

From: Gary S Gevisser

Sent: Tuesday, March 11, 2008 5:49 PM PT

To: John K. Pollard Jr. -

<http://www.nextraterrestrial.com/pdf/Microsoft%20Word%20-%20%20jpollard-easycome.pdf>

Cc: **rest**; Jeffrey R. Krinsk - Finkelstein & Krinsk; Selwyn Gerber - Economist - CPA; Alan M. Dershowitz - Harvard University Law School; Dr. Jonathan "Trouble Bubble" Beare; Office of the Israeli Defense Department Attache - Israeli Embassy Washington DC.; sarale@ein-gedi.org.il; Mossad; Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki - President of South Africa; Sternshow@howardstern.com; Stedman; Sargent Amanda Lopez - US Army Recruiter; Laurie Black - Strategic Partners with Southwest Strategies, Steve Alexander Group

Subject: DURBAN POISON - CIA-SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENSE FORCE: Thanks for locating the Camera

Can you help me guess this author's email address?

Now tell me if you are currently smoking pot.

I haven't even bothered to read a single line of what I know, versus believe, to be utter nonsense just by your introduction, "An academic points out that political corruption and graft are at the heart of America's stunning, if somewhat uneven growth." I did, however, do a "find" to see if there were the two words combined "South Africa", not even finding the word "Africa".

Were you aware that many pot connoisseurs considered the pot coming from Durban, South Africa, the best pot in the world?

Have you ever tried Durban Poison or were you too afraid it was part of the CIA-South African Defense Force's biological weapons programme which I don't believe you have commented on, the same with that ingenious Israeli Military Intelligence report that spells out very clearly that the only thing the United States of America has had going for it since the turn of the last century was its brute military force that has yet to go up against a first rate military also armed with the most advanced nuclear weapons and increasingly less afraid to use them in a preemptive nuclear strike against the United States now needing my help like never before, wouldn't you agree?

What else could explain your "meltdown" apart from Marie's so fricken unbelievable "negative vote" idea that I have now run by more than a handful of both the smartest and dumbest people in the world and without exception they all feel it is the greatest idea they have ever heard.

Please now pull yourself together and try to poke a single hole in her most brilliant idea, of course feel free to poll your chicklit's email list for inspiration although I very much doubt it will help.

Do you think it was the wine I bought that sparked her brilliance?

Ps – Are you as excited as us about the reemergence of T4?

<http://www.nextraterrestrial.com/pdf/Tefo-getdivorce.htm>

Can you imagine if Tefo and Augusto were to now begin to combine their “forces”, which is not to suggest they haven’t with of course great support from Israeli Military Intelligence as well as the Mossad?

What do you think of Sarale?

<http://www.nextraterrestrial.com/pdf/Microsoft%20Word%20-%20sarale-read.pdf>

From: John K. Pollard Jr. [mailto:jkpjkp@alum.mit.edu]
Sent: Tuesday, March 11, 2008 11:33 AM
To: Gary S. Gevisser
Subject: Thanks for locating the Camera

You will find this interesting. An academic points out that political corruption and graft are at the heart of America's stunning, if somewhat uneven growth.

March 11, 2008

BOOKS

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Bookshelf

America on the Rise

By DAVID M. SHRIBMAN
March 11, 2008; Page D6

Now here's a missed opportunity. In search of electoral victory, the presidential candidates have tried out dozens of strategies and spent millions of dollars on pollsters and advisers. But they need have looked no further than a passage early in Walter A. McDougall's portrait of the U.S. in the middle of the 19th century. "By instinct or accident," Mr. McDougall writes, "[Andrew] Jackson discovered the secret of American politics, which is to rally the largest possible number of voters to oppose the smallest and vaguest of enemies." Works for me.

Worked for Richard Nixon, too.



"Throes of Democracy," covering the years 1829-1877, is the sequel to "Freedom Just Around the Corner" (2004), Mr. McDougall's chronicle of the American experience from 1525 to 1828. Both volumes are unconventional histories brimming with idiosyncratic detail and offering impressionistic and surprisingly powerful sketches of their eras. Both make for congenial reading, though neither should probably serve as the primary textbook for an introductory American history course.

The theme of the first volume was that "hustlers" settled and built early America, a claim that would have surprised the Puritan fathers and Anne Hutchinson, not to mention the Enlightenment-besotted philosophers of the founding. The hustler theme is picked up again in "Throes of Democracy" -- I lost track of the number of times the word appeared. It often seems gratuitous, but not always. Can there be a better term to describe an American type at the cusp of the Gilded Age?



DETAILS

Throes of Democracy

By Walter A. McDougall

(HarperCollins, 787 pages, \$34.95)

"Americans tolerate and even encourage corruption," Mr. McDougall explains, "so long as it appears creative in the sense of evading artificial constraints, hastening development, and expanding opportunity for the many." In short, American principles of liberty and equality, however earnestly applied, may help to create a culture of dodgy practices. "Since the United

States has been the most dynamic nation on earth, thanks to its freedom and rich endowments," Mr. McDougall writes, "it is only to be expected that every age of American history is awash in old and new forms of corruption at every level of business and government."

This oddity leads to another one. Imagine a classic final-exam question: *As commerce thrived in the last quarter of the 19th century, what was the fate of American politics?* Mr. McDougall -- a historian at the University of Pennsylvania and the winner of a Pulitzer Prize for his history of the space race -- offers his own answer in a single sentence: "The politicians achieved little besides making immigrants docile, blacks invisible, and democracy a bad joke."

Is this book anything more than a series of cynical quips surrounded by political profiles, state portraits and cultural asides? Yes, but you have to stick with it. The main theme is not only the ubiquity of hustling and corruption but also the urgency of money-making and consumption. "Americans had cause," Mr. McDougall writes, "to think of their nation as a laboratory testing whether material plenty could transform human nature." The figures bear this out: e.g., a 10-fold increase in manufacturing between 1810 and 1860 and a hike in foreign trade to \$1.6 billion from \$186 million in the four decades leading to the Civil War.

Impressive, but not always clean. The Democrats of antebellum America, Mr. McDougall shows, cut insider deals, offered bribes and made voter-fraud an art. The Whigs were little better, exploiting the benefits of graft and kickbacks and making the most of their access to big money. Political sleaze was the grease of the American economy. No wonder "machine" was the word of the age: It had both an economic and a political meaning.

At the center of "Throes of Democracy" is the Civil War itself. It claimed 600,000 lives and America's innocence, and it extracted, Mr. McDougall argues, the equivalent of an average year's wage from every surviving Northerner and 2½ years' from every surviving Southerner. Not one major civilian technology was developed in the period, Mr. McDougall says, and not one major piece of literature written, with the exception of some poems of Melville (hardly read anymore) and Whitman (whence the title-phrase "Throes of Democracy").

The story of the Emancipation and Reconstruction has been told many times before; unsurprisingly, Mr. McDougall's version is caustic. The Emancipation brought segregation. As for Reconstruction, it "freed blacks to live only as poorly as white subsistence farmers," he writes. "Ignorance, illiteracy, hopelessness, laziness, envy and fear held the South back. But most of all, it was starved for capital." Not that the prewar South escapes Mr. McDougall's critique. It was, he says, "a social jungle posing as democratic and Christian but steeped in bigotry and privation."

In his portrait of what Edgar Allen Poe called "the whole energetic, busy spirit of the age," Mr. McDougall has a sharp eye for hypocrisy. If slavery was the stain of the age, he wonders, why was abolitionism, for all its militancy, so faint a force? If all the elements of important slavery-related legislation were supported, in the end, by only four senators, why do we call it the Compromise of 1850? Mr. McDougall has an eye for irony, too. Referring to the presidents of the Union and Confederacy, he writes: "In the end, [Abraham] Lincoln won,

only to die. [Jefferson] Davis lost, only to live with that bitter fact." Among much else, "Throes of Democracy" is a chronicle where myths come to die and where hard historical facts are given an especially bitter twist. There's a lot in here after all.

Mr. Shribman, winner of the Pulitzer Prize for his reporting on American political culture, is executive editor of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

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