

America's Five-Star Assassin

By John Tiffany

With an ugly \$120 million memorial currently contemplated in Washington, D.C. to President Dwight Eisenhower, it is timely to take a closer look at this man and whether this honor is deserved.

In 1944, thousands of American boys died, needlessly, invading Normandy, and thousands of Frenchmen, supposedly our allies, were killed by the invaders. Thousands of German and other European men also died defending French soil in this insane, fratricidal war of white Christians against white Christians.

The organizer of the suicidal 1944 invasion was Gen. Eisenhower, or "Ike," who had come out of nowhere to be, suddenly, supreme Allied commander in Europe after a long and ignominious career of pencil-pushing.

While Ike had never been a gifted student, his association with powerful men boosted his career.

In 1911, Ike applied for the Naval Academy but flunked the entrance test. In later years, his record was changed to claim he passed but was "too young," which he was not. Later in 1911, a powerful senator used his clout to get Ike into West Point. The motivation for this, and how he came to know Ike, have never been explained. Ike again performed poorly, but managed to squeak through.

Unlike most of his fellow graduates, he never saw action in World War I. In fact, Ike never faced a day in combat in his entire life. He spent the first few years with the National Guard, and then was lucky enough to meet Gen. Fox Conner.

When Conner was appointed to Camp Gaillard, Panama, he made Ike his executive officer—a clerk-like role he held until 1924.

His career stagnated until 1929 when he was appointed executive assistant to Gen. George Moseley, then secretary of war. In 1933, he was then appointed chief military aide to Gen. Douglas MacArthur and accompanied him to the Philippines. Once again, Ike's superior pencil-pushing abilities had been recognized and rewarded.

At the outbreak of what was to become World War II in 1939, Ike returned from the Philippines. By June 1941, six months before the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, Eisenhower, now a colonel, was appointed to the War Department General Staff in Washington, a position holding the rank of brigadier general. Somehow, he soon held favor with President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In December 1943, Roosevelt announced Ike would be the supreme Allied commander in Europe and promoted him immediately to the rank of



After the capture of the Remagen Bridge, the U.S. Army under Dwight Eisenhower hastily erected approximately 19 POW cages to hold over 1 million German prisoners. The camps were simply open fields surrounded by concertina wire. No tents or toilets were supplied. The camps became deadly, open-air latrines. The German prisoners had to sleep in excrement-filled holes in the ground which they dug with their bare hands in bitter weather. In one cage, 560,000 men were interned in an area more appropriate for holding 45,000 men at most. Denied enough food and water to survive, they were forced to eat grass. Above, the Senzig death camp for German prisoners of war.

four-star major general.

The announcement sent shockwaves through the U.S. and Allied forces as Ike was promoted over the heads of over 50 seasoned military leaders, all of whom had far greater skills and merit. In 1944, Ike was confirmed as a five-star general and chief of the Army. In spite of the massive logistical superiority of the Allied forces, however, the Ike D-day plan very nearly failed.

One man who knew the truth about Ike was Gen. George Patton. On Dec. 9, 1945, the day before he was due to fly back to Washington to meet with President Truman with proof that Ike was incompetent, Patton was seriously injured in a suspicious "road accident" near Mannheim, Germany. The revered Gen. Patton died—some say murdered—in a hospital shortly thereafter.*

To counter the claims and rumor mills, Ike authorized the leak of stories to damage the character of Patton, including ones that said Patton was mentally unstable and a Nazi sympathizer.

But there can be no doubt about the direct orders of Ike in Operation Keelhaul—the forced "repatriation" of over 2 million former Russian prisoners of war and defectors to Josef Stalin. While the actions of Ike have always been maintained as a fact of life following the Yalta Agreement between Winston Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt, the clear intent of these U.S. allies was

nothing short of genocide.

In the mass media, little or no mention is made of the almost 2 million German POWs who were starved to death or died of disease or exposure to the elements because they were denied shelter during one of the harshest winters in European history. Ike knew that holding large numbers of men in outdoor pens in sub-freezing weather without food, water, sanitation or any housing was a far better way to dispatch of large numbers of human beings than the homicidal gas chambers of which Germany has been falsely accused.

In short, Ike was a verified mass murderer.

So before the government spends \$120 million to erect a monument to a man who deserved to spend time in prison for some of the worst war crimes ever committed in history, perhaps the monument planners should consider a new design. How about a 100-foot pencil with the names of his millions of victims inscribed on its shaft? ★

* See TBR's latest *Anthology* for more about this. TBR's *Anthology* is a collection of about 40 of the best articles appearing in the pages of THE BARNES REVIEW historical magazine from 2008 to 2011. Over 100 pages, perfect bound in 8.5-by-11 format. Just \$15 plus \$5 S&H in the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

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