

Blame Churchill for World War 2. Not Hitler

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Winston Churchill, for all his triumphs and successes, was probably the man most responsible for the early and rapid collapse of the British empire....What brought the British empire down as rapidly and terribly as it did was world War 2. In my opinion, WW2 was exactly what Churchill called it "The Unnecessary War". And the fatal blunder was the decision in panic of the British government after Czechoslovakia fell apart in March, 1939, was to give an unsolicited war guarantee to a collection of Polish colonels who had a romantic view of their own warlike capacities, who participated in the breakup of Czechoslovakia, and Britain gave them this guarantee to back them in a cause -control of Danzig- where they thought the Germans were fundamentally right. And that war guarantee which stiffened the Polish spine, gave the Poles the backbone to stand up to Hitler who now had no way out but to take Danzig. Hitler attacked Poland, Britain declared war on Germany, and that six year war brought down the British empire. And the man who was driving hardest for war with Germany was Winston Churchill Pat Buchanan Interview, You Tube (:29 seconds)

"We must recognize that many of the fundamental ideas that dominate our present-day world were founded upon a particular understanding of that wartime history, and if there seems good reason to believe that narrative is substantially false, perhaps we should begin questioning the framework of beliefs erected upon it." Ron Unz, Editor *The Unz Review*

I have long thought that our over-simplified, "cartoonish" portrayal of Adolf Hitler as 'the embodiment of all evil' has distorted our understanding of the events leading up to the Second World War. Hitler may have been a tyrant and a monster, but his strategic objectives do not appear to align with what we are told by western analysts and historians. **Hitler's invasion of Poland was not the first step in a broader campaign aimed at world domination nor did he plan to conquer all of western Europe. His goals were much more modest and reasonable. He simply wanted to recapture the territory that had been seized from Germany under the terms of the universally reviled Versailles Treaty.** The Treaty -which arbitrarily partitioned Germany, stole its material assets, slashed the size of its army, and imposed reparations so big that the nation would remain a permanent colony of western bankers and financiers- also left 8 million German nationals marooned in countries outside of their own sovereign borders. Poland was one of those countries and Hitler intended to 'put it right'. Here's how Ron Unz summed it up:

Hitler's final demand, that 95% German Danzig be returned to Germany just as its inhabitants desired, was an absolutely reasonable one, and only a dreadful diplomatic blunder by the British had led the Poles to refuse the request, thereby provoking the war. The widespread later claim that Hitler sought to conquer the world was totally absurd, and the German leader had actually made every effort to avoid war with Britain or France....

(Hitler) hoped to finally settle the Polish border dispute, offering concessions far more generous than any of his democratically elected Weimar predecessors had ever considered. But Poland's dictatorship instead spent months rejecting his attempts at negotiations and also began brutal mistreatment of its German minority, finally **forcing Hitler into declaring war.** Why Everything You Know About World War II Is Wrong, Interview Ron Unz

August 31, 2026

Pat

Unz

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So, the dominant narrative that we all learned in grade school is (as Unz says) “substantially false” which calls into question the “framework of beliefs erected upon it”, particularly that WW2 was the “good war”, a Manichean struggle between the forces of good and evil. But it wasn’t a struggle between good and evil, because as Unz points out, **Hitler’s claims were “reasonable” and legitimate.** Versailles was a catastrophe from the get-go and Hitler set out to roll back its demands as would any German patriot. Imagine if the US went to war with Mexico and foreign politicians decided that the US must hand over Texas, Arizona and California as part a final settlement. The public outcry would be so ferocious that eventually a politician would emerge (like Hitler) who would promise to retake the stolen territories by hook or crook. That same rule applies to Hitler. He was just doing what he was elected to do.

The whole idea that Poland was just the first steppingstone in a broader campaign for world domination is laughable. There’s no evidence to support that at all. Hitler wanted to rebuild post-Versailles Germany and put as many of the 8 million German nationals who found themselves outside the country, back under German rule. This wasn’t a global power-grab, it was a firm but responsible way to reach a just outcome, which is evident by the way he pursued his goal, through negotiation. Once again, most educated people in the west seem to think that Hitler overpowered Czechoslovakia and then marched into Poland the next day. Wrong. Hitler pursued a diplomatic path for nearly a year. **Negotiations with Poland lasted roughly 10 months, from late October 1938 until the invasion on 1 September 1939. In other words, Hitler showed great restraint and patience.** So why would an impulsive, tyrannical hothead look for a diplomatic solution when he could simply deploy the Wehrmacht and crush the anemic Poles beneath his tank-tracks without batting an eye?

Maybe because he wasn’t an impulsive, tyrannical hothead after all. Maybe that’s just more of the same hyperbolic narrative that has colored our understanding of Hitler from the very beginning.

Video– Historian Darryl Cooper on Churchill — “Churchill Is the Chief Villain in WWII. ..Churchill is a terrorist... Hitler didn’t war with England.”

Here’s where it gets interesting, because Poland is not some little blip on the radar. The whole history of WW2 rests on our understanding of who started the war and who is ultimately responsible for the war. And that honor goes to England not Germany. It wasn’t Germany that declared war on England. It was England that declared war on Germany on September 3, 1939, two days after Germany invaded Poland.

But if Germany invaded Poland then Germany must be responsible for starting the war.

No, because as Buchanan points out in the opening statement, Poland regarded Chamberlain’s “unsolicited war guarantee” as an insurance policy against a German invasion. As the author says, **“that war guarantee which stiffened the Polish spine, gave the Poles the backbone to stand up to Hitler”.** In other words, Polish leaders were duped into believing that they could thumb their nose at Hitler because the Brits ‘had their back.’ They didn’t need to negotiate or be reasonable because big brother would bail them out. Of course, big brother couldn’t bail them out because **England had no combat troops, no military bases, no airfields, and no naval bases anywhere near Poland. So there was no way they could rescue Poland if Hitler attacked.** Even so, they ignored all of that, shrugged off Hitler’s demands, and forced Hitler to invade. **Poland fell in two weeks and Chamberlain never lifted a finger to help.** (So much for British guarantees) In fact, it’s worse than that, because Hitler had formed an alliance with Stalin to divide Poland between themselves (The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact) thinking that the alliance would deter Chamberlain from declaring war. But **Chamberlain wasn’t deterred. He stood firm and declared war anyway offering up Poland as a sacrificial lamb in order to drag all of continental Europe into a World War with Germany.**

Buchanan describes **Chamberlain's war guarantee to Poland the "greatest blunder in British history"** worse than the Munich Agreement. It provided a "blank check" to the Polish government who then refused to negotiate over Danzig (an overwhelmingly German city) and the Polish Corridor, issues that many British leaders believed should have been resolved in Germany's favor. **The guarantee transformed a limited German-Polish border dispute into a general European war that pitted Germany against the Allied Forces in western Europe and US. The eventual outcome of the conflict would be the destruction of Poland, the fall of France, the Blitz, and tens of millions of deaths, outcomes that were entirely avoidable.**

So, **Chamberlain's war guarantee was the proximate cause of World War 2, not Hitler's invasion.** The guarantee not only ensured that Poland would be destroyed but also that a large swath of countries in eastern Europe would fall under the iron grip of Soviet Russia after the war ended. Apparently, none of the geniuses in Chamberlain's cabinet were able to anticipate that dreary outcome.

Historian David Irving reveals Hitler's secret peace offering to Churchill in June, 1940 (while Churchill was bombing Berlin)

"I will withdraw all German forces from everywhere in Europe except for the provinces which had always been German and which had been taken away from Germany at the end of the first world war..... I have the greatest admiration for the British and the British empire and I want the empire to survive into perpetuity and grow larger and larger. If the British empire at any time should threatened by some outside force,.. I guarantee that I will provide to the British whatever forces they may ask for to throw these aggressors out of the empire."

And the consequences for England were equally dismal due largely to Churchill's zealous commitment to a conflict in which Britain never should have participated. This is part of the story you will never find in the western histories where "bulldog" Churchill is regularly lionized as a symbol of moral fortitude and true grit. What's lost in these glowing panegyrics is that **the dissolute PM's "incurable bad judgement" precipitated the end of the Empire and the sharp decline of Britain's role in the world order. Churchill was given a prosperous and prestigious state to oversee, and left it a broken, bankrupt shambles requiring the handouts from foreign creditors.**

Keep in mind, England was the world's biggest creditor state when the war began but wound up as the world's biggest debtor by war's end. Take a look:

Grok- **Before the Second World War began in 1939, the United Kingdom was still one of the world's leading creditor nations** (often described as the largest or among the very largest in terms of accumulated overseas investments and net external assets). British holdings of foreign securities, direct investments, and related income streams remained very large. **By the end of the war in 1945, Britain's position had been reversed:**

Large volumes of overseas assets had been sold or liquidated to pay for essential war supplies. **Britain had accumulated massive external liabilities, particularly the "sterling balances" owed to Commonwealth countries, India, Egypt, and others, plus obligations linked to American assistance.** Net income from overseas investments fell sharply... Contemporary **official assessments stated that Britain had "ceased to be a large-scale creditor country" and faced a severely weakened external financial position, ranking among the world's major debtors relative to its pre-war standing.**

4 By 1945, Britain's external financial position had reversed dramatically: it faced large net liabilities, reduced investment income, and dependence on American financial support.... This shift from global creditor to major debtor was a direct consequence of the enormous cost of the wars and the need to finance them by drawing down assets and accumulating obligations. Grok

So, the war's biggest cheerleader (Churchill) was, in reality, an incompetent, drunken buffoon who dragged his country to ruin in order to engage in a conflict which he later admitted was "unnecessary". Shocking.



One of the saddest lessons of history is this: If we've been bamboozled long enough, we tend to reject any evidence of the bamboozle. We're no longer interested in finding out the truth. The bamboozle has captured us. It's simply too painful to acknowledge, even to ourselves, that we've been taken. Once you give a charlatan power over you, you almost never get it back.

– Carl Sagan



Knights of old are still occasionally imitated by children during All Hallows' Eve, but there is a call for modern day men to revive the vocation to chivalrous defense of Church, family and country.

*Kentish Sir Byng stood for his King,
Bidding the crop-headed Parliament swing:
And, pressing a troop unable to stoop
And see the rogues flourish and honest folk droop,
Marched them along, fifty score strong,
Great-hearted gentlemen, singing this song.
God for King Charles! Pym and such carles
To the Devil that prompts 'em their treasonous parles!
Cavaliers, up! Lips from the cup,
Hands from the pasty, nor bite take nor sup
Till you're—
(Chorus)
Marching along, fifty-score strong,
Great-hearted gentlemen, singing this song.
—Robert Browning, "A Cavalier Song"*

It would be hard to say that all is well in Church and State across the planet this August of 2026. Last month, I pointed out the contribution played by fatherhood in any healthy society—and imputed a great deal of our current mess to its lack. This is certainly true; but there are other aspects of masculinity we lack in our modern world—especially among Catholics. But what I will speak of here is not a hard and fast masculine identity—like those of father, king, and priest—but a spirit, of which any and all might take part to a greater or lesser degree, depending upon what God demands of them as they make their way in life. It is the spirit of the Cavalier.

Now, to be sure, no one man, save Christ Himself, can be all varieties of good at once. There are different callings. Some men are called to the priesthood, others to the religious life; some are called to be married and others are not. Yet all, in some sense, are called to be fathers, kings, and priests in various symbolic but real ways. One way or another, each could use the spirit of the Cavalier.

But what exactly is the Cavalier? In the narrowest sense, they were the men who rallied to King Charles I of England, Scotland, and Ireland after he raised the Royal Standard against the usurping Parliament at Nottingham on August 22, 1642. In the ensuing 13 years—until the Battle of Severn Creek in Maryland on March 25, 1655—the Wars of the Three Kingdoms were fought in those countries and the American colonies. They pitted the Catholic Recusants and Anglican High Tories who supported the king in England against his Puritan and Parliamentary oligarchical opponents. Geographically, it pitted the North and West of England, Cornwall, Wales, the Scottish Highlands, most of Ireland, Virginia, and Maryland against the Home Counties, the Scottish Lowlands, Ulster, and New England.

Oliver Cromwell, the stern, self-righteous, and occasionally genocidal leader of the Puritan or Roundhead party was as much a symbol and image of his cause as its leader. Much the same could be said for Charles I, with his easy-going manner, his deep love for his French Catholic queen, his love of the arts, and his Catholicizing and Romeward religious policies. Those who rallied to his standard reflected their leader, as did Cromwell's men.

These Cavaliers were renowned for both their piety—Catholic or Anglican—and loyalty. As opposed to the Puritans' general disapproval of anything pleasant, they combined a great love of wine, tobacco, and song with a willingness to stare death in the face. The Cavalier Poets demonstrated these attitudes in their works which were as often prayers or hymns as they were drinking songs or odes to beauty. Today we still use the phrase "a cavalier" attitude to describe someone with a devil-may-care attitude. Given the defeats, last stands, and utter ruin that comprised their history, they would need this as much as their storied bravery and piety.

6 But there was more at stake than a question of religion; two entirely different views of life were at war. A sort of prequel was the suppression of the Massachusetts colony of Merry Mount by the Puritans of Massachusetts in 1630. What Nathaniel Hawthorne says of the local situation in his short story "The May-Pole of Merry Mount" was true of all the Three Kingdoms as well:

*Bright were the days at Merry Mount, when the Maypole was the banner staff of that gay colony!
They who reared it, should their banner be triumphant, were to pour sunshine over New England's
rugged hills, and scatter flower seeds throughout the soil. Jollity and gloom were contending for an
empire.*

The Cavaliers stood for the old folkways and customs of their countries—"Father Christmas" was originally a Cavalier figure, showing the feast that the Puritans despised as a personified ally.

If that were all there were to their story, our interest in them might well end with that creek in Maryland in 1655. But a mere five years later, General Monck overthrew Cromwell's son and brought back Charles II, son of the murdered king. But the same issues were only slumbering, not dispersed; they roared to life and pushed Charles' Catholic brother, Servant of God James II and VII, off the English throne in 1688.

His supporters, the Jacobites, fought and lost in Scotland the following year and in Ireland from 1690 to 1691. After that, they rose again in Scotland for his son, James III and VIII in 1715 and 1719. At last, they did once more—and came the closest to victory—in 1745-1746, under James' son, Bonnie Prince Charlie. When the prince raised his standard at Glenfinnan, having arrived with only seven men and neither arms nor money, he incarnated the very spirit of the Cavalier. As it was, they came very close to victory—and in all likelihood would have done so, had the nerves of the prince's senior lieutenants not failed at the last.

From 1642 until 1746 the cause comprised a collection of men who, for the most part, were the most extraordinary of their respective generations. But here again, one could be excused for thinking that all of this history is interesting; but what possible interest could it have for those living outside that time and place?

Working backward, the very name "Cavalier" is an English corruption of the French *Chevalier*, which means knight. In truth, the Cavaliers and Jacobites were the last organic expression in the British Isles and Atlantic America of that chivalry that found its birth in the newly Christian Roman Empire with Aetius—"the Last of the Romans"—beating back Attila the Hun at Chalons. Rising among the converted Germanic tribes, it had an early blossoming with Clovis, Charles Martel, and Charlemagne. It was found with the soldiers of the East, fighting Lombards, Persians, and Saracens each in their turn.

Too often turned against other Christians, this Catholic and martial spirit was perfected with the Crusades. Liberating the Holy Land led to the birth of the great religious orders of chivalry, who in turn inspired the monarchs of Europe to start their own royal orders. They, too, looked backward for their roots and saw them in the Nine Worthies: three Pagans—Hector, Alexander the Great, and Julius Caesar; three Jews—Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabeus; and the Christians—Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon. Even as civil wars wasted the chivalry of Western and Central Europe in the 14th and 15th centuries, a great many kept up the fight against the real foe to the East. Chaucer describes one such idea in the Prologue to his tales:

*A KNIGHT there was, and that (one was) a worthy man,
Who from the time that he first began
To ride out, he loved chivalry,
Fidelity and good reputation, generosity and courtesy.*

*He was very worthy in his lord's war,
And for that he had ridden, no man farther,
As well in Christendom as in heathen lands,
And (was) ever honored for his worthiness;*

Even as those years saw the Muslim menace engulf the Balkans and even Constantinople, knights there were who still fought it—a good example of these was Bl. Constantine XI, last Eastern Roman Emperor, who died fighting at the head of his troops as the Turks broke into the city. The same spirit carried the Crusades onward. Well did Chesterton describe Muhammad's comment on Don Juan of Austria in his poem "Lepanto":

*We have set the seal of Solomon on all things under sun,
Of knowledge and of sorrow and endurance of things done,
But a noise is in the mountains, in the mountains, and I know
The voice that shook our palaces—four hundred years ago:
It is he that saith not 'Kismet'; it is he that knows not Fate;
It is Richard, it is Raymond, it is Godfrey in the gate!*

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It is he whose loss is laughter when he counts the wager worth,
Put down your feet upon him, that our peace be on the earth.*

Thankfully, Don Juan won the battle with his gallant men.

But in the meantime—and although the Turkish menace would not subside until Prince Eugene of Savoy pushed them back over the Danube at the end of the 17th century, a new threat to Christendom arose: the Protestant Revolt. In those countries whose kings or princes overthrew the True Church and created new ones of their own, resistance arose, animated by the same spirit that had led their fathers to follow “the loyal gentlemen, and chiefs of ancient names” against the foes. Because of language, we remember—barely—the Pilgrimage of Grace, the Prayer Book Rebellion, and the Rising in the North in England; we do not know that the same thing occurred in every country where the new religion was forcibly implanted. They only ended after the exhaustion of the Wars of Religion in France and the Thirty Years’ War in Central Europe. But the local versions of these struggles in the Three Kingdoms led directly to the advent of the Cavaliers.

But even with that glorious past, why should we care about something that ended on Culloden Field in 1746? The answer is that it did not. The Whig victory in the Three Kingdoms was a presage—and in some ways a catalyst—for the Age of Revolution. Starting in our country in 1775 and breaking out with particular force in Europe in 1789, the massive assault on Altar and Throne aroused as glorious a resistance as could be found in anything we have looked at so far. In the Vendee and Brittany to start with, and following in the Low Countries, Italy, and Tyrol, many other places saw the same phenomenon that the Three Kingdoms had.

Of course, even after peace came to Europe in 1815, the war against what was left of Christendom continued in the Mother Continent and Latin America. The Legitimists, Carlists, Miguelists, Papal Zouaves, Cristeros—the list seems endless. But reading their accounts and poetry and listening to their music and ballads, one hears the same spirit that the Cavaliers exhibited and which sustained them in defeat and victory alike.

But on a more peaceful note, there was a cultural resistance to the Revolution as well: the Romantic Revolt. From this came the Medieval and Neo-Gothic revivals and a fascination, once more, with chivalry. This, in turn, gave rise in France and the Anglosphere—thanks to authors like Leon Gautier and Kenelm Digby—to a desire to live out chivalry in real life. This was exemplified in the 19th-century gentleman, whom Mark Girouard has described thusly:

By the end of the nineteenth century a gentleman had to be chivalrous, brave, straightforward and honourable, loyal to his monarch, country, and friends, unfailingly true to his word, ready to take issue with anyone he saw ill-treating a woman, a child, or an animal. He was a natural leader of men, and others unhesitatingly followed his lead. He was invariably gentle to the weak; above all he was always tender, respectful and courteous to women.

This type of man is commonly thought to have died out in the trenches in 1914; certainly Bl. Karl of Austria was the acme of the type. But as various conservative resistance figures showed, the gentleman was far from dead. It took the 1960s to finally accomplish that. Or did it?

Perhaps it is an ideal that is perennial. What would a modern Cavalier be like? On the one hand, he would have a deep Catholic Faith, grounded in the Creeds and anchored by the miraculous. At the same time, he would understand and accept the frailties of human nature, judging himself most severely before he worried about the peccadilloes of others. He would strive against being petty in his own life, understanding that others might not be so inclined.

He would be flexible in tactics but never in belief. He would strive to be true to his loyalties but savvy in the ways of the world. Evangelization would be on his mind, as it was with St. Paul, but he would “temper the wind to the shorn lamb.” He would know his etiquette but be as much of an outdoorsman as he could. Moreover, he would attempt to master the skills of his occupation not simply for a wage but that—be he farmer, soldier, writer, or musician—he could use those skills if ever the standard were raised and the bugle called to defend the Altar.

Certainly, one can find many examples of such a one who have fallen far short of the ideal; but from priest to peasant, what rank is there in society that has not many such. All of us laymen—and even, within their divinely appointed limits, priests and religious—should strive to make the Cavalier spirit our own. The world's youth do not need would-be Puritans as mentors; they need men who can lead and follow in the most glorious cause—that of Christ the King.

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Charles Coulombe

Charles A. Coulombe is a contributing editor at *Crisis* and the magazine's European correspondent. He previously served as a columnist for the *Catholic Herald* of London and a film critic for the *National Catholic Register*. A celebrated historian, his books include *Puritan's Empire* and *Star-Spangled Crown*. He resides in Vienna, Austria and Los Angeles, California.

More military murders on the high seas

by Jacob G. HORNBERGER

The U.S. military has just announced that it has carried out two more murders on the high seas near South America. This now brings the military's high-seas murders to more than 200 people.

Mind you, in its announcement, the military did not use the term "murder." The announcement stated that the military is simply enforcing the U.S. drug war. But make no mistake about it: What the military is doing is engaging in state-sponsored murder, which is ordinarily a felony offense.

Will the military personnel who are part of this murder spree be indicted, prosecuted, convicted, and incarcerated for murder? Of course not. That's because under our system of government, the U.S. national-security establishment — that is, the Pentagon, the CIA, and the NSA — wield the omnipotent power to kill whoever they want. And there is nothing that anyone, including the president, the Congress, and the Supreme Court, can do about it.

There are some who refer to these killings as "war crimes." But they are not war crimes because the U.S. is not at war with any Latin American country. Moreover, the "war on drugs" is simply a figure of speech. Thus, there is no real "war" when it comes to the "war on drugs." After all, what would they be waiting for—an unconditional surrender on the part of the drugs?

No, the killings are plain, old murders, committed under the rubric of waging the war on drugs. When the U.S. military is enforcing the federal government's drug laws, it is simply acting in a police capacity, no different from when the military in Third World countries operates as a national police force.

Under America's criminal-justice system, the police are not permitted to kill people they suspect of violating federal drug laws. They are required to instead take them into custody, indict them, and prosecute them. The U.S. military does none of these things. It just murders the people it suspects, based on top-secret information, of violating federal drug laws.

The Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution expressly prohibits the federal government from murdering people, including both foreigners and U.S. citizens. If this were the DEA murdering people, there is little doubt that at least the federal judiciary and Congress would put an immediate stop to it.

But this is not the DEA that is doing the drug-war murdering. This is the U.S. military that is doing the drug-war murdering. That's the difference. Given that under our system of government, it is the national-security establishment that reigns supreme, there is no possibility that the other three subordinate branches of government will do anything to stop the murders or prosecute the murderers.

The military's drug-war murders are just another example of the very bad road on which our nation is traveling.

Original article: [fff](#)

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Strategic
Culture
Foundation

By Ron Paul, MD

The Ron Paul Institute

August 11, 2026

Unhappy Anniversary

This month marks 55 years since President Richard Nixon closed the "gold window," severing the last link between the US dollar and gold. Under the 1944 Bretton Woods agreement, foreign countries pegged their currencies to the US dollar, which was then pegged to a fixed value of gold. Foreign countries could exchange their dollars for gold at a rate of 35 dollars per ounce.

In the late 1960s, concerns about the dollar's stability increased because of President Lyndon Johnson's spending on the war in Vietnam and "the Great Society." This spending, which continued under President Nixon, was responded to by an increase in foreign countries converting their dollars into gold. Concerns that the US gold reserve was being drained led President Nixon to close the gold window.

Closing the gold window left the US with a pure fiat currency. The results have been disastrous.

The dollar has lost over 97 percent of its purchasing power since the Federal Reserve was created in 1913, with most of the dollar's decline occurring since 1971. Fiat money is the real cause of the affordability crisis.

Fiat money encouraged the growth of federal spending. By severing the last link between the dollar and gold, President Nixon enabled the Fed to monetize an ever increasing amount of federal debt. The federal debt was around 400 billion dollars when President Nixon closed the gold window. Just ten years later, the federal debt reached a trillion dollars. Today, the federal debt exceeds 39 trillion dollars and increases by a trillion dollars every three to five months.

The expanding national debt puts pressure on the Fed to keep interest rates low. This is because a small increase in the national debt substantially raises the government's debt payments.

The average American's paycheck is not keeping up with inflation. The American people's eroding standard of living is making them wary of Republicans like Resident Trump who claim the solution to the people's economic problems includes big economic interventions including tariffs, more spending, and government "investment" in private business. Some Americans are finding appeal in self-described democratic socialists who promise to solve problems with more government spending.

Of course, expanding government, whether done by Republicans or Democrats, will only make the economic problems worse by increasing government debt. The increased debt will increase the pressure on the Federal Reserve to monetize the debt, further eroding the dollar's purchasing power and lowering the people's standard of living. Eventually, the dollar's erosion will lead to a major economic crisis, likely involving a rejection of the dollar's world reserve currency status.



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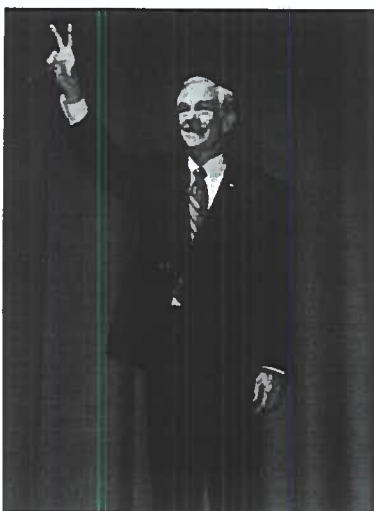
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Discovering Petra: Jordan's Rose-Red Wonder

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Petra is among the most remarkable ancient cities on Earth, carved directly into the rose-red sandstone mountains of southern Jordan. Watch the cinematic film through the link below and experience the timeless atmosphere of Petra in immersive 4K quality.

For centuries, Petra remained largely hidden from the modern world until its rediscovery in the nineteenth century. Since then, it has captured the imagination of travelers, historians, filmmakers, and explorers from around the globe. Once the flourishing capital of the Nabataean Kingdom, Petra brought together commerce, architecture, engineering, and the dramatic beauty of the surrounding desert landscape in an extraordinary ancient civilization.

Watch the complete 4K cinematic walk [via this link](#).

Entering the Ancient World

The experience of Petra begins with a journey through towering cliffs that gradually lead visitors into the heart of the ancient city. The dramatic entrance builds a sense of mystery before reaching the Siq, a spectacular natural canyon enclosed by enormous rock walls. As sunlight moves across the sandstone, the cliffs appear in vivid shades of red, orange, and gold, creating one of the most memorable approaches to an archaeological site anywhere in the world.

At the end of the Siq, one of Petra's most famous monuments suddenly comes into view: **The Treasury**. Hewn directly from the sandstone with remarkable precision, this monumental façade demonstrates the architectural and artistic achievements of the Nabataeans. Its massive columns, intricate carvings, and balanced design have made it an enduring symbol of Petra. For countless visitors, seeing the Treasury emerge from the narrow canyon is an unforgettable moment.

Beyond the Treasury

Yet Petra is much more than its iconic Treasury. Rising above the ancient valleys is the High Place of Sacrifice, a sacred mountain location believed to have been used for religious ceremonies and offerings. The journey to this elevated site follows ancient stairways and pathways carved into the mountains themselves. From the summit, visitors are rewarded with sweeping views across Petra's dramatic terrain.

The Royal Tombs reveal another dimension of the city's power and prosperity. These enormous burial monuments were carved into the towering cliffs and reflect the wealth, status, and craftsmanship of the ancient Nabataeans. Their weathered façades continually transform as the position of the sun changes, producing different colors, shadows, and textures throughout the day.

By Aysar Yousef

Gaze At This

August 15, 2026

Low Rockwell . com

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Deeper among Petra's mountains lie the rocky highlands of Khubtha, offering some of the most spectacular viewpoints in the entire archaeological site. From these elevated paths, the ancient valleys, cliffs, monuments, and hidden structures appear across an immense landscape. The combination of silence, altitude, and scale creates a powerful atmosphere that is difficult to experience anywhere else.

Experience the Film

This cinematic journey through Petra brings its legendary locations to life in stunning detail:

- **The Journey Begins**
- **Entering the Siq**
- **The Treasury**
- **The High Place of Sacrifice**
- **The Royal Tombs**
- **The Rocky Highlands of Khubtha**

If you want to explore Petra's ancient architecture, dramatic landscapes, mountain trails, and hidden perspectives in immersive cinematic quality, be sure to watch the complete film through the provided [video link](#).

The film takes viewers deep into the heart of the ancient Nabataean city, revealing towering cliffs, extraordinary monuments, winding mountain paths, and the timeless beauty of Jordan's most celebrated archaeological treasure. Experience Petra from perspectives that go beyond ordinary travel footage through the full cinematic film.

Watch the complete 4K cinematic walk [via this link](#).

A Timeless Legacy

Today, Petra remains one of the world's greatest cultural treasures and one of Jordan's most powerful symbols of history and identity. Recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and named among the New Seven Wonders of the World, Petra continues to attract and inspire millions of people.

Its historical importance, engineering achievements, spiritual atmosphere, architectural brilliance, and cinematic beauty make it a timeless testament to human creativity and civilization.

For more videos, please visit his [YouTube channel Gaze at This](#).

By Andrew P. Napolitano

That's where America is today.

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TOLD YOU**

Read... Once... and you will never see the world the same again.

BY DR. ANDREW P. NAPOLITANO

WITH AN AFTERWORD BY BEN PETER



To...

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The distinction matters because constitutional government is supposed to stand

Lew Rockwell, Com

(4)

between political power and its targets. The president is supposed to enforce the law, not create it. Congress is supposed to write the laws, not ignore them. The courts are supposed to enforce the Constitution, not evade it.

Yet Congress increasingly behaves as though presidential power is someone else's problem.

Members of Congress complain loudly when the other party occupies the White House and become remarkably accommodating when their own party holds it. The result is an informal bipartisan transfer of power from the legislative to the executive. Every president inherits the precedents accumulated by his predecessor and then adds a few of his own. The next president inherits those precedents and stretches them further.

Eventually, there are no meaningful limits.

The same disease infects the courts. Judicial review remains theoretically formidable, but judicial intervention often comes after the government has already exercised power unconstitutionally. A constitutional right that can be violated first and litigated later is a fragile right. The person who has been silenced, imprisoned, deported, injured or killed cannot be restored to his previous condition merely because a court eventually announces that the government acted unlawfully and awards damages. Nor can a half-built, never-congressionally-authorized, \$1 billion ballroom for billionaires be feasibly demolished.

The central question should be: What are the government's legal authorities and what are their limits?

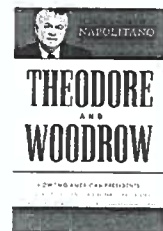
Instead that question has become: What can the president get away with?

A free people should not have to depend upon the temperament of the person occupying the Oval Office. The Constitution was designed precisely because the founders understood that limited government cannot depend upon a few good people. They assumed that presidents would sometimes be venal and unscrupulous, Congress sometimes pliant and cowardly, and judges sometimes wrong. So they constructed competing institutions, with divided authorities and checks and balances, making governing difficult.

That difficulty was intentional.

A government that can spend without limit, wage war without Congress, kill without trial, kidnap without consequence and employ overwhelming force without due process is a government behaving outside the Constitution.

And the financial numbers make the constitutional deterioration even more ominous. A government approaching \$40 trillion in debt cannot endlessly promise every constituency that someone else will pay.



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This is how great powers decline — not necessarily with a dramatic explosion, but through accumulated exemptions, exceptions and evasions.

15.

The president says the Constitution permits whatever he wants to do because the national security demands it. Congress permits the president to do what he wants because confronting him is politically inconvenient. The courts intervene only after it is too late to undo the damage and strain at a gnat to avoid hard decisions. The Treasury borrows another trillion dollars because balancing the books would be a nightmare.

The public becomes accustomed to extraordinary government power because yesterday's outrage becomes today's precedent.

Then, one morning, people wake up and discover that the constitutional republic they inherited exists mostly on paper.

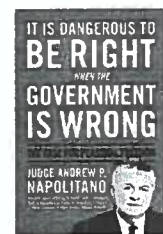
But the night before this realization — at twilight's last gleaming — the nation that once possessed protections for personal freedoms, opportunities for wealth, and a unique cultural environment sees its former fidelity to the first principles that made those things possible slipping away.

A republic survives only when the passionate among us light brushfires of freedom by insisting that the U.S. stays out of other countries' business, presidents obey the law, Congresses exercise constitutional powers, courts enforce constitutional limits, war is a last resort, and governments acknowledge that borrowed money is not free money.

The alternative is gradual normalization of unlimited debt, unlimited executive discretion and unlimited rationalizations.

The twilight of our constitutional republic has not arrived because the sun suddenly disappeared. It has arrived because, little by little, nearly everyone became accustomed to the darkness.

To learn more about Judge Andrew Napolitano, visit JudgeNap.com.



It Is Dangerous to

Be ...

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At no time, at no place, in solemn convention assembled, through no chosen agents, had the American people officially proclaimed the United States to be a democracy. The Constitution did not contain the word or any word lending countenance to it, except possibly the mention of "We, the people," in the preamble . . . When the Constitution was framed no respectable person called himself or herself a democrat.

– Charles Austin Beard and Mary Ritter Beard, *America in Midpassage* [1939]

The Wanderer

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16

Why Is The Evolution Of The Species Impossible?

By RAYMOND
DE SOUZA, KM

It is amazing how bigotry can blind people, even those who call themselves "scientists". It is genetically impossible for living beings to have offspring with essential qualities that were not transmitted by their

parent beings. It is ridiculous how so-called "scientists" ignore the

basic laws of genetics. No one can give what it does not possess in the first place. Any idiot should know that. Socialists try to do it, but always fail. The reality of "genetic mutation" never happens in order to add a new essential quality, but to remove an existing one. Genetically modified being have less genes in their pool than their parents, not new ones.

Therefore, for an animal to evolve into a sensitive man, be it a turtle, ape or liberal politician, it would take a miracle. And miracles happen from outside of the being, not from the inside. The simple reality is that otherwise intelligent people refuse to see the abyssal difference between man and animals.

Man is rational, whereas animals are irrational (even liberal politician or trendy clergymen can be included among the category of rational men, at least sometimes). As a human being, you and every sane person have the faculty of reason, whereby you use the power of deduction, to find new truths from the ones you already know, whereas animals cannot. We are constantly increasing our knowledge, passing from the known to the unknown. From arithmetic to algebra, from algebra to geometry, from geometry to trigonometry, and on and on until we send probes to Pluto.

True scientists never claim to invent natural laws, they simply discover them and use them for the progress of science and the good of man.

From the drum messages to the telegraph and to the email system there has been a little

more than progress, for sure! The old, printed road maps and the GPS show *ad nauseam* the power of the human mind to increase knowledge and ability to control nature.

But the lower animals — and here I do not include the liberal politicians or trendy clergymen out of charity — are confined to their same old ways, day in, day out, century in, century out, millennium in, millennium out. Bees make honey today just as they did when Samson killed the lion, no change. Ravens fly today just as one flew from the Ark of Noah (the movie, by the way, in spite of great special effects, had nothing to do with reality). Horses run today just as they did to pull Pharaoh's chariots into the Red Sea; and donkeys serve their master's today just as one of them carried Jesus into Jerusalem.

You can apply your mind in a variety of ways: literature, music, dancing, computers. Your mind can pass from one topic to another, without your moving a finger or batting an eyelid. Your body does not participate in your thinking. Your child may decide to become a computer technician and end up later in life as a US Marine. A free choice. And so

on, and so forth.

But animals do not do this, because they do not possess free will. Their behavior is characterized by *uniformity*, by doing the same things generation after generation. Variations are negligible in the main. But

men's behavior is characterized by *diversity*. This is so because man is rational and animals, irrational.

One could object that some very primitive tribes in the Amazon also live a life of repetitive behavior, without any noticeable progress. Yes, it is true. But that is because they do not use their minds and wills as they could. As soon as they move to the city, their children go to school and begin to develop

their thinking in more ways, they change and make choices based on a greater variety of options. On the other hand, a hunting dog may hesitate between two trails to follow, but he is not thinking. He is trying to find the stronger scent. His choice is based on a material sense, not on an intellectual choice.

The conclusion is simple: Man's soul is not material but spiritual, that is, his activities are independent of matter, and to some extent, of its operations. It is spiritual because some of its actions are independent of matter. For instance, when you think of concepts like truth and error, beauty and ugliness, order and disorder, good and evil, etc., etc. these concepts are in your mind, and you do not see, hear, taste, smell or touch them.

If our souls were like those in animals, say, we would form ideas only in pictures and sensations, with their color, taste, shape, etc. But never immaterial concepts. That why an animal does not believe in God — and in this regard atheists, as a matter of fact, resemble them.

Animals have not shown the slightest progress on their own. Their only improvements come from the intervention of rational men. They are not inventive. They blindly follow their instincts, as if they are in a groove, and by themselves they cannot escape from this situation.

This is evident, as far as the intellect is concerned. Now the will: Man has free will, he can choose to do this or that, to obey a law or to act against it; but animal do not have this faculty. Even party slaves among liberal politicians sometimes change their course.

The senses provide us with the materials to form ideas, which in turn will guide our will to make choices. Just like a painter who secures brushes and paints to paint a portrait. He depends on the items to paint, but the items did not paint the portrait by themselves. The mind of the painter guided his hands to use those items to do the work.

Likewise, a violin does not play by itself. The violinist uses it to play. If the violin is broken, the violinist can-

not play, just as if the person suffers a concussion and is in a coma he may not be able to speak or act. While he is alive, the soul is there, but the medium of communication — the brain, the nervous system, etc., are out of order.

More: One can transcend the bond of visible reality and seek higher goods, like virtue, its knowledge and practice. Or one can choose a life of vice, totally against one's upbringing. Animals cannot do that. All of this shows that the life-principle of man, his soul, which can think and make free choices, is not something segregated by the pituitary or the pineal glands. If it were the case, all men would behave in the same way, thinking the same thoughts and make the same choices. Rather, man's life-principle is independent of, and superior to, mere matter.

Hence the natural consequent conclusion that, since the soul exists and acts independently of matter, it can continue to exist and to act even when the body perishes. The human soul is, therefore, spiritual and immortal.

www.RaymonddeSouza.com