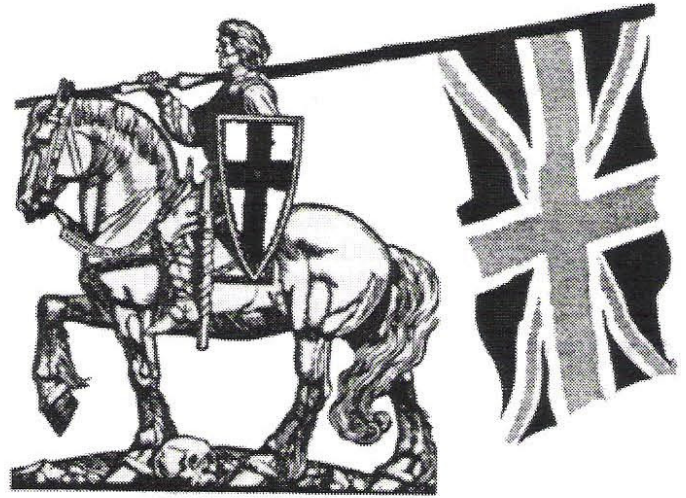


# Heritage and Destiny



\$3.00 Issue 6

The Magazine of the American Friends of the BNP

January/February 2001

## George Bush and Conservative Correctness

Patriotic White Americans should be neither relieved nor satisfied with the outcome of the 2000 elections. However, I think that we can find some positive things to remember. Believe it or not, most Americans, Republican or Democrat, can find something positive to remember from this event. Conservatives will of course be happy that their guy made it to the White House – and even though they lost the presidential race, the Democrats made huge strides in the Senate and in other areas of government. All in all, the notoriety of this election is ill-deserved: the election won't "split" the country apart or force a major revamp of our electoral system. To be sure, there are a few folks in the extreme-left and far-right who are complaining, but they don't mean much, as Buchanan has and Nader will most likely fade away into never-never land, never to be seen or heard from again.

Racial nationalists, for different reasons, should be very interested in the result of the recent presidential race. It is clear, for example, that Whites as a whole didn't fall for the Republican bait: only 54% of Whites voted for Bush – a pathetic showing. Many right-wingers will take this as evidence that 46% of Whites are "race traitors," "self-hating liberals," or "brainwashed lemmings." Some will conclude that Whites are becoming more "liberal" and less racially conscious. Others will simply conclude that Bush's message of "compassionate conservatism" alienated Whites, especially those who would normally have voted Republican. In both cases, the con-

clusions drawn by the conservatives are negative and pessimistic. I think the time has come to find something positive.

What we should be happy for – what we should be celebrating – is that so many Whites rejected the reactionary right-wing poison of the Republican Party. Dr. Sam Francis pointed out at the 2000

American Renaissance conference, in the past, conservatives sent signals to Whites, explicit or not, effectively assuring them that they would work for their interests. For example, Richard Nixon used George Wallace's rhetoric on forced busing during his successful presidential campaign, and California Republicans have exploited anxieties over immigration to their benefit. For various reasons, I think it is a good sign that the Republicans have given up such tactics.

All over the Western world, conservatives are trying to contain or exploit nationalist sentiments. In Britain,

for example, William Hague his Conservative Party are using popular rhetoric against asylum seekers (immigrant "refugees") to shore up support amongst the electorate, much like Margaret Thatcher did twenty years ago. In Germany, the conservatives are exploiting the anxieties over mass immigration for their own political ends. Of course, in America and Europe, the conservative stance on issues like immigration has been purely reactionary: their objections have little to do with race – for them it is a matter of "culture," "welfare abuse," and "increased taxes." Conservative leaders in Britain



President George W. Bush meeting future GOP voters while attending a celebration for his newfound hero Martin Luther King.

*Continued on page 3*





"We are the descendants of the Founding Fathers; this is our country, and we are going to take it back."

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### Mission Statement of The American Friends of the BNP

The American Friends of the BNP is comprised of men and women living in the United States and Canada, who are of British\* descent or who are descended from European peoples and who share our goals as listed below. We gather together voluntarily to peacefully and legally pursue our aims.

The aims of the American Friends of the BNP are:

- 1) To preserve and foster British culture and heritage among Americans of British or other European descent;
- 2) To educate Americans of British descent about British Nationalism, so that we may learn how more effectively to promote nationalism in America and to take our country back;
- 3) To build bridges of understanding between the British people and their American cousins;
- 4) To render political and moral support to the cause of British Nationalism, which is best represented by the British National Party (BNP);
- 5) To enact a program of activities to advance the preceding points.

\* In general we define "British" as including the English, Irish, Scotch-Irish, Scottish and Welsh. However it can also include a number of lesser well-known peoples such the Cornish, the Manx (the people of the Isle of Man), and the Channel Islanders (people from the islands of Alderney, Jersey, Guernsey, or Sark).

## Editorial

Welcome to Issue 6 of *Heritage and Destiny*, the magazine of the American Friends of the BNP. The article "Ireland for the Irish?" in our Fall 2000 issue went down very well with many in the Irish-American community and we gained many new friends and recruits as a result of it. As always, thank you all for your subsequent letters, articles, press clippings and photographs. Please keep sending them in as well as your most helpful donations – however large or small, every dollar counts! Our irregular e-mail newsletter, *The AF-BNP Update*, continues to get a good response and we have close to one thousand subscribers now. If you wish to be included on our e-mailing list please let us have your e-mail address (e-mail it to us at [BNP@crusader.net](mailto:BNP@crusader.net) to subscribe).

One of our New York members suggested that we set-up "reading groups" for children where members help preserve our heritage by encouraging reading many of the old Anglo-Saxon and Celtic classics. He writes,

We know that here in the States many books are thrown away that could be saved. Most of us are fortunate enough to be able to afford these books, whereas in Britain, many families with children are not as fortunate. My wife and I would be willing to run a distribution center from our home. Just let *Heritage and Destiny* readers know we will accept all books with Anglo-Saxon or Celtic themes. If you could get somebody in Britain to provide us with names and addresses of needy families, we would ship these books out to them. We feel it would be a great help in preserving our culture. One can never stress how important it is for children to read, and all British children, regardless of income, should have these types of books. I hope you find this project as exciting as we do, and decide to help.

We think this is a great idea and we hope that you do too. If any *Heritage and Destiny* readers have books they wish to donate, please contact us and we will do the rest.

Since the summer of 2000, the BNP leadership in general, and National Chairman Nick Griffin in particular, have faced a concerted campaign of smear and character assassination. It was suspected then, and is clear now, that this attempted destabilization campaign was intended not only to discredit the indi-

viduals under attack, but also to undermine faith in the constitution and the financial viability of the party as the most effective means of attacking the BNP as a whole.

The bad faith of the small clique behind all this is evidenced by them rejecting the olive branch offered by the leadership in reinstating members expelled for their role in the troublemaking. The agitators have continued trying to stir up dissension with a whole string of petty and dishonest circulars, and have not altered their six-month-old refusal to do a stroke of constructive work for the BNP.

Furthermore, the key figures in last summer's attacks on the BNP leadership have now done what they have spoken of privately for months: They have tried to split the BNP and form a new party. Having failed to hijack the party from within, they have now created a rival, called the Freedom Party, to try to disrupt our efforts from without. They have not split the BNP, as only a few dozen members have joined them. They will however be sending out a lot of false propaganda over the coming months to give the impression that there has been a split and the BNP is in trouble. Please ignore their lies and treat the factional circulars (and E-mails) that are almost certain to circulate on the stolen membership lists with the contempt they deserve.

In the face of recent official admissions that White people in Britain are on course to become a minority in our own homeland within a lifetime, we regard any moves to divide our party as either unforgivable selfishness and stupidity or deliberate subversion by the opponents of White survival. Accordingly, we in the American Friends of the BNP urge all members and supporters to stand firm with us in remaining loyal to the BNP, its democratically elected chairman Nick Griffin and his leadership team.

The Freedom Party has been launched by malcontents with a track record of disrupting a whole succession of nationalist groups, and by a tiny group of ultra-conservatives who have never had the vision or courage to be active nationalists, will be short-lived, especially as it is going to adopt the system of committee rule that has repeatedly led the nationalist movement into a blind alley of factionalism and division.

We resolve to continue the work that has led to the significant progress made by both the BNP and the AF-BNP throughout the last year. There is still much to be done, but this party remains the only realistic vehicle for nationalist victory. This is why the opponents of British freedom and White survival are so hostile to the BNP and why we, like you, are determined to make 2001 the best year yet for the British National Party.



and Germany, like their counterparts in America, have used popular rhetoric and will advocate popular policies only to betray and sell out their constituents. We Americans should be glad that the Republicans have given up their last efforts at appealing to White interests, as Whites will see the Republican Party for what it is – the political wing of Big Business. In time, the British people will see Hague and his Conservative Party for what they are: reactionary cultural-determinists. The only problem is that, unlike in Britain (who has the BNP), no viable nationalist party exists in America. As White Americans become more racially conscious in reaction to multiculturalism and mass immigration, and as they fall prey to the greed of Big Business and the “New World Order” (represented politically by the Republicans), they will become more receptive to a radical nationalist message. Time will tell if a nationalist party can form in America, but all we can do now is to start organizing independently of the conservatives. Pro-White advocacy and politics is the only means by which the White race has any hope of survival. The sooner we figure this out, the better off we’ll be.

Any serious examination of contemporary conservatism is bound to reveal some serious double-standards in right-wing thought. As an example, note that right-wingers are quick to denounce instances of liberal bias in the popular news and entertainment media – yet, the liberals will quickly point out, although media personalities tend to have a leftist bias, the fact remains that the news media are rapidly becoming monopolized by parent corporations with pro-conservative agendas. Indeed, as our “hard-right” friend Pat Buchanan has observed: “The truth is, I’ve gotten fairer, more comprehensive coverage of my ideas than I ever imagined I would receive.” He has further observed: “I’ve gotten balanced coverage and broad coverage – all we could have asked for. For heaven sakes, we kid about the liberal media, but every Republican on earth does that.” Blatant double-standards, incessantly employed by many American right-wingers, underscore some important truths about the conservative movement, and highlight its other inconsistencies.

Far from being a “liberal” nation, as conservatives charge, the US is in many ways the most economically conservative nation in the western world. Although there are many important differences between “conservatives” and “liberals,” and though we see that both groups have their own rationalizations for globalization, one cannot escape the conclusion that the conservative establishment is even more solidly entrenched into the manic logic of global economics than are the liberals. Indeed, the double-standards of the rightists show that they have their own special interests, interests which may or may not conflict with those of racial nationalists.

Although liberals have led the pack in pushing for the multiculturalization of the West, the conservatives, largely repre-

sentative of corporate interests, have extended a generous welcome for the hordes of cheap, nonwhite immigrant laborers. In addition, as previously stated, the “liberal media” are controlled by (Zionist) conservatives! As we see, the right-wing leaders, even those of the so-called “extreme” right-wing, represent the interests of the private sector – the selfish and the wealthy – even though many conservatives are more concerned with actually conserving traditional values and traditional culture. Nationalists will reject some of the free-trade economic dogma of the right and in so doing, gain the support of those conservative patriots who are following the wrong leaders such as Buchanan.

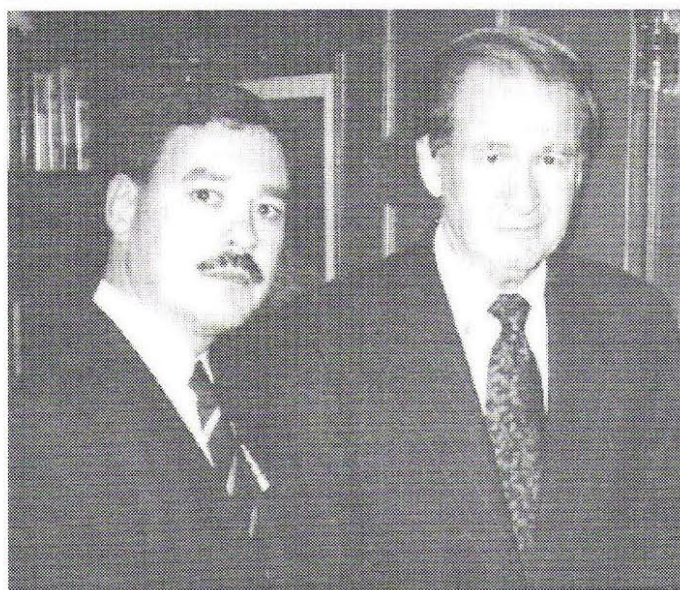
Some recent election events illustrate important points. Consider the fiasco at the Republican National Convention. Perhaps the single most important statement to be remembered from the 2000 presidential election was one made by George P. Bush, the 24-year old Mestizo son of Jeb Bush, George Bush’s brother, at the Republican National Convention. “She told me we have to fight for our race, we have to find the leaders who represent us,” he said in fluent Spanish. Bush was telling the crowd of assembled Republicans how

his mother had instilled in him the values of Cesar Chavez, the Chicano activist who fought for the rights of migrant farm workers in the United States. Bush was assuring the largely Latino crowd that the Republican Party would stand up for the ethnic interests of Hispanics, that it was becoming more “inclusive” and was opening itself up to individuals and groups traditionally excluded from its midst. In other words, he was saying that the Republican Party is no longer the party of rich White Americans.

Of course, this was all nonsense. The Republican Party, for the most part, represents the interests of Big Business and the economic elites, not Hispanics or any other nonwhite group. Predictably, the Republican Party’s strategy of “compassionate conservatism” has

failed and, so far as we can see, it will never succeed in drawing substantial numbers of Hispanic votes. What is interesting here is that the latest strategy of the Republicans – wooing the nonwhite vote – lays bare the dangers of becoming too embedded in contemporary “conservatism.”

Conservatism, by its very nature, emphasizes tradition as a source of wisdom greater than that of any individual or faction. Conservatives are suspicious of theories and plans: they oppose government regulation and government programs, they tend to be anti-intellectual and oppose new pretensions and fads, and they think of themselves as the bold, modern-day bearers of a fading culture under attack from the loony left. At the same time, it is useful to distinguish between “Economic Conservatives” and “Cultural Conservatives.” The former believe in unrestricted private control of the economy, mainly because it is in their financial interests. Economic Conservatives come from the ranks of the rich and powerful, and would rather that the



*Heritage and Destiny* editor Mark Cotterill (left) meets Reform Party presidential candidate, Patrick J. Buchanan who polled 0.4% of the vote in November's general election.



government not place any restrictions or regulations on capitalist enterprise, which would stand in the way of their accumulating ever more wealth and power. Furthermore, many of them think that any kind of socialism or social program is evil and must be destroyed. In short, the Economic Conservatives tend to be a greedy bunch.

On the other side of the conservative coin, as I said, are the Cultural Conservatives. They tend to be a most remarkable group. The Cultural Conservatives want to conserve the great cultural traditions of the West: they oppose the ongoing *Kulturkampf* against Southern heritage, and White European heritage in general. This group is exemplified in many forms; from the Christian who wishes for the right of voluntary prayer, to the "Neo-Confederate" who holds the stars and bars high. Of course, these classifications tend to be imprecise and difficult to interpret in the real world, as will happen when one tries to explain complex social phenomena in simple terms.

What we are seeing in the American "right-wing" today, as evidenced by the events at the Republican National Convention, is the corrupt influence of the financial elite and a disturbing preponderance of so-called "neo-conservatives." The latter, a largely Jewish group, are former liberal radicals who became "conservatives" when 60s era leftist radicalism went out of style. Perhaps these neo-conservatives realized that "economic liberalism" (government control) isn't in their best interests. Anyway, neo-conservatives such as Charles Krauthammer and David Horowitz (both Jews) applaud the efforts of conservative leaders who want to make the conservative movement more "inclusive" and purge it of any old-style racist elements. These are the people who have turned the conservative movement into a movement of empty-suits (e.g., George W. Bush) who are betraying middle America. Those who make the actual policy decisions and control the party apparatus of the right are disproportionately influenced by a minority of neo-cons. Neo-conservatives, being former leftists, have nothing against mass third world immigration and think that any expression of White racial solidarity is unacceptable. Although they certainly applauded George P. Bush when he expressed feelings of Hispanic racial identity, in reality they couldn't care less about race, heritage, or culture.

True conservatives, those who want to conserve our great European-American cultural and racial fabric, have been duped by the globalists who have a disproportionate influence on the right. Cultural conservatives, many of whom come from impoverished, lower-class, middle class, and rural backgrounds, tend to side with the plutocratic right-wingers who like to send American jobs overseas. Witness the millions of middle Americans who listen to millionaire conservative pundit Rush Limbaugh, a man who apparently thinks that our senior citizens (most of whom are White) should pay for prescription drugs by collecting aluminum cans! Personally, I think conservatives are wrong on many issues. Welfare doesn't even cover the most basic expenses of living – it is merely a way of keeping the poor and unemployed from falling all the way into the gutter. Bush's silly tax cut doesn't target the people whom he claims to stand up for, but gives the most relief to those with high incomes. On these and many other issues, the conservatives are misguided.

Upon examining the leadership of the right, we can safely say that many conservatives are being led by leaders lacking in real vision or new ideas. Aside from a few religious fanatics such as Buchanan, the right is permeated with pro-corporate policy makers, for whom the bottom line is the almighty dollar. Mainstream conservatism, as a vehicle for securing White survival and White rights, is dead – it's all about money now. Likewise, the left is being led by cultural communists and opportunistic politicians whose racial ignorance


knows no bounds. Caught in the middle of this are the millions of White middle Americans who genuinely believe in social justice (as in the case of liberals), or genuinely believe in the power and importance in preserving tradition (as in the case of conservatives). Modern racial nationalism, in taking its proper place outside the outdated dogmas of Communism and Capitalism, Liberalism and Conservatism, recognizes the wisdom in trying to engineer a stable society with a reasonably just distribution of wealth, yet sees the wisdom in conserving traditional values. Ours is not really a movement of the radical right, with all its fluff, but of the radical center, and as such has the potential to gain a much wider base of support.

The path of the fringe right-wing is a dangerous and risky one. The Buchanan disaster in the last election illustrates this well. Pat Buchanan, whom many nationalists supported (for a time) during the election, turned out to be little more than an extreme reactionary. Instead of creating a genuinely progressive pro-White movement, Buchanan used his position within the Reform Party to give national attention to his own particular brand of reactionary politics, which got him 0.4% of the vote (slightly ahead of the Libertarians).

Buchanan did have some forward-looking ideas, as evidenced by the frothing reactions of mainstream conservatives. Nevertheless, Buchanan's potential was wasted as he chose to put a primacy on dogma. In choosing a Black running-mate and conducting a blood-purge of "racists," Buchanan showed the world that he was campaigning in the name of an abstract idea – "patriotism" – and little else. As such, Buchanan, as those like him, will always be labeled as "reactionaries" who stand opposed to "social progress." Without a forward-looking vision and real solutions to social problems, the hard-right will remain an impotent force. Conservative-correctness has taken hold of the right, just as political correctness has taken hold of the left, leaving the path to power open to radical Nationalists who have not been made irrelevant by an allegiance to ideology.

As for the conservatives, too many of them think that the big bad government is to blame for their problems, and overlook the basic fact that government controls keep pro-conservative CEO's from sending more American jobs overseas. To be sure, the liberals have created all sorts of wasteful, tyrannical, and inefficient programs, but the answer is better government, not less government. If it weren't for government programs, there would be no public education, roadways, or public healthcare and we would be selling Negroes on eBay. The political world is an extremely complex place, and though none of us are intelligent enough to understand all of its complexities, we should keep in mind that nobody else is either – so we should be very skeptical of the hard line anti-government stance of the right wing.

George W. Bush, as president of the U.S., will support mass immigration of nonwhites – and gleefully welcome them too – as he has done here in Texas (he is very friendly with Mexico's liberal President and "open-borders" advocate, Vicente Fox). He sees nothing wrong with programs – such as his 10% program here in Texas – which effectively discriminate against Whites in admissions to universities, so long as he can go on record as being "opposed" to affirmative action and government spending. Such is the "conservative" man for whom many racists and right-wingers voted.

My friends, this is conservative-correctness! It is at least as insidious as the "political-correctness" of the liberals – maybe even worse – and it must be fought against just as fiercely. As long as we're unable to organize independently of the "mainstream" right, White rights and White survival will always take second place. 

BRIAN COPP, Houston Texas



# Impressions of the Sceptered Isle - Part II

**H**aving spent the first part of my trip to England in the London area and Southern England, I next moved on up to the Midlands. There I stayed in Derby with wonderful friends I met in Ireland two years before. Staying with them was like a slice of Ireland had been transplanted to the middle of England. They even remembered and threw a birthday party, local priest and all. It was an event I'll always remember.

Now the Irish love to talk about politics and when my hosts realized that I was a bit of an activist, it was the main topic of "crack" for the next week. I found it really eye-opening. The amount of awareness about globalization, multinational corporations, immigration and the cultural war. This coming from folks who vote for Tony Blair's Labour Party, whom I'd ordinarily consider leftist was a surprise, to say the least. I know many in the American movement not as up on the issues as these folks are.

One issue, however, that puzzled me was whenever I brought up the subject of The IRA and the "troubles" in Northern Ireland, I got the same response every time: "It was too complicated to go into." I definitely got the impression that people were reluctant to discuss the matter. Not getting a response only made me more curious and upon my return to the States, I subscribed to the Sinn Fein website to get their views, news releases and propaganda. I guess you can say that I've done a 180 degree turnabout on the IRA even though I was raised a fervent supporter. If more Irish Americans would check into the policies and beliefs of Sinn Fein/I.R.A., their American support would disappear overnight. By the third email, I was getting the picture: "From each according to his means, to each according to his need." They were quoting Marx and the Communist Manifesto and not even giving Marx credit! I guess they figure that most Americans don't know the difference between Karl Marx and Groucho Marx. Unfortunately they're probably right.

I then went on to read their manifesto: "Sinn Fein recognizes that we live in multicultural Ireland, which enriches all of us. [How is Ireland enriched by a bunch of African spear chukkas or Asian camel jockeys?] We are opposed to racism, discrimination, and intolerance of any kind. As a progressive party [read Communist], we ac-

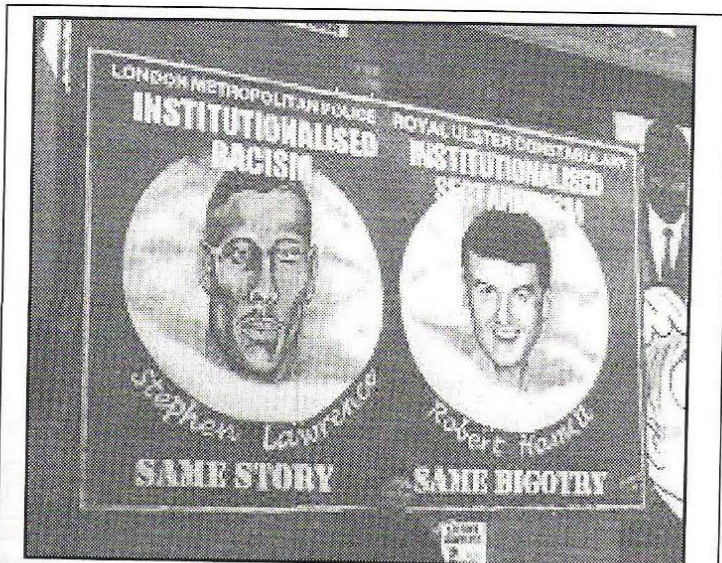


**Eamon de Valera the first leader of Sinn Fein, 1916. In those days Sinn Fein supported Ireland for the Irish**

tively promote inclusion and combat prejudice and injustice. We need to recognize that the influence of other cultures and heritages are [sic] positive and influence us all." You can find the same puke on any Communist website. It goes on to call for "open-door immigrations, rights for asylum-seekers, government programs to combat anti-Gay and lesbian discrimination," etc., etc. Check out their website (<http://sinnfein.ie/documents/99localmanifesto/mr.html>) and read the drivel. It's sickening. This is a far cry from the freedom fighting nationalists I grew up admiring. I seriously doubt Kevin Barry, Eamon de Valera, Michael Collins, or Roddy McCorley would have had anything to do with this crew. They're not fighting for Ireland. They're trying to turn it into a multicultural Marxist cesspool.

I noted in the first part of this article how both our nations seem caught up in a very weird race who will be the first to finish of their white population on the altar of multiculturalism. You Brits are ahead in giving up your guns and relinquishing your freedoms. While you gave up free speech years ago, we're only just now getting around to it by passing hundreds of "anti-hate" laws. In fact, a Michigan woman just got forty-five days in prison for uttering the word "spic" in public. So, we're working on it. We are way ahead of you in finding odd minority groups on whom to bestow all kinds of special privileges and to fawn over. We've now elevated retards and imbeciles to special minority-status, up there with spooks, wogs, queers and gimps. Now our morons have to be hired as bank tellers, bus drivers, teachers, policemen (er, "police persons") and, of course, government workers. Every government agency has had to fast track their idiots to meet its quota of "mentally handicapped" in high-profile positions. You can easily spot them at government press conferences – they stare intently at rubber bands and have drool running from their mouths. If you thought our recent election fiasco was a hoot, wait till you see George W's new Cabinet and our new foreign policies! The lunatics are really running the asylum now.

SEAN O'CASEY, Fairfax, Virginia



**This famous mural in Belfast, Northern Ireland shows Sinn Fein/IRA support for multiracialism.**

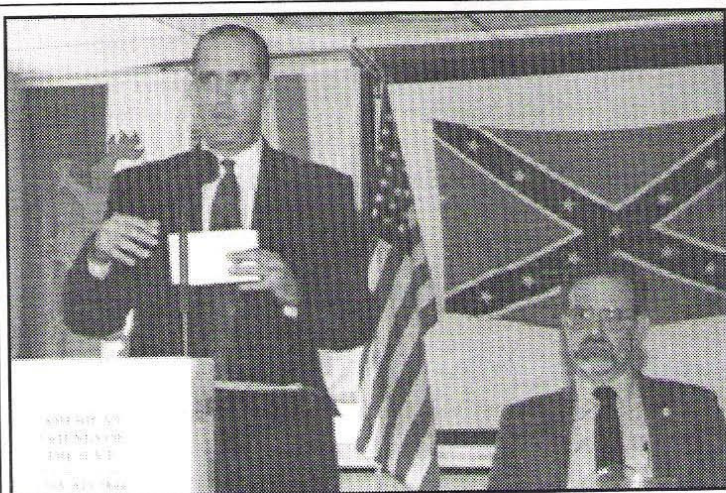


# Recent Events & Activities

The American Friends of the BNP has organized or been involved in a number of activities since the last newsletter, including the following:

\* On Saturday November 4, 2000 the AF-BNP held another highly successful meeting in Arlington, Virginia. The turnout of just over eighty was on par with our previous meetings and very good for a Fall meeting. Most of those attending were locals from the DC area, but a number of members did travel in from as far away as New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and even Georgia. The collection raised over \$800, which again was good for this time of the year. Another \$400 came in from literature and merchandise sales, making it a very successful afternoon.

We had a great line up of speakers, even though there were a couple of last minute changes to the program. Richard Kelly Hoskins could not attend the meeting as he had a heart attack the day before. We are pleased to report that he is well on the way to recovery and is back on his feet again. Mark Cotterill talked to Mr. Hoskins the



**Victor Gerhard of the National Alliance (left).**  
Visit National Alliance: [www.natall.com](http://www.natall.com)



**Dr. Edward Fields editor of The Truth at Last newspaper. Visit**  
[www.stormfront.org/truth\\_at\\_last](http://www.stormfront.org/truth_at_last)

evening before the meeting and wished him a speedy recovery. Many thanks to Mike Reid, a good friend of Mr. Hoskins, who filled in for him and gave us an interesting report. Ron Doggett also had to cancel because of family commitments. However his number two, Lee Church, filled in for him and gave us a report on NO-FEARS' local activities. We hope to have both Richard Kelly Hoskins and Ron Doggett speak at our next meeting.

The meeting, which was chaired by Martin Kerr, started with everyone standing for a minutes silence for two fallen comrades, Mr. John Noise from Greenbelt, Maryland and Mrs. Mary Hayes of Washington, DC, who had sadly both passed away since our last meeting. We then had the singing of the national anthems, first the American "Star Spangled Banner," followed by the British, "God Save the Queen." We are getting better at this, but still need some practice!

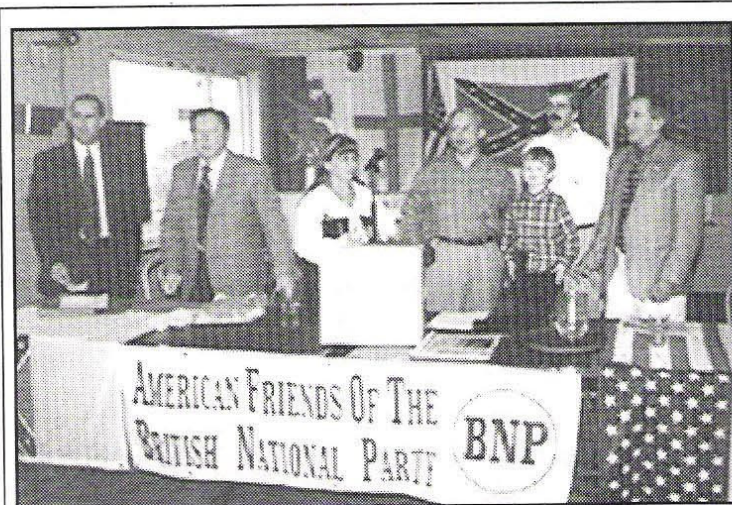
Our first speaker was Steve Flora, the Virginia chairman of the League of the South, who spoke about the fight going on now to preserve Southern heritage and the League's role in the battle for Southern independence. The second speaker was Lee Church from, the National Organization for European Rights (NO-FEAR), who as mentioned above filled in for Ron Doggett. Lee spoke about NO-

FEAR's local activities in the Richmond Virginia area. The third speaker was Victor Gerhard, an attorney with the National Alliance, formally from New York state but now based at Alliance headquarters in Hillsboro, West Virginia, who spoke on the Henrik Mobus asylum case and how a legal victory over the Clintonista government would provide a great moral boost for our whole movement.

AF-BNP Chairman Mark Cotterill then gave a report on the BNP and the progress they are making back in the "old country" and the activities and future events planned for the AF-BNP stateside. He held a collection for funds, as usual "Dutch Auction," which as reported above brought in over \$800 for the cause.

The next speaker was Mike Reid, who as mentioned filled in for Richard Kelly Hoskins. Mike brought his four year-old son Daniel up to the speakers table and explained that we are fighting for the future of White children like his son. Following this, the now famous free raffle was held with over twenty attendees winning prizes of books, CD's, T-shirts and other merchandise that had been donated by meeting sponsors.

The final speaker of the afternoon was Dr. Edward Fields, the editor of *The Truth At Last*, America's oldest and longest running racist newspaper. Dr. Fields spoke first about the problem of mass



**The meeting closed with the speakers leading the crowd in singing the unofficial southern national anthem "Dixie."**



that world immigration into America and then the imminent elections, and how the movement should organize, depending on how well Buchanan did whether either Al Gore or George W. won.

The meeting ended on a high note with everyone standing again to sing Dixie, the unofficial Southern National Anthem. This was our last public meeting of the year 2000 and one which everybody will remember for a long time!


After the meeting a very enjoyable social was held at which members could get to know each other better, over dinner and a few drinks. We were pleased that over thirty people stayed on for this. During dinner AF-BNP chairman Mark Cotterill thanked everyone for their support throughout the year and gave credit to many of the activists present for their help in making the AF-BNP what it is today – the largest and best organized Nationalist organization in the Washington, DC area. “If you thought this year was good, wait and see what we have planned for 2001” said Mr. Cotterill.

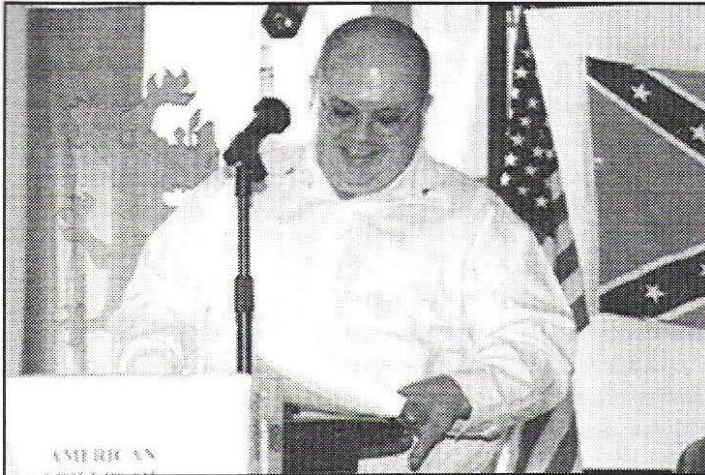
\* Eric Hoover, a reporter from Washington DC’s *City Paper* attended the meeting and afterwards interviewed AF-BNP chairman Mark Cotterill. Three weeks later, on November 24, they ran a story titled “Nationalism Building – The British National Party makes some new American friends.” The two-page article was very fair, consid-



**Steve Flora of The League Of The South.**  
Visit League of the South: [www.dixienet.org](http://www.dixienet.org)

Steve Flora and NO-FEAR’s Lee Church. There were over fifty attendees from all of Virginia and it was good to see a number of southern AF-BNP members in the audience, some of whom are also League members. In recent times the League seemed to be drifting leftward, but with good people like Steve Flora and Germain Elliott working in it, the League should soon be back on the right path. We look forward to working with the League in the future.

\* We held two very successful social events over the holiday period. The first of which was held at the home of AF-BNP chairman Mark Cotterill in Falls Church, VA on December 23, was our pre-Christmas party. Just under twenty local members from around the DC area and Richmond attended. There were generous helpings of British food, including Yorkshire Pudding, Steak and Kidney Pie, English trifle and Toad in the Hole. There were also six types of British beer, so nobody went thirsty! The second event was our “Red, White and Blue,” Yule tide 2000 celebration, which was jointly sponsored by the National Capitol Region of The Council of Conservative Citizens (CofCC). This was held at a member’s home in Ashburn, VA on December 29. Around thirty people attended, including Dr. Edward Fields (editor of *The Truth At Last*) and his wife Jane, and Jared Taylor (editor of *American Renaissance*). 



**Lee Church of Virginia Chapter, NO-FEAR. Visit NO-FEAR:**  
[www.davidduke.com/nf](http://www.davidduke.com/nf)

ering the *City Paper* is regarded as being very liberal. It quoted Mark Cotterill at length and he got across a number of very good points. We received a number of positive enquiries in the following week from local people who did not know a Nationalist organization was active in the DC area. Three of these have since joined the AF-BNP. If you missed the article and would like a copy, please send a SAE to us and we will mail you one.

\* On Wednesday, November 16 a number of AF-BNP members attended a meeting of the Virginia chapter of NO-FEAR in Richmond. The meeting was organized by Ron Doggett, a British-American who has done tireless work for our cause in the Richmond area for many years. The evening’s guest speaker was Gary Walker, author of many Southern books, who spoke about the War between the States – from a very confederate viewpoint! Over thirty local people attended the meeting and the AF-BNP literature table did a very good trade.

\* On Saturday December 9, it was back down to Richmond again, this time to attend the state meeting of the League of the South. This meeting was organized by the League’s Richmond chairman, Germain Elliott, who did an excellent job of pulling together a number of great Southern speakers, including the League’s Virginia chairman –



**A section of the eighty strong audience listens intently to the guest speakers.**



# Responses to our review of *Many Shades Of Black*



Sir – Thank you for the extensive space you gave in Issue 5 to Martin Kerr's objective review of my political autobiography, *Many Shades of Black*. I would like to reply to one or two points he raises on my past and present actions and beliefs. The reason why I stood aside

at the time of the merger between the first BNP, the League of Empire Loyalists (LEL) and the Racial Preservation Society to form the National Front (NF) was that the LEL (with more funds than the BNP) would not have joined that merger if I was to be its principal officer. Although I remained fairly active in the NF for another three years, I now had more "family time" after seventeen years of intense political activity, including imprisonment. For this reason I moved more and more to the sidelines, but remained as a paid-up member for another seven years.

In regard to Martin Kerr's charge that I have not been "absolutely truthful in every case," as a propagandist I naturally emphasized what I thought was the best political approach in the past nationalist campaigns and supported it with documentary evidence. I did not suggest that Colin Jordan was a "maniacal neo-Nazi thug." I have too much respect for his intelligence and his courage. However, he was and is an unrepentant Nazi (National-Socialist if you wish) and his views will only be supported by one percent of the British or American people. I regret my political association with him.

John Tyndall is quite different. My statement that he was a "slow learner" was intended to be used solely in the context of political tactics and strategy. Perhaps I should have made it clearer in my final chapter that I consider that his actions over the past decade have shown that he has learnt from what I thought were some tactical errors. I have started writing again, regularly for his journal *Spearhead* and in my mind the British National Party would be better served with him as Chairman.

The reasons for my "anti-anti-Semitic" stance were: a) to get the book published, and b) importantly, to emphasize that I think that the obsession of so many racial nationalists with Jewish "plots" has led us up a blind alley. I accept that there is such a thing as Jewish financial interests and Jewish influence in the US and UK media which means that historically they mainly support international interests. However, we must apportion more blame to our own people, world wide, for aiding their own racial suicide by doing nothing to stop the advance of multiculturalism and multinational finance capitalism – Gentile as well as Jewish.

John Bean, PO Box 97, Newmarket, CB8 8WT, Great Britain.

The author of *Many Shades of Black*  
John Bean in 1965

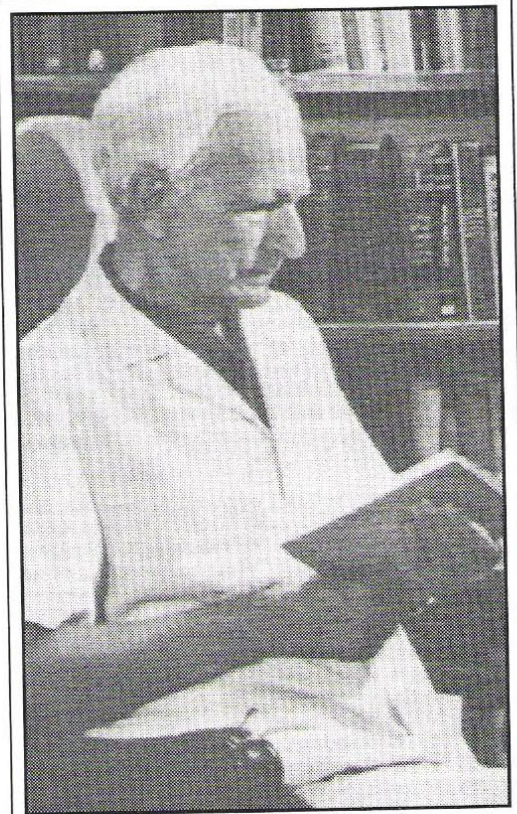
## Martin Kerr replies:

*I thank Mr. Bean for helping to clarify these matters for us. However, I am still somewhat puzzled by his attitude on the Jewish issue. Unfortunately, there are many people in the Movement, in both the US and the UK, who go on and on obsessively about the Jews. When discussing this topic, they are all full of venom and vinegar, but when it comes time to say something positive about a decent future for our Race, they have nothing to contribute. Certainly we do not want people like this in leadership positions, either in the Movement today or in a future Racial Nationalist state. At the same time, however, it does no good to pretend that a problem does not exist with regard to the Jews. Rather, as I suggested in my review of *Many Shades of Black*, what we need is a policy towards the Jews that is balanced. By that I mean that it should be both realistic and tough-minded on one hand, and fair and even-handed on the other.*

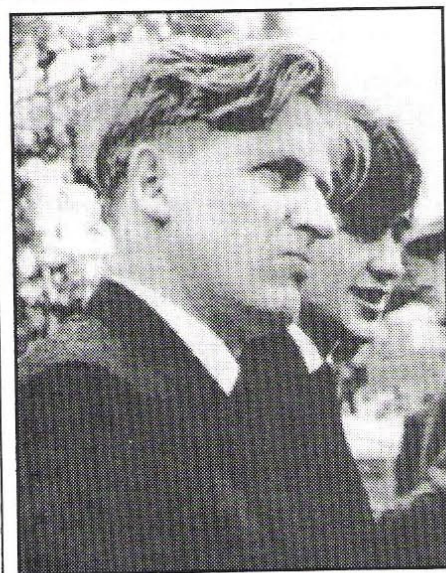
*As to adopting an anti-anti-Semitic stance just to get his book published and distributed, I think this reveals remarkable naiveté on Mr. Bean's part. It is certainly possible to get a book published that tackles the Jewish issue in a hard-hitting manner; as David Duke has shown with his autobiography *My Awakening*. I agree that international finance capitalists are a primary danger to our Race, and that the White plutocrats are just as harmful as the Jewish ones – but this still does not let the Jews off the hook. As I wrote, all people are responsible for their actions, both when they act as individuals and when they act collectively, and that consequently no person and no group is above criticism.*



Sir – I read with great interest Martin Kerr's review of *Many Shades of Black*. Your readers have been guided towards an original and personal contribution to the history of Britain's "nationalist movements" in the post-1945 period. I can understand the interest it has justifiably evoked and not just in British readers.



A. K. Chesterton, the first chairman of the National Front



The author of *Many Shades of Black*  
John Bean in 1965



Mr. Kerr has rightly said that Bean is not widely known outside of Britain. When we all drew lessons from the British experience in nationalist politics, he was often overlooked. This was unreasonable if understandable. Bean's book rectifies this memory lapse. Further, Mr. Kerr discusses various aspects of Bean's ideological and strategic-tactical ideas and here there is much to mull over and discuss. There is certainly more to say.

British nationalist publications alerted us to Bean's importance. *The Patriot* No.7 reviewed Bean's work and detailed a number of relevant things. *Spearhead* and certain local bulletins have not been silent. A number of findings emerged. First, Bean struggled to bring British nationalist ideology and politics out of the middle class arena and make it also a working class allegiance. Yes, and it remains so. Second, Bean sought a modern but practical synthesis of ideas drawn from amongst the assorted strands of British "Right" thought. Yes, and it can continue to evolve. Third, Bean indicated that the British nationalist forces had to be self-critical about their ideological, political and organizational failures. Yes, why not? It is only by "praxis" (to use that Marxist phrase) that we learn. Fourth, the review in *Patriot* drew its own conclusions from the wealth of data adduced by Bean. It asked (rhetorically) a number of useful questions. Was he not "more correct" at different moments than his leader-rivals? Would the course of British nationalism been more productive if his "line" on certain issues, and his leadership, remained effective? Has the wheel turned full circle, from "BNP" Mk1 under Bean (founded 1960), to BNP Mk3 under Nick Griffin?

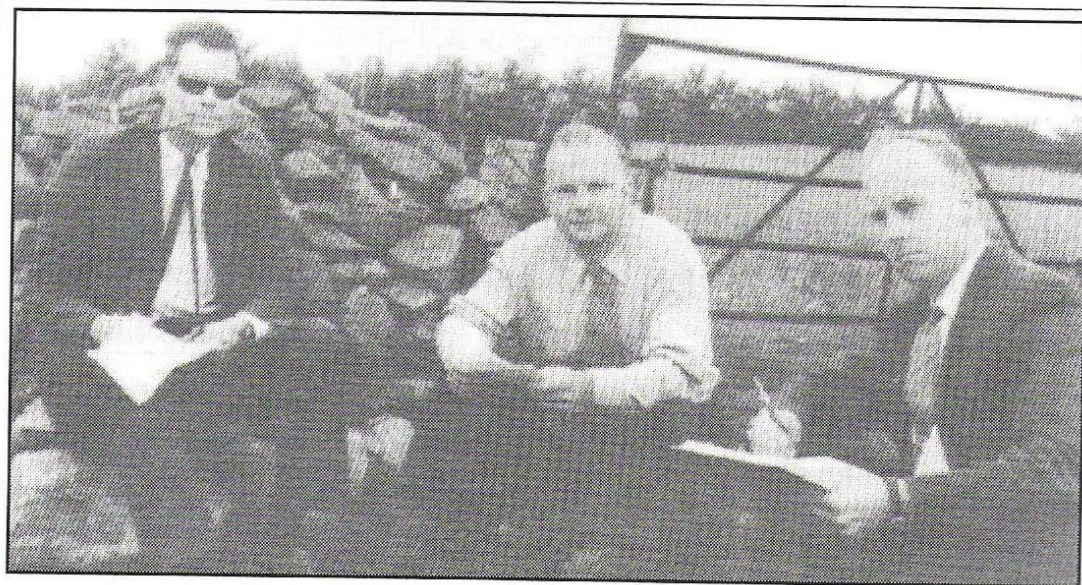
Well, that might smack of those "what ifs" in history. Yet, it is not foolish speculation. As the BNP today reviews the history of British nationalism, it confronts historical questions. If it was possible that a better course had commended itself in the past, how does this challenge matters in the present? Which ideological and personal legacies are more relevant than others? If errors of strategy and tactics were clear in the earlier periods, why did people endlessly repeat mistakes? John Bean, in coming forward now, and by offering his literary talents in various BNP publications today, is compelling his contemporaries to address these questions. His book went a long way into those matters, in part by using the profitable "autobiographical style" which Mr. Kerr has suggested is a rewarding one for racial-nationalist leaders.

I would like to take the discussion a little further and use the broader historical method. The contemporary international scholarship of "the Right" has indeed started to catch up with us. We find today a stable of academics who are sufficiently objective and enterprising to analyze the various movements of the "Right" in a way which distills the essential truth. So much so, that we can rely upon their work to appreciate "our" successes and failures. In this light I approached Mike Cronin's introductory article in

*The Failure Of British Fascism* (1995). He observed that the history of the post-war British Right was the ideological-political-organizational province of five men who styled it and recruited co-thinkers into their systems. This seems correct. By agreeing with his "list" and supplying additional data from other analysts, we can arrive with significant conclusions.

First: Sir Oswald Mosley. The pre-war fascist leader returned to politics with his Union Movement. He told us that "Fascism was a corpse regardless of how cleverly it was embalmed." Mosley admonished those who might tinker with the externals of fascism. This was timely given that from the 1960s there were indeed groups which resurrected old (often German) notions of fascism much to the damage of British nationalist politics. Yet Mosley seems a failure. Although he articulated a new "European ideology," he could not escape the media/Left stigmatization based on his past. And, while he did maintain a certain all-class base in some geographical areas, his movement was marginalized despite his early recognition of the immigration invasion. Ironically nonetheless, his "European perspective" without his name and precise formulae, may have won the day with British nationalists. It was Mosley who repudiated "narrow" nationalism as fascism's failure, and who sought a new program for Europe's rebirth, free of "East" and "West," communism and capitalism, Left and Right. Few nationalists in Britain today believe that Britain's future as a nationalist state could be separate from a genuine Europe of Peoples and Nations.

Second: Arnold Spencer Leese. A Mosley-hater from the 1930s, Leese represented a native anti-Semitic tradition which he sharpened with the standard "conspiratological" literature of the quarter century period after 1930. Leese was "manichaeian" in his aversion to the Jews and in Nazi Germany he saw the vanguard fighter against Semites. He required no Nietzsche-Spengler philosophy of man and history to reduce politics to one particular racial struggle. He considered the subtle purr of Mosleyism no substitute for his shouted truth, that communism, capitalism and all-things rotten, were simply manifestations of a Jewish world conspiracy. His main ideological protégé was Colin Jordan who inherited the control of property



The late American Nazi Party leader George Lincoln Rockwell, (left) with Colin Jordan, (center) and the former NF and BNP leader John Tyndall.





**Arnold Spencer Leese the leader of the Imperial Fascist League**

from Leese's estate in 1956.

Third: Colin Jordan. Jordan used Leese's heritage and ideas in synthesis with a Nordic (and then "Aryan") racialism, to achieve a new ideological proposition "National Socialism" reborn. It was indebted to Hitler who had supposedly waged not just the anti-Jewish (and "therefore" the anti-Communist) struggle, but also a struggle to re-establish an

Aryan civilization upon eternal principles. He denied that Nazism was part of the fascist movement and that it was anything less than the beginnings of a new racial religion. We understand now Jordan's debt to the occult principles of Savitri Devi (see: Nicholas Goodrick-Clark, *Hitler's Priestess, Savitri Devi, The Hindu-Aryan Myth And Neo-Nazism*, 1998), as it was this in this relationship that he learnt of Nazism's alleged cosmological dimension. Jordan tried to use the public concern engendered by the immigration question, already capitalized upon by the British National Party in which Bean and he were prominent, to build a "National Socialist Movement" (founded 1962). In various ways, he has been consistent ever since.

Fourth: A.K. Chesterton. Chesterton is best remembered for his League Of Empire Loyalists, a middle-class Tory-connected structure which sniped at the causes and results of British decline. But was the first Chairman of the National Front so much a "conservative," at least ideologically? If Kevin Coogan's biography of Yockey (see *Heritage and Destiny*, No's 3 and 4) was any indication, Chesterton was acutely opposed to the imperialism of Wall Street, something he perceived as being far wider than Leese's Jewish conspirators. Chesterton identified and criticized the emerging institutions of internationalist (now globalizing) capitalism. He saw the crumbling British Empire as a bulwark against "United States imperialism" and the Eastern bloc a lesser enemy. Even so, the market he preached to, and the tame (if occasionally dramatic) tactics employed, earned him the "conservative" appellation. Chesterton entered the National Front in 1967 as chairman, and was a living link between the old-guard patriotism of the Empire men and the younger nationalists in the BNP (see: David Baker, *The Ideology Of Obsession: A.K. Chesterton And British Fascism*, 1995).

Fifth: John Tyndall. As the most prominent man of the period since 1970, Tyndall is credited by some academics as arguing parts of the Leese case through Chestertonian language. Maybe initially, but later? He is also credited with uniting (albeit for a brief period in the 1970s) persons sometimes defined as "neo-nazis," "neo-fascists" and "racial populists" into an electoral machine (see: Richard Thurlow,

*Fascism In Britain: A History 1918-1985*, 1987). Tyndall rejected Mosley's Europeanism, arguing that it was "incompatible with true nationalism" and a "graveyard" for all movements which tried it. The first point could depend on what was meant and the second was surely a product of the time of small or ineffective movements whose inter-linkages were often fractious. His thought here pre-dated the emergence of strong nationalist parties in many countries, movements that perceive a common "European" destiny.

The settlement of John Tyndall's place in the scheme of British nationalism could be that it was ultimately – transitional. His syntheses were relevant to the topography of the 1970s (particularly his "myth" of resurrecting the British Commonwealth as a defacto new empire, something which probably locked British nationalism into certain unfruitful ideological positions and strategic-tactical notions), but they became increasingly unsustainable and in practice he was forced to revise them. Yet, he held people together into the 1990s. Hundreds of new people were attracted into the BNP from the mid-1980s, and while the other fractions of Nationalism broke up and faded, the BNP was there to pick up the pieces and in due course achieve a "breakthrough" at the Millwall poll in 1993. The BNP obtained new leadership as a result of this ongoing process. John Tyndall's great legacy – whatever else has been said in those internal debates necessary to move the BNP forward was that he laid down a framework for future progress.

I mentioned humorously this "gang of five plus one" in British nationalism. We must not exclude John Bean who was significant on several grounds. Or to use Conan Doyle's words, we must not bypass a man "as famous as he is little known." I do not mean to embarrass John Bean by these words. Quite the contrary: but if we apply the historical method to everyone, we must be dispassionate in expressing truth. Bluntly, it seems to be the case that at different historical moments in the life of the British nationalist movement, there often appeared an alternative perspective to the one endorsed by the leaderships. And these alternatives owe a lot to Bean. Let me give a few general examples. When Bean moved beyond Union Movement, he tried to escape a past with some good ideas but little practical hope; still, he left taking pertinent views on Europe; sadly, the Mosleyites didn't listen to criticism, and cadre and time was lost. When Bean confronted Jordan, he repudiated the different past Jordan's followers had opted to "defend"; he insisted upon modernity but unfortunately, the new Jordan "faith" was an intoxication which then and later to assist the cause of British rebirth. When the first BNP merged into the National Front, there was caution about the imperial gloss hanging over the new party; but, who saw it? Was modernization restrained?

It is a simple indictment of human nature that critical-voices are frequently ignored. Perhaps too, if wiser counsels had prevailed, the chaos which attended the growth of new strands of British nationalist thought in the 1980s (I refer to the developments within the National Front which spawned some ethereal opinion, but also some very practical ideas, which can now be put to account), might have been unnecessary. New ideas could have emerged without the rancor associated with the confrontation with those sectors of opinion that were too set in concrete to change without a fight.

In summation, John Bean's book is a cry to avoid the logic of Karl Marx's famed dictum: history repeats itself, first time as tragedy and second time as farce. Being open to new arguments to take advantage of new opportunities avoids sterile ideological-political positions



that can appear strong or clever, but make less sense.

Roger Griffin, the high dean of internationalist fascist studies, tells us that the "corpus" of neo-fascism (his term) is "highly nuanced." He goes on to say, that howsoever any particular racial-nationalist party (I use this term loosely) defines its ideology, projects its politics and refines its organizational method, the input of significant individuals who operate parts of the corpus to events and for available cadres and followers – is decisive (see: Roger Griffin, *The Nature Of Fascism*, 1993). Each of our named participants in the British "Right" has acted in this way.

The tone of some BNP publications infers that the struggle is now intensifying and no time can be lost in the forging of a viable political machine. The increasing stresses to which British society is being subjected by continuing immigration with native displacement, and the economic-social destruction of globalization, are indeed obvious. Surely an element of party-building must be ideological re-definition.

Although John Bean's book was an analysis of the past, he did not neglect the present where he placed his hopes in the new BNP. I would suggest Bean's work (whatever its readability and other merits) is a call for ideological re-assessment. It is a new century and the challenges of the future demand new thoughts and slogans. Also, in the historical framework of events, it means also a settlement of the past. By re-examining the past, taking what might be appropriate from any particular school of thought and molding it for use, the future is served. Examining faulted ideas from any particular school of thought and dissecting their nature, also serves the future.

There is no doubt the BNP is likely to play a greater role in British politics, melding in outsider pro-nationalist groups, addressing new issues for recruits and developing deeper roots amongst the British people. If history teaches anything, it is time to move on.

Dr. James Saleam, P.O. Box N291 Grosvenor Place 1220 Australia

#### **Martin Kerr replies:**

Dr. Saleam does a good job in summarizing some current academic analyses of postwar British Nationalism. It is always interesting to learn what others have to say about us: it provides us with fresh perspectives that are sometimes useful. However, he is quite mistaken that Establishment academics are "sufficiently objective" to portray our movement with "essential truth." No one is more in thrall to politically-correct ideology and theorizing than professional scholars! They are completely incapable of writing (or even conceiving of) anything that does not fit the dominant academic orthodoxy. Consequently, anything that they come up with must be viewed with extreme skepticism and caution.

As to the notion put forth by Dr. Saleam and others that Nick Griffin is an updated version of John Bean for the New Millennium, as it were – I must also disagree. BNP Chairman Griffin is charting a new course in contemporary Racial Nationalist thought, and taking his party (and the movement as a whole) in a new direction. This is best exemplified in his ground-breaking article "Bring Me My Bow," in issue number three of *Identity* magazine.

In place of John Tyndall's concept of Britishness, Mr. Griffin advocates a folk-based nationalism that strengthens the essential ethnic foundations of our Race. In a British context, this means stressing the integrity, independence, and culture on the major constituent elements of the UK (the English, the Scots, the Welsh, the Irish and the Scotch-Irish). This is a decentralized, from the ground up approach to Nationalism, which is completely differ-

ent from anything advocated by Sir Oswald Mosley, Arnold Leese, Colin Jordan, A.K. Chesterton or John Tyndall. Rather than viewing Nick Griffin as a recycled exponent of an earlier (and unsuccessful) policy, I see him as a major Nationalist ideologist in his own right. As Mr. Bean clearly states in his letter, overall his sympathies are with Mr. Tyndall.



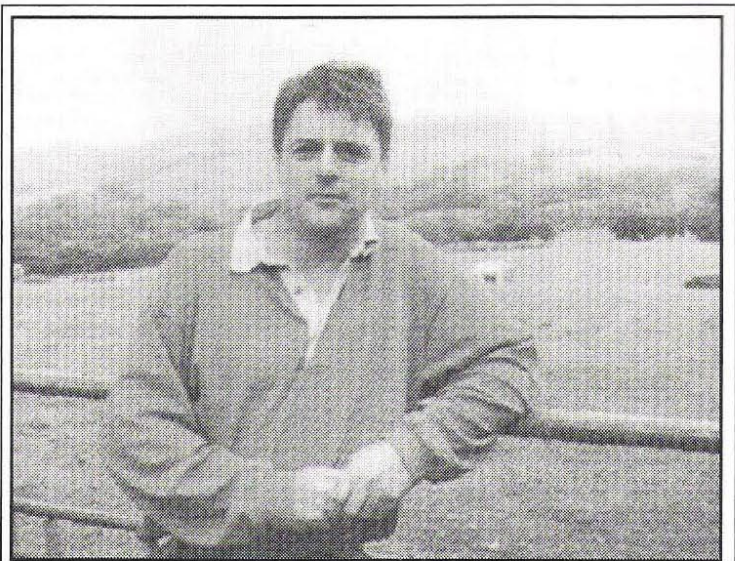
Sir – It having been my pleasure recently to see the Fall 2000 issue of your finely produced and very interesting newsletter, and to note the review therein of the book by John Bean, *Many Shades of Black: Inside Britain's Far Right*, please permit me to say that any reader wishing to consider my factual reply to the author's untruthful denigration can do so by writing to me for a copy of No. 40 of my bulletin *Gothic Ripples*, enclosing two International Reply coupons. Good wishes for the continued success of your publication.

Colin Jordan, Thorgarth, Greenhow Hill, Harrogate, HG3 5JQ, UK.

#### **Martin Kerr replies:**

It must be noted that Mr. Jordan has significant differences with the BNP. These differences are of both a strategic and an ideological nature. The BNP stands for Nationalism, and legal, electoral politics. Mr. Jordan advocates orthodox, Hitlerian National-Socialism and White revolution. Nevertheless, his intellect and decades of experience in radical politics give him a voice that deserves to be heard, whether one agrees with him or not.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** We highly recommend that Heritage and Destiny readers purchase a copy of Mr. Bean's book so they can read for themselves his view on the history of the post-war British Nationalist movement. It is available for \$20.00 via air mail (send U.S. dollar currency notes) from: John Bean, PO Box 97, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 8WT, Great Britain.



**Nick Griffin the new BNP chairman**

Most photos in this magazine were supplied Fisheye Political Photo Service. For copies contact them at: (703) 280-1138, or by e-mail at: [fisheye069@aol.com](mailto:fisheye069@aol.com).

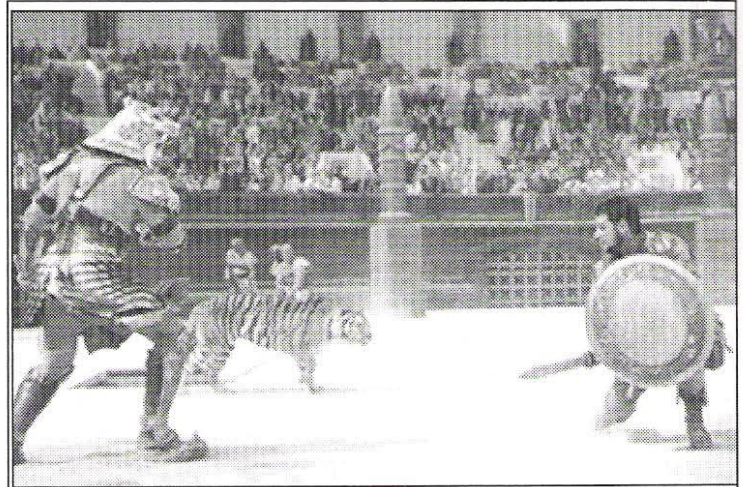


# MOVIE REVIEW: *Gladiator*

Released by Universal Pictures, May 2000. Running time 145 minutes. Now playing. Rated 15 TBC.

It is clear that the people who run Hollywood are absolutely dedicated to the destruction of the White race and White culture. And yet in their never-ending quest for financial success, these clever folks, who like to think that they never make a mistake, sometimes work at cross-purposes with their own agenda. A prime example of this is the film *Gladiator*. Although released in 2000 and directed by Ridley Scott, it is more reminiscent of the works of D.W. Griffith and Leni Riefenstahl and the values of an earlier era. Like the recent films *Braveheart* and *The Patriot*, and classics such as *Zulu*, this movie will stir the soul of every red-blooded White man (or woman) whose brain has not been turned to mush by years of politically-correct brainwashing. Indeed, it could easily have been made by a White Nationalist government!

Like the films mentioned above, *Gladiator* is historical fiction. It is set in Roman Empire, during the reigns of the emperors Marcus Aurelius and Commodus, and tells the story of Maximus, a disgraced Roman general who becomes a crowd-pleasing swordsman in the arena. Although he is a loyal citizen of the multi-ethnic Roman Empire, Maximus is a Spaniard by birth. (Maximus is played by Russell Crowe, whom some may remember as the top Nazi skinhead in the Australian movie *Romper Stomper*.) Shortly before he is murdered by his son Commodus, the Emperor Marcus Aurelius confides to Maximus that, in the event of his death, he wants the imperial form of government to be dissolved, and for Rome to once again be a republic. Commodus, who desires the throne for himself, has other plans, and when Maximus refuses to go along with them, he orders that the general be killed. Maximus, however, is not an armchair general who leads from the safety and security of a rear-area headquarters. Rather, he is a vigorous and aggressive commander, who leads his troops into battle personally. The Emperor's assassins are no match for him, and he kills them all and escapes. Commodus, unaware that Maximus has survived, orders that the general's family, in Spain, be murdered. Driven half-mad through grief, Maximus falls prey to Arab slave traders, and ends up as an anonymous combatant in the gladiatorial games which were the primary sports entertainment of the Empire. Now known only as "the Spaniard," Maximus



**Maximus taking on both a fellow Gladiator and a large Tiger (guess who wins!)**

uses his new-found success in the arena as a platform from which to seek vengeance against Commodus for the deaths of both his family and Marcus Aurelius. Thus the stage is set for the final conflict of the film.

Visually, *Gladiator* is a breath-taking movie. The depiction of ancient Rome (much of it computer-generated) is stunning. The opening sequence, in which the Roman legions and Teutonic barbarians slug it out in a primeval German forest is outstanding, as are the gladiatorial contests in the Coliseum. In both cases, the viewer feels that he is actually in the midst of the action, and not just a spectator.

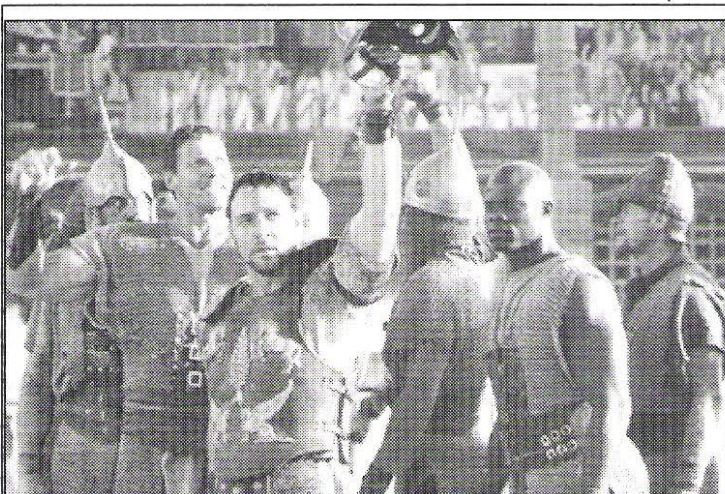
Yet, it is not the special effects or the cinematography that make this film so worthwhile for White Nationalists. Rather, it is the sublime handling of thematic elements. On the surface, the plot is a straightforward tale of murder and revenge. Someone once commented that the Second World War was "a struggle between spiritual man and economic man." That is the situation in *Gladiator*. Maximus is a man for whom material success is of little importance when weighed against the values of honor, loyalty, family, courage and comradeship. Ideologically, the film argues against the political idea of empire (or in contemporary terms, against a new world order). Likewise, it inveighs against corrupt, degenerate, self-centered political elites who feel that the role of government is to rule over the people rather than to serve them.

We have commented previously that the purpose of movies set against an historical backdrop is primarily entertainment and not historical instruction. That is certainly the case here. The historical record does not indicate that Marcus Aurelius was murdered by Commodus, nor that Commodus died in the manner that the film portrays, nor that the Roman Republic was ever restored after the Empire was instituted. (That being said, *Gladiator* is perhaps the only movie that has ever portrayed the ancient Roman ancestor cult in an accurate manner.)

We wholeheartedly recommend *Gladiator* as a healthy, manly antidote to the present-day Hollywood concoctions which glorify White guilt, despair, victimhood, feminized men, and the anti-hero.



REVIEWED BY MARTIN KERR, Falls Church, Virginia



**Maximus (Russell Crowe), leading the salute after their first victory.**



# BOOK REVIEW: *Mr. Evil – The Secret Life of Racist Bomber and Killer David Copeland*, by Graeme McLagan and Nick Lowles

Published by John Blake Publishing, London, England, 2000, Hardcover, 302 pp, Available for \$25.00 from John Blake Publishing Ltd, 3 Bramber Court, 2 Bramber Road, London, W14 9PB, U.K.

David Copeland is a young English worker who single-handedly terrorized London's minority communities for thirteen days in April 1999. Working alone, and with no formal training or experience, he constructed and detonated pipebombs on three separate occasions, which left three people dead and over one hundred injured, some seriously. Rather than specific individuals or institutions, he targeted whole neighborhood communities: first Brixton (a predominantly Black area), then Brick Lane (a predominantly Islamic area), and finally Soho (a sexually degenerate area, with a high percentage of homosexuals). Further plans for striking the Chinese and Jewish communities were only thwarted by his arrest by officers from the "Flying Squad" of London's Police.

Copeland immediately confessed to the attacks. He explained that his motivation for the first two bombings was "political:" he felt that a series of sustained lethal attacks aimed at Britain's growing nonwhite population would result in an anti-White backlash in those communities, which would in turn fuel anti-immigrant sentiment from native Britons. The eventual outcome, he hoped, would be either a race-war or the forcible repatriation of the seven million nonwhites now in Britain. Either way, Britain would be ethnically cleansed thought Copeland. Curiously, he claimed that his motive for killing homosexuals was "personal" and not political: he just didn't like them. Eventually, the twenty-two year old terrorist was found guilty and given six life-sentences, one for each death and one for each bombing.

It is surprisingly difficult to write about David Copeland objectively, for the natural tendency is to view him either as a hero or a monster. To the tiny number of people who approve of his actions, he is a bold and determined Aryan warrior, who rose above his own personal shortcomings to wage a relentless and brutal war against the enemies of his Race and Nation, with no thought for his own safety. To those whom he targeted, either physically or ideologically, he is the embodiment of everything wrong with White, patriarchal, heterosexual, capitalist society: in short, he is Mr. Evil.

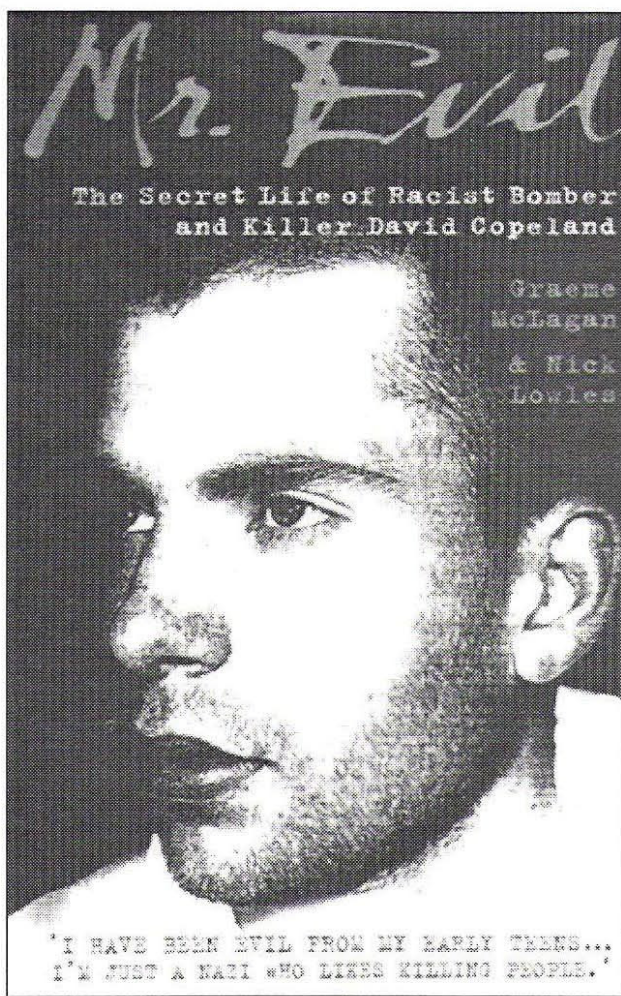
Which, not coincidentally, is the title of a full-length biography of him by two left-wing authors, Graeme McLagan, a BBC correspondent, and Nick Lowles, co-editor of the anti-Nationalist magazine *Searchlight*. Their version of the Copeland story is untinted by any hint of impartiality or fairness. It is not that the authors are dishonest in a technical sense, but rather that they are incapable of seeing the world from any perspective other than their own. Specifically, that perspective is one of multiracialism, multiculturalism and absolute, white-hot hostility to any form of British Nationalism.

The authors of *Mr. Evil* cover Copeland's life before he embarked on his short-lived campaign as a terrorist. Copeland was an occasional dabbler on the outermost fringes of the British Nationalist political scene. He joined and attended a few meetings organized by the BNP and helped them hand out leaflets during an election. He also showed some interest in the tiny National Front, although he never joined it. At the time of his arrest, he was a member of an even smaller group calling itself the National-Socialist Movement (a split from C18), although apparently he never attended any of their meetings or activities. The truth of the matter is that Copeland was a loner, and not part of or even interested in any movement, except in the broadest sense.

Yet that incidental, on-again-off-again association with British Nationalism is proof-positive to McLagan and Lowles of the dangerous and demonic nature of the BNP. That the BNP is a peaceful, legally-constituted political party, that it engages in a program of legal and peaceful activities, that it stands candidates for public office (some of whom get elected) like the Conservative and Labour parties – all of this escapes the notice of the authors.

It never seems to occur to McLagan and Lowles that, rather than encourage murderous terrorism, the BNP actually helps prevent it. The BNP channels the anger and outrage felt by many Britons over the looming extinction of their people and their culture into constructive and legal political activism. In point of fact, if the BNP did not exist, the level of White racial terrorism in Britain would be substantially higher (as it is here in the States where there is no such party like the BNP).

Certainly, the idea of instigating an escalating spiral of violence that would lead to a race war has nothing to do with the BNP. Rather,





this notion was articulated in the so-called "White Wolves" document, which was circulated among Nationalist circles in Britain a few years ago, the author of which is still unknown, but who may or may not have been involved with Combat 18. McLagan and Lowles suggest that Copeland was familiar with this essay, but they are unable to produce any evidence that this is the case. In any event, whether by coincidence or design, this is the strategy that Copeland followed – but it is not a strategy ever advocated by the BNP.

It is true that the BNP is a revolutionary party because its programs, if put into effect, would completely change the nature of both the British political system and British society in general. Yet the revolution that the BNP is working towards is not one of bombs and guns, but rather one of ideas. The method of putting these ideas into effect is through ballots, not bullets (or ballots and bullets as IRA/Sinn Féin do). The authors of *Mr. Evil*, do not or cannot understand the difference, as can be clearly seen by the whole tone of the book.

Contrary to popular belief, revolution is a process, not an event. Seen from historical perspectives, the great revolutions of the past (our own in America included) unfolded over the course of many years – decades even in many cases. A revolutionary movement must decide which strategy is most effective at moving this process forward at any given time. As long as the ruling system allows a revolutionary movement to work openly and legally, this is the best strategy to pursue (as is the case in most European countries and North America). The advantages of legal, peaceful struggle are so immense, and the disadvantages and dangers of violent, underground struggle are so great, that armed revolution is always the very last resort of successful revolutionary movements, and is taken up only when all other methods of struggle are forbidden. (The German and Italian Nationalist revolutions in the 1920s and 1930s are good examples of the former and our revolution against the British and the War Between the States are two prime examples of the latter.)

From a racist perspective, the political system in the UK is far more restrictive than it is in the US. Unlike Americans, Britons have no First Amendment guaranteeing them the rights of free speech, free assembly and free association. Quite the contrary, the British government has instituted laws prohibiting many forms of racial free speech. Some British Nationalists, including the current BNP Chairman Nick Griffin and his predecessor John Tyndall, have been prosecuted simply for speaking their minds on racial subjects. Both were found guilty.

Griffin got off with a suspended sentence, but Tyndall was not so lucky and was jailed for three months.

Nor is there a right to privacy as in the US. Americans would be horrified by the CCTV, which is a system of closed-circuit television cameras that monitor Britons, 1984-style, as they go about their daily business on London's streets and subways. Indeed, it was through CCTV monitoring that Copeland was caught. There is of course no Second Amendment either in Britain. The last remaining hand guns were rounded up by the British Labour Party government in 1996.

Yet despite these restrictions, the BNP is permitted to organize openly, to publish its literature, and to run candidates for public office. In so doing, it regularly reaches tens of millions of White Britons with its Race-saving message. To throw that all away in the distant hope of provoking a race-war would be the worst possible strategic choice a revolutionary movement like the BNP could make – although it is a road the authors of *Mr. Evil* would like the BNP to take.

People associate with revolutionary movements for a variety of reasons. The best people are principled radicals, who join because they are convinced that it is the right thing to do. Others enlist because of a love of danger or excitement (some skinheads and soccer hooligans are good examples of this). Some are seekers, just looking for something in which to believe (the movement in both America and Britain is cluttered with this type). Still others use a revolutionary movement as a gigantic group-therapy session, through which they work out their own personal psychological problems. As it is with other movements, so it is with British Nationalism. The unpleasant reality is that there will be more David Copelands in the future, as the multi-racial society in Britain (and the US) continues to unravel – but the movement as a whole cannot be held responsible for what is done by undisciplined elements on its fringes, however much the authors of *Mr. Evil* would like that to be the case.

We do not recommend *Mr. Evil* to a general readership, who will be unable to discern the anti-Nationalist bias of its authors. Movement activists, however, should learn much from this book. After reading it activists should realize once and for all there is only one way forward at the moment, the legal and electoral way. However much Mr. McLagan and Mr. Lowles would love our young activists to follow in David Copeland's footsteps, we must do everything in our power to make sure they don't.

REVIEWED BY MARTIN KERR, Falls Church, Virginia

## Book Review: *Joyride To Infinity – A Scientific Study of the Doomsday Literature*, by Dr. Robert A. McConnell

Published by Scott-Townsend Publishers, Washington, DC, 2000. Softback, 430 pp. Available for \$25.00 from Scott-Townsend Publishers, PO Box 34070, NW, Washington, DC 20043.

Dr. McConnell, a University of Pittsburgh research professor of emeritus biological sciences with a Ph.D. in physics, describes his 430 page tome as "a multidisciplinary, empirical attempt to understand the future of mankind." His motivations for writing the book concerns what he views as a number of increasingly ominous trends threatening the future of the planet and the very existence of mankind. He believes these trends are accelerating.

Drawing upon political and religious world history – both ancient and modern – as well as recent findings in the physical and

social sciences, he reaches provocative and often pessimistic conclusions. More about these later. However first, it should be noted that many readers of *Heritage and Destiny* will likely find most useful what the author calls his "Critical Bibliography of Reality Avoidance by Scientists and Other Intelligent People in Facing Four Crises of the 21st Century." This richly annotated bibliography with the intriguing title comprises the second half of the book.

This section consists of an impressive condensation and critical analysis of major writings of authorities in diverse disciplines whose work bears upon the array of crises facing us. As a "compendium of the future of Western man and his civilization," it could stand alone as a 240-page book itself. Hans Eysenk, Garrett Hardin, Michael Levin, Charles Murray, J. Phillippe Rushton, William Shockley, Jared



Taylor and Glayde Whitney – they and scores of others who may be familiar to *Heritage and Destiny* readers are included (as are some detractors, such as Stephen Gould, Richard Lewontin and L. Wieselthier). Especially noteworthy is the forty-seven-page summary of the seminal contributions of Arthur Jensen to mental testing.

Dr. McConnell, now an octogenarian, has enjoyed a long and productive career, including wartime experience in radar development at MIT, then pioneering research in parapsychology, as recounted in Part I (and detailed in his five books).

*Encounters with Parapsychology* (1982). *Parapsychology and Self-Deception in Science* (1983). *Parapsychology in the Context of Science* (1983). *Parapsychology in Retrospect – My search for the Unicorn* (1987). *Far Out in the New Age – The Subversion of Science by Cultural Communism* (1987).

Dr. McConnell believes the occurrence of extrasensory perception and psychokinesis, which are gathered under the term “psi” and studied in the field of parapsychology, to be of potentially revolutionary importance, but predictably, his work in the field has often been viewed by threatened establishment academics as heretical to be given short shrift or simply ignored. The authors – over 800 in the special Collection Library at Duke University – may yet form the basis for a full-length biography of the man.

His courageous efforts opposing affirmative action, hiring quotas, and other horrors of political-correctness in academe are surveyed in part II in the present book. Those who are familiar with Dr. McConnell’s earlier book *Far Out in the New Age: The Subversion of Science by Cultural Communism* will not be surprised that in Part III of *Joyride to Infinity* he describes the mass communication media as “the evil empire” and deplores the TV images of violence and depravity imposed upon children.

“Government agencies,” he tells us, “release findings only on questions that are politically acceptable. Politicians cannot be believed because they will not be elected if they tell unpleasant truths.” Think tank prognosticators, who claim to provide scholarly unbiased opinions, “ordinarily must tailor their findings to please their patrons, or the clientele they serve.” Likewise, news media try to avoid deeply offending their adversaries or readers. “If informed opinion appears occasionally in the news, it will not be recognized amid the noise.”

He speaks of the “political, business, religious and ethnic opposition to the public discussion of limiting US immigration, “resulting in the continuing invasion from the Third World.” As one can see, Dr. McConnell – unlike too many who cower dumb and demoralized

– is not afraid to speak his mind. Postmodernism for example in his terms is a “scholarly synonym for nihilism, an intellectual fraud perpetuated by university humanists who practice politics in the guise of scholarship.”

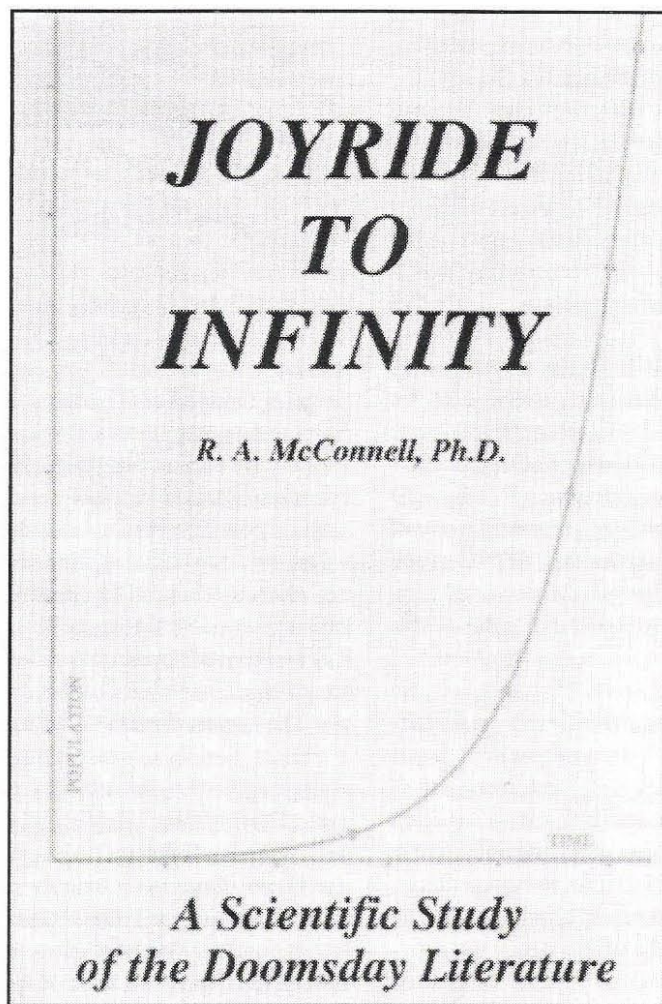
He identifies other problems we face, including: Population exhausting natural resources and degrading the environment, leading to starvation, disease, and violence. The unifying culture – the glue holding a community or nation together – is being destroyed by the dogma of cultural diversity enforced by political correctness. Man’s brain is stressed by information overload in our knowledge-driven society and the failure to acknowledge and develop man’s spiritual self.

Unless it is acknowledged that man has a spiritual as well as a material nature, what hope is there for future societal values morally superior to those of the present which, according to the author, are primarily concerned with sex, power, and possessions. If there is hope, it must lie in learning about the spiritual half of man’s nature and about the spiritual laws by which we must live. Only then can the ideals of Western civilization now under attack – thrive. For him, these ideals include altruistic love and courtesy toward others, diligence, courage, disciplined curiosity, trust in reason, sensitivity to beauty, reverence for the past, and humility before the unknown.

Finally, in *Joyride To Infinity*, Dr. McConnell calls J. Phillippe Rushton’s book – *Race, Evolution and Behavior* a “conceptually monumental work.” The present reviewer will close with several remarks by Rushton, whose work shows

among many things, that races differ consistently, throughout the world, over time, in many important ways: “Both science and justice call for us to seek and tell the truth, not to tell lies and spread error. If we want to understand human behavior, the social sciences must join together with the biological sciences. The first step is “for all of us to be as honest as we can about race, evolution, and behavior.” Are we finally ready to take that final step?

REVIEWED BY REG ORME, College Park, Maryland.



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# Letters From Readers



Sir- Thank you for your generous donation of \$400.00 to the Hendrik Mobus Defense Fund. Your support of this enormously important effort is greatly appreciated. With your help, we now have spent \$20,000 on attorney fees, plus about \$1,000 on miscellaneous expenses connected with Hendrik's case, and we have achieved the following:

1) The Clinton government has dropped its extradition claim against Hendrik, and the German government's arrest warrant based on statements Hendrik made to the press in Germany no longer is a threat to him – as long as he is not returned to Germany. The reason for dropping the extradition claim almost certainly is the unwillingness of the Clinton government to allow the National Alliance to portray it as a collaborator with the German government in punishing people for the expression of opinions.

2) At a court hearing on November 2, 2000, the Clinton government's attempt to deport Hendrik immediately to Germany for overstaying his tourist visa was defeated. The court ruled that there is sufficient evidence supporting Hendrik's petition for political asylum to warrant a full trial. If we prevail and win political asylum for Hendrik, it will be an enormous embarrassment to the German government. If we don't prevail, we will appeal. In either case the facts of the lack of freedom of association in Germany and the German government's imprisonment of ideological dissidents will be exposed to public view through the evidence we present in court.

3) On October 18, 2000, Hendrik finally received the surgery necessary to repair his fractured arm. When he was arrested on August 26, 2000 by US Marshals responding to the now-defunct extradition request, they twisted his arm behind his back with such force that it was fractured at the elbow. Although the arm was x-rayed in the prison hospital immediately after his arrest, and the x-rays showed a clear gap between the bones on either side of the fracture, the government refused any further medical assistance to Hendrik, hoping instead to deport him immediately. It took seven weeks of insistence by us before the Clinton government finally permitted surgeons to operate on Hendrik, repairing his severe fracture with the insertion of metal pins into the bones of his arm. We now have, in the medical records, including photographs taken during the surgery, a substantial amount of evidence to support lawsuits against all culpable parties in this matter.

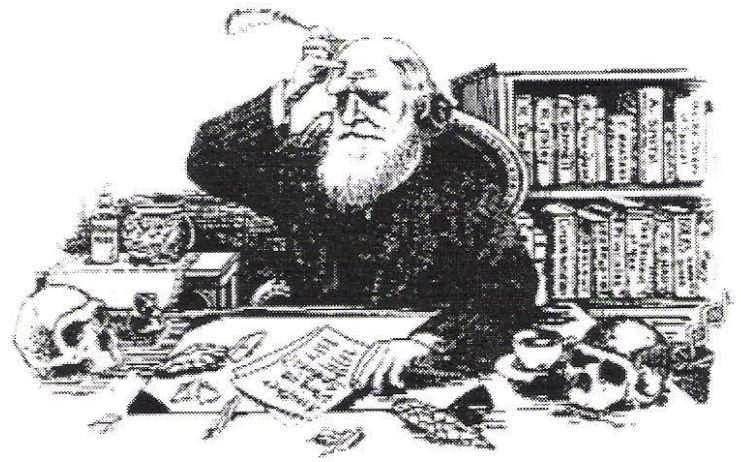
Thanks again for your help in this effort. The importance of this matter goes far beyond obtaining justice for one prisoner of conscience. You have helped support an effort which could establish important precedents for the future of our struggle, not only in America but everywhere.

Sincerely,

Dr. William L. Pierce, Chairman National Alliance.  
PO Box 90, Hillsboro, WV 24946.



Sir – I found Nick Griffin's article, "Bring Me My Bow," in issue number three of *Identity* quite interesting in light of a recent review in *The (London) Times Literary Supplement*. The book, written by Fred Anderson, *Crucible of War, The Seven Year's War and the fate of Empire in British North America*, and reviewed by Jack P. Greene, analyses why attempts to control the colonies by England failed miserably. The attempt at command from the center went against the grain of



history, and Anderson cites an example, "before the French Revolution most national and imperial politics were not unitary but composite entities in which the outlying kingdoms, provinces, or peripheries enjoyed considerable autonomy under their own laws and institutions and played a significant role in negotiating their attachment to the parent state; second that the modern conception of law as command, in which law emanating from the center is superior to local or provincial law, was a development of the 19th century."

This brings to mind an amusing passage in a book, *Goethe, his life and times* by Richard Friedenthal, whereby he comments on the ethnic makeup of 18th century Strasbourg, which was half German and half French: "Many middle class families of the old imperial city, still dress German and above all the upper classes, follow the Paris fashion. They speak French too, the others speak German. Of opposition to France there is scarcely a trace. The Strasbourg people are proud of their ancient rights, and constitution, which had been guaranteed by the French King. They were Protestants in a strictly Roman Catholic kingdom. A fascinating curiosity. A republic in the midst of a strictly absolutist monarchy. This city, existed within the framework of a province, called Etrangere, was separated from the rest of France, and had its own customs barrier. In Strasbourg there was a strong Royal garrison and a Royal enclave. One regiment was called the Royal Allemande; its soldiers sang "Zu Strasbourg auf der Schanz" in German. Its officers spoke French and were mainly German aristocrats. The people of Strasbourg regarded themselves as loyal German Protestant subjects of His Most Christian Majesty the King of France at Versailles."

One might deduce from these thoughts that England made a blunder by trying to subdue the colonies, but on the other hand, one might conclude that a small army of troublemakers, who without the support of the British people in North America, made war against the Crown, should have been subdued. Even if one takes into consideration the underlying antagonisms garnered by the Seven Years' War, in which many colonists sided with the French and Indians, it is hard to believe that a settlement could not have been worked out between racial kinsmen.

If war had been avoided we might still be under the Union Jack, and not have become a vile American entity, which has done everything possible to destroy the bond between racial kinsmen, and has no qualms about dropping bombs on its ancestral people. One writer has put it succinctly. "With the Soviet occupation of Berlin, the Enlightenment has come to an end."

Best Racial Regards,

J.B. Cleveland, Ohio.





Sir – In addition to many of the “Euro-friendly” publications I subscribe to, I also get The Nation of Islam’s weekly newspaper *The Final Call*, which is decidedly “Afro-Friendly.” In every issue, they state that they want, among other things, a separate state or territory, and a ban on interracial marriage. Who are we to argue? In their October 10, 2000 issue, there is an article regarding Barbados, a former English colony, which still holds many British traditions. The most prominent of which must be that Queen Elizabeth II is still the head of State (though that may change).

The article begins with the rather flippant remark: “It’s checkout time for Queen Elizabeth II.” It goes on to say that residents of Barbados (80% of whom are Black) and public officials, want a new head of state – specifically, a Black one. Their attorney general David Simmons proclaims: “We demean ourselves if we continue to genuflect (bow) to Buckingham Palace.” Now Englishmen were the first people on the island, in the 1600s, and made the country what it is today (well, except the population, of course!) – a thriving tourist spot which welcomes, with open arms, over 100 million dollars annually from (mostly British) tourists. Not to mention that the literacy rate is 97% - which is otherwise unheard of for any country with such a large number of Blacks. Thus, I could think of many things far more “demeaning” than bowing to, and showing respect for, the very people who made this possible. But as I read on, I find out that there are other motives behind this sudden loss of respect for the Queen. The article states: “(the younger generation) see Queen Elizabeth II as a reminder of British colonialism, as a White Face, and a vestige of imperialism that should be expunged from postage stamps, offices, and the national psyche in general.”

As with parts of Africa, and the USA for that matter, White people are welcome for so long as it takes to bring up the standard of living, and build a prosperous nation, or region, wherein Blacks can live what can only be called a life of luxury compared to any life in a Black run nation. After they have used us up, we are tossed aside as “oppressors.” Of course, they’ll retain us to the extent that they need us to keep things running for their benefit. Be it fields of science and technology, or agriculture (see what’s happening in Rhodesia now). I’m starting to wonder just who should be complaining about being used as slaves? Parallels and contradictions can now even be made with the way Blacks are behaving toward British tradition and culture in Britain itself.

Keep up the Great work,

E.S. Williamsburg, Virginia.



Sir – A friend recently copied me some past issues of *Heritage and Destiny* and I find it an excellent racialist publication. I particularly like the fact that the AF-BNP seems to operate as an “umbrella group” for a number of other racial nationalist organizations. Our failure to cooperate with one another over the years has been a major factor in the enemies marginalization of us in the States. A study of the successful leftist movements of the 1960s reveals that they were able to come together in umbrella front groups. That is what we must do. Clearly the AF-BNP is on the right track. I wish to lend you my support. Keep up the good work.

For Race and Nation,

Russell Condon, Van Nuys, California.



Sir – The issues of *Heritage of Destiny* are extremely interesting. In fact I enjoy them more than the official BNP publications. I especially enjoyed the article/book review of *Dreamer of The day*, about Francis Parker Yockey. I went out and found a used copy and I highly recommend it to anyone who hasn’t yet read it. The BNP is doing excellent work, and they are certainly Britain’s best hope.

Thanks and take care,

J.O. Bainbridge Island, Washington.



Sir – I enjoyed issue five of *Heritage and Destiny* very much. I see the editorial suggested that we (Americans) need a Nationalist third party, and not try the failed method used with the now almost defunct Reform Party. My suggestion is this: As there is such a lot of support in Virginia, Virginians should form a Virginia States Rights Party (VSRP). The name is good. I would also say, make the VSRP a state effort only. Do not try to go national (yet). Prove in Virginia what can be done. With success, the other states will want to affiliate. Virginia is rich in history, colonial, Civil War and Revolutionary War. There are many people who are aware of their history in Virginia, and also appreciate their history. Make use of themes from those periods in history to make your message ring true and familiar to the White public. Use historic flags and the Virginia State flag. Make your message and platform strong enough to repel the Kosher conservative, wishy washy types that will flee at the first negative press. Try to get a VSRP man (or women) elected to statewide office. I am sure that if you can do that in Virginia, many Nationalists in other states will then want to sign on. What do you all think?

Yours for Race and Nation,

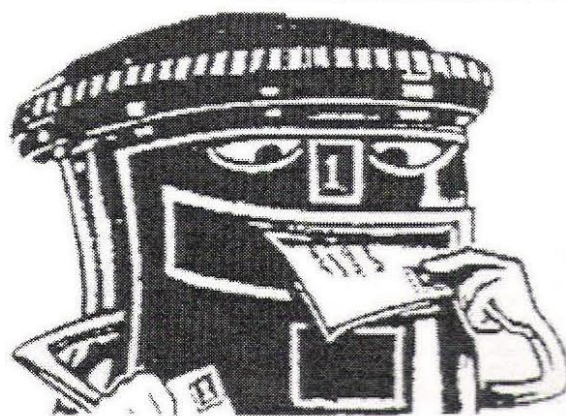
Rev. John Alder, European-American Episcopal Church,  
Port St. Lucie, Florida.



Sir – I have been reading on the Internet that the British peoples will be a minority in their own country by the year 2060. I am a British-American of both English and Scots-Irish decent so I am very concerned about the future of my ancestral homeland. I would like to join your organization and be able to support the British National Party from here in America. The BNP is doing great work back in the “old country,” it is such a pity we do not have anything like them in America.

Yours Sincerely,

Lisa Middleton, Janesville, Wisconsin.





# The Life and Death of William Joyce Part I

*EDITOR'S NOTE: In issue 5 of Heritage and Destiny, Hamilton Barrett wrote a fascinating article titled "William Joyce and Ireland's Awakening." Joyce was one of many Irish-Americans from Brooklyn who would make a name for himself, however he is the only one to be hanged on the gallows, for treason to Britain. This two-part article by Andrew Roberts covers the life and death of William Joyce, better known to many readers as "Lord Haw-Haw."*

**W**illiam Joyce was born on Herkimer Street in Brooklyn, New York in 1906. His mother was English and a British citizen.

His father, who was Irish, became a naturalized American citizen in 1894. This made Joyce an American citizen. When he was three years old, his parents left America and moved to Ireland, his father's homeland. His father's family were Loyalists, staunch supporters of the British crown and this caused them problems in Galway and Mayo, where most of the population was Irish Republicans. Republican supporters eventually burned the Joyce home down and the family was forced to flee to England, where his mother had family.

Young William went to school in England and graduated from Birkbeck College. He did well in his studies as he passed all of his exams. He acted in amateur theatrics and even joined the Conservative Society. In 1922 he applied for admission to the London University Officers Training Corps. He wanted to be nominated for a commission in the Regular British Army and saw this as a step to getting there. As part of his application, he asserted that he was British, denying any connection with the USA. From an ethnic viewpoint he was British, as his mother was English and his father Irish. However, legally he was an American. Joyce also stated on the application form that he had some military experience – fighting against Irish Republican terrorists. This martial experience however, did not help get him into the army as his application was rejected.

A year later in 1923 Joyce joined a nascent political party called the British Fascisti Ltd. He took an active role in the street politics of the time and was engaged in many battles against Communists and Socialists. Joyce was certainly no coward and he thrived on a steady diet of conflict and brawling. He became an organizer of some ability and a spellbinding street corner orator. The London press described him as a "brilliant writer, speaker and exponent of policy [who] addressed hundreds of meetings, always at his best, always revealing the iron spirit of Fascism in his refusal to be intimidated by violent opposition." He could move large crowds, and did, with what Dame Rebecca West called his "harsh, sneering, cajoling, denatured, desperate voice."

For all his love of street politics, Joyce was an intelligent man of extensive education who loved to show off his learning by peppering his writing with references to British authors Thomas Carlyle or Thomas Macaulay. His intelligence did not go unnoticed and in 1933 he was recruited by the much larger British Union of Fascists (BUF) led by the charismatic Sir Oswald Mosley. Joyce was very



Sir Oswald Mosley (center, second row), leading a British Union of Fascists march through South London 3 October 1937.

useful to Mosley, using his considerable skills in organization and oratory to gain new recruits and inspire the faithful. He became Mosley's chief of propaganda, and even detractors described his speeches and writings as "filled with hatred and violence, but powerful and moving nonetheless." One wrote that he was "thin, pale, intense...never before, in any country, had I met a personality so terrifying in its dynamic force, so vituperative, so vitriolic...We listened in a kind of frozen hypnotism to this cold, stabbing voice...[his face] luminous with hate...I felt as if I had seen something unclean."

The BUF drew substantial audiences, and they listened to Joyce and Mosley. On one occasion in April 1934, Joyce addressed a rally of over 10,000 in London's Albert Hall, before the main speaker, Sir Oswald Mosley arrived. The London press reported, "While waiting for the meeting to begin the audience sang the BUF songs, 'Britain Awake!' and 'Mosley.' Punctually at eight o'clock there was a fanfare



trumpets. Through the door in double-file came a procession of black-shirted BUF members carrying Union Jacks and Fascist standards. They marched through the hall and positioned themselves around the rostrum. Then, after an electrically tense pause, Mosley appeared – alone. From head to foot he was in black, the only relief being a silver fasces shining in the buckle of his belt. The audience stood up, many of them raising their right arm in the Roman salute. Through a tunnel of arms Mosley limped across the length of the hall to the rostrum; his chin was high and his face, deathly pale, wore a relaxed, confident expression.”

Whatever Joyce did to motivate the British working class who supported the BUF and their meetings in their thousands, he did not

endear himself to the urbane, cultured Mosley, who later scornfully dismissed Joyce as “inmensely vain; a quite common foible in very small men.” The rift between the two men widened as the BUF began to lose support in 1936, after the “Battle of Cable Street” (when mobs of Communists fought a pitched battle with London Police, before a planned BUF march was banned). In 1937 after poor election results for the BUF, Mosley cut the party’s paid staff down from 143 to thirty. The purge included two men, who after Mosley, were the best known personalities in the Movement – John

Beckett, Director of Publications and William Joyce, Director of Propaganda. Between them, Beckett and Joyce had supervised the entire output of the BUF’s printed and verbal propaganda, and their abrupt dismissal was inexplicable merely in terms of economy. The truth was that they had proved to be a pair of round pegs failing to fit into the square holes of Mosley’s hierarchy (who saw them as too loud, too violent, and too extreme even for Mosley) and the purge provided a convenient opportunity to get rid of them.

After leaving the BUF, Joyce formed a new organization along with Beckett and John MacNab (who had been editor of Mosley’s *Fascist Quarterly* journal). They called it the National-Socialist League (NSL) and about 100 former BUF members joined them, some of them being other dismissed officials while others were drawn to Joyce for more ideological reasons. Later that year Joyce wrote a booklet called *National Socialism Now*, in which he explained his new creed as one of “revolutionary patriotism” and called for the deportation of “oriental criminals” who propagated the doctrines of “the verminous old Jew, Karl Marx.” He was especially keen on maintaining British rule over India and attacked “the handful of babus and fakirs paid by the masters of Indian slave-labor to drive

the British out of India.”

Joyce worked as a private tutor to help support his family and pay the rent. However, his wife had had enough of their Spartan lifestyle by the end of 1936 and she left him taking their two children with her. This did not seem to bother him too much and he carried on pretty much as he had done before. The NSL was never a serious political force as the BUF had once been, but it attracted enough support to give Joyce a living. He still spoke on street corners on his soapbox most evenings and weekends, but now as leader of his own organization he could say exactly what he wanted. In late



Sir Oswald Mosley inspects his uniformed black shirt troops on the day of the Battle of Cable Street. 5 October 1936

1937 Joyce married again. His new wife, Margaret, was a NSL member and would stick by him to the bitter end. She did what she could to help him keep his struggling party afloat, but by the summer of 1939 the NSL was moribund. Beckett dropped out at the time of Munich Conference, when Joyce said that in the event of war he would go to Germany to fight for Hitler.

The tutoring business was not going well, and the Joyces were living in a dismal basement flat near Brompton Cemetery in Chelsea.





**William Joyce in Berlin, Germany  
November 1940**

Southwest London. By the time of the Czechoslovakian crisis, the viability of the BUF and NSL had ended. Joyce renewed his British passport on August 24, 1939 just one day after the Hitler-Stalin pact was signed. As the war clouds gathered late that month, William and Margaret Joyce fled to Berlin, Germany. John MacNab kept the NSL going in for a couple more weeks until it was formally dissolved in September.

The war, Joyce believed, was fundamentally a struggle between National-Socialism and the Jewish-Communism. In fighting for Hitler, he believed he would be serv-

ing Britain's highest interests. Joyce's intention had been to fight in the German Army and his job as a broadcaster in the Propaganda Ministry came as a surprise. On September 19, the *Reichsfunkfunk*, the state broadcasting system, hired Joyce. He and his wife settled in Charlottenburg, a pleasant Berlin suburb, and his new job began.

Life was good for the Joyce's, as he was among friends at last. That Christmas there were boxes of cigars for him, presents from Dr. Joseph Goebbles and Hermann Goring.

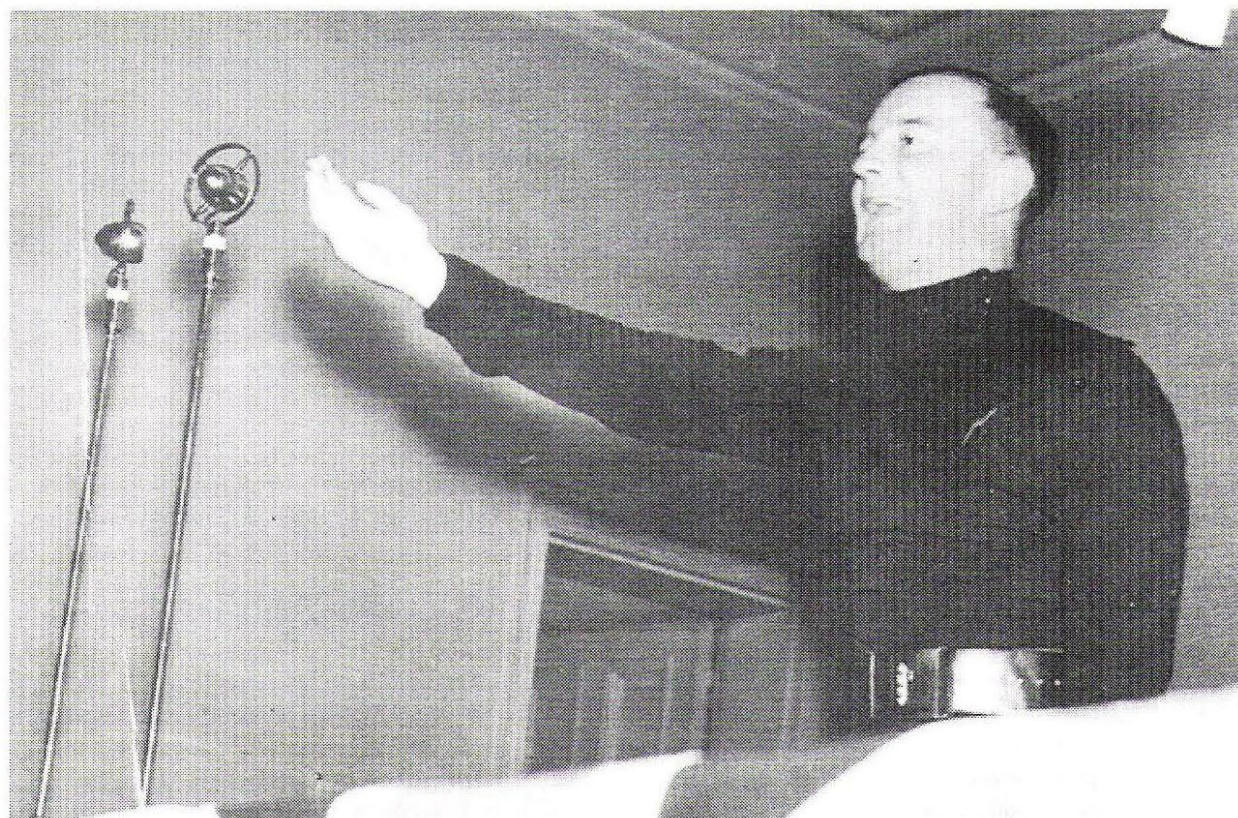
So Joyce started his now famous propaganda radio broadcasts, which were heard all over the world, but mainly aimed at Britain and the British people. They certainly created a sensation, at least for a time. He soon picked up the nickname "Lord

Haw Haw," although the original "Lord Haw Haw" was a Guards officer, Captain Baillie-Stewart, who also sided with the Germans. Eventually the nickname became attached to Joyce, for whose harsh voice it was peculiarly unsuitable. His "Gairmany calling, Gairmany calling" on thousands of British radio sets brought him the fame that he had never really found in politics. Through all his broadcasts the same message was repeated – the British people were being deceived, he said, misled into war and bloodshed by their leaders. Hitler meant Britain no harm, of course, only a place in the new order, peace, prosperity, and pride. If only the British knew, Joyce said, "The people of England will curse themselves for having preferred ruin from Churchill to peace with Hitler."

In between his broadcasting, Joyce wrote his second book, *Twilight Over England*, in early 1940. The book was only 50,000 words, but the German foreign office liked it and paid him 10,000 Reichmarks. In September of the same year he became a German citizen. Now nothing he did in Germany could be treasonous to the country of his birth – the USA – because America and Germany were still at peace. Joyce thought that his new citizenship removed any responsibility to the British government – but it did not. As early as the summer of 1940, his propaganda broadcasts had already signed his own death warrant. When he was not praising Hitler and the Third Reich, or cursing Jewish Communism, or damning the English establishment, Joyce spent his broadcasts attacking the hearts and minds of the British public. He gloated over reports of merchant ship sinkings and the drownings of British seamen, and warned of further raids by German aircraft. He announced the names of British cities destroyed by the Luftwaffe, a ploy that lost much of its credibility when it transpired that some of the "destroyed" cities had not been attacked at all!

ANDREW ROBERTS, Rockville, Maryland

## **Part II, The Death Of William Joyce. Next Issue**



**William Joyce speaks at British Union of Facists rally, London, 10 March 1934.**