February 26, 1967

Morton J. Bloom, Vice-President
Greenberg Publishers
221 East 57th Street
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Bloom:

The book, 22 Days In November, written by Learoyd W. Kelly and published by you, undoubtedly offers quite interesting reading. It contains some news—partly amazing and partly revealing—information on the personalities of the main Nazi extremists and reproduces a very characteristic tract, "Life or Death" by Robert Ley, especially written for the book.

However, we must admit that the portraits of Nazi extremists are not always quite conclusive. In his characterization the author dogmatically accepts and applies Freud's psychological patterns and labels. Yet, quite successful in developing the conservative's conceptions and ideas of "expression" phenomena and other instincts of human life, Sigmund's psychologists proved to be much less fruitful in the explanation of human personalities as a whole. There is hardly anything with the psychological generalizations and characterizations of Freud, "sadistic-consumer," etc., which convey only little knowledge. The author's frequent use of such terms as "fascist father," "father's substitute," "masochistic structure of his personality" belongs to the same category.

Not very conclusive, either, is the manner in which the author puts the single extremes into two different groups, "The Police State," "The Oligarchy," etc. Robert Ley, the "leader of the children" (p. 37), occupies first place among the "police leaders," following certainly belongs to this group, but does he, the creator of concentration camps, the leader of the brutal and fierce; responsible for the destruction of Netherlands, Germany, France, and hundreds of other cities, the governor of the blood purge of 1933, not the said of himself? I would rather think somewhat too short or too fast, provided only that I shoot up (p. 39), do I not belong to the group of "police"? And does he, "one of the most powerful figures in German economics" (p. 40), not belong with such a man to the group of "police"? The mere existence of their power or the greatest characteristic driven in human history, Fritz Sauckel. By the way, in the whole characterization of Frank and Sauckel there is not a single word which explains their acceptance into the "police" group, whereas all their actions and deeds clearly show that there was only one "police" they similarly and unceasingly pursued — the business of destruction on a monstrous scale.

Yet, all these weak points appear quite insignificant in comparison with another defect of the book, which attempts to solve sociological and historical problems from a purely individual psychological point of view. In both these fields — sociology and history — the book displays very little knowledge indeed. Not, for instance, the author's explanation of Hitler's rise to power: "Hitler found
a people previously conditioned to several explosive ideologies frustrated by daily hunger— and homosexuality" (p. 56). But not the same true of the French people after the war of 1939-45! True, thus the contrary happened there— democracy was resurrected. But is it, perhaps, because there was no Hitler in France? But the author asserts that "normal individuals like Adolphe Hitler, suffering from hysterical character and obsessive complaints, can be found in any psychiatric clinic" (p. 230), and there were certainly enough psychiatric clinics in France at that time. Denying the assertion that the German people were "homosexual" (i.e., libido with a sense of pluralism), the whole history of Germany is a continual refutation of this assertion. Goethe said once, "The Germans, a habitable people in their own land, are not exempt from some tries to satisfy exclusively himself. He is not interested in what his neighbor is thinking or doing," and Bismarck said on March 29, 1847 in the Prussian House of Lords, "We are an old and a historical truth that the Germans enjoy nothing so much as a flight against their own countrymen." F. K. Reirolo, a well-known historian of German culture, concludes the history of his country into a few words: "City against city, battle against battle, cities united against knights, knights united against cities, knights and cities united against the most miserable of all, the peasants, or against absurdes, dikes, dikes and kings." Germany was the last of all European countries to achieve unification—the greatest achievement of Bismarck's lifetime. Personality; even on the very eve of the 1870-71 war against France, Bismarck did not know whether Bismarck would fight with his against France or with France against him. And finally, the last facts for the German of today brought a short-period of political freedom to Germany, grants of independence parties and groups violently fought one another in power. In speaking of the situation, "There were at that time about fifty organizations—call them parties—of Socialists in Germany" (p. 55), and this fact that, despite all this fragmentation and heterogeneity, Hitler and his gang were able to unite Germany by using as a tool the hopes of the smaller men, the spreading of one more of the failure of art and culture and history of the German people. But the author of "Facts in History" is no little aware of the very existence of this problem that he boldly substitutes for it a meaningless label—"homosexual" and his admission that a man like Hitler "can be found in any psychiatric clinic."

Only this appalling lack of understanding of the real problem of Germany and Germany can explain the most pessimistic and emotional conclusion the author draws from his book: "It is as evident as that there is little in Austrian today which could prevent the satanic and diabolic state in Austria." Even if the author were right that Marxism was essentially the result of oppression with a dime-store hysterical madman fomented it a weary, frustrated, emotionally unbalanced people, even then his application to America would be phonematically wrong, since the Americans are an energetic, peaceful, prosperous, cheerful people, full of hope and eagerly looking forward to a still brighter future. Furthermore, the author knew full well the highest regard which even people like Heelas (a man for special intelligence). He has no Hitler problem with men like Heelas (Heelas, L. D.), "obsessive as his mother's type of Kinetic to be found in any psychiatric clinic. It is true that most of Hitler's followers were average people and even somnambulistic, average.
yet they were, according to an old saying, that long row of "heroes" which, the moment a real "figure" puts itself at the head of them, suddenly become a vast number.

In order to establish a quasi-like state, many features must be present and work together to create a healthy social and political climate, economic disorganization and inability to satisfy any essential needs, causes strains and readings and among larger masses of the population and, finally, political coherence of a party leadership. Not all of these fundamental factors can be found in American society, quite the contrary in the case. No wonder that every time a multi-racial leader appears on the stage, he is liquidated in short order either physically (Dwight D. Eisenhower) or politically (John F. Kennedy).

No one can deny that there exists in America an acute racial problem with clearly visible forms of discrimination against certain minorities discovered and explained by various scientists. The only question is, how strong are these American Nazis? We all know that the bullies of Nationalism can be found in almost every human organism, yet only in a weak and unorganized organism does this disease break out. Nazis in this country — a healthy organism has nothing to fear from it. And America, with her old democratic traditions, with civil liberties deeply rooted in her social structure and ideological attitudes, with her effectively granted "Freedom from Want" and "Freedom from Fear" — America has most powerful reserves with which it is equipped for any form of totalitarianism danger. One should bear in mind that even the most powerful able to whip a helpless animal as long as he does not succeed in building up a strong following emotionally devoted to him and organized as an obedient instrument of terror and oppression. Either easily found in half of the country millions of 16 and 20, when he openly and for any years drilled for their disastrous job. But De Gaulle in France and Hitler in Germany failed most pitifully and the heads of the Faust Kuhn or Gerald F. Smith have own smaller chances for success.

Douglas M. Kelley's implication of his conception of Nazis to America is basically wrong, that we can hardly believe that any reasonable and even slightly informed person would accept it, but we are afraid that way an American Faust or Kuhn will be very pleased to hear that his dreams of a Nazi-like state could so easily come true. He will find it easy to rationalize his activities, which, to be sure, will not lead to an American "Third Reich," but may result in some damage. Thus, unfortunately, will be the most probable effect of Douglas M. Kelley's unonest and unjustifiable assertions.

In the hope that these observations may be of use to you, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

J. Robinson

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