

THE MYTH OF  
**GERMAN VILLAINY**

by BENTON L. BRADBERRY



# Part 08

Chapter 8

# Jews in Weimar Germany



Oct 23, 2016

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# Part 08

[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 08**, the influx of jews into Germany and their takeover of key positions in society is described. Following the advent of the **Weimar Republic**, which followed World War One and the Kaiser's abdication, restrictions barring Jews from civil service jobs were removed resulting in jews dominating various key professions through their intense nepotism. Jews came to dominate the entertainment industry and through their promotion of debauchery undermined German culture. Combined with the hyper-inflation that caused masses of Germans to become impoverished, prostitution of all kinds flourished. Berlin gained an international reputation for decadence, debauchery and pornography, as depicted in the Broadway musical and later movie, *Cabaret*.

Adolf Hitler wrote about it in "*Mein Kampf*":

*"One needed only to look at the posters announcing the hideous productions of the cinema and theatre, and study the names of the authors who were highly lauded there in order to become permanently adamant on Jewish questions. Here was a pestilence, a moral pestilence from which the public was being infected. It was worse than the Black Plague of long ago.*

— KATANA.]

# The Myth of German Villainy

Benton L. Bradberry

2012

## 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 8

## Jews in Weimar Germany

After the **1848 Revolution** that swept Europe, most of the traditional restrictions placed on Jews were lifted. Germany was particularly generous to the Jews, giving them the same rights as all other citizens. With all restrictions lifted, Jews began to prosper in Germany at a rapid rate. In the rising prosperity that followed Germany's consolidation into a single state in 1871, Jews prospered to a far higher degree than other Germans. Their remarkable ability to work together for the achievement of all Jews at the expense of the Gentile host population, gave them a strong competitive edge. Kaiser Wilhelm kept them out of government for the most part, so they did not acquire significant political power under the Kaiser. That was to change with the advent of the **Weimar Republic** which followed World War One and the Kaiser's abdication, when restrictions barring Jews from civil service jobs were removed.

East European Jews also began to flood into Germany at this time as the result of the turmoil in that region caused by the war, the **Russian Revolution** that followed, and the **Russian Civil War** following that. Large numbers of people wanted to move out of those dangerous areas and cross over into Germany through East Prussia which bordered Russia.

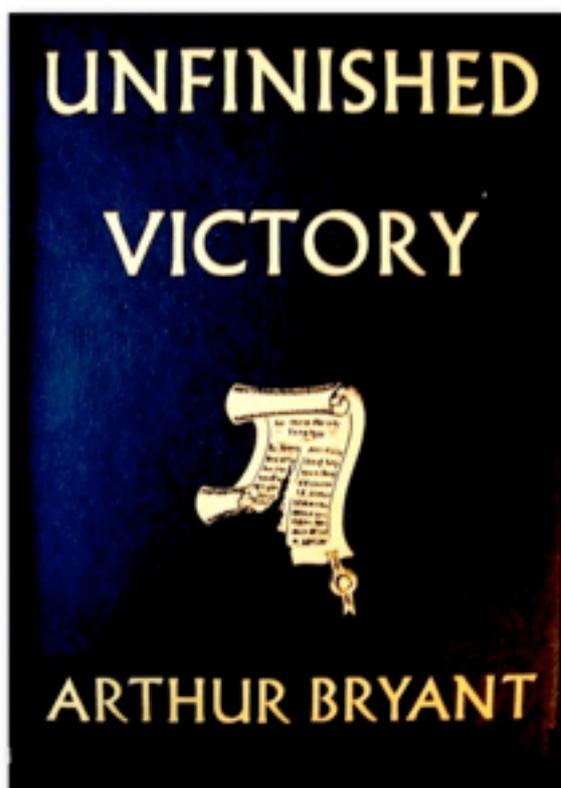
The head of German immigration and naturalization in the early period of the Weimar Republic happened to be Jewish (**Herr Badt**), who gave preference to Jews wanting to immigrate into Germany. At that same time, other European countries were still maintaining strict limits on Jewish immigration. These newcomers poring over the East Prussian border spread out and joined other Jewish communities which tended to locate in Germany's larger cities. With the Kaiser now gone, and all bars

against them lifted, Jews flooded into all government offices of the Weimar Republic. They also systematically invaded the professions and German institutions. Jews stick together as a race and always pull and shove each other up the ranks of institutions and organizations, and pull strings to ensure that members of their race are given first priority at student openings in major universities, and so forth. While Western Christians generally apply the test of “*ability*” in hiring and promotions, with considerations for ethnicity or religion being secondary, or of no consideration whatever, Jews choose their associates and subordinates primarily based on their being “*Jewish*,” and if they happen to have “*ability*” at the same time, well, that’s okay too. In Jewish controlled organizations in the Weimar Republic, the Gentile did not have a chance in competition for jobs or promotions. Jews always chose other Jews.



This intense in-group cooperation and mutual assistance among Jews facilitated their rapid infiltration of every institution in Germany. The pattern has always been the same; once a Jew obtains a position, he brings other Jews in, and in the process, gradually pushes the non-Jews out. It was not long until Jews dominated Weimar Germany. (That same process is occurring in the United States today.)

Sir Arthur Bryant, a respected British historian, explained in his book [1], *Unfinished Victory*, 1940, that although Jews comprised less than 1% of the German population, they controlled 57% of the metal trade, 22% of grain, and 39% of the textile trade. More than 50% of the **Berlin Chamber of Commerce** was Jewish, as were an amazing 1,200 of the 1,474 members of the **German Stock Exchange**. German banking and finance was under the total control of Jews. It was estimated that during the Weimar Republic, the average income of Jews was three times that of non-Jews. In 1928, it was revealed that just fifteen Jews had occupied 718 board positions between them. Of leading positions in industry there were 2 Jews for every non-Jew.



[ Add. Image — Arthur Bryant and the cover of his (Jan, 1940) book, *“Unfinished Victory”*.]

Below is a comparison of the percentage of top positions in Commerce held by Jews in various German cities during the Weimar period with the low percentage of Jews in “*blue collar*” jobs:

## Percentage of Jews in:

	Top Positions in Commerce	Blue Collar Jobs
Berlin	49.4%	2.4%
Frankfurt	48.9%	1.9%
Cologne	49.6%	2.9%
Breslau	57.1%	1.8%

The political influence of the Jews in the Weimar Republic was enormously out of proportion to their numbers in the population. Of the **Social Democratic Party's** 39 Representatives, 38 were Jews. The membership of **The Workers Educational Institutes** were 81% Jewish.

Of the 29 legitimate theaters in Berlin, 23 had Jewish directors. In 1931, of 144 film scripts made into movies, 119 were written by Jews, and 77 were produced by Jews. Not less than 75% of all plays were written by Jews.

Joseph Eberle wrote in the journal "*Schonere Zukunft*," on February 3, 1929:

*"The share of Jews in the film industry is so decisive that a very slight percentage is left available for non-Jewish undertakings."*

It gets worse! Of university teachers:

in **Berlin**;

in the field of medicine, 45% were Jewish;

in **Gottingen**;

34% of mathematics professors were Jewish,

34% of medical professors were Jewish,  
40% in the arts were Jewish, and  
47% in law were Jews;

in **Breslau**;

in medicine, 45% Jewish;  
in law, 48% Jewish;  
in arts, 25% Jewish.

In **Konigsberg**;

in arts, 7% Jewish;  
in law, 14% Jewish;  
in medicine, 25% Jewish.

In 1928, the percentages of **lawyers** who were Jewish:

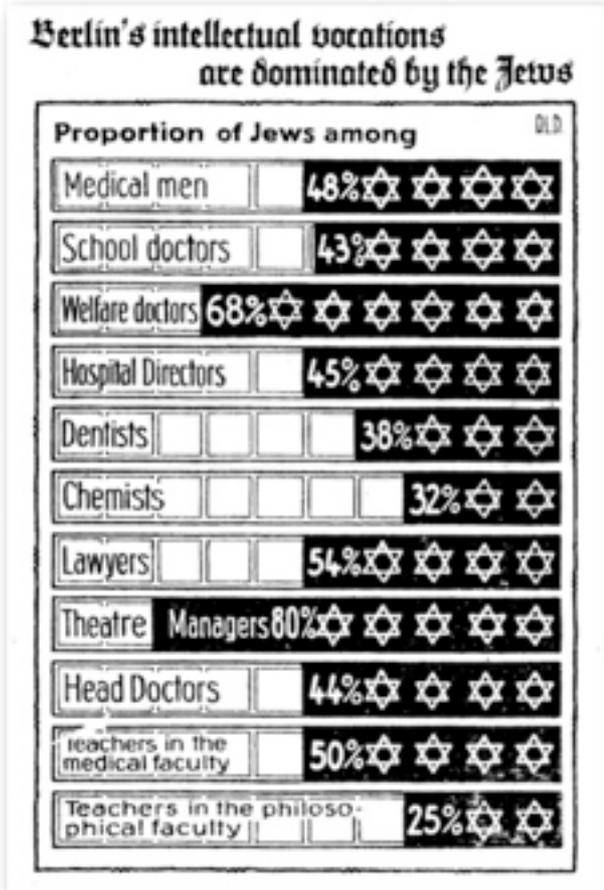
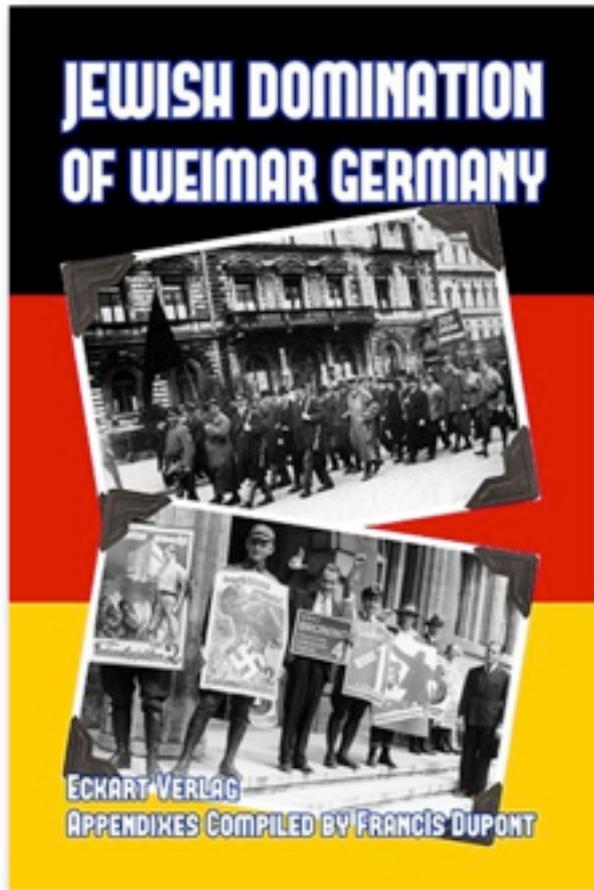
in Dortmund	29%
Hamburg	26%
Stuttgart	26%
Dusseldorf	33%,
Karlsruhe	36%
Beuthen	60%
Frankfurt	64%
Stettin	36%
Berlin	66%.

Percentage of **doctors in private practice** who were Jewish  
(1928):

Wiesbaden	20%
Karlsruhe	26%
Cologne	27%
Mainz	30%
Gotha	31%
Beuthen	36%

Berlin 52%.

Percentage of doctors in Berlin hospitals who were Jewish: Moabit Hospital 56%, Friedrichshain Hospital 63%, and Neukolln Hospital 52%.



[Add. Image — A chart in the 1933 book, “*Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany*” by Echart Verlag, shows the intellectual vocations dominated by jews in Berlin.]

In his book “*Mein Leben als deutscher Jude*” (*My Life as a German Jew*), 1980, Dr. Nahum Goldmann describes the “phenomenal rise of German Jewry” as follows:

*“German Jewry, which found its temporary end during the Nazi period, was one of the most interesting and for modern Jewish history most influential centers of European Jewry.*”

*During the era of emancipation, i.e. in the second half of the nineteenth and in the early twentieth century, it had experienced a meteoric rise.... It had fully participated in the rapid industrial rise of Imperial Germany, made a substantial contribution to it and acquired a renowned position in German economic life. Seen from the economic point of view, no Jewish minority in any other country, not even that in America could possibly compete with the German Jews. They were involved in large scale banking, a situation unparalleled elsewhere, and, by way of high finance, they had also penetrated German industry. A considerable portion of the wholesale trade was Jewish.*

*They controlled even such branches of industry which is in general not in Jewish hands. Examples are shipping or the electrical industry, and names such as Ballin and Rathenau do confirm this statement. I hardly know of any other branch of emancipated Jewry in Europe or the American continent that was as deeply rooted in the general economy as was German Jewry. American Jews of today are absolutely as well as relatively richer than the German Jews were at the time, it is true, but even in America with its unlimited possibilities the Jews have not succeeded in penetrating into the central spheres of industry (steel, iron, heavy industry, high finance, shipping), as was the case in Germany.*

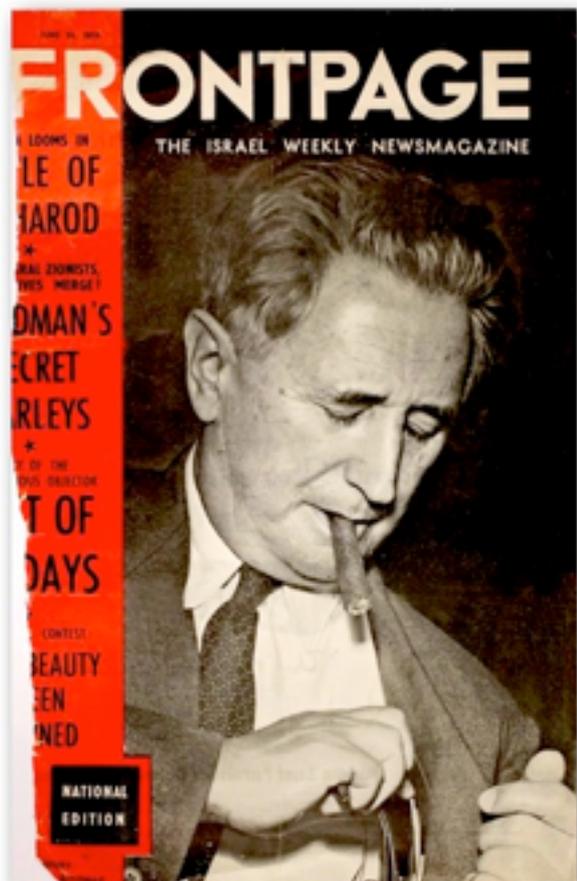
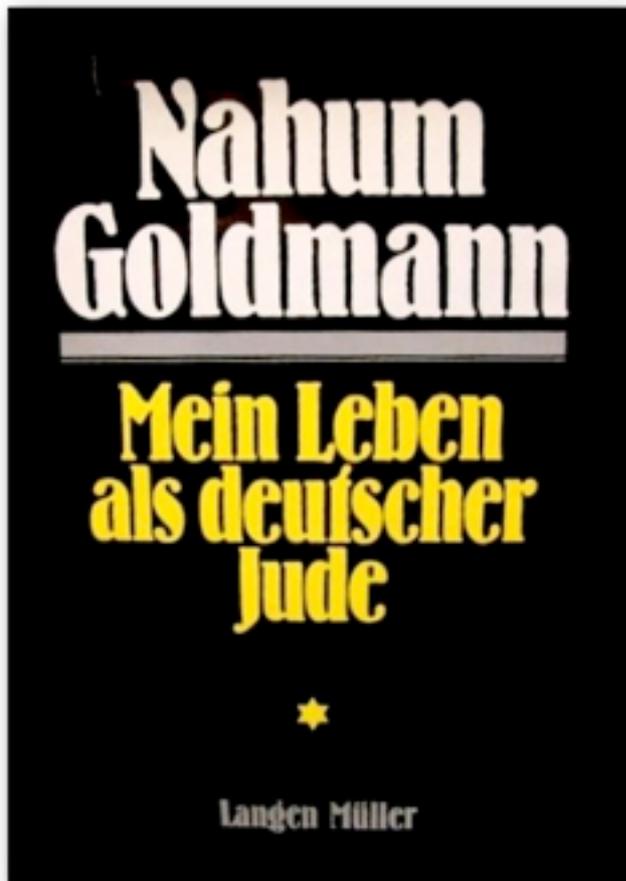
*Their position in the intellectual life of the country was equally unique. In literature, they were represented by illustrious names. The theatre was largely in their hands.*

*The daily press, above all its internationally influential sector, was essentially owned by Jews or controlled by them. As paradoxical as this may sound today, after the Hitler era, I have no hesitation to say that hardly any section of the Jewish people has made such extensive use of the emancipation offered to them in the nineteenth century as the German Jews! In short, the history of the Jews in Germany from 1870 to 1933 is probably the most glorious rise that has ever been achieved by any branch of the Jewish people".* Dr. Nahum Goldmann.

Further, according to Goldmann:

*"The majority of the German Jews were never fully assimilated and were much more Jewish than the Jews in other West European countries".*

What Goldmann revealed, perhaps inadvertently, was that, precisely as the Nazis were saying, the Jews had taken control of most of Germany's institutions. Yet, they numbered less than 1% of the German population, and as Goldmann also points out, they were never fully assimilated. This tiny elite were seen by the German people as aliens and not even German, yet, they literally ran the country. From this perspective, the rise of Hitler and the Nazi movement and its strong anti-Jewish sentiments become much easier to understand. Jewish propagandists today deny that the Jews were so powerful in Germany at that time.



[Add. Image — Nahum Goldmann on the June 24, 1954 cover of the Israel weekly newsmagazine, “*Frontpage*” and his 1980 book, “*Mein Leben als deutscher Jude*” (*My Life as a German Jew*).]

Dr. Nahum Goldmann was an ardent Zionist who was denounced by the Nazis as a secret Communist agent shortly after the Beer Hall Putsch. He was stripped of his German citizenship in 1935 and later emigrated to the United States. He helped Rabbi Stephen Wise establish the World Jewish Congress and became one of the more active purveyors of sensational, but false, tales of Nazi atrocities against the Jews.

## Jews Undermine German Culture

The Jews in Weimar Germany used their dominance in theater, film and newspapers to ridicule traditional German culture and German ideals.

Christianity was also targeted for ridicule. (That process is now occurring in the United States.) This was a period when Berlin gained an international reputation for decadence, debauchery and pornography, as depicted in the Broadway musical and later movie, *Cabaret*, for example.

Germany during the Weimar Republic underwent a virtually unparalleled period of social and cultural upheaval, to a great extent, a result of the disillusionment over losing the war and the unjust peace treaty which followed. Germans began to question the meaning of life. In Weimar's early years, Germany was a society which had been cut loose from its traditional cultural moorings and set adrift. The old norms and the old rules of social behavior didn't seem to apply anymore. The war also produced a similar result in England and America, though to a much lesser extent, causing a sort of social malaise, as manifested in the so-called "*lost generation*." The Jews used this climate of cultural uncertainty and loss of confidence among the German people to undermine and destroy what remained of the traditional German culture.



## The movie Cabaret typified the decadent life of Weimar Berlin



**Homosexuality [left, Sebastian Droste ] and lesbianism [right, Anita Berber ] were openly flaunted during the Weimar years.**

To make matters worse, Germany experienced a “*runaway*” inflation in 1923 which nearly destroyed the German economy. During the inflation, a loaf bread cost four billion Marks. The middle class was wiped out, their life savings gone. People starved. Murder and violence were rampant, including sexual murder, or *lustmord*, which became a sensation in Weimar’s tabloids. Women from once respectable families could be seen prostituting themselves, their daughters, and even their sons on the streets of Berlin in order to survive. In the eyes of the world, Weimar Berlin became the epitome of decadence. Women dressed like men and flaunted their lesbian lovers. Nudity was everywhere.

The very word “*Weimar*” conjured up images of cabarets, cross-dressers, open homosexuality and prostitution. Berlin, with other German cities not far behind, became a Mecca of scandal, moral degradation and nudity.



[Add. image — **Anita Berber** and **Sebastian Droste**, '*Morphine*' - 1920 - Atelier Eberth, *Berliner Illusrierte Zeitung*.]

Jewish control of the news, information, and entertainment industries was the perceived cause of this breakdown in public morals. It was well established that Jews controlled prostitution and pornography, as well as the white slave trade, during the Weimar years. To use the language of today, the Nazis were “*socially conservative*,” even puritanical in outlook, and saw themselves as the defenders of traditional, conservative, Christian, volkish German values. They denounced the licentiousness which had taken root in the country, and attributed it to Jewish influences. Weimar debauchery was the principle cause of the Nazi crackdown that followed.

Adolf Hitler wrote about it in “*Mein Kampf*”:

*“One needed only to look at the posters announcing the hideous productions of the cinema and theatre, and study the names of the authors who were highly lauded there in order to become permanently adamant on Jewish questions. Here was a pestilence, a moral pestilence from which the public was being infected. It was worse than the Black Plague of long ago. And in what mighty doses this poison was manufactured and distributed. Naturally, the lower the moral and intellectual level of such an author of artistic products the more inexhaustible his fecundity. Sometimes it went so far that one of these fellows, acting like a sewage pump, would shoot his filth directly in the face of other members of the human race....*

*It was a terrible thought, and yet it could not be avoided, that the greater number of Jews seemed specially designed by Nature to play this shameful part. The fact that nine tenths of all the smutty literature, artistic tripe and theatrical banalities, had to be charged to the account of*

*people who formed scarcely one percent of the nation — that fact could not be gainsaid. It was there. It had to be admitted.”*

The Jewish influence in all of this civil discord in Germany was plain for anyone to see. A great majority of the Jews were Communists, which posed a mortal threat to the average German. The German people were fully aware of what had been happening in Russia at the hands of the Bolshevik Jews. Additionally, due to the rampant inflation, for it literally did take a wheel-barrow full of money to buy a loaf of bread, the only people who were able to buy either property or goods were those who could obtain money from outside the country, which, in most cases meant the Jews.

In 1914, a German mark was valued at around twenty-five cents of American money. In 1923, four million marks equaled twenty-five cents. During this period many German families were forced to sell everything they had in order to survive. Upper-class Jews with foreign financial connections were able to buy up much of Germany's material wealth for incredibly low prices. So-called Jewish “*carpetbaggers*” [2] were everywhere, consuming the nation like parasites consume a cadaver. All classes of Jews in Germany advanced themselves during the Weimar years while the economic condition of ethnic Germans steeply declined.

Germany had narrowly avoided a Bolshevik takeover of the country similar to that which had occurred in Russia; saved from this fate, as it were, by the **Freikorps**, or private militias comprised of soldiers and officers who had recently returned from the front. Nevertheless, from the beginning of the Weimar Republic, a tense bifurcation of political power existed between the Communists on the one hand, and right wing political parties on the other, including the National Socialists. As Germany staggered under the weight of economic chaos, that is, inflation, followed by depression, the Jewish Communists made a relentless, concerted effort to take political control. Under the banner of Communism and through

control of finance (two heads of the same dragon), the Jews threatened to take complete control of the country.



[Add. Image — A Belgian recruiting poster for the Waffen SS circulated in Belgium. The Waffen SS “swords” slay the Jewish Bolshevik dragon surrounded by human remains.]

An editorial in “*The Daily Mail of London*” of July 10, 1933 stated:

*“The German nation... was rapidly falling under the control of its alien elements. In the days of the pre-Hitler regime there were twenty times as many Jewish government officials in Germany as had existed before the war (WWI). Israelites of international attachments were insinuating themselves into key positions in the German administrative machine.”*

Adolf Hitler said:

*“If the question is still asked why National Socialism combats the Jewish element in Germany so fanatically, the answer can only be, because National Socialism wishes to establish a real community of the people. Since we are National Socialists, we cannot permit an alien race to impose itself upon our working people as their leaders.”*

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## Part 8 Footnotes

(Note: Not part of the book)

### [1] **The reception of Bryant's *Unfinished Victory*: insights into British public opinion in early 1940**

By Richard Griffiths. Published online: 04 Jun 2010

#### **Abstract**

Griffiths describes how, after its publication in January 1940, *Unfinished Victory*, a clearly pro-Nazi and antisemitic book by the historian Arthur Bryant, could arouse little adverse comment from the majority of its reviewers, and positive enthusiasm from a good number of them. This examination will cause us to revise some of the usual presumptions about public opinion in relation to Nazi Germany in the period of the '*phoney war*', and to reinforce others about the British public's basic unconcern in relation to manifestations of antisemitism. Moreover, the belief, widely held until now, that the British public reacted violently against Bryant's book, and that he himself immediately realized his mistake, is shown to be untrue. Bryant's reactions to some of the few critical reviews of his book, and his correspondence with his publisher, show him to have been confident of the rightness of his attitude, as does his decision, some time after the book's appearance, to send complimentary copies to the royal family and the prime minister.

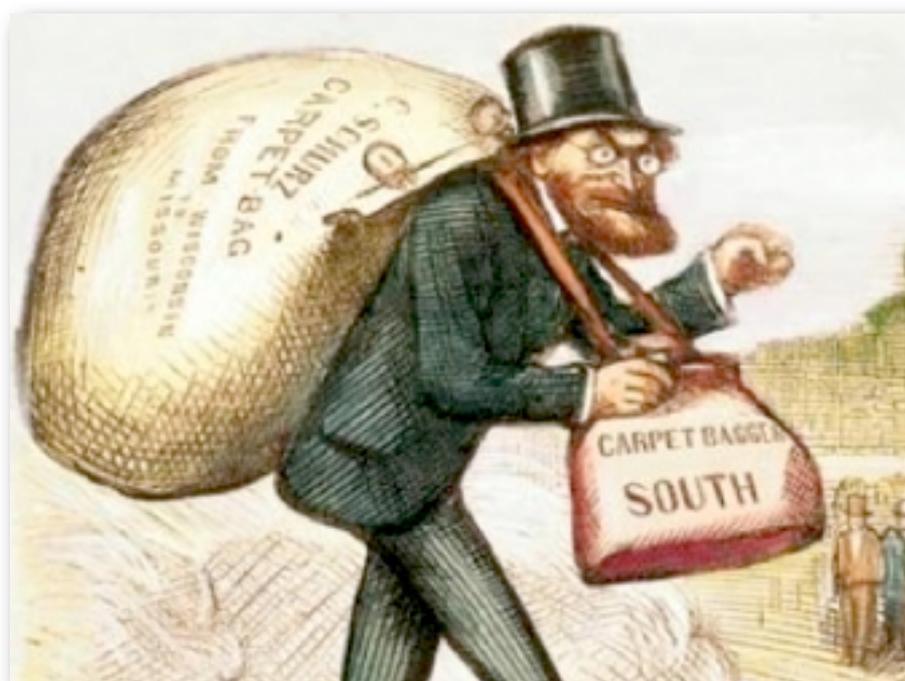
It was only after the fall of Chamberlain and the advent of Churchill, and the arrests of '*fellow travellers*' in May 1940, that Bryant appears to have realized his mistake; he then bought up copies of the book, and started to write those patriotic works for which he is far more famous. An interesting aspect of the subject is Bryant's relationship with his publisher Harold Macmillan. Surprisingly, given his anti-appeasement attitudes, Macmillan positively encouraged Bryant to produce the book, and seems

to have been little affected at that time by its attitudes to Nazi Germany or by its antisemitic flavour.

Given the reactions of some of his anti-appeasement colleagues, however, he soon swung against it after its publication. His correspondence thereafter with Bryant, as he tried under various pretexts to remove him from the Macmillan list, is very revealing, as are Bryant's knowing reactions.

**Source:** <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/0031322032000185569>

[2] Definition and origin of “*carpetbagger*”:



In United States history, a “*carpetbagger*” was a Northerner who moved to the South after the American Civil War, during the Reconstruction era (1863–1877). ... “*Carpetbagger*” was a pejorative term referring to the carpet bags (a form of cheap luggage made from carpet fabric ) which many of these newcomers carried.

An outsider who pretends to be an insider is a “*carpetbagger*”; he's a person who tries to take advantage of a group by joining it only for his own personal benefit.

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# Version History & Notes

**Version 2:** Nov 12, 2016 — Added 6 more images.  
Added a Footnotes section.

**Version 1:** Published Oct 23, 2016

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## Notes

\* Total words = 4,741

\* Total pages = 30

\* Total images = 10

\*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.

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*“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**

**Note:** This document (and possible updates) is available at:

<https://katana17.wordpress.com/2016/10/23/book-the-myth-of-german-villainy-part-08-jews-in-weimar-germany/>

and many others at, ...

<https://katana17.wordpress.com/>