

lead of Koch and Pasteur, conquered most of the infectious diseases known to man. But they also spent years, at a cost of thousands of lives, trying to blame microbes for the diseases of malnutrition. More recently in Japan, there was the SMON epidemic in which evidence that an anti-diarrhea drug was causing a polio-like disease, was silenced for over ten years by government-sponsored "virus hunters." Then, in America, there was the medical empire-building and dismal failure dubbed the "War on Cancer," in which many of the current AIDS players "made their bones," and during which the virus hunters developed some of their most dubious theories—such as the "slow virus" hypothesis.

Duesberg next provides ample evidence to support his contentions. Chapters crammed with facts answer the questions some of us had. What's behind Magic Johnson's "miraculous" comeback? What killed Arthur Ashe, Kimberly Bergalis, and Allison Gertz—was it AIDS or AZT? But more importantly, he scientifically challenges the assumptions of the HIV hypothesis and finds its predictive ability to be inferior to that of his drug hypothesis. Also interesting are the thousands of recorded cases of *HIV-negative* AIDS at the CDC (Centers for Disease Control) renamed ICL.

Anyone who has followed this controversy—and anyone who reads this book—will see what's going on. Namely, a power grab and the politicization of medicine. The goal? Command science.

On the one side: the vast multi-billion dollar tax-supported, "peer (read insider) reviewed," medical establishment, including the NIH and the CDC; drug companies, activists, and scientists with conflicts of interest, lobbyists in Congress, and royalties on patents for failed medications; insider control of grant monies for research, and of which drugs get approved; and even censorship and control over publication in professional journals.

On the other side? One man stands alone. Duesberg. For that, he deserves credit—and our gratitude. □

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## The Failure of America's Foreign Wars

Edited by Richard M. Ebeling and Jacob G. Hornberger

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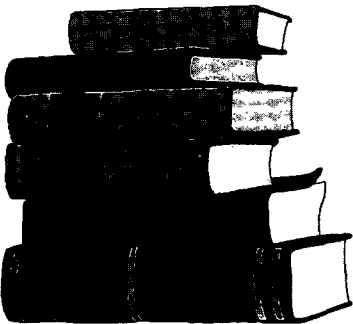
Reviewed by Hans-Hermann Hoppe

History is invariably written by its victors. Because the twentieth century is uniquely the American century, with the United States emerging victorious from both world wars and ultimately rising to the rank of the world's only military superpower, official twentieth-century world history today is above all history as seen from the perspective of the U.S. government and its intellectual bodyguards. Thus, it is in particular U.S. foreign policy, and especially the policies of Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt and of U.S. allies such as Churchill and Stalin, which come under closer scrutiny and are subject to critical re-evaluation and revision in *The Failure of America's Foreign Wars*.

The articles in this book survey critical episodes in U.S. foreign policy over the last hundred years, beginning with the Spanish-American War, centering on World War I and World War II, and continuing to the Panama Invasion and the Gulf War. The editors wish to illustrate the thesis that the replacement of the "isolationist" U.S. foreign policy by a globalist-interventionist foreign policy has been an utter failure. As a result of the great moral crusade "to make the world safe for democracy," the twentieth century has been one of the most murderous centuries in all of history and the century *par excellence* of socialism: of communism, fascism, national socialism, and social democracy.

Several times in the book the question is raised: what would have happened if Wilson, in accordance with America's isolationist foreign policy tradition and his own election campaign promise, had kept the United States out of World War I? By virtue of its counterfactual nature, the answer to a question such as this can never be empirically confirmed or falsified. This does not make the question meaningless or the answer arbitrary, however. To the contrary. Based on an understanding of the actual historical events and personalities involved, the question concerning the most likely alternative course of history can be answered in detail and with considerable confidence.

If the United States had followed a strict non-interventionist foreign policy, the intra-European conflict likely would have ended in late 1916 or



early 1917 instead of late 1918. Moreover, it would have been concluded with a mutually acceptable (face-saving) compromise rather than the one-sided terms actually dictated. Consequently, Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Russia would have remained traditional monarchies instead of being turned into short-lived democratic republics. With a Russian Czar and a German and Austrian Kaiser in place, it would have been practically impossible for the Bolsheviks to seize power in Russia, and in reaction to a growing communist threat in Western Europe, for the fascists and the national Socialists to come to power in Italy and Germany. The victims of communism, national socialism, and World War II—some 100 million European lives—would have been saved. The extent of government interference with and control of the private economy in the United States and Western Europe would have never reached the heights seen today. And rather than Eastern Europe (and consequently half of the globe) falling into communist hands and for more than 40 years being plundered, devastated, and forcibly insulated from Western markets, all of Europe (and the entire globe) would have remained integrated economically (as in the nineteenth century) in a world-wide system of division of labor and cooperation. Accordingly world living standards would have grown immensely higher than they actually did. In helping its reader recognize this “realistically possible” alternative course of history, *The Failure of America’s Foreign Wars* contains a sharp moral condemnation of twentieth-century U.S. foreign policy and a vigorous plea for a return to a non-interventionist-isolationist foreign policy.

While the facts and the conclusions reached are largely correct and reasonable, the book is not without shortcomings. Even a professed “revisionist” such as Ebeling cannot free himself entirely from orthodox-leftist historical myths when he appears to liken and classify as on a par the “evils” of Stalin and Hitler and the socio-economic character of Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany. From 1929 to 1939, *in peace time*, Stalin and the Bolsheviks killed about 20 million Soviet citizens, for no predictable reason. Hitler and the

National Socialists ruined the businesses and careers of hundreds of thousands of German citizens, but the number of people killed by them before the outbreak of the war was only a few hundred, most of them fellow Nazis and all of them for a predictable reason. Even immediately after the onset of the war, when it became known that the Nazis had begun to engage in “mercy killings” of the incurably insane (euthanasia), the Catholic bishops, led by Bernhard von Galen, openly protested, and German public opinion compelled the Nazis to halt the program. Bishop (later: Cardinal) von Galen survived the Nazi regime. Under Stalin and the Bolsheviks, any such opposition was impossible and Bishop von Galen would have been quickly disposed of. Also irritating is Hornberger’s inclination toward psychobabble, according to which Hitler and national socialism are somehow the outgrowth of parent alcoholism and child abuse.

More serious is a structural defect. In collecting in their book almost exclusively articles previously published in the *Freedom Daily*, and mostly (29 of 47) written by themselves, Ebeling and Hornberger missed the opportunity of assembling a far superior product. The quality of the articles is rather uneven, and there is quite a bit of repetitiveness. Many articles qualify as hardly more than journalistic exercises; and with only two professional historians (Ralph Raico and Robert Higgs) among the authors, the book has a somewhat amateurish flavor. Despite these shortcomings, however, the book contains a vitally important message and makes for genuinely refreshing reading. The two marvelously insightful articles contributed by Ralph Raico alone—on “The Case for an America First Foreign Policy” and “The Turning Point in American Foreign Policy”—are well worth the price of admission. □

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# THE FREEMAN

IDEAS ON LIBERTY

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## We Should Welcome Immigrant Workers

The people who are daily landing here are not paupers, if the capacity and disposition to labour may exempt a man from that appellation. They are, for the most part, the sons and daughters of useful toil. They are men and women of hardy frames, accustomed to earn their living by the sweat of their brows. They are a class of which, in truth, we stand much in need. . . .

These men are not paupers, and if they become so, it is the fault of our own laws. Let us not lay our sins, then, at their doors. We have perfect control over the matter. We are not obliged to open our poor-houses to those who are able to work; and, indeed, we believe it would be far better for the community, if we did not open them to any class of indigence or misfortune. The care of those really disqualified by nature or accident from taking care of themselves should be left to voluntary charity, not to that wretched system of compulsory charity which poor-laws enjoin. We are too reluctant, in this country, to trust the voluntary principle. We are for doing everything by law; and the consequence is that hardly anything is done well.

But with regard to these poor creatures who are flocking to our country as the boasted asylum of the oppressed of all the world, we ought to welcome them hither, not meet them with scowls, and raise a deafening clamour to excite unkindly prejudices against them, and drive them back from our inhospitable shores. For our part, we open our arms to them, and embrace them as brothers; for are they not a part of the great family of man? It is a violation of the plainest principles of morals, it is a sin against the most universal precepts of religion, to harden our hearts against these men, and seek to expel them from a land, which they have as much right to tread as we who assume such a lofty port. The earth is the heritage of man, and these are a portion of the heritors. We are not bound to support them; they must support themselves. If they are idle, let them starve; if they are vicious, let them be punished; but,

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