A Talk with Joaquin Bochaca: The Sword of Spanish Revisionism

TBR's globe-trotting correspondent Margaret Huffstickler recently returned to America from an extended European trip that included stays in Bulgaria and Spain. While in Spain, Margaret was able to interview the dean of Spanish Revisionism, Joaquin Bochaca, on a variety of subjects.

Interview by Margaret Huffstickler

TBR: Tell us, Señor Bochaca, about how you awoke to the falsification of history.

BOCHACA: For me it started early. I was eight years old when World War II started and 14 when it ended. My mother was a dressmaker and had Jewish clients. We also had a secretary who was a German woman. I noticed the dirty looks the Jewish women would give her when they passed in the hall.

During the war the papers were all pro-German. Then in 1945 there was what we call in Spanish a “giro copernicano”—a 180-degree turn. Now that they had lost, the Germans were suddenly the “bad guys.” That made me suspicious.

Also, an uncle lent me some books: The first one was Henry Ford’s The International Jew. Later I bought books in the flea market, among them Adolf Hitler’s Mein Kampf. That too was a real eyeopener. The things he was saying were perfectly reasonable. Moreover, we had been taught in our Catholic school that National Socialism was godless, but I found that in Mein Kampf Hitler often speaks of God or “the Lord.”

Another book I got from the flea market was the Old Testament. You know, at that time it was forbidden for Catholics to read the Old Testament without the authorization of the bishop. I could see why. This was supposed to be a “holy” book? It’s absolutely obscene.

The Mexican Revisionist author Salvador Borrego was an important early influence on me, with his [1953] book Derrota Mundial [Global Defeat], about the consequences of the Allied “victory” in World War II. We’re still good friends—he’s 97 years old now and still going strong.

I studied law, and later traveled around the world many times over as an export manager for a textile firm. I was in South Africa during and after Apartheid. After the end of Apartheid the blacks suffered a famine; that had never happened before, not under white rule. One thing that became clear to me in my travels was that European culture, European people—whether in Europe or elsewhere—represented the best of humanity.

In the mid-1970s I had been reading a lot about the history of the Second World War, but also about the First World War, which was the prelude to the second—and I decided to write my first book. It was La Historia de los Vencidos (“History of the Vanquished”)—which is still my most popular book. I wanted to call it “The Suicide of Europe,” but the publishers insisted on the present title [using his title as the subtitle—Ed.].

SPANISH CIVIL WAR, 1936-9

TBR: To many Americans, the Spanish Civil War is a confusing matter. Can you tell us more about that time in Spanish history?

BOCHACA: I think people of “our” milieu—let’s say the Revisionists—tend to think Francisco Franco was a
“good guy”; but he wasn’t. He was an opportunist—and there is no doubt that he was of Jewish origin. [This assertion is proven, as Bochaca pointed out, by Miguel Figueras Vallés in his 1993 book, published in Barcelona, Los raíces judías de Franco (“The Jewish Roots of Franco”).]

He could have ended the war [against the left-leaning Spanish Republic] in a few weeks—but he chose to prolong it to consolidate his personal power and become dictator. The Germans advised him to forget about taking Madrid first, but instead first conquer Catalonia and its port of Barcelona, a major port city supporting a flourishing local economy.

But Franco preferred taking Madrid, the capital but located in a barren waste, for his own prestige and to consolidate his own dictatorship.

Our Spanish Civil War was not a clear-cut war of good guys against bad guys—unlike World War Two, in which the Germans were clearly the good guys, fighting a defensive war. In the Spanish Civil War there were good guys and bad guys on both sides—but many more bad than good on both sides.

Most of the Republicans in Spain were not Communists as in Stalinists, but Trotskyites, anarchists etc. Of course, Stalin would have been happy for the Republicans to win, as Communism thrives in chaos. And he was well paid for his help to the Republicans with the shipment of Spain’s gold reserves to Moscow in 1936.

GUERNICA AND ROOSEVELT

TBR: The destruction of the city of Guernica has been a bad memory for the Spanish. But you have a different take on the story. Please tell us about it.

BOCHACA: The small city of Guernica was sacred to the Basques of Spain: it is where, under a sacred tree, they gathered to make laws. The German Condor Legion [of the Luftwaffe] was of course under Franco’s orders. It was Franco who ordered Guernica bombed, because of the arms factory there and the bridges. The standard story

Who Is Joaquin Bochaca?

Joaquin Bochaca Oriol was born in Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain on Sept. 5, 1931 and studied history, law and business. Father of five children, he worked in England and later in France (1958-1969). His knowledge of languages (English, French, Italian etc) and his occupation as exports manager for a textile firm let him travel all over the globe and acquire a vast cultural knowledge.

His intellectual acuity gave him a vision of the world of a surprising clarity, spurring him in the course of time to a vast and unorthodox literary production, which soon brought him a veritable army of loyal readers. The diversity of themes treated in his works is astonishing: ecology, economy, politics, history, art, culture, sports etc, all of them dominated by a devastating logic, unfolding in a spare, virile, frequently ironic prose. He has also translated more than 50 books—whose authors include Julius Evola, Robert Brasillach,

Bochaca sits on his terrace in Barcelona.


The author can be considered the founder of the historical Revisionist school in Spain. Bochaca has authored more than 30 books on topics including mass psychology, economics, animal rights and the myth of Jesus Christ’s Jewishness. All have, however, a common goal: exposing the lies with which the would-be rulers of the world seek to keep the population deluded and docile.

He is also committed to a cultural group called Devenir Europeo, “Becoming Europe.” Its charter says it is “openly national socialist,” opposed to “degeneracy” and promotes “traditional moral and esthetic values” via books, magazines, conferences and outings.
is that the Germans bombed Guernica and killed 3,000 innocent civilians.

However, recently the Basque government demanded and received copies of Luftwaffe Commander Wolfram von Richthofen’s original German report on the raid—after the U.S. authorities finally returned it to modern Germany. As it turns out, von Richthofen reported to Franco that they could not carry out their mission because the town had already been destroyed. Theretreating “Republicans,” practicing scorched-earth tactics, had used cannons [artillery]—not aerial bombs—to level the town. And the number killed was probably around 220.

Franco knew the truth, but let the world believe the Germans had committed a war crime in Guernica.

To me Roosevelt was the biggest war criminal of all. Stalin, after all, was fighting for his ideal of Russia. Roosevelt was just fighting for the Jews. His “Brain Trust” was 90% Jewish. If not for him [Britain would have made peace, and in 1940] the war would have ended at Dunkirk.

**GEN. LÉON DEGRELLE**

**TBR:** TBR readers are very interested in Belgian Waffen SS hero Gen. Leon Degrelle. Did you ever get a chance to meet him?

**BOCHACA:** I had the opportunity to speak with him in person only a few times, back in the days of CEDADE. [CEDADE, the Círculo Español de Amigos de Europa, was a major Spanish organization between 1966-1993 for the study of white-survival politics and culture, discussing Richard Wagner, Italian fascism, German National Socialism and the mission for the white race of Spain. CEDADE was founded by two Waffen-SS heroes who fled to exile in postwar Spain, the commando legend Otto Skorzeny and the Waffen-SS general Léon Degrelle—the most highly decorated of the 400,000 non-German citizens who served in the Waffen-SS.]

Léon Degrelle was the antithesis of a professional politician, and he was a National Socialist from head to toe.

He also believed passionately in the concept of a united Europe, but made up of “patrias carnales” [genetic or biological fatherlands,” that is, much smaller countries based on close ethnic, linguistic and racial similarity]. [use map.] This was what [Reichsführer SS Heinrich] Himmler proposed at the Berlin-Charlottenburg headquarters [to top Waffen-SS volunteers] in early 1944.

One of my most recent books, *Europa, alternativa al caos* (“Europe, Alternative to Chaos”), is on the same subject. In it I reproduce the map used at the Charlottenburg meeting. Many of these proposed ethnically-based nations are already emerging, and others are poised to do so in the near future. In my book I propose Vienna as the capital of a United Europe, which would have a common foreign policy and common currency but otherwise be culturally autonomous, not a “melting pot.” Each people would keep its identity.

If all European countries are equally small, as in this map, they will not try to dominate each other. But a common foreign policy is necessary for their defense.

Since I retired, I work much more than before. They are always asking me to translate books. I’ve translated almost twice as many as I have written myself. Recently I translated Wolf Rudiger Hess’s book *Who Killed My Father, Rudolf Hess*? Now I’m translating a book by Alexander Jacob on the Aryans of India.

“Léon Degrelle was the antithesis of a professional politician, and he was a National Socialist from head to toe.”

**RULERS OF THE WORLD?**

**TBR:** Your entire career, you have warned against the influence of the bankers on the sovereignty of nations. Can you elaborate?

**BOCHACA:** G.K. Chesterton said it best: The important one is not the president; the important one is the banker to the president. But even he is not the key; it is the one lurking behind the president’s banker.

So if those who rule the world decide that their intended world government will have to come about through a war—which it will have to, because China will not accept it peacefully, and probably not Russia or India either. . . . If “they” decide there must be another world war; a third world war; first they will organize another crisis like this one. . . . In fact Third World War III has already started. There are all these little wars here and there.

You know, the greatest industry is the armaments industry. It has the advantage that it helps the economy, and it kills people. Killing people is very good for them, because it creates hatred. These hatreds last a long time; then comes another war.

They are fantastic psychiatrists. For centuries they have been observing the mentality of men, and they know their weak points.
Jews in this way, then they were very, very stupid. But if they were very, very stupid, why did it take the whole world six years to defeat them?

I knew a Jew in Sydney, Australia; he was the [textile] agent we had there. He took me to his house, his home, and showed me his swimming pool. He said, “Mister Hitler bought it for us.” Yes. His father had had a soap factory in Germany. Before emigrating he sold the factory to the German government. When they asked the price, my father, ready to bargain, named a price much higher than the factory was worth. They didn’t even discuss it—just paid the price he asked. So he emigrated to Australia, and bought the house with the swimming pool, paid for by “Mr. Hitler.”

ON ADOLF HITLER

TBR: Will you tell us what you think about Hitler?

BOCHACA: I think he was one of the greatest men in the history of Europe and of humanity.

Mein Kampf is a book that should be compulsory reading in schools and universities in spite of the fact that it has been so much insulted. I think his ideas about race are very good; he was not against any race; he was for his own race. His weltanschauung, his world view, is completely right for the European mentality . . . for all the European and white countries. When I say “European” I mean not only Europe, but also the European-peopled countries around the world.

Really, Hitler was not against any race except the Jewish; but I doubt the Jews are a race, in a scientific sense. I think they are a mental race, created by indoctrination in their “sacred” books.

He was one of the few political leaders who didn’t have any personal fortune. He was an animal lover. He did everything for his country. He was a great man.

But in my opinion history has proven he was too goodnatured. He trusted Franco. No one who knew him trusted Franco.

Hitler won the social battle and overcame class warfare; he surmounted the domestic agony of Germany after 1933. He won his internal political battles. And then he was a real military genius.

But I think in foreign political battles he was too trusting. With Franco, with Mussolini, with [Marshal] Pétain, with [Marshal] Mannerheim in Finland, he read them wrong. He liked to believe that everyone was well intentioned, but things are not like that.

And Hitler put too much faith in uniforms; Gen. An-
tonescu also betrayed him, as did his monocled officers. **TBR:** Franco betrayed Hitler?

**BOCHACA:** Franco refused to let German troops pass through Spain to take Gibraltar. If the Germans had been able to take Gibraltar, the war would have ended right then. The British and Americans would have been cut off from the Mediterranean. How could they get in? They would have lost North Africa, Egypt, the Suez Canal, Palestine—the whole Middle East. Italy and Germany would have not suffered the defeats they did at the hands of Montgomery and Patton, and Italy could not have been invaded from Sicily.

The traitor Canaris was a friend of Franco, so he was sent to negotiate, but instead he encouraged Franco not to agree to Germany's request. He even told Franco that Germany would not win the war, and would not invade Spain if Franco refused. He advised him to make impossible demands, to play for time. For example, Franco asked for all of Morocco, including French Morocco, which was impossible because of Pétain. Hitler offered, instead, the return of Roussillon [the presently French part of Catalonia] to Spain; but Franco refused the offer, saying, "No, thank you; I have enough Catalans already."

Hitler’s meeting with Franco in Hendaye [Oct. 23, 1940] was so frustrating, he later told Mussolini, "I would rather have four teeth pulled than go through that again."

Like Franco, Pétain also played a double game (and he too was influenced by Canaris). He actually protected the "resistance" and worked to prevent French volunteers from fighting the Bolsheviks on the Eastern Front.

Hitler was thankful to Mussolini because when [Herman] Goering was injured during the Beer Hall Putsch in 1923, he managed to get out of Bavaria and fled to Italy. . . . and Mussolini treated him very well there.

So Hitler put too much faith in Mussolini, and Mussolini was another cause of the defeat in the war—Mussolini attacking in Greece and Hitler being compelled to go in and help him.

Of course Hitler was grateful also for Mussolini for backing him at the 1938 Munich conference. It's curious—after the Munich Conference, when [Edouard] Daladier and [Neville] Chamberlain [the French and German prime ministers] returned home they were greeted as heroes because they had saved the peace. And they pretend now that Munich represented "appeasement" and a "failure of the democracies to stand up to aggression."

But the truth is that Czechoslovakia was an artificial country [created in 1919 in France under the Treaty of Versailles] . . . . So at the same time that Hitler wanted the Sudetenland returned—because democratically the German people wanted to return to their Fatherland—the Hungarians also were asking for their Ungvár and Munkács areas back; the Slovaks wanted to get out, the Ruthenians (who were western Ukrainians) wanted to leave too, and Poland wanted the return of Polish-speaking Tesin.

Well, today what do we see? Poland has got Tesin again, Ruthenia—Transcarpathian Ruthenia—is again part of Ukraine, and Slovakia has separated and become independent. But Sudetenland, no—the Czechs still have Sude- tenland, but without its Germans—who were kicked out with only what they could carry in their hands [or mass murdered, at least 250,000, many after horrible torture].

So Hitler wanted just what the democracies ended up doing anyway after that terrible war, except Germany did not keep its Sudetenland.

So the Munich agreement should have saved the peace, but what happened then was the Funk trip. That made war inevitable.

German Economic Minister Walter Funk toured the Balkans in the fall of 1938, making barter deals with the governments there that stopped the London bankers from making middleman profits. The City of London was cut out of all future deals where Germany was trading with other countries from which the Reich needed food, oil, iron ore for steel, and other raw materials. Before the barter system was instituted, Germany had needed to buy British pounds to pay for Romanian oil, Swedish ore or African bananas, and had to let the City of London—that is, Rothschild—be the middleman. It was taking a financial percentage from every single deal.

London also had made sure that all the transactions were paid in British pounds sterling, which put both countries wishing to trade goods at London's mercy if they did not have enough. Not only was Germany thus escaping from the clutches of the City, but any countries engaging in trade with Germany, or even merely observing the results of such trade on Germany's internal well-being, were likely also to defect en masse from the tyranny of the debt.
slavers if a drastic remedy in the form of World War II were not applied.

TBR: Oh yes, and the Mexican oil deal... [from Bochaca’s Crímenes de los “Buenos” published in TBR July/August 2007: “December 10, 1938, the government of Mexico signed an agreement with the Reich, in virtue of which it would hand over petroleum to the value of $17 million. This petroleum came from oil wells that a nationalist government of Mexico City had expropriated from the Judeo-Yankees of Standard Oil of Manhattan.

This was the straw that broke the camel’s back. It was a barter agreement. The Reich would pay in irrigation apparatus, farm machines, office materials, typewriters and photographic equipment. Moreover, the agreement was concluded on the basis of an oil price much lower than the worldwide rates.

BOCHACA: Yes, but especially Argentina—I found out about this more recently. The Germans had made a deal to purchase—through barter, of course—Argentine beef and all the wheat the Argentines did not need for themselves. Till then these goods had always gone to England.

MOLOTOV-RIBBENTROP PACT

TBR: Some people say that, because there was a secret protocol in the Soviet-German pact of August 1939, delineating “spheres of influence,” Hitler and Stalin were in fact “carving up” Europe between them—i.e. already planning a war of conquest. Is there any truth to this?

BOCHACA: The thing is that previously the French had already sent their own military mission to the Soviet Union to make a “non-aggression pact”.

What von Ribbentrop offered to the Russians was this: our “sphere of influence” extends this far, yours extends to there [nobody annexes any neighbors], and we keep the status quo in the rest. By the way, the Soviet Union did not respect the status quo, because Stalin later invaded and annexed Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia [and put his troops in there].

But what the Allies had previously offered Russia was a lot more: an open way to the Mediterranean, which was an old dream of the czars. . . . The Allies offered Bessarabia, Romania and Bulgaria to the USSR. So why did Stalin accept the German offer, which was much poorer than the other one? Why did he not accept the Allies’ offer?

Because Stalin (who was an intelligent man, apart from being a criminal) thought to himself: “If I accept the Westerners’ offer, probably I’ll end up in a war with Germany. But if I don’t accept it, I can just let them [the Westerners—Germany, Britain, France] kill each other, and then, when they’re all weak, I’ll march in as a ‘liberator’.”

But now the official history presents the notion that this Molotov-Ribbentrop pact precipitated the war; that it made the world war come sooner. On the contrary, it should have done the opposite, because the Allies saw that Germany, allied with Russia after the pact, was super strong.

But maybe Hitler didn’t see. I think he understood Jewish power, but maybe didn’t realize it was so huge. That pact should have deterred the war. But Hitler didn’t grasp how Churchill could put his own country and the British empire in danger in order to finish off Germany. [The war bankrupted the British empire, and it began disappearing after WWII.—Ed.]

[Joseph] Goebbels in his diaries used to say that 60% of the Soviet commissars were Jews. Well, when they invaded in 1941, they discovered it was more than 90%. People used to say Goebbels always exaggerated. On the contrary.

And when the Germans came into Ukraine, they were absolutely surprised. The Ukrainian people were welcoming them, the Germans, as liberators. And then they saw that the Germans were also mistreating them—and that was another opportunity lost. And that was not the fault of Hitler; it was the fault of Koch [a German commissioner who ran the Ukraine and kept the hated Soviet collective-farm system in place].

It’s a pity. That war could have been won—should have been won [by Germany].

TBR: Really—it just amazes me when you say that, because it was 20 to one or so.

BOCHACA: 20 to one, OK. But the one [Germany] was a strong “one.” And in the “20” there were only the regimes, not the people.

And the same as Koch in Ukraine was the way [Nazi leader Josef Reichskommissar during the German occupation] acted in Norway.

Terboven treated the people badly; he also put obstacles to Norwegians volunteering for the SS and going to the Eastern Front...
ECONOMICS

**TBR:** Please tell us your view of economics.

**BOCHACA:** I have come to the conclusion that the modern so-called “science” of economics is like prehistoric archaeology or the paintings intellectuals call “modern art.” In other words, it is a gigantic bluff that almost no one dares denounce for fear of being considered ignorant, backward etc., by the conformist masses who worship all established ideas.

Because, say what you will, it is not natural—and therefore not possible—for people to die of hunger because they have produced “too many consumer goods.”

You know, the debt, the official debt of all the countries is bigger than the worth of all the nations in the world, with all they have, and three times over. So this debt is unpayable; it cannot be paid—even.

Now there is a word in Spanish, “quietanza,” which says that when a debt cannot be repaid it is erased.

You know, on our television, when they talk about the debt, there is a subliminal message. They show all this paper money, money-money-money—and then a rain of coins. But that’s not what it is—it’s a stroke of a pen, or not even that anymore... now it’s a keystroke on a bank computer. . . .

**TBR:** A bunch of zeroes... . . .

**BOCHACA:** If people knew what money really is, all these poor employees of the banks—who are not responsible for it at all—would be immediately torn to pieces.

The people talk about a “crisis.” But it’s not a crisis; it’s a swindle.

**TBR:** In this letter to you from your friend [Mexican Revisionist] Salvador Borrego, he writes, “Do you agree with me that there will be a Jewish world government?”

**BOCHACA:** Yes, clearly. Listen, it is discouraging. Sometimes I wonder what we are doing and why. But it is, as we say in Spanish, una imperativa metafisica—a metaphysical imperative.

It is as if we are in a ship that is sinking, and all we can do is write a note and put it in a bottle for someone to find in the future.

We do it because we have to do it. Sometimes people ask me, “Is there any hope?” and I say, “No, there is no hope.”

Although I also think that in Germany in 1932 there also seemed to be no hope . . . and in one month, January 1933, with a group of good men, it all changed.

**TBR:** Thank you Señor Bochaca for your time and your hospitality, and for the interview.

**BOCHACA:** You are more than welcome. I hope your readers will find something of interest in what I have to say. Keep up the good work.

This on-site interview in Spain was conducted by Miss Margaret Huffstickler, a talented linguist versed in several European languages. She is also a gifted vocalist. She is also singularly responsible for bringing many important articles from Mr. Bochaca to readers around the world.