

## VLADIMIR NABOKOV PART II

*Vladimir Nabokov — Soldier of Zion*

When we see in everyday life things that are petty, ordinary, and banal, we generally fail to remember them, because the mind is not being stirred by anything novel or marvellous. But if we hear something exceptionally base, dishonourable, unusual, great, unbelievable, or ridiculous, that we are likely to remember for a long time.

—Frances Yates

Deception is a state of mind and the mind of the State.

—James Jesus Angleton

It's a pity one can't imagine what one can't compare to anything.

Genius is an African who dreams up snow.

—Vladimir Nabokov

***This is informed speculation based on research anyone can do (ie just my opinion).***

The Nabokovs had friends in very high places. Vladimir's brother Nicholas, ever the socialite, moved to Paris after the Russian Revolution and hobnobbed with the likes of Jean Cocteau and Gertrude Stein. He was a composer by training (but not a very good one), and we are told he came to America thanks to Archibald MacLeish to work on their opera *Union Pacific*. According to Miles, that link to [Stein](#) and [MacLeish](#) should be enough to peg the Nabokovs, but I have a bit more to say.

Miles has covered Archibald MacLeish previously, but he's worth revisiting again. Archibald MacLeish's father Andrew MacLeish— a dry goods merchant from Scotland— co-founded the University of Chicago with John D Rockefeller. There is little information available about Andrew MacLeish, but it seems like calling anyone who would co-found a major university with John D Rockefeller a dry goods merchant from Scotland sounds a bit like calling Phil Knight a shoemaker from Oregon or Sheldon Adelson a hotelier from Nevada. Archibald MacLeish said of [his father](#): “My father came from a very old country in the north and far away, and he belonged to an old strange race, the race older than any other.”

Archibald MacLeish was, on the surface, a most accomplished man— a lawyer turned poet who won the Pulitzer Prize twice for his (crappy) poetry, wrote for *Fortune* and *The New Republic*, served as Librarian of Congress (1939-44), helped developed the “Research and Analysis Branch” of CIA precursor the OSS, served as Director of the War Department's Office of Facts and Figures and Assistant Director of the Office of War Information (for the less Orwellian inclined—the Propaganda Department) (1944-46),

followed by a stint as Assistant Secretary of State where he represented the US during the creation of UNESCO and helped write its constitution. He then was a professor at Harvard (1949-1962), and finally a Pulitzer prize winning playwright. His sister Jean MacLeish was the mother of the perennial 'baddie' Bruce Dern. Bruce's godparents were First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt and two-time Democratic Presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson. Bruce Dern's paternal grandfather was George Dern, who served as Secretary of War under Franklin Roosevelt. Of course, Bruce Dern is also the father of actress Laura Dern—who looked like such a fool in the recent *Star Wars* debacle.

MacLeish had quite the bromance with Mark van Doren, a relationship not unlike the one between Vladimir Nabokov and Edmund "Bunny" Wilson. Mark van Doren served on the Council on Books in Wartime, which was designed to use books as "weapons in the war of ideas." That was the Council's motto, and in 1942, they created the War Book Panel, which was designed to recommend which books specifically would be used in the war of ideas.

Mark van Doren's sister-in-law Irita Bradford sat on the War Book Panel. I would like to direct your attention to the book *One World*—a paean to the New World Order (Bradford was romantically involved with the author and FDR challenger Wendell Wilkie). As Miles has shown, these organizations are ultimately how F Scott Fitzgerald's flop *The Great Gatsby* became THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL—not organically, but by fiat, and ultimately, acquiescence.

Mark van Doren is probably best known now as father of Charles van Doren, of *Quiz Show* scandal infamy (a scandal ironically designed, it would appear, to make television *not* seem fake and rigged). The van Dorens go back a ways in America, arriving in mid-17<sup>th</sup> century New York. Mark van Doren's mother was born Eudora Ann Butz, like the prominent Holocaust denier and Northwestern University professor Arthur Butz. Given that Miles has outed David Irving and other famous "anti-Semites" (does this term have meaning anymore?) as being Jewish *agent provocateurs*, a jaundiced eye should be cast on Arthur Butz. The Butz surname is allegedly a "derivative of Butzo, a pet form of the personal name Burkhard (see Burkhardt)." Of the [Burckhardt](#) clan, we learn from Wikipedia they were prominent textile merchants, and I ask you dear reader to inspect the portraits in the Gallery section.

Mark van Doren married Dorothy Graffe. Graffe is not admittedly Jewish, but in the comments section for this [article](#), you can find a number of Graffe/Graff/Grafs (ie "Count") discussing their heritage. It never occurred to me, but that may account for Steffi Graf's nose.

Archibald MacLeish married Ada Hitchcock, whose genealogy is fully scrubbed. But we have seen the Hitchcocks before—one of the families as well. I've learned to be very suspicious of Archibald MacLeish and anyone who associated with him, and of course, we find Bob Dylan. Dylan's memoir *Chronicles: Volume One* is littered with references to MacLeish, who sought out Dylan like he once did Nicolas Nabokov to help him write songs for a play called *Scratch*. It was based on the short story "The Devil and Daniel

Webster” by Stephen Vincent Benét. *Scratch* debuted in 1971 and closed in three days (maybe the hoaxers don’t control everything... like taste).

What did Dylan have to say about MacLeish? Here are a few choice bits:

I had just returned to Woodstock from the Midwest—from my father’s funeral. There was a letter from Archibald MacLeish waiting for me on the table. MacLeish, Poet Laureate of America—one of them. Carl Sandburg, poets of the prairie and the city, and Robert Frost, the poet of dark meditations were the others. MacLeish was the poet of night stones and quick earth. These three, the Yeats, Browning and Shelley of the New World, were gigantic figures, had defined the landscape of twentieth-century America. They put everything in perspective. Even if you didn’t know their poems, you knew their names (107).

So MacLeish was the poet of night stones and quick earth for Dylan, the Yeats of the New World—high praise. Dylan, the fawning sycophant, continues, “MacLeish wrote deep poems, was the man of godless land. He could take real people from history, people like Emperor Charles or Montezuma and Cortes the Conquistador, and with the tender touch of a creator, deliver them right to your door. He praised the sun and the great sky. It was fitting that I’d go see him” (109). Doubtful that Dylan wrote those sentences, but they are assigned to him in the story. Also note the “godless land”. These people never quit with that project.

MacLeish apparently had a didactic streak. Dylan writes, “MacLeish tells me that Homer, who wrote the *Iliad*, was a blind balladeer and that his name means ‘hostage.’ He also told me that there’s a difference between art and propaganda and he told me the difference [is] between the effects” (112). Tellingly, and perhaps sadly, Dylan does not tell us what MacLeish shared with him. Who else would really know better about the difference between art and propaganda and the difference between the effects thereof? But of course the main difference is that propaganda is a lie and art isn’t.

More from Dylan: “He tells me about JP Morgan, the financier, that he was one of the six or eight persons at the beginning of the century who owned all of America. Morgan had said, ‘America is good enough for me,’ and some senator commented that if he ever changes his mind, he should give it back. There was no way to measure the soul of a man like that” (112). Whoever wrote for Dylan (Cohen?) had a gift for irony—there is no way to measure the soul of a man like JP Morgan? How about with tweezers?

After briefly practicing law as a young man, MacLeish lived in Paris in the 1920s among other “Lost Generation” luminaries. Robert Gorham Davis [writes](#) about Archibald MacLeish in *The New York Times*:

Though he professed scorn for Paris coterie life, MacLeish, a genius at friendship, became the great friend of Hemingway, Dos Passos, Fitzgerald, the Murphys and Harry Crosby, who printed MacLeish’s early poems. Friendship with the James Joyces came partly through Ada’s singing. Joyce sang too. ‘They

would invite us and we would invite them, and we always gave Joyce a case of a new kind of white Alsatian wine every Christmas.'

Back from Paris, broke, with a growing family, MacLeish got a call from Henry Luce, whom he had never met. Four years behind MacLeish at Hotchkiss, Yale and in *Skull and Bones*, Luce had admired him all that time from afar. Now Luce offered him a handsome post on the new magazine *Fortune*. Knowing nothing of business, MacLeish resisted. Luce persisted. From 1929 to 1938 MacLeish did some of his best writing for *Fortune*, learning all about the America of the Depression. One article caught Roosevelt's eye, with fateful consequence.

Henry Robinson Luce (*Skull & Bones* 1920) was known to fellow Bonesmen as "Baal"—the Aramaic demon god, quite similar to the Canaanite Moloch. *Life* magazine was published by Luce, a close friend of future CIA-director Allen Dulles (who had a long-standing affair with Luce's wife Claire Boothe Luce—herself a relative of Abraham Lincoln's purported assassin John Wilkes Booth). According to Carl Bernstein in his seminal article "CIA and the Media," Luce "readily allowed certain members of his staff to work for the Agency and agreed to provide jobs and credentials for other CIA operatives who lacked journalistic experience."

While Nicolas Nabokov was living in Paris amongst "The Lost Generation," Vladimir Nabokov could have just as easily been there, as Berlin and Paris were the two capital of Russian emigration. But Vladimir, along with his brother [Sergey](#), attended Cambridge. He was raised trilingual (Russian, English and French), and much to his father's dismay, he learned to write in English before he learned how to write in Russian. Such training served him well in becoming the foremost Russian/English translator of his generation.

Right before Vladimir completed his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, his father VD Nabokov was allegedly assassinated on March 28, 1922. It's one of the most dramatic episodes in his biography, and one that seems to haunt every corner of it; however, Nabokov had surprisingly little to say about his father's assassination, and in his memoir, Nabokov withholds the names of his father's assassins; he only tells us that his father was murdered "by a sinister ruffian whom, during World War 2, Hitler made administrator of émigré Russian affairs" (SM 177). Interesting word choice there, given that "ruffian" has a particular significance in Freemasonry. VD Nabokov was a high-ranking Freemason, and the Three Ruffians (also known variously in Masonic lore as the Three Jewes) consisted of the three Jewish craftsmen Jubela, Jubelo and Jubelum, who murdered Freemasonry's first Grand Master—Hiram Abiff. Abiff was the Phoenician architect of Solomon's Temple and erector of the twin towers of Jachim and Boaz. As the story has it, this was to commemorate the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night which guided the Israelites in their 40 years of wandering in the wilderness. The Three Ruffians killed their Master Hiram Abiff because he would not reveal to them the secret word, which became the lost word of Masonry.

And so we can see this "assassination" as yet another representation of the Freemasonic third-degree initiation ritual wherein the initiate is blindfolded, takes the hands of his

brothers, and then is knocked to the ground in imitation of the murder of Hiram Abiff. In this light it is difficult not to interpret the story we are told about VD Nabokov's assassination as Masonic Kabuki theater. In other words, it was probably faked.

VD had two memorial services: the first at the church of the Russian Embassy on March 30<sup>th</sup> (3/30), and the second at the chapel of the Russian Cemetery in Berlin-Tegel on March 31<sup>st</sup> (3/31), which also happened to be the first day of Passover in 1922—so memorial services on Passover eve and Passover— before finally being laid to rest on **April Fool's Day** (marking 13 weeks since New Years) at St Constantine and Helena.

About that switch from the Old Style Julian calendar to the New Style Gregorian calendar which plagues Russian dating—the most popular explanation of April Fool's day is connected to Pope Gregory XII's reform of the calendar in 1582 (France was the first to adopt after Pope Gregory XII issued a papal bull at the Council of Trent in 1563) when he set out to replace the old Julian calendar and standardize dating across Europe. The new Gregorian calendar placed New Year's Day on January 1, whereas in medieval times New Year's Day was generally celebrated near the Vernal Equinox (March 20<sup>th</sup> or March 21<sup>st</sup>) when the Sun crosses directly over the Earth's equator. Those who resisted the shift to the new Gregorian calendar were mocked as "April fools" because they still celebrated New Year's Day on April 1<sup>st</sup> rather than January 1<sup>st</sup>.

Passover, of course, is the Jewish spring holiday that commemorates the liberation of the Israelites from Egyptian slavery whereby God passed over the houses of the children of Israel and killed the firstborn of man and beast in Egypt. Jesus of Nazareth, per the Talmud, was hung on Passover eve, and blood libel claims levied at Jews have long been associated with [Passover](#).

Accordingly, after his assassination, "The Union of Russian Jews held a special meeting to pay tribute to the loss of VD Nabokov and to request permission to send a delegation to the funeral" (Pitzer 77). As Vladimir himself notes, "The reactionary press never ceased to attack my father's party, and I had got quite used to the more or less vulgar cartoons which appeared from time to time—my father and Milyukov handing over Saint Russia on a plate to World Jewry and that sort of thing" (SM 188). However, seemingly all the high-ranking individuals involved in the Bolshevik revolution on both sides were Freemasons and/or Jews. Nabokov is thus resorting to a sort of Jedi mind trick.

Vladimir tells us that "in common with Pushkin, I am fascinated by fatidic dates" (SO 75). Understandably perhaps. Just note the numerology in his father's death:  $3+2+8=13$ , and  $13+1+9+2+2=27=3$  cubed, yet another way of expressing 33. Another peculiarity—VD Nabokov died 18 ( $6+6+6$ ) years to the day after his own father DN Nabokov. The ancients of the West defined the perfect number as 6 because it was equal to the sum of the numbers by which it can be divided ( $1+2+3=6$ ). The next perfect number is 28 ( $1+2+4+7+14=28$ ).

James Shelby Downard and Michael Hoffman write in their essay "King Kill 33": "The number 28 is one of the correspondences of Solomon in kabbalistic numerology; the

Solomonic name assigned to 28 is 'Beale'....The 28<sup>th</sup> degree of Templarism is the 'King of the Sun' degree." The number 28 in Hebrew gematria corresponds to the Hebrew word for sin-offering, which puts us firmly back in the interpretive register of assassination as ritual murder and sacrificial offering— a "Killing of the King." Moreover, in Freemasonry, an Entered Apprentice can pass the second degree no sooner than 28 days from initiation.

March 28 in particular seems to possess some significance with other occult brotherhoods given that on March 28, 1566, the foundation stone of Valletta— Malta's capital— was laid by Jean Parisot de Valette, Grand Master of the [Sovereign Military Order of Malta](#) ("Wild Bill" Donovan—son of a Lennon, Allen Dulles, Reinhard Gehlen, Prescott Bush, William Casey being some prominent members we will encounter in this story). March 28, 1922 marked the 51<sup>st</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the Paris Commune which Karl Marx prized as an example of a "dictatorship of the proletariat." If there is such a thing as a checklist for occult hoaxes, March 28, 1922 checked many more than coincidence should allow.

I think we have already established that Vladimir Nabokov was both Jewish and a Kabbalist, but as Stacy Schiff writes in *Vera*: "The pro-Semitism of her future husband and his father is well documented (it could be termed philo-Semitism in the case of Vladimir Nabokov, whose previous conquests included a disproportionate number of Jewish girlfriends)" (26). Nonetheless Nabokov was keen to mock people who believed in the Judeo-Masonic conspiracy. In his short story "The Assistant Producer," he writes, "Then some bearded old rascal in a shabby cutaway coat, former member of the Holy Russ First, would take the chair and vividly describe what the Israel-sons and the Phreemasons (two secret Semitic tribes) were doing to the Russian people" (Stories 552).

Something most people do not know is that Charleston, South Carolina, was the original Jewish capital of America up until the 1830s when it was displaced by New York City. Charleston falls on the 33<sup>rd</sup> parallel (along with other places of uniquely American tragedy such as Atlanta, Birmingham, Roswell, Phoenix and Disneyland). Charleston was the Confederacy's richest city, and its wealth was built on the [slave-trade](#). Admission of Jewish involvement in the slave trade is, of course, [mostly verboten](#).

Judah P Benjamin, a British subject and the leader of the B'nai B'rith, was the first American senator to be openly Jewish. Daniel Brook [writes](#) of Judah Benjamin—the Secretary of State of the Confederacy—in "The Forgotten Confederate Jew":

Anti-Semitism is undoubtedly a factor in the postbellum's South exclusion of Benjamin from its Confederate pantheon. The portly, pint-sized Jew commanding the valiant gentile generals was a convenient scapegoat for the military disasters that unfolded on his watch as secretary of war. But it is more the events and memorializations of the postbellum era that sealed Benjamin's sorry fate. While Jefferson Davis became a martyr to the Lost Cause, spending two years in a U.S. Army brig and

being stripped of his American citizenship, Benjamin fled the country to become a rich British lawyer. As a resentful, defeated South transformed Southern-ness into a veritable ethnicity—when Jefferson Davis' daughter, Winnie, was betrothed to a New Yorker, the proposed 'mixed marriage' so scandalized the South that the engagement was called off—the Caribbean-born Jew with the francophone Catholic wife did not fit the hero's casting call.

Note well the admission of Jewish leadership of the South—indicating another controlled war. Judah Benjamin was also the individual who allegedly gave the order for President Abraham Lincoln's assassination (this according to the report of the Judge Advocate assigned to investigate the assassination).\*

James Shelby Downard and Michael **Hoffman** write in their essay "King-Kill 33": "Some kabbalistic and Masonic dogma are identical, and a degree found in the 'Mother Lodge' of the Masonic Rite of France was called the 'Kabbalistic Companion.' Kabbalism along with alchemy (Hermetic Art) is an important part of Masonic sorcery." On May 31, 1801 "The Eleven Gentlemen of Charleston"—the founding fathers of Scottish Rite Freemasonry—opened The Supreme Council of the 33° and Last Degree for the United States of America at Sheapheard's Tavern in Charleston, South Carolina. If we look at the "Eleven Gentlemen of Charleston" who formed Scottish Rite Freemasonry, we find several Jews:

- (1) Colonel John Mitchell (why does it always have to be Colonels in these stories?) who was granted authority by Barend Moses Spitzer to create a lodge.
- (2) Dr Frederick Dalcho
- (3) Major Thomas Bartholomew Bowen
- (4) Rabbi Abraham Alexander
- (5) Emmanuel De La Motta
- (6) Dr Isaac Auld
- (7) Israel De Lieben
- (8) Le Comte Alexander Francois Auguste de Grasse
- (9) Jean Baptiste Marie Delahogue
- (10) Moses Clava Levy
- (11) Dr James Moultrie

Allegedly 4 were Jews, 2 were Scots, 2 were Irish, 2 were French and 1 was German. But they may all be Jews. Colonel John Mitchell was granted authority by Barend Moses Spitzer; the very same occurred with Le Comte Alexander Francois Auguste de Grasse and his father-in-law Jean Baptiste Marie Delahogue who were issued a patent by Dr Hyman Isaac Long on December 2, 1796.

Now let us return to the story of VD Nabokov's assassination which is so riddled with inconsistencies. Let us assume that assassination was a means of forcing public consensus. Miles calls this technique blackwashing. As atrocity propaganda, this operation looks to have a pretty transparent aim: the Tsarists are blackwashed, the



intellectual leaders of the middle-path Kadets are literally slaughtered, thus leaving only the Soviets. So roughly 5 years after the Tsar's abdication, the hopes of Russians living in exile were totally crushed. As Miles has shown repeatedly, what's better than creating a cover story for an event that never happened? Creating competing cover stories and conspiracy theories surrounding an event that never happened is the best way to disguise it.

Andrea Pitzer writes in *The Secret History of Vladimir Nabokov*:

Speaking to more than 1,500 people seated in the elegant symphony hall, Milyukov described the role America could play in Russian liberation. After an hour, he called a break. As he headed toward the exit, confusion erupted. A man sitting in the front row stood up, pulled out a revolver, and fired shots toward the retreating Milyukov. A man in the crowd shouted, 'For the Tsar's family and Russia.' Milyukov threw himself to the ground or was pushed down. VD Nabokov raced toward the gunman to grab his arm. Nabokov's father and a friend pinned the gunman. As the friend went to check on Milyukov, VD Nabokov continued to hold the assailant.

A second man stepped onstage amid the chaos and shot Nabokov's father three times. He hit VD Nabokov twice in the spine and once with a bullet that pierced his left lung and his heart. In all, twelve shots were fired, killing or injuring eight people. 'Curiously,' one paper mistakenly reported, 'all were struck in the knees or ankles.' The body of the unconscious VD Nabokov was carried into a nearby room (75-76).

**“Curiously all were struck in the knees or ankles.”** This certainly looks more like a hoax than an actual botched assassination, more like a slapstick Masonic rendition of the third-degree initiation ritual. The “assassins” hardly did any time and eventually both found positions of prominence in the Third Reich government. Walter Lacquer writes of VD Nabokov's assassination in *Russia & Germany: Century of Conflict*:

The terrorists, headed by Shabelsky-Bork and Taboritsky, burst into the hall (the Berlin Philharmonic) singing patriotic Russian songs, and opened fire on the presidium. They intended to shoot Miliukov but instead hit Nabokov, who attempted to shield his fellow Cadet leader (with whom, incidentally, he disagreed on many important points). Miliukov saved himself by falling to the ground; Nabokov was mortally wounded. At their trial, Shabelsky-Bork and Taboritsky denied membership of any political organization; they claimed that they were engaged in something like a romantic Caucasian vendetta and simply wanted to avenge the honour of the Tsarina, whom Miliukov had insulted in a speech during the war (122).

Lacquer continues: "Shabelsky-Bork was sentenced to fourteen years hard labour; Taboritsky to twelve years. They were, however, released long before their terms were



up" (122). Typical. And I suppose it would have been too suspicious if they were both sentenced to 13 years?

So ruffian number two was Sergei Taboritski. Many years later he would be "named Hitler's undersecretary of émigré affairs, with the expectation that he would ferret out Russian Jews" (Pitzer 129). So this guy is clearly an agent.

As Vladimir Nabokov's first biographer Andrew Field (whom Nabokov hated) writes in *Nabokov: His Life In Art*:

A certain air of mystery and confusion hangs over the entire crime...At first Shabelsky claimed full responsibility for the assassination and Taboritsky concurred in this. But when it was pointed out that two guns were used, Shabelsky changed his story and said, yes, he had had one gun in each hand. Although both men also disclaimed any organizational backing, it was never determined how they had even financed their trip to Berlin from Munich where they lived together in a shabby rented room. A convention of right-wing Russian monarchists happened to be meeting in Berlin at the time the killing took place.

Inquiries into their backgrounds revealed that Shabelsky had been shell-shocked in the war and suffered from a nervous disorder, and his fiancée had been killed by the Bolsheviks during their escape from Russia. He was described as distracted, but able to multiple two-digit numbers in his head and recite Cicero by heart. Taboritsky had a brother who had been tried for murder in the army, and he had formerly worked for the rightist papers *Ray of Light* and *Summons* (58-59).

Here we see Shabelsky as the proto-lone wolf-nutjob patsy (this script never seems to get old), and it is important to note that Shabelsky had become friends with Fyodor Viktorovich Vinberg while in prison, and Vinberg was investigated after the assassination under suspicion of conspiracy. Funny thing is, Vinberg is a variant of Weinberg (ie "wine mountain").

Little is known about Taboritsky's origins, but it would appear that he had a certain penchant for failed assassination attempts on Russian émigré publishers affiliated with the Kadets. William Ewing Gleason writes in *Alexander Guchkov and the End of the Russian Empire*:

In 1920, in Berlin, Guchkov lent his financial support to *Slovo* (the Word), soon to become one of the most profitable Russian-book publishers in Germany. Two years later, still in Berlin, he was the target of an assassin, a disgruntled monarchist, Sergey Taboritsky. Taboritsky failed in his attempt on Guchkov's life but months afterwards was involved in the murder of the Kadet, VD Nabokov, Guchkov's associate in the Provisional Government (78).

So if it is known Taboritsky tried to kill Guchkov, why wasn't he arrested for attempted murder? The police just let him slide, so that he could be free for the next fake? Guchkov—a Freemason—served with VD Nabokov and was the Minister of War during the Provisional Government, where he seemed to have absolutely no means of holding off that bloodless Bolshevik onslaught. He also came from an Old Believer merchant family. So you can see how fishy this whole story is.

It gets even fishier, since we find that Shabelsky is generally regarded as the man who smuggled The Protocols of the Elders of Zion from Russia to Germany. He gave it to Alfred Rosenberg, who was responsible for creating the Nazi's racial supremacy philosophy. As it turns out, the name Shabelsky was also an alias; he was born Pyotr Nikolaevich Popov on May 5, 1893 in Kislovodsk to a family of wealthy landowners. What are the odds? Popov—which name may be Jewish—studied at the University of Kharkov, the second oldest university in modern Ukraine. Like Taboritsky, Popov also found favor with the Nazis: "He received a monthly salary from Rosenberg's office in 1933, for services rendered. He also helped in the same year to establish a Russian Nazi movement" (Lacqueur 122). And he died on August 18, 1952 (aces and eights yet again) in Buenos Aires, that final resting place for so many other Nazis in exile.

The mainstream maintains that The Protocols were authored under the aegis of Okhrana chief Pyotr Rachovsky. Rachovsky was himself Jewish, the son of a Postmaster in Kherson Governorate— also home to Leon Trotsky and the place where Jewish agricultural colonies were first established in the Russian Empire. Before taking the job with Okhrana he had spent some time as editor of *Russian Jew*. In 1903 The Protocols first appeared as a series of articles in the Russian *Znamya* courtesy of Pavel Krushevan.



Tellingly, Pavel Krushevan worked with Popov's mother. Joseph Howard Tyson writes in *Hitler's Mentor: Dietrich Eckhart, His Life, Times & Milieu*:

Shabelsky-Bork's mother had been active in the Union of the Russian People, a rightwing group which subsidized The Black Hundreds' pogroms against Jews. She denounced both Jews and Freemasons as agents of the Antichrist in her book *The Satanists of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century*. Characters like Vinberg, Shabelsky-Bork, and Max von Scheubner-Richter had ties with the Okhrana (Tsarist Secret Service). Their associates distributed typed copies of *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion* to delegates at the Versailles Peace Conference (213).

Note that we have tied Popov there to the Secret Service. The Protocols were first fully published in Russia in 1905 by Professor Sergei Nilus, who allegedly received an original copy from Yuliana Glinka, a Theosophical disciple of HP Blavatsky (herself a cousin of Count Sergei Witte) and an Okhrana agent stationed in Paris. Of Yuliana Glinka, Joseph Howard Tyson writes in *Madame Blavatsky Revisited*: "Besides socializing with other aristocrats, her two main interests were art collecting and the occult. As a sideline, she spied for the Russian Secret Service on radical expatriates living in Paris" (315). Glinka also seems to have been of particular importance to Okhrana chief Pyotr Rachkovsky. Alex Butterworth writes in *The World That Never Was: A True Story of Dreamers, Schemers, Anarchists and Secret Agents*:

His 'Trojan Horse' appears to have been a young woman by the name of Yuliana Glinka, the granddaughter of a colonel whose Masonic affiliation had led to his arrest for involvement in the Decemberists' plot of 1825 against Tsar Nicholas I. Glinka had inherited her forebears' fascination with mysticism along with his taste for conspiracy. Recommended by a high-ranking family friend, she plunged into the city's occult subculture as Rachkovsky's proxy (182).

The timing of the release is curious given that the First World Zionist Conference was held in 1897, and the 1905 Russian Revolution which reached a boiling point with "Bloody Sunday" has been treated as a uniquely [Jewish Revolution](#). We are once again seeing the incestuous relationship between Jews, Theosophists, and Nazis. Joscelyn Godwin writes in *Arktos: The Polar History in Science, Symbolism, and Nazi Survival*:

The swastika has been forever sullied: it can never be used again without arousing memories of the most uncomfortable kind. Originally it was an elegant and decorative symbol, capable infinite variations and embodying profound meanings... Besides its adoption as the special sun-sign of the Aryan Race by German anti-Judaic groups in the late nineteenth century, it also played a strange part in linking the events in Germany with the no less momentous ones in Russia.

Alexandra, the last Empress of Russia, inscribed the left-handed swastika... with the date 1918, on the wall of the house in Ekaterinburg where she and her family were murdered by the Bolsheviks. Henry Rollins, in his study of modern antijudaism, *L'Apocalypse de notre temps* (1939), offers several possible explanations: (1) the Empress had adopted the swastika as her talisman as a

result of Theosophical contacts in her native Darmstadt or in Russia; (2) she had received it from her physician Badmaieff, a practitioner of Tibetan medicine; (3) she had seen it on holiday in the Baltic, where the peasants use it to decorate their houses; (4) she could have got it from one of the gypsy summoned to the imperial court for fortune-telling.

However, the swastika served the Empress not merely as a talisman, but also as a secret sign of recognition in her correspondence. It was used, too, by a group of Russian monarchists who had taken refuge in Kiev and were collaborating with the German occupiers of the Ukraine; their plots for rescuing the Imperial Family were one of the reasons that the latter were removed to Ekaterinburg.

Upon the defeat of Germany and the triumph of the Bolsheviks, a number of these Germanophilic Russians—several of them of Baltic origin—gravitated to the entourage of General Ludendorff, protector of Hitler. Among them was Lieutenant Chabelski-**Bork**, who had been at Ekaterinburg at the moment of discovery not only of the Empress' swastika, but also, in the pathetic handful of possessions left behind, her copy of Serge Nilus' *The Great and the Small*: the work that contained the infamous forged 'Protocols of the Elders of Sion.' So here was 'proof,' for those eager for it, that the Imperial Family had fallen victim not merely to the Communists but to the great Jewish conspiracy described in the 'Protocols,' of whom the Bolsheviks were agents.

Chabelski-Bork would be instrumental in distributing the 'Protocols' outside Russia; in Germany, their publication was exactly what was needed to fan to a flame the smouldering antijudaism kindled by the Aryan theorists. In 1919, the swastika served as the flag for the Baltic uprising against the Bolsheviks, led by General von der Goltz. In Berlin, the following year, it flew over the abortive Kapp Putsch. In the summer of 1920, Hitler chose the right-handed swastika as the symbol of his duel struggle against Jewry and communism. And the rest, as they say, is history (51-52).

It is also worth remembering that Rudyard Kipling famously used this swastika in his books.

So Shabelsky-Bork was witness to the discovery of Empress Alexandra's ominous swastika-emblazoned diary and at the same time absolutely critical in disseminating The Protocols abroad. Curious, no?



There is the fundamental question of how The Protocols migrated westward, and why exactly it took so long if people were as anti-Semitic as we are usually told. David Luhrssen writes in *Hammer of the Gods: The Thule Society and the Birth of Nazism*:

According to Norman Cohn, whose account remains definitive, a variant of the *Protocols* was published in Germany as early as January 1918 in the rightist newspaper *Deutschlands Erneuerung*. The paper was published by Julius Lehmann, an associate of the Thule Society, and would later remember Rosenberg as a contributor. The Ariosophist and founder of the Germanenorden, Theodor Fritsch, alluded knowingly to the *Protocols* in his magazine *Hammer* (April 1919). The first complete German edition, *Die Geheimnisse der Weisen von Zion*, was published in mid-January 1920 by the Association Against Jewish Presumption (*Verband gegen überhebung de Judentums*). This organization was headed by a Ludendorff protégé, Ludwig Mueller, who received a Russian copy of the *Protocols* as early as November 1918 from a pair of refugee czarist officers, Piotr Shabelsky-Bork and Fyodor Vinberg (161).

So there is something Vladimir and none of his cadre of biographers care to tell you—the man who shot VD Nabokov was responsible for smuggling The *Protocols* into Germany via the occult brotherhood the Thule Society.

## The Thule Society

Rudolf von Sebottendorf (born Adam Alfred Rudolf Glauer) was the founder of the Thule Society. Sebottendorf enjoyed numerous close relationships with Jews during lengthy sojourns in the Levant and showed no signs of the radical racism that would define the Thule Society. This sudden change of heart has baffled scholars over the

years, but a potential explanation resides in his association with the Young Turks during his second stay in Turkey just before the outbreak of World War I. David Lührssen writes:

Sebottendorff implied that his return to Turkey was motivated by the economic opportunities created by the Committee of Union and Progress (CUP), the loose-knit group that became the leading force in the even more loosely knit revolutionary movement known as the Young Turks. The conspiratorial CUP seized power in a bloodless revolution in 1908 and forced Sultan Abdulhamid II to appoint its members to key positions in government. Ostensibly CUP pursued a policy of Westernization and economic development. Unable, however, to find work with the German-financed Anatolian Railroad Company or the many other construction projects underway in Turkey, Sebottendorff accepted a teaching post in a Jewish community on the slopes of Alemdag near Scutari (Uskuedar), the town on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus where Florence Nightingale had treated British wounded during the Crimean War.

Interestingly, the lodge he had been admitted to by the Jewish occultist Termudi was, before the Young Turks seized power, the secret Bursa cadre of CUP. Even before the formation of CUP, Turkish Freemasons had been involved in murky conspiracies against the Sublime Porte. That Masons became active with the Young Turks was in step with their centuries-old tradition of dissidence. Jewish Freemasons, especially prominent members of the Salonica community, joined CUP, 'making their lodges available for secret meetings and for the storage of secret correspondence and records.' Ironically, given Sebottendorff's future associations, Ottoman opponents of CUP and Allied propagandists during World War I maintained that the committee was little more than a front for a cabal of Salonican Jews (50-51).

Salonika was Sabbatai Zevi's old turf. After Zevi converted to Islam in 1666, a number of his followers followed suit. Gershom Scholem writes in *Kabbalah* that these followers "formed the sect of the Doenmeh, voluntary Marranos, who professed and practiced Islam in public but adhered to a mixture of traditional and heretical Judaism in secret. Marrying only among themselves, they were soon identified as a separate group by both Turks and Jews and developed along their own lines" (274). The [Doenmeh](#) formed the core of the Young Turks movement that was behind the Armenian genocide and instrumental in the formation of [modern Turkey](#). Which might explain why many Jews continue to [deny](#) the Armenian holocaust.

We are supposed to believe that Sebbotendorf became a rabid anti-Semitic occultist after becoming intimate with an occult revolutionary crypto-Jewish brotherhood in Turkey. Are we seeing a pattern here across space and time? Three men who belonged to von Sebottendorf's Thule Society are generally acknowledged as the founders of the German Workers' Party—the precursor to the Nazi party: Anton Drexler, Dietrich Eckhart and Karl Herrer.

Just as it is difficult to find high-ranking Nazis who were unambiguously not Jewish, it is difficult to find Thule Society members who were not Jewish. Let's take a brief look at some Thule Society members— starting with Anton Graf von Arco auf Valley. Wikipedia tells us Anton's mother was Emily *Freiin* von **Oppenheim**, who hailed from that famous Jewish banking dynasty. Anton posed as the rabid anti-Semite who allegedly assassinated the Bavarian Prime Minister Kurt Eisner, also Jewish.

Then there's Thule Society member Hans Frank. David Lührssen writes:

Frank later shaped Nazi jurisprudence in his capacity as president of the Association of German National Socialist Jurists. After 1933, he was Bavarian minister of justice and, in an example of the Nazi penchant for creating long-winded titles for unprecedented public offices, Reich Commissioner for the Standardisation of Justice in the States and for the Renewal of the Legal Order. During World War II, Frank served as governor-general of Nazi-occupied Poland, where his role in the Holocaust and in terrorizing the Polish nation led to the gallows at Nuremberg (80).

It is hard to hear the name Frank and not hear the name of Sabbati Zevi's disciple Jacob Frank. Jacob Frank was essentially Saul of Tarsus to Sabbati Zevi's Jesus of Nazareth. Jacob Frank and his cult faced persecution but eventually found a very comfortable home at Isenberg Castle in Offenbach, near Frankfurt. In Offenbach, Frank disseminated the rumor that his "daughter" Eva Frank "was in reality the illegitimate daughter of the empress Catherine of the house of Romanov, and that he was no more than her 'guardian,'" and then "In the last 15 years of her life she acted as if she were a royal princess of the house of Romanov, and several circles tended to believe the stories circulating in support of this" (Scholem 303, 305).

Of the Frankists, Gershom Scholem writes in *Kabbalah*:

The sect's exclusive organization continued to survive in this period through agents who went from place to place, through secret gatherings and separate religious rites, and through the dissemination of a specifically Frankist literature. The 'believers' endeavored to marry only among themselves, and a wide network of inter-family relationships was created among the Frankists, even among those who had remained within the Jewish fold. Later Frankism was to a large extent the religion of families who had given their children the appropriate education. The Frankists of Germany, Bohemia, and Moravia usually held secret gatherings in Carlsbad in summer round about the Ninth of Av (305).

Interesting date that. The ninth of Av is not only the supposed birthday of Sabbati Zevi, but it is also known in Judaism as Tisha B'av—the darkest day on the Jewish calendar, which commemorates the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem, first by the Babylonians, then by the Romans; Tisha B'av in 1492 was the day the Jews were expelled from Spain.



There are a lot of prominent Jewish Franks. There is legendary diarist and Holocaust victim Anne Frank and her industrialist father Otto Frank; Robert Frank the photographer famous for *The Americans*; Congressman Barney Frank; the legal philosopher Jerome Frank; the potash tycoon Adolph Frank; the economic historian Andre Gunder Frank; the Soviet Nobel prize winning physicist Ilya Frank; the physicist Philipp Frank who succeeded Albert Einstein (with his recommendation) at Charles University in Prague; the architect Josef Frank who co-founded the Vienna School of Architecture (ie Modern architecture); James Franck, winner of the 1925 Nobel Prize in physics; and finally [Leo Frank](#) who brought the blood libel project to America. There are also plenty of Franks in [the peerage](#).

Of Jacob Frank, Gershom Scholem writes in *Kabbalah* that “in the general Jewish community the news spread of the appearance of a suspected *frenk*, which was the usual Yiddish term for a Sephardi. Frank, who had spent about 25 years in the Balkans and was thought to be a Turkish subject, actually conducted himself like a Sephardi and spoke Ladino when he appeared in public. Subsequently he assumed the appellation ‘Frank’ as his family name” (288). So Frank seems to denote a Sephardic Jew, hence perhaps why Tisha B’Av might be of particular importance.

Julius Lehmann was also a member of the Thule Society. He was the original publisher of *The Protocols* in Germany. David Luhrssen writes, "Along with his role in publishing *The Protocols*, Julius Lehmann assisted in the development of Nazi ideology by vouching for Rosenberg with the authorities. His kind words prevented Rosenberg's deportation after the fall of the Bavarian Soviet Republic, a time when Russian refugees were eyed with suspicion” (162). The reason being that these Russian refugees were mostly Jewish communists; so Alfred Rosenberg would have been deported without Lehmann's assistance. And Pyotr Shabelsky-Bork is the man who introduced *The Protocols* to Alfred Rosenberg. Julius Lehmann was also an ardent eugenicist, and per *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Eugenics* (edited by Alison Bashford and Philippa Levine):

In its early years, it appeared immaterial whether a member of the Racial Hygiene Society was Jewish. Jewish members were, for the most part, expert in the prevention of chronic degenerative diseases....A valued new recruit was the *volkisch* publisher Julius Lehmann (1864-1935) who was eager to cement alliances among the racial ultra-right in the 1920s, while drawing in right-wing advocates of racial hygiene. Lehmann supported the development of racial hygiene as a science of preventative medicine (319).

So the first publisher of *The Protocols* in Germany was a Jew, which makes Julius Lehmann quite a bit like Edouard-Adolphe Drumont. It also looks like Shabelsky-Bork and Vinberg were Okhrana agents, and in a private lecture delivered at the Astor Hotel in 1921, Princess Catherine **Radziwill** declared the Protocols were a forgery cobbled together by Russian journalists Matvei Golovinski and Manasevich-Manuilov under the aegis of Okhrana chief Pyotr Rachovsky (*The New York Times* March 4, 1921. p 13).

Problem is— she claimed to have seen the manuscript while in Paris in 1905, but by then Golovinski and Rachovsky had already returned (somewhat ignominiously) to St Petersburg. Don't ever let the facts get in the way of a good story, but the reason this story keeps getting repeated is because it is necessary to sell the idea of those terribly anti-Semitic Romanovs who were always cooking up ways to persecute Jews. Of course, Miles has shown that the Radziwills were themselves Jewish and related to the Romanovs. Nonetheless, the mainstream maintains that *The Protocols* were a Frankenstein created by Jewish Okhrana agents, always omitting that Jewish part.

There are other problems with this story. Ivan Manasevich-Manuilov— Jewish secretary to Rasputin, journalist, spy and double agent, former official of special commissions for the prime minister— was, as Ruth Bachi-Kolodny [writes](#), the son of a rabbi (and perhaps Rasputin's handler):

We learn in the new book that one of these secret agents was Manusevich Manuilov, whose father had been a state-appointed rabbi before he converted to Christianity. Manuilov, a master of intrigue, and a double and even triple agent, was first responsible with following Rasputin's every move, but soon became his assistant. According to Colin Wilson, author of *Rasputin and the Fall of the Romanovs* (1971), Manuilov would visit the mystic daily. Upon his arrival, the starets would dismiss all supplicants and closet himself with his visitor for several long hours.

[Golovinski](#) would eventually join the Bolsheviks because where else would anti-Semitic pamphleteers and architects of the Judeo-Masonic conspiracy find safe harbor?

Which brings us back to Nabokov. By perverse synchronicity, on April 20, 1922 (4/20— incidentally Hitler's birthday) Vladimir Nabokov returned to Cambridge and graduated that June. This is a picture allegedly of Vladimir punting on the Cam.



Some peculiarities in the pictographic record of Vladimir Nabokov and his family will be addressed further in Part Three, but I would like to plant the seed now that perhaps the young man in the photograph above is not the young man in the picture below.



Rather than stay in England, a place Vladimir allegedly loved and which loved him back, he returned to his family in Berlin. But Berlin then, as it was during the Cold War, was Spook Central. We are told he spent the summer after graduation working as a farmhand in the south of France at the estate of Solomon Samoylovich Krim—Karaites and former chairman of the Crimean provisional government. It also seems well worth asking how a Crimean politician came by that estate in Alpes-Maritimes?

Vladimir did not devote himself to vengeance or political matters. He met Jewess Vera Slonim at a Venetian-style masked ball on May 9, 1923. Vera's maiden name [Slonim](#) connects her to the rabbinic Slonimer Hasidic dynasty. They married in a civil ceremony on April 25, 1925; she worked as a secretary and translator and was the breadwinner while he embarked on a literary career. Vladimir tells us that at most a few people within the Russian émigré literary community were closely familiar with his works. For a living, he claims he was a private tutor— tennis and boxing lessons. Stuff like that. He took a pseudonym—Sirin: "In modern times, *sirin* is one of the popular Russian names of the Snowy Owl, the terror of the tundra rodents, and is also applied to the handsome Hawk Owl, but in old Russian mythology, it is a multicolored bird, with a woman's face and bust, no doubt identical with the 'siren,' a Greek deity, transporter of souls and teaser of sailors" (SO 161).

Vladimir Nabokov wrote to Vera, "You understand my every thought,—and my every hour is full of your presence—and I am all a song about you... See, I am talking to you like King Solomon" (LTV 38). During the summer of 1926, Vladimir and Vera chaperoned two boys Abraham (13) and Joseph (11) Bromberg; the Bromberg parents in Leipzig

were cousins of Vera's maternal side—the **Feigins**. They summered in the Baltic seaside resort of Binz on Rügen Island. They did the same the summer of 1927. Congressman Adam Schiff's mother was Sherrill Ann Glovsky, whose paternal grandmother was Sadie Bromberg.

Nabokov's mother and sisters moved to Prague in 1923. He never had much to say about any of them, but we know his mother died in 1939. Vladimir's youngest sister Elena (born March 31, 1906) married Vsevolod Ivanovich Sikorski (of the allegedly assassinated Polish General Sikorski) and escaped Prague in 1947 before it was fully ceded to the Soviets and settled in Geneva.

Just as the Nabokov's were Provisional government luminaries, so too were the Sikorskis of Poland. Officially the Prime Minister of the Polish Government in Exile, General Sikorski requested the International Red Cross to investigate the Katyn Forest Massacre. The Nazis found mass graves of some 20,000 Polish officers that had been massacred by the Soviet Secret Police under the leadership of Genrikh Yagoda (born Yenokh Gershevich Iyeguda, the son of a jeweler who came of age in Nizhny Novgorod). General Sikorski died on July 4, 1943 when his plane crashed immediately after takeoff leaving Gibraltar. The pilot survived the crash. Holocaust-denier and Jewish *agent provocateur* David Irving boldly claimed in *Accident: The Death of General Sikorski* that Winston Churchill ordered the assassination. Which means this death was also probably faked, though we will not have time to unwind it here.



The Sikorski Institute in London was founded in the General's memory by Prince Stanislaw "Stash" **Radziwill**, the eventual husband of Caroline Lee Bouvier, sister of Jacqueline Lee Bouvier.

Now let us look at the Okhrana files. They were of particular importance to the Nabokovs. VD Nabokov's compatriot and fellow Freemason Vasily Maklakov was responsible for smuggling the files of the Tsar's secret service the Okhrana to the United States. Maklakov made his name during the sensational (faked) Bellis trial of 1913 where he defended Menahem Mendel Bellis, a Jew who stood accused of ritually murdering an Orthodox child. Ben Fischer [writes](#) in the Foreword to *Okhrana: The Paris Operations of the Russian Imperial Police*:

The story of how these files made their way from Paris to Palo Alto is an intriguing tale. When Russian revolutionaries overthrew the 300-year-old Romanov dynasty in March 1917, they quickly turned their attention to their foes in the Okhrana. A multiparty committee was formed to investigate tsarist secret police offices and practices inside the Empire in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Warsaw—as well as in Paris—with a view to prosecuting police officials of the ousted regime. The last imperial ambassador to France, Basil Maklakov, closed his mission in Paris and sealed its secret files, but he reopened them when the official inquiry began. After the short-lived Provisional Government fell to Lenin and the Bolsheviks in November 1917, Maklakov resealed the files and waited for further instructions.

France refused to resume relations with the radical new government in Moscow. It withheld recognition until 1924, when the USSR was formed. Maklakov, meanwhile, was not idle. Taking advantage of the confusion in Moscow, he placed the Okhrana files in sixteen 500-pound packing crates, which were then bound with wire and sealed.

When the Bolsheviks finally got around to asking for "their" files in 1925, Maklakov—who had codenamed his concealment and removal operation "Tagil" after a Siberian village—swore he had burned them. The files, however, remained intact and were awaiting shipment to the United States. The ambassador convinced Christian Herter, then associated with Herbert Hoover's American Relief Administration and later Secretary of State under President Eisenhower, to help. Herter had a house in Paris, where the crates were stashed, and he later helped get them through French and US customs—with seals intact.

Maklakov's contract with the Hoover Institution and his longevity—he died in Switzerland in 1957 at age 86—kept the archive under wraps for more than three decades. The Institution opened the packing crates at a gathering of reporters and photographers on 28 October 1957. It took the privately supported Institution five more years to find funds and assemble a staff to organize and catalogue the files. A team headed by Dr. Andrew Kobal and under the supervision of Hoover assistant director Professor W.S. Sworakowski began working in June 1962 and finished in early 1964. The archive attracted international scholarly interest, and *Life* magazine ran a feature story about it....

Why was CIA counterintelligence interested in what the Hoover Institution's press release hailed as a "mother lode of knowledge on crucial years leading to the overthrow of the Romanovs in March 1917"? The Hoover archive was the only comprehensive collection of pre-1917 Russian police and intelligence files in the West. During the Soviet era, some specialists viewed these unique files as being of more than historical interest. British espionage historian Richard Deacon suggested why the Okhrana was of interest long after its demise when he wrote that the Russian police agency "was, in fact, a comprehensive, coordinated espionage and counterespionage organization, the most total form of espionage devised in the latter part of the 19th century *and still forming the basis of Soviet espionage and counterespionage today.*"

So in a certain sense we are all Russians now. Ben Fischer writes of Okhrana methods, "*Agent provocateur* is a French term, but the Russians perfected the art." And fundamentally Russian spy practice was Russian Jewish spy practice. As the pseudonymous Rita T Kronenbitter writes in *Okhrana: The Paris Operations of the Russian Imperial Police*:

The principle of two separate categories of agents lent itself remarkably well to the operating problems of the Okhrana stations abroad. The first chief in Paris, Petr Ivanovich Rachkovsky (he held the post from 1884 to 1902), soon realized that external agents of Russian nationality were totally unsuitable for work in western Europe. Not just their language but their very appearance and behavior gave them away immediately. Gradually, therefore, all the Russian investigators were returned home and replaced by French, Italian, German, and British agents. The Okhrana abroad thus reinforced the functional dichotomy of the two agent categories with an ethnic one: foreigners, recruited largely from among host government and private detectives, became the investigators, while agents from Russia were devoted to penetration operations against the revolutionaries (60).

Kronenbitter continues that the Okhrana's foreign agents were predominantly Jews:

The Okhrana's women were different from their counterparts among the revolutionaries in various other ways. They were predominantly Christian, ie, Greek Orthodox when of Russian origin, while the revolutionary women, like most of the men, either were Jewish or belonged to some minority group of the Empire such as the Poles, Armenians, or Latvians. The only Jewish female agents sent abroad by the Okhrana seem to be those who accompanied their male partners to form operational teams like those of Beitner and Brontman mentioned above. But the Okhrana's male deep-cover agents abroad tended to be predominantly Jewish like the revolutionaries (27-28).

Piecing the two together we see that the CIA readily acknowledges that the deep-cover agents from Russia devoted to penetration operations tended to be predominantly Jewish like the revolutionaries. Fittingly, the most famous of these Okhrana spies was the Jew Arkadiy Harting (born Abraham Hackelman):



To Russian revolutionaries of all colors the life of Abraham Hackelman, as he was originally named, was one of endless and utmost infamy. He was a traitor to his ethnic group, informer, spy, provocateur, impostor, and the most ruthless bloodhound of the Tsarist regime. When his true identity was exposed in 1909 at the height of his career as Arkadiy Harting, the press of western Europe was filled with accounts of his betrayals and activities as a master spy on behalf of the political police and finally as director of its foreign service, the Paris Okhrana (71).

Remember that Pyotr Rachovsky served as editor of *Russian Jew* before taking the Okhrana post. Fundamentally Rachovsky ushered in a new wave of spy-craft, one that is fundamentally propagandistic and oriented around manufacturing consent. Ben Fischer writes:

Harting's case officer was Pyotr Rachkovsky, probably the ablest head of the Okhrana's Foreign Bureau. Rachkovsky was a pioneer. He refined the art of what we today call active measures or perceptions management techniques. He paid subsidies to journalists willing to write articles favorable to Russian interests, and he purchased or subsidized such periodicals as *Revue Russe* and *Le Courier Franco-Russe*. During his tenure (1884-1902), journalists on the Okhrana payroll began planting articles in the French press that were favorable to Russian interests. Rachkovsky also created the *Ligue pour le Salut de la Patrie Russe*, which promoted positive views toward Russia among French citizens; this group was a forerunner of Soviet front organizations and 'friendship societies.'

Okhrana's methods were of particular interest to the CIA's long-tenured director of Counterintelligence James Jesus Angleton, who would exert an almost oppressive influence over *Encounter* magazine. Ben Fischer writes, "During James Jesus Angleton's tenure from 1954 to 1975, the CIA's Counterintelligence Staff regularly studied historical cases of Soviet intelligence operations, looking for insights into contemporary operations and methods."

It looks like the Okhrana files—the veritable mother lode of pre-Bolshevik revolution Russian intelligence—were a bargaining chip of the Provisional government exiles, and Maklakov played his hand very well. As we know [Aleksandr Kerensky](#)—who had been head of the Provisional Government in Russia—taught for many years at Stanford's Hoover Institution. Vladimir Nabokov's first teaching gig in the states was also teaching at Stanford—two courses the summer of 1941 ("Modern Russian Literature" and "The Art of Writing").

Nicolas Nabokov did not venture out to Palo Alto. After wrapping up *Union Pacific* with Archibald MacLeish, Nicolas taught music at the Barnes Foundation in Philadelphia (which prominently featured many post-Impressionist paintings once in the Morozov collection in Moscow, before finding their way to Paris). Nicolas Nabokov writes in *Bagazh: Memoirs of Russian Cosmopolitan*:



We had a friend in the early 1930's called George Keller, who with a partner, Monsieur Bignou, owned an art gallery on the Rue la Boetie. Bignou et Keller were big-time art dealers. One of their principal clients was the famous Dr Albert C Barnes from Philadelphia. Natasha learned from Keller that Dr Barnes invited artists and scholars to come to America as his guests and to give lectures at his highly private institution, part art gallery, part art school, called the Barnes Foundation in Merion, Pennsylvania, a suburb of Philadelphia. Natasha persuaded Keller to suggest to Dr Barnes that he should invite me as a lecturer, or at least out me on Dr Barnes's list as a candidate (183).

Miles has covered Dr Barnes—the art collector and co-creator of Argyrol, but I would suggest dear reader that you check out the *The Art of the Steal* which chronicles how the Barnes Foundation and its remarkable collection was essentially stolen by two “charitable” trusts—the Annenberg Foundation and The Pew Charitable Trusts. While watching the documentary, I noticed that Barnes' business partner was a mysterious German named Hermann Hille, who also just so happened to be a [Theosophist](#). I started to wonder if Hille was any relation to the Hiller/Hitler/Hiedler clan. Hille [married](#) Christina Aaronson, which is a Jewish name. There is otherwise very limited information available on this shadowy person Hille. From his obituary in *The New York Times* we find that he died at 90 years of age in 1962. That means he could potentially be this [Hermann Hille Junior](#) who was once husband of Gertrudes Wagner, daughter of Karl Friedrich Wagner, which is the exact same name as composer Richard Wagner's father, also from Saxony.

When the war rolled around, Nicolas Nabokov was assigned to Information Control by Archibald MacLeish and worked with John Kenneth Galbraith and WH Auden. Of his war-time activities, Nicolas writes in his first memoir *Old Friends and New Music*:

Officially we were supposed to be concerned only with the following:

1. To eject Nazis from German musical life and license those German musicians (giving them the right to exercise their profession) whom we believed to be 'clean' Germans.
2. To control the programs of German concerts and see to it that they would not turn into nationalist manifestations.
3. To guard and protect the 'monuments' and 'treasures' of Germany's culture which had by virtue of conquest fallen into our hands.

All the rest was supposedly left to the Germans and was none of the concern of the officers of the Music Control Branch of the Information Control Division of the United States Military Government for Germany, whose activities I was supposed to represent as an advisor to General McClure on what was called in the Berlin jargon of the times a 'quadripartite level' (263).

Nicolas continues:

Of course, like most policies, ours was far removed from reality. Though we

did a good deal of successful Nazi-hunting and put on ice a few famous conductors, pianists, singers and a number of orchestral musicians (most of whom had well deserved it and some of whom should be there today), the work as devised by our policy would have taken up only a small part of the time of the zealous, enthusiastic young Americans in uniform, the Music Control officers all over our zone of Germany (most of whom were, in civilian life, professional musicians or intense music lovers) who were trying to help the Germans re-establish a semblance, a modicum of culture on the ruins of the twelve years of the Nazi *Reich* (263-64).

A Nazi-hunting composer putting people on ice? He sounds more like Tony Soprano. Nicolas was then reunited with Michael Josselson, an acquaintance from Paris. Frances Stonor Saunders writes in *Who Paid the Piper?*, "Speaking four languages fluently without a hint of an accent, Michael Josselson was a valuable asset in the ranks of American occupation officers"(11). She continues:

After he was inducted into the Army in 1943, his European background made him an obvious candidate for either intelligence work or psychological warfare. He was duly assigned to the Intelligence Section of the Psychological Warfare Division (PWD) in Germany, where he joined a special seven-man interrogation team (nicknamed "[Kampfgruppe Rosenberg](#)," after its leader Captain Albert G Rosenberg). The team's mission was to interrogate hundreds of German prisoners every week, for the purpose of 'rapidly separating strong Nazis from non-Nazis, lies from truthful responses, voluble from tongue-tied personalities' (11).

But back to his brother Vladimir. In his very first story published in *The New Yorker*, Vladimir was the first in America to write about both the Holocaust and anticipated Holocaust denial in his satirical short story "Conversation Piece, 1945" (first published on June 23, 1945 as "Double Talk"). Double talk is double speak— duplicity squared, and in this short story Nabokov is anticipating Holocaust denial before the war was even officially over. So he was not just the first to represent Holocaust denial but also the Holocaust itself in *The New Yorker*. It's generally held that the public didn't have a real idea of the extent of Nazi war atrocities until the Nuremberg trials. Even then it took many years for the stunning revelations to sink into the public imagination.

Nabokov claimed the story was more an exercise in eavesdropping, pieced together from snippets of dialogue culled from the Harvard faculty lounge, and in "Conversation Piece, 1945," one of Nabokov's many unreliable narrators describes the notorious pamphlet *The Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion* thusly: "This book, which in the old days had been wistfully appreciated by the Tsar, was a fake memorandum the secret police had paid a semiliterate crook to compile; its sole object was the promotion of pogroms" (Stories 587). So according to him it was all a literary hoax—a project to incite mob violence against Jews. The German in his story speaks of "the vivid Semitic imagination that controls the American press" and atrocities "invented by the Jews" (Stories 593).

Nabokov's narrator seems to be parroting Princess Radziwill, or perhaps Jewish journalist Konrad Heiden who outed Golovinski as the author of *The Protocols* in 1944.

In point of fact *The New York Times* has long been published by the Ochs-Sulzberger clan. Adolph Ochs, then publisher of the *Chattanooga Times*, obtained his controlling interest in 1893. Jacob Schiff's daughter Dorothy Schiff spent 40 years as publisher of the *New York Post* before selling it to Rupert Murdoch, and *The New Yorker* was formed by Harold Wallace Ross and yeast heir Raoul Fleischmann. Ross was followed as editor by William Shawn, the son of Benjamin T Chon and Anna Bronsky Chon. We are told they were non-observant Jews. William Shawn's son is Wallace Shawn, famous for his performances in *The Princess Bride* and *My Dinner with Andre*.

The question of who knew what and when about the Holocaust has long been kept shrouded in classified documents. In their essay "OSS Knowledge of the Holocaust" in the collection *US Intelligence and the Nazis*, Richard Breitman & Norman Goda write:

Did American intelligence officials know more, or know earlier? The small office of the Coordinator of Information (COI), and its successor, the new Office of Strategic Services (OSS), both headed by General William J Donovan, attempted to capture as much information as possible about Nazi Germany, particularly about its military, economic, or sociopolitical weaknesses. As a by-product, the COI and OSS accumulated intelligence about Nazi measures against Jews.

In memoirs and other retrospective accounts, however, a number of former OSS officials have disclaimed recognition of the Holocaust at the time. For example, William J Casey, stationed in the OSS London office from October 1943 on (and later director of CIA in the Reagan administration), commented in his memoirs:

'I'll never understand how, with all we knew about Germany and its military machine, we knew so little about the concentration camps and the magnitude of the Holocaust. We knew on a general way that Jews were being persecuted, that they were being rounded up in occupied countries, and deported to Germany, that they were brought to camps, and that brutality and murder took place at these camps. But few if any comprehended the appalling magnitude of it. It wasn't sufficiently real to stand out from the general brutality and slaughter which is war. There was little talk in London about the concentration camps except as places to which captured agents and resistants were deported if they were not executed on the spot. And such reports as we did receive were shunted aside because of the official policy in Washington and London to concentrate exclusively on the defeat of the enemy' (11-12)

Breitman & Goda continue:

Another OSS R&A man, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr, later became an eminent figure in government and the academy. He recalled:

'I have asked myself and I have asked R&A colleagues when any of us first became aware of a policy of mass murder as something qualitatively different from the well-recognized viciousness of the concentration camps. OSS presumably received the best possible intelligence, and German-Jewish refugees would have been the last people inclined to ignore or discount reports of a Final Solution.

Yet my recollection is that, even in the summer of 1944, as we received with horror the mounting flow of information about the camps, most of us were still thinking of an increase of persecution rather than a new and barbaric policy of genocide.... I cannot find R&A colleagues who recall a moment of blazing revelations about the Final Solution' (12).

Remember that MacLeish developed the R&A branch of the OSS. It should also be noted that Arthur Schlesinger Jr would go on to become instrumental in the Congress for Cultural Freedom, where Nicolas Nabokov served as Secretary-General. They were quite chummy and Nicolas called Schlesinger "Arthuro."

To see what MacLeish and the rest were up to, let's look for a moment at Albert Rosenberg. He was a young Jewish man in Hitler's Germany who escaped to the US when he was 18 years old in 1937, thanks to his relative Lenore Cahn **Zola**. In her [obituary](#) we learn:

In 1945, while in Army intelligence, Captain Rosenberg led the preparation of a 140-page report based on hundreds of interviews of prisoners at Buchenwald, a Nazi concentration camp liberated by the Allies. Known as the Buchenwald Report, it is considered an important piece of contemporary documentation of the Holocaust. In 1997, it was published in paperback by Westview Press and its manuscript was donated to the Holocaust Museum.

I believe this is the project Nicolas Nabokov, Josselson, et al were working on. If so, it looks like most of the people involved in creating (and curating) the atrocity exhibitions for Nuremberg were Jewish.

Chris Dodd served as Senator from Connecticut from 1981 to 2011; he is perhaps best known for his wildly ineffectual attempt to reign in Wall Street with Dodd-Frank. He is the son of Thomas Dodd, who incidentally lost the 1956 election to Nazi supporter and father of two future US Presidents [Prescott Sheldon Bush](#) (Skull & Bones 1917), but won in 1958 and served as Senator from Connecticut for 2 terms. Thomas Dodd served as Robert Jackson's second in command at Nuremberg. In Senator Chris Dodd's book *Letters from Nuremberg: My Father's Narrative of a Quest for Justice*, we find a compilation of letters from Thomas Dodd in 1945-46 to his wife Grace back home in Connecticut. In a letter dated September 25, 1945, Thomas Dodd writes:

The staff continues to grow every day. Col Kaplan is now here, as a mate, I

assume, for Commander Kaplan. Dr Newman has arrived and I do not know how many more. It is all a silly business— but ‘silly’ really isn’t the right word. One would expect that some of these people would have sense enough to put an end to this kind of parade. You know better than anyone how I hate race or religious prejudice. You know how I have despised anti-Semitism. You know how strongly I feel toward those who preach intolerance of any kind. With that knowledge— you will understand when I tell you that this staff is about seventy-five percent Jewish. Now my point is that the Jews should stay away from this trial—for their own sake. For—mark this well— the charge ‘a war for the Jews’ is still being made and in the post-war years it will be made again and again. The too large percentage of Jewish men and women here will be cited as proof of this charge. Sometimes it seems that the Jews will never learn about these things. They seem intent on bringing new difficulties down on their heads. I do not like to write about this matter—it is distasteful to me— but I am disturbed about it. They are pushing and crowding and competing with each other and with everyone else. They will try the case I guess—the Kaplans and some others (135-36).

With that let's return to Albert Rosenberg. Curiously, we find another Rosenberg in this story, seemingly linked by circumstance to the first. We already saw him above. George Victor writes in *Hitler: The Pathology of Evil*:

Alfred Rosenberg, head of the Party's foreign affairs department, was the Nazi's chief theoretician on race. His ancestry is unknown; different sources cite German, Estonian, Latvian, Russian, and Jewish in various contributions. He was born in Estonia, grew up in Russia, and emigrated as a young man to Germany. In Estonia and Russia, Rosenberg was not considered a Jewish name, but in Germany it was. His name was the main source of allegations that he was a Jew, although some people said he looked Jewish. To counter the allegations and to establish himself as Aryan, he denied all his reported ancestry and claimed to be Icelandic—purely Nordic (146).

The son of an Estonian timber merchant, Alfred Rosenberg was found guilty on all four counts against him and sentenced to death by hanging on September 11, 1946. Note the date. And was this Alfred Rosenberg related to Albert Rosenberg who was working on the Buchenwalk Report? It is implied they were not related, but that looks like a poor assumption. A better assumption would be they were related, since they were working the same project, different sides of the street. Of course that would mean Alfred Rosenberg's death was faked. So we have just found that **Alfred** Rosenberg was the architect of the Nazi's racial supremacy ideology and a 26-year-old German Jewish immigrant named Albert Rosenberg directed a group of seasoned Jewish spooks, in America's curatorial efforts of the Nazi's wartime atrocities. Not enough biographical information is available to incontestably link them, but the red flag is there.

Zionism was conceived long before World War II. On November 2, 1917 the Balfour Declaration promised Palestine to Lord Walter Rothschild. Israel is quite literally the

land promised to Lord Rothschild in return for luring the US into World War I. Incidentally, Marx's "employer" all those years was ostensibly Lord Nathan Rothschild. Along with the Philips in Belgium, the Rothschilds were behind Marx from the beginning. All these families were closely related, as Miles has previously proven. Reclaiming the Holy Land and repopulating it with desirables and ridding it of undesirables was the Zionist mission. The Zionists faced a formidable challenge: how to get these desirables — comfortable, rooted, living in prosperous, pleasant places—to move to an inhospitable environment far from home, surrounded by enemies on all sides? Moreover, a number of those desirables were in fact downright hostile to the Zionist project—they saw it as heretical.

A tribe needs an external threat to maintain cohesion, and anti-Semitism is so central to Jewish identity. Sholto Byrnes [writes](#) in "Dan Cohn-Sherbok: the rabbi who sees another side to anti-Semitism":

According to Cohn-Sherbok, this prejudice has "frequently led to the enrichment of the Jewish heritage", because by turning in on itself the community has reaffirmed its traditions. But then he goes further. Without it, he says, "Jews may not be able to withstand the pressures of the modern world." The "paradox of anti-Semitism" which forms the title of Cohn-Sherbok's book is that "Jews need enemies in order to survive... in the absence of Jew-hatred, Judaism is undergoing a slow death." Without anti-Semitism, he writes, "we may be doomed to extinction."

Such a mindset inevitably leads to what Tacitus termed "*Adversus omnes alios hostile oedum*" (ie Enemies of all races but their own). The sad reality is Hitler and the Nazis were supported by the Zionists. Theodor Herzl himself wrote in *The Complete Diaries of Theodor Herzl, Vol I* (edited by Raphael Patai):

It would be an excellent idea to call in respectable, accredited anti-Semites as liquidators of property. To the people they would vouch for the fact that we do not wish to bring about the impoverishment of the countries that we leave. At first they must not be given large fees for this; otherwise we shall spoil our instruments and make them despicable as 'stooges of the Jews.' Later their fees will increase, and in the end we shall have only Gentile officials in the counties from which we have emigrated. The anti-Semites will become our most dependable friends, the anti-Semitic countries our allies. We want to emigrate as respected people (83-84).

Ralph Schoenman, who was raised in Brooklyn, educated at Princeton, once personal secretary to Bertrand Russell and general secretary of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, writes in *The Hidden History of Zionism*:

[T]he World Zionist Organization Congress in 1933 defeated a resolution

calling for action against Hitler by a vote of 240 to 43. During this very Congress, Hitler announced a trade agreement with the WZO's Anglo-Palestine Bank, breaking, thereby, the Jewish boycott of the Nazi regime at a time when the German economy was extremely vulnerable. It was the height of the Depression and people were wheeling barrels full of worthless German Marks. The World Zionist Organization broke the Jewish boycott and became the principal distributor of Nazi goods throughout the Middle East and Northern Europe. They established the Ha'avara, which was a bank in Palestine designed to receive monies from the German-Jewish bourgeoisie, with which sums Nazi goods were purchased in very substantial quantity.

Consequently, the Zionists brought Baron Von Mildenstein of the SS Security Service to Palestine for a six-month visit in support of Zionism. This visit led to a twelve-part report by Joseph Goebbels, Hitler's Minister of Propaganda, in *Der Angriff (The Assault)* in 1934 praising Zionism. Goebbels ordered a medallion struck with the Swastika on one side, and on the other, the Zionist Star of David.

In May 1935, Reinhardt Heydrich, the chief of the SS Security Service, wrote an article in which he separated Jews into 'two categories.' The Jews he favored were the Zionists: 'Our good wishes together with our official good will go with them.'

In 1937, the Labor 'socialist' Zionist militia, the Haganah (founded by Jabotinsky) sent an agent (Feivel Polkes) to Berlin offering to spy for the SS Security Service in exchange for the release of Jewish wealth for Zionist colonization. Adolf Eichmann was invited to Palestine as the guest of the Haganah.

Feivel Polkes informed Eichmann:

'Jewish nationalist circles were very pleased with the radical German policy, since the strength of the Jewish population in Palestine would be so far increased thereby that in the foreseeable future the Jews could reckon upon numerical superiority over the Arabs.'

The list of acts of Zionist collaboration with the Nazis goes on and on. What can account for this incredible willingness of Zionist leaders to betray the Jews of Europe? The entire rationale for the state of Israel offered by its apologists has been that it was intended to be the refuge of Jews facing persecution.

The Zionists, to the contrary, saw any effort to rescue Europe's Jews not as the fulfillment of their political purpose but as a threat to their entire movement. If Europe's Jews were saved, they would wish to go elsewhere and the rescue operation would have nothing to do with the Zionist project of conquering Palestine (48-50).



Some Zionists have a stance that could literally and figuratively only be described as bloody-minded. Schoenman writes:

Chaim Weizmann, the Zionist leader who had arranged the Balfour Declaration and was to become the first president of Israel, made this Zionist policy very explicit:

‘The hopes of Europe’s six million Jews are centered on emigration. I was asked: “Can you bring six million Jews to Palestine?” I replied, “No....” From the depths of tragedy I want to save... young people [for Palestine]. The old ones will pass. They will bear their fate or they will not. They are dust, economic and moral dust in a cruel world.... Only the branch of the young shall survive. They have to accept it” (51).

That’s straight from the horse’s (or first president of Israel’s) mouth.

Mildenstein also certainly sounds Jewish. Names like Weinstein (literally “wine stone”) are classified as ornamental names, but often they seem quite nonsensical. If, however, we were to read the name Weinstein as “wine stone(mason),” I think we arrive at something that is much more congruent with the Judeo-Masonic patterning we keep seeing (and keep getting told is a tired and virulent conspiracy theory).

Now about [those coins](#) with the Swastika on one side and the Star of David on the other—they are a real collector’s item. Itay Ilina [writes](#):

Ladany believes the coin represents a missed opportunity. ‘Mildenstein’s series of articles described the Jewish Yishuv in bright colors. He wrote about the establishment of Jewish life here, about the institutions being built, etc. The Nazis wanted to encourage the Jews to leave Germany. In the beginning, they didn’t necessarily want to get rid of the Jews through extermination, as they did later on. Today we know that if more Jews had immigrated from Germany at the time, the majority of German Jews may have survived.’

Shaul Ladany— Holocaust survivor, Olympic race-walker, and survivor of the [Munich Massacre Hoax](#). His response also smacks of victim shaming, “If only Germany’s Jews had just listened to those Nazis...” But that’s the point. Schoenmann writes:

The dirty secret of Zionist history is that Zionism was threatened by the Jews themselves. Defending the Jewish people from persecution meant organizing resistance to the regimes which menaced them. But these regimes embodied the imperial order which comprised the only social force willing or able to impose a settler colony on the Palestinian people. Hence, the Zionists needed the persecution of the Jews to persuade Jews to become colonizers afar, and they needed the persecutors to sponsor the enterprise (56).

It is generally regarded that Hitler was discovered by the very well-connected Ernst "Putzi" Hanfstaengl, a German tycoon with ties to the power elite on both sides of the Atlantic. Putzi attended Harvard where he became friends with John Reed and Walter Lippmann (who worked in the American delegation alongside the Dulles brothers at the Versailles Conference). Putzi's father was Edgar Hanfstaengl, an art publisher, and his mother was Katharine Wilhelmina Heine— a surname belonging to many prominent Jews like banker Michael Heine, his daughter Alice Heine who married Prince Albert I of Monaco, Edmund Carl Heine of the Duquesne spy ring, the German romantic poet Heinrich Heine, financier Max Heine the founder of Mutual Shares, Salomon Heine the "Rothschild of Hamburg," as well as Sara Heine the actress and mother of Stella Adler.

Edgar's father was the famous court photographer Franz Hanfstaengl, whose mother was Anastasia [Reiss](#). Putzi's mother Katharine Wilhelmina Heine, whose father was William Heine, a cousin of Union Army General John Sedgwick. Putzi's godfather was Duke Ernst II of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, whose younger brother Prince Albert would later become consort of Queen Victoria—Albert was her first cousin. Their daughter Princess Alice was the mother of Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, wife of Tsar Nicholas II—the last of the Romanov rulers.

The Saxe-Coburg-Gotha [later Windsor] family gained prominence in the nineteenth century through what appears to be an almost merger with the Rothschilds. Niall Ferguson writes in *The House of Rothschild: Moneys Prophets 1798-1848*:

For the link forged in these years between Nathan and the man James called 'your Coburg' was to prove enduring and mutually beneficial. Not for nothing did one anti-Rothschild writer of the 1840s point out the similarity between the House of Rothschild and the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, those two extended German families which were to rise from obscurity to glory in the course of the nineteenth century. Indeed, theirs was to be an almost symbiotic relationship. The 3.5 million gulden lent to the Saxe-Coburgs by the Frankfurt house between 1837 and 1842 was only one aspect of the connection. Of greater importance was the support which the Rothschilds gave to those members of the family who left Coburg in search of new thrones elsewhere (157).

The Rothschild fortune ultimately is rooted in great twin hoaxes: fractional reserve banking and Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo. Ellen H Brown writes in *Web of Debt*:

Like the German Hanoverian kings, the Rothschild banking empire was British only in the sense that it had been in England for a long time. Its roots were actually in Germany. The House of Rothschild was founded in Frankfurt in the mid-eighteenth century, when a moneylender named Mayer Amschel Bauer changed his name to Amschel Rothschild and fathered ten children. His five sons were sent to the major capitals of Europe to open branches of the family banking business. Nathan, the most astute of the sons, went to London, where he opened the family branch called N. M. Rothschild & Sons. Nathan's brothers managed N. M. Rothschild's branches in Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Naples.

The family fortunes got a major boost in 1815, when Nathan pulled off the mother of all insider trades. He led British investors to believe that the Duke of Wellington had lost to Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo. In a matter of hours, British government bond prices plummeted. Nathan, who had advance information, then swiftly bought up the entire market in government bonds, acquiring a dominant holding in England's debt for pennies on the pound. Over the course of the nineteenth century, N. M. Rothschild would become the biggest bank in the world, and the five brothers would come to control most of the foreign-loan business of Europe. 'Let me issue and control any nations money,' Amschel Rothschild boasted in 1790, 'and I care not who writes its laws' (75).

Jacob Schiff, of course, was a cousin of the Rothschilds and their primary agent in America at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century

Returning to the question of who knew what and when regarding the Holocaust, Allen Dulles was the chief of the clandestine operations of the OSS stationed in Bern, Switzerland during World War II. In 1942, David Talbot writes in *The Devil's Chessboard*:

In frustration with the information bottleneck, Rabbi Wise finally held a press conference two days before Thanksgiving, announcing that Hitler had already killed about two million European Jews and had plans to exterminate the rest. *The New York Times* buried the story of page 10, *The Washington Post* on page 6. The press was reluctant to highlight such an explosive story since it lacked official government sources (52).

That could have easily been verified by Allen Dulles and OSS. Then again, Rabbi Wise's messaging was not exactly consistent. Schoenman writes:

As late as 1943, while the Jews of Europe were being exterminated in their millions, the US Congress proposed to set up a commission to 'study' the problem. Rabbi Stephen Wise, who was the principal American spokesperson for Zionism, came to Washington to testify against the rescue bill because it would divert attention from the colonization of Palestine.

This is the same Rabbi Wise who, in 1938, in his capacity as leader of the American Jewish Congress, wrote a letter in which he opposed any change in US immigration laws which would enable Jews to find refuge. He stated:

'It may interest you to know that some weeks ago the representatives of all the leading Jewish organizations met in conference.... It was decided that no Jewish organization would, at that time, sponsor a bill which would in any way alter the immigration laws' (50-51).

Of those declassified OSS documents mentioned previously, Talbot writes:

When Dulles's communications from Bern to Washington were declassified decades later by the government, scholars were able to decipher his wartime obsessions. Dulles's interest was absorbed by psychological warfare tricks, such as distributing counterfeit stamps behind enemy lines depicting Hitler's profile as a death's skull, and other cloak-and-dagger antics. He was also deeply engaged with mapping out grand postwar strategies for Europe. But few of his more than three hundred communiqués mentioned the killing of Jews—and none carried a sense of urgency about the Final Solution.

This glaring blank spot in Dulles's wartime record continues to confound academic researchers decades later, though they remain reluctant to pass judgment on the legendary spy. 'Why did Dulles choose not to emphasize the Holocaust in his reports to Washington?' wondered World War I historian Neal H Petersen in his edited collection of Dulles's OSS intelligence reports. Petersen clearly struggled to answer his own question. 'Whatever his reasoning,' Petersen concluded with scholarly restraint, 'his reticence on this subject is among the most controversial and least understandable aspects of his performance in Bern' (54-55).

Talbot unfortunately does not go back to the beginning of Allen Dulles's career, overlooking his work for the American delegation at the Versailles Conference. Also overlooking Dulles being stationed in Constantinople in 1921 and working to expose *The Protocols* as a forgery. Also overlooking how Dulles was meeting with his British counterparts [St John Philby](#) (father of the infamous Kim Philby), TE Lawrence, and Lord Walter Rothschild in British Mandated Palestine. Bottom line—Dulles was a Zionist too.

VD Nabokov made his name as a liberal reformer with the article "The Bloodbath of Kishniev" attacking the Tsardom's systemic anti-Semitism as being the prime culprit in the Kishniev pogroms of 1903, where the flames were fanned by Pavel Krushevan. At the time, Count Arthur Cassini—the Russian ambassador to the United States—described the violence as a response of financially over-burdened peasant debtors against Jewish creditors:

The situation in Russia, so far as the Jews are concerned is just this: It is the peasant against the money lender, and not the Russians against the Jews. There is no feeling against the Jew in Russia because of religion. It is as I have said—the Jew ruins the peasants, with the result that conflicts occur when the latter have lost all their worldly possessions and have nothing to live upon. There are many good Jews in Russia, and they are respected. Jewish genius is appreciated in Russia, and the Jewish artist honored. Jews also appear in the financial world in Russia. The Russian Government affords the same protection to the Jews that it does to any other of its citizens, and when a riot occurs and Jews are attacked the officials immediately take steps to apprehend those who began the riot, and visit severe punishment upon them.

Mark Twain shared similar sentiments in his essay “Concerning the Jews”: “I am convinced that the persecution of the Jews is not in any large degree due to religious prejudice. No, the Jew is a money-getter. He made it the end and aim of his life. He was at it in Rome. He has been at it ever since. His success has made the whole human race his enemy (*Harper’s*, September 1899). Since Twain was also closely connected to these families, you may wish to read that as a further twist.

Little has changed over the past 100-plus years. Oxfam caused a bit of a stir at Davos when they released a study that 85 individuals owned assets equal to those held by the poorest half of the world’s population; [Kasia Moreno](#) checked Oxfam’s numbers and found that it was actually 67, rather than 85. The truth is she is probably still overestimating because those calculations were based on the *Forbes* billionaires list, and there are a number of very wealthy people who take great pains to not appear on that list. Don’t expect *Forbes* to ever run a story about how many people on its billionaires list are Jewish, but in 2009 the *Jewish Telegraphic Agency* found that at least [139](#) of the *Forbes* 400 were Jewish. We can be sure it is more than double that, and they may all be Jewish.

There are problems with any argument about disproportionate representation of Jews in any endeavor, but there is no denying that Jewish wealth is not in proportion to their numbers. And how many of the remaining members of the *Forbes* list are crypto-Jews? How many are puppets of Jewish bankers? An overthrow of the ruling elite today would almost be by definition anti-Semitic because usurping the ruling elite would be usurping the elite Jews. Hence why the waters of justice social and economic can be muddied endlessly.

Vladimir Nabokov had a curiously close relationship with Israel. Arielevi, the Israeli ambassador to Switzerland (1967-1975), invited Nabokov to visit Israel, and Nabokov seemed genuinely interested though he never made the trip. [Yuri Leving](#) writes in “Nabokov’s Jewish Family”:

In a subtle but insistent way, life always seemed to be trying to bring Levavi and Nabokov together, making preparations for a future meeting. Nabokov, who was fond of seeing the rhythm of fate in the symmetry of events, would himself later make note of this fact during one of their meetings. They had spent their childhood and youth in the same capital city, in Russia. Twenty years later, after their emigration from Petrograd, they lived for several years practically on parallel streets in a different capital city, in Germany. And after another 30 years they both found themselves in Switzerland: Levavi in service to his country, and Nabokov in service to his Muse.

Leving notes that Nabokov’s Kazan ancestors (those Old Believer Rukavishnikovs) were indeed converts from Judaism to Christianity: “What probably neither of the Nabokovs knew was that one of their own ancestors was actually a Jewish convert to Christianity, a fact that came to light only in 1997 during an archival discovery at the University of Kazan, which retains Nabokov’s great-grandfather’s dossier.” That would be Vasily

Rukavishnikov—the immaculately conceived oligarch. And of course the Nabokovs knew. And of course it wasn't only the one ancestor who was Jewish, it was many, including the ones that mattered in the matrilineal lines.

Vladimir himself noted the numerous Jews in his classes at the elite Tenishev Academy in St Petersburg—an obvious sign of systemic oppression. Leving writes, “Nabokov recalled that almost half of his class at the Tenishev Academy in Petersburg had been made up of Jewish children. His closest childhood friend, Samuil Rozov—who served as a prototype for an episodic character in Nabokov’s novel *Invitation to a Beheading*—lived in Haifa. The two men remained close for their entire lifetimes, with Rozov also frequently inviting Nabokov to come for a visit.”

Leving continues:

During this tense time, on Oct. 9, 1973, Nabokov sent a check to Leving in support of the Israeli defense army for what would later become known as the Yom Kippur War. The accompanying note, reproduced in *Selected Letters*, contained the following sentence with a phrase that would have been worthy of becoming a political neologism: ‘I would like to make a small contribution to Israel’s defense against the Arabolshevist aggression.’ Nabokov asked the recipient to forward the check at his own discretion: ‘May I beg you to forward the enclosed check. I am leaving the name in blank because I don’t know to what organization exactly it should go.’

This gesture was yet another proof of what Nabokov had earlier admitted in an unpublished typescript of his interview with Nurit Beretzky, then a young reporter for the leading Israeli newspaper *Maariv*, who asked about Nabokov’s opinion of the current situation in the Middle East: ‘I can only reply to your question about the Near East in a very amateur way: I fervently favor total friendship between America and Israel and am emotionally inclined to take Israel’s side in all political matters.’

Of Nabokov’s especially close relationship with his former Tenishev classmate Samuel Rozoff, Maxim Shrayer [writes](#): “Three decades later, in a letter to his former St. Petersburg classmate Samuel Rozoff, an Israeli architect, Nabokov wrote: ‘I have been with you with all my soul, deeply and anxiously, in the course of the latest events, and I triumph now, saluting the marvelous victory of Israel [in the Six-Day War].’”

Vladimir Vladimirovich Nabokov—Soldier of Zion.

\*John A. Bingham, Special Judge Advocate, "Trial of the Conspirators for the Assassination of President Lincoln Delivered June 2-28, 1865, before the Military Commission of the Court Martial of the Lincoln Conspirators," *War Department Records*, Section Monograph 2257, Official Transcript.