

George Viereck



Eustace Mullins

George Viereck

By
Eustace Mullins



EVERY American today is a victim of Franklin D. Roosevelt's policies. Inflation, the vast and inextinguishable debt, the vicious group of international revolutionaries still ensconced in the highest echelons of government; these and many other ills can be traced directly to the reign of King Franklin the First. Malevolence and megalomania were the hallmarks of Roosevelt's relationships with others. One of his many victims was the poet, George Sylvester Viereck.

Viereck's father was the results of a liaison between Kaiser Wilhelm I and Edwina Viereck, an actress who was called the most beautiful woman in Europe. In his room at the Hotel Belleclaire, Viereck kept a marble bust of his grandmother which did justice to her fame. Because of this kinship, Viereck was customarily addressed as "cousin" by Kaiser Wilhelm II and other members of European royalty. With this entree, he was received everywhere, and he conducted many widely published interviews with such luminaries as Henry Ford, Lloyd George, Hitler and many others.

Viereck's volumes of poetry were given front page reviews in the New York Times Book section, and his poem, "Nineveh," describing New York City, was President Theodore Roosevelt's favourite verse. "Teddy" carried a copy in his wallet and loved to haul it out and read it to visitors. During the 1920's and 1930's, Viereck was one of the most popular and

highly paid journalists in America, featured weekly in the Saturday Evening Post, Liberty, and other mass circulation magazines.



During World War I, Viereck published a magazine which reflected the overwhelming pro-German sentiment in the United States. In 1916, eighty per cent of the American people hoped that the United States would go to war against England. Despite this tide, Sir William Wiseman (left), chief of British Intelligence in America and partner in Kuhn Loeb Co. banking house, persuaded Woodrow Wilson to go to war on behalf of England. In order to achieve this objective, he had to murder Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to the United States.

Viereck was active in New York society, and had met Franklin D. Roosevelt several times. After Roosevelt became President, Viereck was invited to the White House. FDR decided that Viereck's popularity could be useful, and he offered him a choice of several positions. Viereck declined, as he was not interested in politics and wanted to continue his pleasant life in New York. Despite this rebuff, Roosevelt continued to send Viereck cordial comments about his articles, part of his continuing campaign to woo prominent journalists. In 1937, Roosevelt wrote a letter to Viereck, which I have seen, suggesting that he come to the White House and confer about writing a series of articles denouncing Germany. Although Roosevelt had signed the letter, Viereck believed it had been written by Felix Frankfurter, hoping to use Viereck to turn the sentiment of America's large German population against Hitler. Viereck declined the invitation, writing that although he disapproved of Hitler's racial policies, he did not wish to criticize the government of another country.

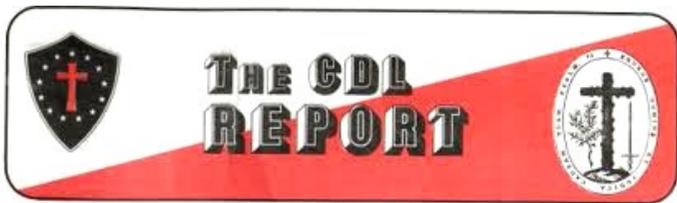
After this refusal, Roosevelt never contacted Viereck again. In 1940, Viereck agreed to represent the German Library of Information in the New York area for a fee of one thousand dollars a month. As Viereck usually earned more than a thousand dollars a week, this was not an impressive sum. Viereck wrote several innocuous pamphlets opposing Communism, which were sent to libraries, but produced little else, as Hitler did not desire active propaganda in the United States. Viereck's lawyers filled out all the forms required by the Department of Justice under the Foreign Agents Registration Act, despite the fact that many people carrying on propaganda work for England never bothered to register as foreign agents. Felix Frankfurter now decided that a national Nazi spy scare would help unite Americans behind the war effort. Unfortunately, no Nazi spies could be found. Frankfurter suggested that Viereck could be indicted, and Roosevelt agreed. They soon discovered that, unlike the British agents, Viereck had registered and there was no violation. "Indict him anyway!" ordered Roosevelt. The Department of Justice indicted Viereck twice, and both times the case was thrown out of court, even though the Department of Justice contended that one form had been filled out on the wrong line, because of a wrinkle in the carbon paper!

Roosevelt was furious when the case was thrown out, as his spy scare campaign had collapsed. He declared that Viereck must be gotten at any cost. Frankfurter brought in a well-known international provocateur named Griffiths, who testified that Viereck had hired him to blow up bridges and factories. This testimony was unbelievable to anyone who knew Viereck, a mild-mannered man interested only in literature. He testified that he had never seen Griffiths before, but the jury brought in the verdict Roosevelt wanted. Viereck was found guilty.

During the trial, Viereck's son, George Sylvester Viereck II, was killed while serving in the U.S. Army in Italy. Fearful that the jury might be swayed in Viereck's favor, Roosevelt ordered the news withheld until the trial was over. For nearly six months, letters written by Viereck and his wife to their son were returned, stamped "DECEASED." Despite this, the Army steadfastly maintained that young Viereck had not been killed. Mrs. Viereck suffered a nervous breakdown due to the strain from which

she never recovered. After Viereck had been found guilty, the Army announced his son's death. Viereck's property and money were confiscated, and he served six and one-half years in federal prison. Viereck returned to civilian life penniless, with shattered health, his family and career destroyed. The Bolshevik vindictiveness which Roosevelt and his cronies, namely Communist agents such as Harry Dexter White and Lauchlin Currie, showed to all who opposed their machinations, created millions of victims besides Viereck, but his is one story which has not been told.

After Viereck completed his sentence, he was ignored by the wealthy socialites who had formerly sought him out. With the aid of a nephew he had helped during his prosperous years, he rented a small hotel room only a few blocks from the twelve room apartment he had formerly had on Riverside Drive. During the years I visited him, he never expressed any rancor at the sinister career of Roosevelt which had brought disaster to himself and to so many others. Viereck eventually died in obscurity.



From: The CDL Report, Issue 74 (June 1985)

CALVIN AND THE REFORMATION



A PowerPoint Presentation now
available for viewing and
downloading at:
[http://www.anglo-
saxonisrael.com/content/gog-magog-
part-14](http://www.anglo-saxonisrael.com/content/gog-magog-part-14)



<http://www.anglossaxonisrael.com/content/gog-magog-preview>

THE NEW CHRISTIAN CRUSADE CHURCH

CALLING THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN

At last the bible makes sense!

At last we know its meaning.

Its the book of the RACE

**"For out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the
Word of the Lord from Jerusalem"
(Isaiah 2:3)."**

