitler: The Search for the Origins of His Evil. (New York: Random House, 1998), 55-57:

One of the most sinister and destructive historical forgeries ever fabricated: The Protocols of the Elders of Zion, (is) the counterfeit minutes of a meeting of the secret Jewish world conspiracy (forged by the czarist secret police) that had been the bible of anti-Semites since 1905. A forged document that achieved mass worldwide distribution in Henry Ford's popularization, The International Jew, it was a forgery that indelibly shaped Hitler's own vision of the Jews. A forgery that one historian called a "warrant for genocide," which paved the way for Hitler's rise and the mass murder to come. (p. 55)

What had always struck me in reading and rereading, Der Fuehrer, the biography of Hitler that Munich journalist Konrad Heiden \hi' den\ wrote in exile (1944) was the melodramatic opening passage, a dramatic reconstruction of the moment in 1917 when Heiden envisions a shadowy representative of the czarist secret police, the Okrana, the malign agency that created the forgery known as The Protocols of the Elders of Zion, slipping a copy of their deceitful document to a student in Moscow named Alfred Rosenberg. Heiden sees Rosenberg bringing it to Munich when he fled the Bolshevik Revolution, bringing it to the attention of Hitler through the circle of German mystical anti-Semites and Russian émigré haters of "Jewish Bolshevism" who became the nucleus, the source of funds for the Hitler Party, and of Hitler's conspiratorial vision of the International Jewish Bolshevik threat. To Heiden, Hitler was first of all a handmaiden, a construct of the counterfeiters who created the Protocols. But Heiden believed Hitler's relation to the counterfeit conspiracy went beyond that. (pp. 56-57)

Heiden is not alone in his emphasis on the centrality of the Protocols to Hitler and the Hitler Party vision, but he is alone in going on to posit a startling and ingenious relationship between Hitler and this counterfeit history—one that no one else, to my knowledge, has imagined. And yet it is one I believe worth rescuing from oblivion for the kind of paradoxical metaphorical way it illuminates a truth about Hitler: Hitler as a product, a virtual creation of a counterfeit of history, and history as a creation of this counterfeit.

Heiden reminds us that the *Protocols* didn't merely imagine a secret world-wide Jewish cabal. In fact, it posed as an actual tactical and strategic manual for such a conspiracy: how to subvert traditional institutions and values: how to manipulate public opinion and the media, and so on, all these supposed Jewish techniques lifted by the Okrana counterfeiters of the Protocols from an 1864 satire on the Machiavellian methods of Emperor Napoleon III of France [Maurice Joly's Dialogue in Hell between Machiavelli and Montesquieu].



Heiden's stunning conjecture, which deserves attention because of his intimate acquaintance with the Hitler Party from the very beginning of the Führer's rise, was that the secret of that rise lay in Hitler's adapting the modernized Machiavellian tactics attributed to his archenemy, the Elders of Zion, and putting them to his own use in manipulating the media, subverting the institutions of the state, and crafting his own successful conspiracy to rule the world. Heiden argues that Hitler did not merely adopt the counterfeit Jewish conspiracy as his vision of the world, he adopted the tactics falsely attributed to Jews by czarist forgers as his own-and used them with remarkable success. A success that made Hitler himself a kind of creation of a counterfeit. (p. 57)