

THE MYTH OF GERMAN VILLAINY

by BENTON L. BRADBERRY

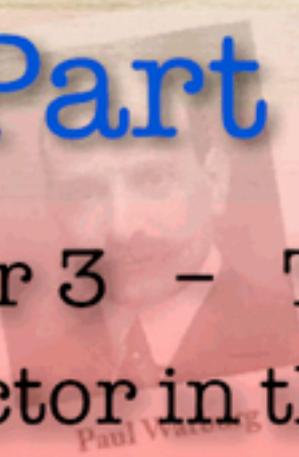


Part 03

Chapter 3 - The Jewish Factor in the War



Jacob Schiff



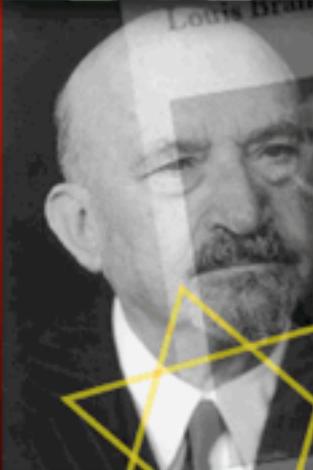
Paul Warburg



Mordecai Ansbacher



Louis Brandeis



Felix Frankfurter (L)



Oct 6, 2016

Part 03

[Benton Bradberry's 2012 book, "*The Myth of German Villainy*" is a superb, must-read, revisionist look at how the German people have been systematically, relentlessly and most importantly, unjustly vilified as the arch criminal of the 20th century. Bradberry sets out, coolly and calmly as befits a former US-Navy officer and pilot, to show why and how the German people have been falsely accused of massive crimes and that their chief accuser and tormenter, organized jewry is in fact the real party guilty of monstrous crimes against Germans and the rest of the world.

In **Part 03**, organized jewry key role in prolonging and turning the war into a global conflict by getting America to declare war on Germany is described. Organized jewry allow the British to turn down peace offers from Germany when they promise to get the US involved provided they receive a British promise (the *Balfour Declaration*) of an eventual Jewish homeland in Palestine. Prominent American jews instruct their puppet, President **Woodrow Wilson** to achieve this goal, with Congress declaring war on April 6, 1917.

At the **Paris Peace Conference** the dominating jewish influence, both official and behind the scenes, is detailed, with organized organized jewry achieving its three principle aims: the creation of the **League of Nations** as the first step toward world government; the recognition of Jewish "*minority rights*" in Eastern Europe; and the creation of a British Mandate in Arab Palestine.

Lastly, the history of the thorough jewish infiltration of British aristocracy through marriage, usually of jewesses with landed gentry in financial difficulties, is described — KATANA.]

The Myth of German Villainy

Benton L. Bradberry

Front and Back Cover Text

Neither Kaiser Wilhelm nor Adolf Hitler wanted war. Both WWI and WWII were thrust upon Germany by the Allied powers. Germany's great sin was emerging too late as a consolidated nation-state and upsetting the long established balance of power scheme in Europe. The already established great powers, Britain, France and Russia, joined together in 1914 to destroy this new rival. When Germany rose phoenix-like from the ashes of WWI to again become a great power, they finished the job with World War II. The deliberate destruction of Germany during the Second World-War can only be compared to the Roman destruction of ancient Carthage, and it was done for the same reason — to destroy a commercial rival. The “*official*” history of World Wars I & II, the story we learned in school, is a myth.

As the title “*The Myth of German Villainy*” indicates, this book is about the mischaracterization of Germany as history's ultimate “*villain*“. The “*official*” story of Western Civilization in the twentieth century casts Germany as the disturber of the peace in Europe, and the cause of both World War I and World War II, though the facts don't bear that out.

During both wars, fantastic atrocity stories were invented by Allied propaganda to create hatred of the German people for the purpose of bringing public opinion around to support the wars. The “*Holocaust*” propaganda which emerged after World War II further solidified this image of Germany as history's ultimate villain. But how true is this “*official*” story? Was Germany really history's ultimate villain? In this book, the author paints a different picture. He explains that Germany was not the perpetrator of World War I nor World War II, but instead, was the victim of Allied aggression in both wars. The instability wrought by World War I made the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution in Russia possible, which brought world Communism into existence. Hitler and Germany recognized world Communism, with its base in the Soviet Union, as an existential threat to Western, Christian Civilization, and he dedicated

himself and Germany to a death struggle against it. Far from being the disturber of European peace, Germany served as a bulwark which prevented Communist revolution from sweeping over Europe. The pity was that the United States and Britain did not see Communist Russia in the same light, ultimately with disastrous consequences for Western Civilization. The author believes that Britain and the United States joined the wrong side in the war.

About the Author

Benton L. Bradberry served as an officer and aviator in the U.S. Navy from 1955 to 1977, from near the beginning of the Cold War to near its end. His generation was inundated with anti-German propaganda and “*Holocaust*” lore. Then, in his role as a naval officer and pilot, he was immersed in anti-Communist propaganda and the war psychosis of the Cold War era. He has had a life-long fascination with the history of this period and has read deeply into all aspects of it. He also saw much of Europe during his Navy years and has travelled widely in Europe since. A natural skeptic, he long ago began to doubt that the “*propaganda*” told the whole story. He has spent years researching “*the other side of the story*” and has now written a book about it. The author is a graduate of the Naval Post Graduate School in Monterey, California with a degree in Political Science and International Relations.

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Chapter 3

The Jewish Factor in the War

On December 12, 1916, two and a half years into the war, Germany made a peace offer to the Allies to end the war on a *status quo ante* basis. That is, no one wins and no one loses, and no one pays reparations; everyone just stops fighting and goes back home. Germany had never wanted the war in the first place. By that time in the course of the war, Germany seemed on the verge of victory. Germany's submarine force had effectively stopped the supply convoys coming from America to Britain, creating critical shortages of all war materiel in Britain. France had already lost 600,000 men in the battles of Verdun and the Somme, and French soldiers were beginning to mutiny. The Italian army had collapsed completely and Russian soldiers were deserting in droves and returning home. Germany appeared to be winning on both fronts. But the slaughter had been too great and the British and the French were unwilling to stop fighting short of a victory. The only way to justify the carnage and the horrific loss of life was to fight on until victory could be obtained. Moreover, as explained in the previous chapter, Britain had entered the war to destroy Germany as an industrial and commercial rival, and that remained her goal. British leaders were determined to find a way to break the stalemate and win the war, and they knew that the one sure way of doing so was to bring America in on their side. A relentless effort was already under way to bring that about, but so far, without success.

Zionist Jews and the British government had already been finagling behind the scenes over a Jewish homeland in Palestine. In October, 1916, two months prior to the German peace offer, a group of Zionist Jews led by **Chaim Weizmann** (later the first president of Israel) had met with British leaders with a proposition. If Britain would guarantee the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine after the war, the Jews would use their

influence through powerful Jews in America to bring America into the war on the side of Britain and the Allies, which would assure an Allied victory. These Jews were so confident of their power and influence that they virtually guaranteed that they would be able to achieve this.



Sir Arthur Balfour



Chaim Weizmann

At that time, Palestine was under the control of the Ottoman Empire, which was allied to Germany. If Germany were to win the war, the **Ottoman Empire** would have remained intact with no possibility of a Jewish homeland there, but if the Allies were to win the war, then Britain would control **Palestine** and be in position to hand it over to the Jews. (Whether or not Britain had the right to give other people's land to the Jews is another issue.)

With the offer of the Zionists Jews to bring America into the war in hand, Britain rejected Germany's peace offer and decided to take the Zionists up on their proposition. The British promised the Jews that if they could,

indeed, bring America into the war, that Palestine would be theirs. The Zionist Jews went to work immediately.



[Add. Image — **Thomas Woodrow Wilson** (1856 – 1924) served as the 28th President of the United States from 1913 to 1921.]

The tiny group of elites who ran the United States, including **President Wilson** and his administration, all resided on the East Coast, and all were enthusiastic Anglophiles and already predisposed to enter the war on the side of mother England. They only needed a push and a pretext, which could easily be manufactured. But the great heartland of America, which included millions of ethnic Germans, wanted nothing to do with the war. The job at hand, then, was to bring public opinion around from opposing entry into the war to supporting it. That would be achieved through

propaganda. The British had already been waging a very sophisticated anti-German propaganda campaign of their own in America since the war first began, and had had considerable success in turning American public opinion against Germany, but they by no means yet had a majority.

The Jews were very powerful in America. In addition to owning most of the big banking firms, they also owned most of the newspapers, and they owned Hollywood. They controlled all the means of running an effective propaganda campaign. Because of their wealth and their willingness to support the campaigns of politicians, they also had enormous political influence and would have little trouble in persuading politicians to see things their way.

Jewish motivations in international affairs were complicated at the time, which requires a bit of explaining. Jews, then as now, lived as minorities in numerous other “*host*” countries, without a state of their own, but all considered themselves to be a part of the “*International Nation of Israel*,” a single nation, encompassing all Jews everywhere.

What happens to Jews in one corner of the world is a concern of Jews worldwide. As a nation of its own, **International Jewry** has “*national interests*,” and one of their national interests at that time was the eventual destruction of the Czarist regime in Russia. Jews in Russia had long been restricted and suppressed by one Czarist regime after another, to the extent that millions of Jews had left Russian controlled areas for other European countries, but mainly to America. Czarist Russia was the avowed enemy of the International Jewish nation, and since Germany was at war with Russia, International Jewry tended to support Germany in the war on the principle that “*the enemy of my enemy is my friend*.” At the same time, they restricted their support of all kinds to Britain and France because Britain and France were allied with Russia. **Jacob Schiff**, the German Born head of the Kuhn, Loeb bank in New York, and the most influential figure of his day in American Jewish life, wrote in “*The Menorah Journal*” of April, 1915:

“It is well known that I am a German sympathizer... England has been contaminated by her alliance with Russia...am quite convinced that in Germany anti-Semitism is a thing of the past.”

Schiff's pro-Germany sympathies were shared by Jews everywhere, particularly by Zionist Jews.

Nevertheless, after the Zionists saw their chance of obtaining Palestine as a Jewish homeland by switching their support to Britain, International Jewry switched sides overnight, and Germany then became their avowed enemy. They not only withdrew their financial support, they also began a vicious propaganda attack against Germany. American and British Jews joined the British government's already intense anti-German propaganda campaign. All the Jewish owned newspapers and other publications, as well as Jewish owned Hollywood, joined in the attack. The Germans who had so recently been the Jews favored nationality, suddenly became brutal, knuckle dragging, baby killing “Huns” in the International Jewish press. International Jewish bankers cut off financial support to Germany and began to pour their money into France and Britain instead. Even Jewish banks in Germany refused further financing of the German war effort.

Prior to the war, Germany had been a hospitable country for Jews. Due to the absence of any kind of restrictions on them, Jews became very powerful in Germany, and through their dominance of banking and finance, they were able to control much of Germany's industrial power. Once Palestine had been promised to the Jews by Britain, even German Jews were no longer willing to support the German war effort. Instead, they became something of an Allied “*fifth column*” inside Germany, betraying the country they lived in. Jewish newspapers in Germany began to criticize and condemn the war. Jewish labor leaders in Germany began to agitate for strikes and work stoppages, and Jewish Communist leaders began to agitate for revolution. This combined effort of Jewish groups in

undermining war production and in creating unrest among the German people proved very detrimental to Germany's war effort. The Jews had taken the British bribe, and proved once again that their primary interest in all events is, "*what is good for Jews,*" and that their loyalty is first and foremost to the international **Nation of Israel**.

Immediately after the British promise of a Jewish homeland in Palestine, American Jews began pressuring the Wilson administration to enter the war against Germany. President Woodrow Wilson was highly malleable in the hands of the Jews, as his political career had been a product of Jewish financial and media support and he remained closely associated with Jews throughout his political career. Even his non-Jewish right hand man, "*Colonel*" **Edward Mandell House**, had been closely associated with Jews prior to his association with Wilson. House had been employed as an agent for the **Jewish House of Rothschild**, negotiating U.S. cotton purchases for them before he linked up with Wilson.



[Add. Image — **Edward Mandell House** (1858 – 1938) was a powerful American diplomat, politician, and presidential advisor, commonly known by the courtesy title Colonel House, although he had no military experience. He was a highly influential back-stage politician in Texas before becoming a key supporter of the presidential bid of Woodrow Wilson in 1912. He did not hold office but was Wilson's chief advisor on European politics and diplomacy during World War I (1914–18) and at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919.]

Wilson's campaign for governor of New Jersey was financed by a group of Jewish bankers and financiers, including **Jacob Schiff**, president of the **Kuhn, Loeb Bank**, **Paul Warburg**, brother-in-law to Schiff and Wilson appointee to the Federal Reserve Board; and by **Henry Morgenthau, Sr.**, a financier and Wilson appointee as ambassador to the Ottoman Empire.



Jacob Schiff



Paul Warburg



**Henry
Morgenthau, Sr.**



Louis Brandeis



Bernard Baruch



Rabbi Stephen Wise



Felix Frankfurter (L)

These powerful American Jews financed, and therefore controlled President Woodrow Wilson's political career. They used that influence to pressure Wilson into entering the war against Germany.

[Image — These powerful American Jews financed, and therefore controlled President Woodrow Wilson's political career. They used that influence to pressure Wilson into entering the war against Germany.]

These same Jews, as well as others, financed his run for the presidency. Other Jews who influenced Wilson included the first Jewish Supreme Court Justice, **Louis Brandies**, whom Wilson had appointed; **Barnard Baruch**, the wealthy and powerful financier; **Rabbi Stephen Wise**, founder of the **Federation of American Zionists** in 1897, who later became Wilson's most trusted advisor; and **Felix Frankfurter**, a crypto communist, who was later appointed to the Supreme Court by FDR. These Jews virtually controlled Wilson because they had been responsible for his career. All of them applied relentless pressure on Wilson to enter the war against Germany, which, as previously mentioned, he was already predisposed to do. Meanwhile, the Jewish information and entertainment media had completely converted American public opinion from opposition to the war to virtually demanding it. Wilson, himself, made the decision that America would enter the war and he then went before Congress and persuaded Congress to declare war on Germany.

On April 6, 1917, less than six months after the meeting between Weitzman and the British leaders during which these Zionist Jews promised to bring America into the war, the United States Congress declared war on Germany.



[Add. Image — *The Chicago Daily Tribune* headline announces that the U.S. is at war with Germany.]

On November 2, 1917, as a *quid pro quo*, the British government issued the **Balfour Declaration** in the form of a letter from the British government to Zionist, **Baron Walter Rothschild**, promising Palestine to the Jews as a national homeland.

Foreign Office.

November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Yours
Arthur Balfour

[Add. Image — The “*Balfour Declaration*” written by Arthur Balfour to Lord Rothschild and dated, November 2nd, 1917.]

The war ended on November 11, 1918 after an armistice was signed, based on President Wilson's "*Fourteen Points*." If the **Peace Conference** which met in Paris to work out the peace treaty after the war had kept its word and used Wilson's *Fourteen Points* as the basis for the treaty, all would have been different, but as outlined in the previous chapter, that is not what happened. The **Peace Conference** ignored Wilson's *Fourteen Points* – which would have guaranteed a just peace for all sides. Germany was blamed for the war and a harsh, punitive treaty was drawn up which turned out to be anything but a just peace. It was destructive and demoralizing for the German people. The treaty was presented to Germany as a *diktat* which Germany was forced to sign under duress. The German people were astounded when they learned of the contents of the treaty. They were outraged and wanted someone to blame for it. Their wrath became focused on the Jews.

Thus, the "*stab-in-the-back*" theory was established blaming communists and Jews for the loss of the war, as well as for the harsh peace treaty. There was enough truth in these allegations for it to be widely believed. International Jewry did, in fact, take sides against Germany in exchange for the promise of a Jewish homeland in Palestine, which only the British were in position to grant. Jews also poured money into the British and French war effort and used their international banking influence to cut off financing to Germany. Moreover, many of these Jews were German Jews who wound up undermining their own country.

Jews at the Paris Peace Conference

The extent of Jewish influence at the Paris **Peace Conference** after the war is not very well known today, but, the fact is that Jews flocked there from all over the globe. They came from Russia, Eastern Europe, France, and particularly from the United States and Britain. From Britain came **Lord Walter Rothschild, Lionel de Rothschild, Chaim Weizmann, Lucien Wolfe, Moses Montefiore, Nachum Sokolove, Julius Kahn, Professor Sylvain Levi, and M. Bigar**, among others.

From the United States came **Rabbi Stephen Wise, Felix Frankfurter, Oscar Strauss, Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis, Walter Lippman**, the historian **Simon Dubnow, Harry Friedenwald, Jacob de Haas, Mary Fels, Louis Robison, Bernard Flexner**, and **Judge Julian Mack** of Philadelphia, among others. Ten additional Jews came as members of the **American Jewish Congress**, formed in 1918 specifically for the Paris **Peace Conference**.

From France came a group of Jews representing the *Alliance Israelite Universelle*, a Paris based international Jewish organization founded in 1860 to safeguard the human rights of Jews around the world.

Representing the American banking interests was the Jewish banker Paul Warburg, Chairman of the Federal Reserve. His brother Max Warburg, head of the German banking firm of Warburg and Company, was there, along with other German Jews, as a representative of German banking interests (but not representing Germany, per se, only Germany's Jewish banking interests). These groups were joined by large numbers of Jews from Bolshevik Russia, Poland and Ukraine. Though they ostensibly represented several different countries, all the Jewish delegates congregated together as one group, first and foremost to secure the interests of International Jewry. The interests of the various countries they represented were only secondary, and of a much lower priority, if considered at all.

Astonishingly, each of the Allied leaders at the peace talks had a Jew as his primary advisor. President Wilson had Bernard Baruch. France's Clemenceau had Jeroboam Rothschild, aka Georges Mandel. Britain's David Lloyd George had Sir Phillip Sassoon. Italy's representative at the talks, Prime Minister Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, was himself half Jewish, and self identified as a Jew.

All of these Jews were comprehensively involved at every level in the numerous decisions which had to be made by the Conference, particularly those pertaining to their own interests. Jewish interests were given an inexplicably high priority in the final drafting of the peace settlement known as the Versailles Treaty. The Jews had a number of interests which they vigorously pursued, but they were especially determined to have the following three requirements included in the final treaty:

(1) A League of Nations as the first step toward world government;

(2) the recognition of Jewish "*minority rights*" in Eastern Europe and;

(3) the creation of a British Mandate in Arab Palestine as the necessary first step toward an eventual Jewish state there.

They accomplished all three.

It seems remarkable that Jewish interests could have so predominated at the conclusion of a war in which Jews had not participated as a separate corporate entity. And yet, there they were, at war's end, having come from countries on both sides of the conflict, fully participating in the Peace Conference, and securing for themselves a major share of the

spoils. Jewish power has never been more overtly demonstrated. They achieved everything they had set out to obtain.

Jews in Britain

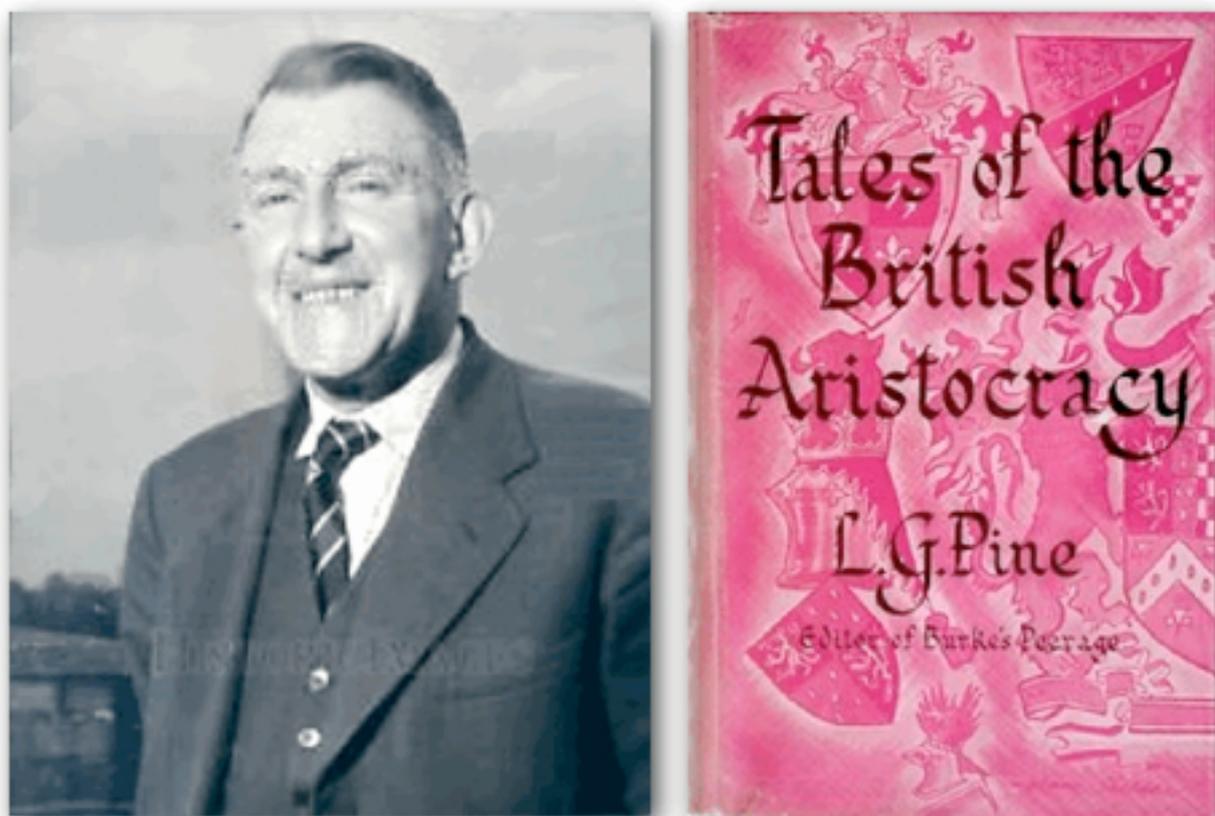
The Jews have long been powerful in Britain. So powerful that the British social critic **Hilaire Belloc**, in his book, *The Jews*, 1922, described the British Empire as a partnership between Jewish finance and the British aristocracy. Britain was the financial capital of the world, and the Rothschilds dominated British finance. Belloc goes on to say that:

“... the Jews, in spite of their small numbers, color every English institution, especially the Universities and the House of Commons...through their control of the politicians by Jewish finance...” (The same can be said of the United States today.)



[Add. image — **Hilaire Belloc** and his book, “*The Jews*”, 1922.]

In his book, *Tales of the British Aristocracy*, 1956, L. G. Pine claims that the British Aristocracy is thoroughly mixed with Jewish blood. In fact, Pine says, the British aristocracy is about half Jewish. Ancient estates fell on hard times after the Industrial Revolution as the shift of financial power slipped away from agriculture and the great landed estates and went over to manufacturing.



[Add. image — L. G. Pine and his book, “*Tales of the British Aristocracy*”, 1956]

Jews controlled the money in Britain and even financed the British government through the Rothschild controlled **Bank of England**, and they financed British industry. Down-and-out gentry with ancient titles and large estates, but no money, began marrying the daughters of rich Jews, so the marriage of Jewish finance and British aristocracy took place literally. Pine gives as an example the marriage of the 5th Earl of Roseberry who married the only daughter and heiress of Baron Mayer de Rothschild, head of the Bank of England. Roseberry went on to become Prime Minister in 1894. Roseberry’s Rothschild wife:

“... stayed in the Jewish religion but her children were educated as Christians...The alliances between Jewish ladies and British lords are mostly of this type, the wife providing large sums...while the aristocrat has the title and ancient estate. The children are able to look back upon a varied bag of ancestors.”

Other wealthy and powerful Jewish families who penetrated into British aristocracy included the **Sassoons**, the **Cassels**, the **Montefories**, the **Montagues**, and the **Goldsmids**, among others. These Jews were the money men behind important politicians and political leaders on the make, especially so in the case of **Winston Churchill**. Churchill had no money, yet, he lived like an oriental pasha, thanks to a group of wealthy Jewish backers known among themselves as “*The Focus*.” This group backed Churchill throughout his entire career, and were particularly instrumental in making him Prime Minister. All of these wealthy Jews were socially intertwined with the most powerful men of Britain, including the King, himself. Cassel’s daughter married **Lord Louis Mountbatten**, a member of the Royal family. Cassel was related to the Rothschilds, the preeminent Jewish family in Europe. Thus, the marriage of a Cassel to a Mountbatten tied the Rothschilds to the Royal family by marriage.

Before the First World War, much of the British aristocracy was Jewish, and the rest was thoroughly mixed with Jewish blood. Britain even had a Jewish Prime Minister, **Benjamin Disraeli**; who wrote:

“The Jews have made themselves so closely connected with the British peerage that the two classes are unlikely to suffer loss which is not mutual.”



[Add. Image — **Benjamin Disraeli** (1804 – 1881) was a Jewish politician who became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom for the so-called Conservative Party; he was also a literary figure. Starting from comparatively humble origins, he served in government for three decades, twice as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.]

Thus, the Jews had a powerful influence upon every aspect of British policy, including entry into World War One against Germany.

Version History & Notes

Version 1: Published Oct 5, 2016

Notes

* Total words = 4,514

* Total pages = 27

* Total images = 11

*Note: Images not in original book are indicated as “Add. image” (Additional image).

*All text in [square brackets] is not part of the original book.

“Knowledge is Power in Our Struggle for Racial Survival“

“Information that should be shared with as many of our people as possible — do your part to counter jewish control of the mainstream media — pass it on and spread the word ...” By Val Koinen at

KOINEN’S CORNER

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<https://katana17.wordpress.com/2016/10/04/book-the-myth-of-german-villainy-by-benton-bradberry-part-03/>

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