

THE MYTH OF GERMAN VILLAINY

by BENTON L. BRADBERRY



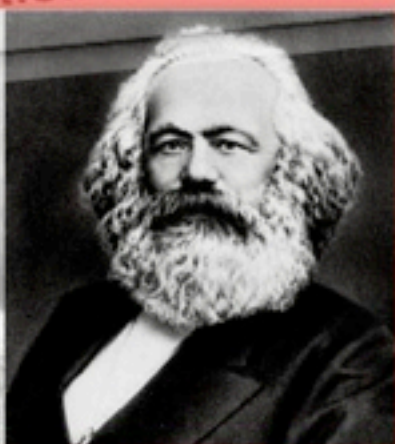
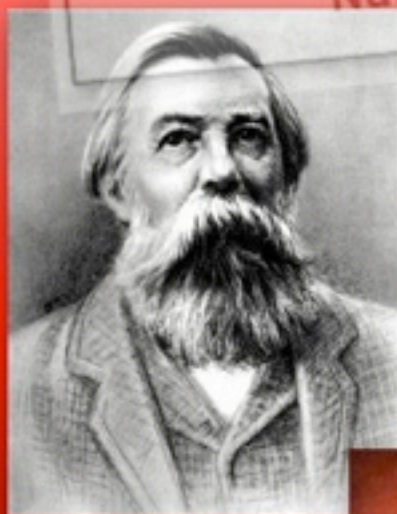
Communism Capitalism

Part 10

Chapter 10

National Socialism vs Communism

National Socialism



Part 10

[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 10**, the profound differences between Communism and National Socialism are described. Under jewish communism there were no private rights or property and the economy was controlled through "*central planning*", while NS supported both private and property rights, upheld Western and Christian values, and guided the economy.

NS was, besides its dedication to the well-being of the German people, a counter-movement against jewish communism. It embodied the philosophical ideas from a variety of popular writers and thinkers of the 19th and early 20th centuries and emphasized the concept of *das Volk* (the people as a national race), which required the subordination of the individual to the "*community*," as well as "*faith in the leader*".

In contrast, communism was dedicated to the very destruction of Western, Christian society, murdering upwards of 40 million of Russia's best people and attempted to carry out similar policies throughout Europe in the name of creating a so-called, "*Marxist Utopia*". To create this "*Utopia*", Bolshevik Jews unleashed the greatest bloodbath in history, far exceeding anything the Mongols did, and incomparably worse than anything the "*notorious Nazis*" allegedly carried out — 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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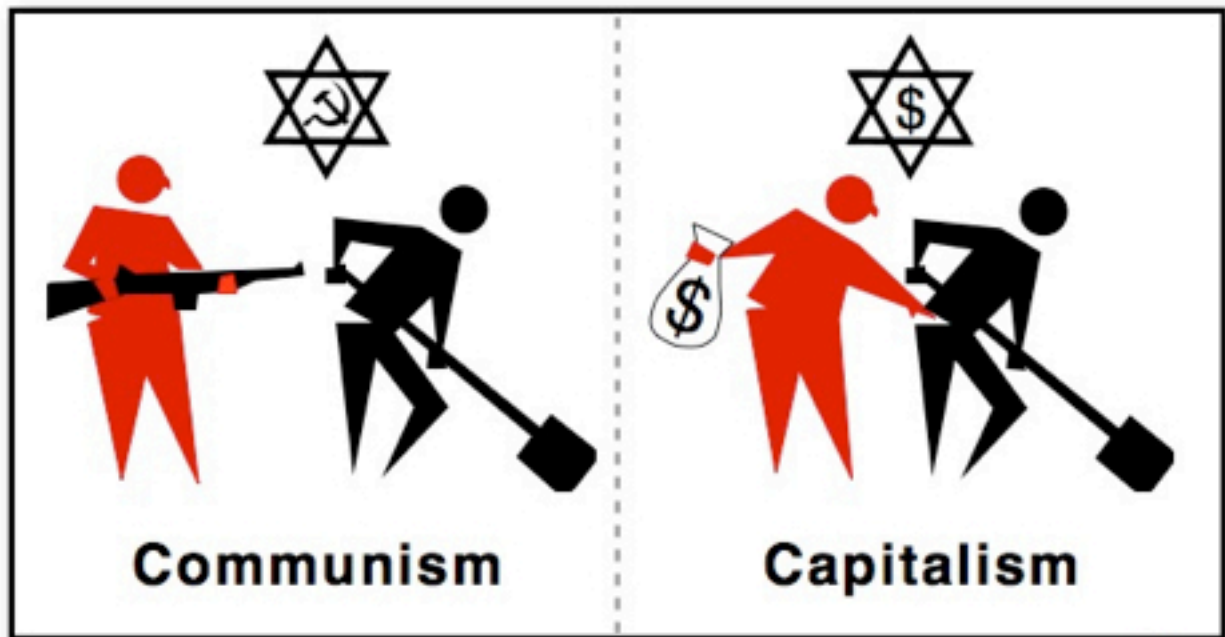
Chapter 10

National Socialism Vs. Communism

German National Socialism has usually been characterized as a right wing ideology while Communism is said to occupy the extreme left of the socio-political spectrum. This is the traditional view. But there are those today who say that Hitler's obsessive hatred of **Communism** was disingenuous because German **National Socialism** was essentially no different from Communism. Both were totalitarian Socialist creeds. But this is a superficial observation, and the terms, "*right*" and "*left*" are insufficient to describe the two systems. It is true that National Socialism contained aspects of socialism, as its name implied, but the differences between National Socialism and Communism were profound.

The most obvious difference was that National Socialism supported the concept of private property and a market economy, while Communism abolished private property and the government controlled the economy through "*central planning*." Under National Socialism the means of production was for the most part in private hands, albeit, "*guided*" by the state.

Under Communism all private property, including farmland, manufacturing, or the means of production, and even private housing, were seized by the state. The only similarity between the two systems was that both were totalitarian in nature, though, between the two, National Socialism was considerably more benign. Under National Socialism, the private rights of "*citizens*" were respected and protected, while under Communism there were no private rights.



KAT



[Add. image — Communism, Capitalism and National Socialism compared.]

Hitler had this to say about the meaning of “*Socialism*” for Germany, as printed in an article in the UK’s “*Guardian, Sunday Express*,” December 28, 1938:

“‘**Socialist**’ I define from the word ‘social’ meaning in the main ‘social equity’. A Socialist is one who serves the common good without giving up his individuality or

*personality or the product of his personal efficiency. Our adopted term ‘**Socialist**’ has nothing to do with Marxian Socialism. Marxism is anti-property; true socialism is not.*

Marxism places no value on the individual, or individual effort, or efficiency; true Socialism values the individual and encourages him in individual efficiency, at the same time holding that his interests as an individual must be in consonance with those of the community. All great inventions, discoveries, achievements were first the product of an individual brain. It is charged against me that I am against property, that I am an atheist. Both charges are false.” Adolf Hitler.

The two systems were also different in their aims. National Socialism under Adolf Hitler was a revolutionary movement in “*defense*” of Western, Christian civilization, while Communism was a revolutionary movement dedicated to its “*destruction*.” **Harold Cox**, Member of Parliament in Britain at the time, and a classical liberal scholar, wrote:

“What Socialists (Communists) want is not progress in the world as we know it, but the destruction of that world as a prelude to the creation of a new world of their own imagining...Their ethical outlook is the direct reverse of that which has inspired all great religions of the world...and they deliberately make their appeal to the passions of envy, hatred and malice.” Harold Cox.



[Add. Image — **Harold Cox** (1859 – 1936).]

The Communist Jews who took control of Russia did their utmost to destroy the traditional Christian culture of Russia and they murdered upwards of 40 million of Russia's best people. It has been said that the average IQ for Russia was lowered several points by this slaughter of the "*intelligentsia*" and all the other successful, achieving people in Russia.

Through their "*Communist International*" (Comintern), they intended to do the same to all of Europe. The long term goal of International Jewish Communism, which had established its base in Russia, was to destroy the existing political regimes throughout Europe, and replace them, one by one, with Soviet Republics on the Russian model. Once in power, they intended the obliteration of the "*possessing classes*," that is, to kill them,

as they had done in Russia. Europe had every reason to shudder in horror at the prospect of a Communist takeover.

National Socialism (Nazism) developed after 1918 as a counter-movement to the Bolshevik revolution, and to a lesser extent, against the democratic parliamentary system, as manifested in the Weimar Republic. In an article in the Nazi newspaper, “*Völkischer Beobachter*,” May 11, 1933 — soon after becoming Chancellor — Hitler wrote:

“For fourteen or fifteen years I have continually proclaimed to the German nation that I regard it as my task before posterity to destroy Marxism, and that is no empty phrase but a solemn oath which I shall follow as long as I live. I have made this confession of faith, the confession of faith of a single man, that of a mighty organization [National Socialism]. I know now that even if fate were to remove me, the fight would be fought to the end; this movement is the guarantee for that. This for us is not a fight which can be finished by compromise. We see in Marxism the enemy of our people which we will root out and destroy without mercy.... We must then fight to the very end those tendencies which have eaten into the soul of the German nation in the last seventeen years, which have done us such incalculable damage and which, if they had not been vanquished, would have destroyed Germany. Bismarck told us that liberalism was the pace-maker of Social Democracy. I need not say here that Social Democracy is the pace-maker of Communism. And Communism is the forerunner of death, of national destruction, and extinction. We have joined battle with it and will fight it to the death.”

National Socialism

National Socialism did not spring fully formed out of Adolf Hitler's head alone, though he made enormous contributions to its formation. It's detractors (Jewish propagandists) characterized Nazi ideology as the shallow fantasies of bigoted psychopaths, but in fact, National Socialism was a coherent, well grounded social philosophy worked out by highly regarded thinkers and scholars. Contrary to his popular image, Hitler, himself, was a thinker and a philosopher of first rank.

History Professor Lawrence Birken of Ball State University in Indiana claims that Adolf Hitler was the most philosophical of all historical leaders.

“Hitler had a gift for presenting his message in an attractive, accessible form.”

Writes Birken:

“The most attractive feature of Hitler's ideology was thus its optimism. It was not merely his mood but his message that carried an infectious excitement. He was a secular messiah proclaiming a Germanic version of the “good news.”

HITLER as PHILOSOPHE

Remnants of the Enlightenment in National Socialism

Lawrence Birken

[Add. Image — “*Birken challenges the conventional wisdom that Hitlerism was a revolt against Western values. Utilizing Adolph Hitler's major writings, speeches, and recorded conversations, this path-breaking study in intellectual history delineates the relationship of Nazism to other European ideologies, both past and present. National Socialism, Birken maintains, was nothing less than an attempt to create a metaphysical foundation for the German nation-state after both the Frankfurt Assembly and the Bismarckian pseudo-Reich had failed to do so. In this context, Hitler can be seen as the last great exponent of the Enlightenment tradition that glorified fraternity.*” Amazon description.]

The possibility of class reconciliation, the plans for a national revival, the identification of a universal enemy whose elimination would usher in the millennium, all stirred his audiences to the very depths. Hitler spoke the

language of the [Enlightenment] philosophers, a language that had almost passed out of existence in the rarefied strata of the grand intelligentsia.

National Socialism's intellectual roots grew out of the philosophical ideas of a variety of popular writers and thinkers of the 19th and early 20th centuries, including the following:

Friedrich Nietzsche's theory of "*will to power*," the components of which were, achievement, ambition, and striving to reach the highest possible position in life. Nietzsche believed that "*will to power*" was the main driving force in man.

Arthur de Gobineau's racialist theory of the "*Aryan master race*." Gobineau was a French aristocrat, novelist, and man of letters who became famous for developing the racialist theory of the Aryan master race in his book, "*An Essay on the Inequalities of the Human Races*" (1855). Gobineau believed that the white race was superior to other races, manifested by its achievements in developing a civilized culture and in maintaining ordered government. He believed that "*race mixing*" would result in decline and chaos. Gobineau's views were by no means unusual at the time. They were generally shared by the entire white race.

Houston Stewart Chamberlain, British author of books on political philosophy and natural science. Chamberlain generally supported Gobineau's ideas on the superiority of the Aryan race and also became an advocate of racial "*purity*." He believed that the Teutonic peoples had profoundly influenced Western civilization, but that other European peoples had also done so. He included not just Germans, but Celts, Slavs, Greeks, Latins, and even Berbers from North Africa into the "*Aryan race*."

Richard Wagner's "*faith in destiny*." Wagner, a friend of Nietzsche, developed the idea that the German people should have faith in their

destiny for greatness. He also saw the Jew as a parasite on the host populations they lived amongst and the natural enemy of Germany.

Gregor Johann Mendel's theory of genetics and heredity. Mendel was an Austrian scientist and Augustinian friar who was the founder of the science of genetics. He demonstrated that inheritance of certain traits in pea plants follow particular patterns. He developed the laws of “*inherited traits*” by experimenting on plants, which was then extrapolated to work the same in human beings.

Alfred Ploetz and Harvard Professor **Lothard Stoddard** both espoused social Darwinism, which led to the development of the science of Eugenics, or race cleansing. Eugenics was widely popular in the early decades of the twentieth century, both in the United States and in Europe. The **First International Congress of Eugenics** in 1912 was supported by many prominent people, including its president Leonard Darwin, the son of Charles Darwin, honorary vice president Winston Churchill, Alexander Graham Bell, et al.

Karl Haushofer, a German general, geographer and geopolitician who advocated *lebensraum* as the remedy for overcrowding in Germany. (The British, for example, had a similar overcrowding problem which they alleviated with their own version of *lebensraum*, large scale emigration of Britons to the colonies.)

Other influences of Nazi ideology were the ideas of **Machiavelli**, **Fichte**, **Treitschke** and **Spengler**.

The National Socialist (Nazi) ideology contained these basic points: nationalism, anti-Semitism, anti-Communism, and militarism. Jews were considered racially alien to Europe and the source of most of Europe's troubles, especially as the source of Communist revolution. Hitler called for the defense of the “*Blood and Soil*” of the German people by, expelling the Jews from Germany, by limiting immigration into Germany only to those of German blood, and by maintaining a strong military.



[Add. Image — One difference between jewish communism, where workers are enslaved to work for its rulers and National Socialism, where the both the leaders and the led work together for the common good.]

National Socialism emphasized the concept of *das Volk* (the people as a national race), which required the subordination of the individual to the “community,” as well as “faith in the leader (Führer).” Hitler believed that Germany, as the largest and most powerful nation state in continental Europe, should be the leader of an economically unified Europe (something like the European Union of today, which, incidentally, is led by Germany). National Socialism emphasized the community of the German Volk, and glorified the comradeship of men in arms as defenders of the German nation. The Nazi movement became a magnet for those

who had become disillusioned by the chaos in Germany under the Weimar Republic.

Although he is endlessly castigated as “*the most notorious racist of the twentieth century*,” Hitler’s racial views were in perfect harmony with mainstream 19th and early 20th-century European thinking. Far from being aberrant or bizarre, his views on race were consistent with those of most prominent Westerners in the decades before the Second World War, such as those of Woodrow Wilson and Winston Churchill, for example.

Contrary to popular belief, Hitler never supported any program of breeding a homogenous blond “*hyper-Aryan*” race. That was just propaganda. He fully accepted the reality that the German population consisted of several distinct sub-racial groups, and stressed the German people’s national and social unity. A certain degree of racial variety was desirable, he thought, and too much racial blending or homogeneity could be harmful because it would homogenize and thus eliminate superior as well as inferior genetic traits.



Alfred Rosenberg, Ph. D

The most influential Nazi guidebook, after Hitler's "*Mein Kampf*," was Alfred Rosenberg's "*Myth of the Twentieth Century*" (1935). Rosenberg, who held a Ph.D. in architectural engineering, was one of the principal ideologues of the Nazi Party and editor of the Nazi paper "*Volkischer Beobachter*." Rosenberg believed that every people, culture and nation has a set of beliefs, or a national "*myth*," and if and when that myth ever

dies, the nation too will die. (A great many comparisons can be made between the period at the end of the Weimar Republic and America today.

The American myth, based on Christian belief and the ideals of our founding fathers is under constant attack today, and is being corrupted on a daily basis.) The German national “*myth*,” according to Rosenberg, was in danger of dying, and he made it his mission to resurrect it.

Rosenberg makes a distinction between the “*nation*,” or the “*Volk*,” and the state. The nation is the people or the Volk. The state is the apparatus of government.

“The state,” he wrote, “is nowadays no longer an independent idol, before which everything must bow down; the state is not even an end but is only a means for the preservation of the “Volk” Forms of the state change, and the laws of the state pass away; the Volk remains. From this alone follows that the nation (Volk) is the first and last; that to which everything else has to be subordinated.”

“No ‘Volk’ of Europe is racially pure,” he wrote, “including Germany. In accordance with the newest researches, we recognize five races, which exhibit noticeably different types. It is unquestionably true that the Nordic race primarily has borne the genuine cultural fruits of Europe. The great heroes, artists, founders of states have come from this race.... Nordic blood created German life above all others. Even those sections, in which only a small part today is pure Nordic, have their basic stock from the Nordic race. Nordic is German and has functioned so as to shape the culture and human types of the westisch, dinarisch, and ostisch-Baltisch races. Also a type which is predominantly dinarisch has often been innerly formed in a Nordic mode.

This emphasis on the Nordic race does not mean a sowing of ‘race-hatred’ in Germany, but on the contrary, the conscious acknowledgment of a kind of racial cement within our nationality.’ (Emphasis added.)

“... On the day when Nordic blood should completely dry up, Germany would fall to ruin, would decline into a characterless chaos. That many forces are consciously working toward this, has been discussed in detail.”

“Europe’s states have all been founded and preserved by the Nordic man..... In order to preserve Europe, the Nordic energies of Europe must first be revitalized, strengthened. That means then Germany, Scandinavia with Finland, and England.”

“... Nordic Europe is the fated future, with a German central Europe. Germany as racial and national state, as central power of the continent, safe-guarding the south and southeast; the Scandinavian states with Finland as a second group, safe-guarding the northeast; and Great Britain, safe-guarding the west and overseas at those places where required in the interest of the Nordic Man.”

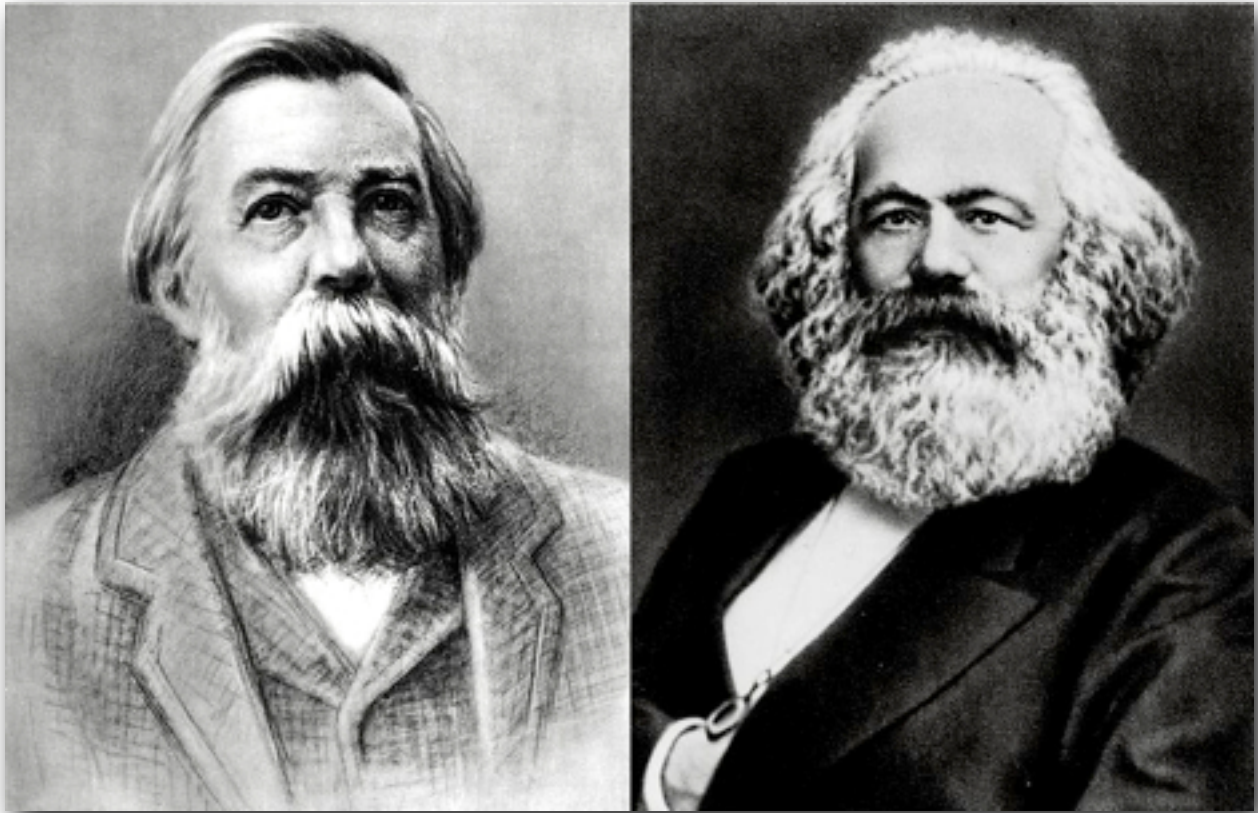
It is clear from Rosenberg’s writings that the Germans, including Hitler, never considered themselves the *Master Race*, and never referred to themselves as such. That accusation was nothing more than Jewish propaganda. The attitude of the British on this matter was identical to that of the Germans. The British were equally as nationalistic as the Germans, and the British considered themselves to be a part of a superior race. Moreover, both the Germans and the British openly acknowledged that

the two nations, Britain and Germany, were of the same race and of the same blood. (Yet, Rosenberg was hanged after the Nuremberg Trials for his views, as expressed above.)

Jews Plan Marxist Utopia

While Hitler and the Nazis were busy resurrecting Germany on the basis of the national myth of the German Volk whom they considered the foundation of Western, Christian civilization — in Russia, the Jews were busy destroying the traditional Russian, Christian culture. Moreover, the very first program initiated whenever Jewish-led Communists took over a country, i.e., Russia, Hungary and Spain, was to try to eradicate the Christian church. They rounded up the priests, nuns and monks by the thousands and shot them, and then burned down the churches and cathedrals. Hitler and the Nazis considered the Jewish Communists as the destroyers of Western, Christian civilization, and they dedicated themselves to Communism's eventual destruction.

The “*Communism*” which these Marxist Jews who now controlled Russia dreamed of, and intended to impose on Russia — and the rest of the world, if they could — was a strictly theoretical (and completely unproven) system imagined by Karl Marx in which all of society, all of economics and all politics would be combined into one perfect, classless, culture-less, government-less system based on common ownership of all economic means of production (meaning government ownership), with complete social and economic equality, which would, in the end, run itself without the necessity of having a government. Karl Marx and Frederich Engels (both Jews) wrote the “*Communist Manifesto*” for the purpose of inspiring violent revolution everywhere in order to bring about this Utopian dream.



[Add. Image — Friedrich Engels (left) and Karl Marx.]

Marxist theory called for the revolutionary overthrow of the *bourgeoisie*, followed by a preparatory stage of *socialism*, alternatively called “*The Dictatorship of the Proletariat*.” Pure Communism, the end goal of Marxist Socialism, would then follow, and would be the theoretical state of “*statelessness*” in which an un-governed, classless society would live in perfect order.

The remarkable thing about this ideology from the perspective of today, or perhaps any day, is that it was so clearly and obviously stupid that it simply astounds the imagination that intelligent, educated people could have believed in it. But belief in Communism was not limited to these so-called “*intellectuals*.” Marxist Communism became the Jewish secular religion. Communism was a Jewish invention, which sprang naturally out of the collectivist Jewish culture, and was generally accepted at some level by almost all Jews worldwide. Obviously there were non-Jewish adherents to Communism, but Communism was a Jewish movement,

created by Jews, led by Jews and propagated by Jews. It would be inaccurate to aver that all Jews accepted Communism as a belief system, but surely the vast majority did.



[Add. Image — (left to right) Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.]

The obvious flaw in Communist ideology was that it defied human nature. Moreover, it defied common sense. Man simply does not behave in the way required for Communism to work. Yet, Lenin, Trotsky, and all the other Jewish, Marxist revolutionary thinkers and leaders were convinced that they could implement it. The key to doing so, they said, was to kill off the bourgeoisie (*"bourgeoisie"*, for their purposes, was an all inclusive term meaning all those above the peasant and proletariat, or working, class). In the actual application of Communism, they never got beyond the *"socialism"* stage, or the dictatorship of a Jewish elite. The *"dictatorship of the proletariat"* never occurred.

Jews considered themselves to be God's chosen people, and innately superior to the Gentiles they lived amongst, yet, over the centuries, they had long been held down, or even expelled by the Gentiles. For that reason, among others, they nourished an intense burning sense of injustice and resentment against Gentiles of all classes, but in particular, the bourgeoisie who had lorded over them. They also despised the ignorant, superstitious, fervently religious Russian peasants, who despised them in return, and who had carried out repeated pogroms against Jews. But now in control of the state, the Jews treated the ethnic Russians as a conquered people, against whom they intended to take their revenge. Vengeance seeking is a basic imperative of Jewish culture:

“You kill my cousin; I’ll kill your cousin!”

Their goal was to remake Russia into the Marxist Utopia they had long dreamed about. These ideological Bolshevik Jews saw the vast population of Russian peasants and proletarians as a malleable, culture-less mass who could be molded into a “*New Soviet Man*,” through which they could bring about their dream of a communist “*heaven on earth*,” provided, that is, that those wherein the traditional Russian culture resided — the monarchy, the aristocracy, the educated, the Orthodox Church (collectively, the bourgeoisie) — could be eliminated. The Jews were not Russians, but an alien people, and they felt no kinship nor compassion for the Russians they intended to kill. They felt only hatred.



[Add. Image — 1931 demolition of the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour in Moscow.]

In order to create their Utopia in Russia, their first task was to destroy the culture that already existed, including Christianity. To do this, these Bolshevik Jews unleashed the greatest bloodbath in history, far exceeding anything the Mongols did, and a thousand times worse than anything the notorious Nazis did. As an illustration of the bloody mindedness of these Bolshevik Jews, Grigory Zinoviev (real name Hirsch Apfelbaum), as head of the **Communist International**, wrote in an article in the “*Drasnaya Gazeta*” in Moscow, September 1, 1918:

“We will make our hearts cruel, hard and immovable, so that no mercy will enter them, and so that they will not quiver at the sight of a sea of enemy blood. We will let loose the floodgates of that sea. Without mercy, without sparing, we will kill our enemies in scores of hundreds. Let them be thousands; let them drown themselves in

their own blood! For the blood of Lenin [shot but survived in 1918] and Uritsky [shot and killed in 1918], Zinoviev [shot but lived in 1919] and Voladarsky [shot and killed in 1918], let there be floods of blood of the bourgeois — more blood! As much as possible.”



[Add. Image — Grigory Zinoviev – Bolshevik revolutionary and a Soviet Communist politician. He was the longtime head of the Communist International.]

These Bolshevik Jews murdered upwards of 40 million ethnic, Christian Russians. The precise number will never be known. This was so horrific that it terrified the traditional ruling classes in the rest of Europe, as they saw the possibility of the same thing happening in their own countries.

This was especially true in Germany, still unstable as the result of losing the war, but also with the largest Communist party outside of Russia. The German Communist party [leadership] was 78% Jewish. Is there any wonder that Hitler and the National Socialists saw Jews and Communism as the mortal enemy of Germany and Western, Christian civilization?

The wonder is that Britain and the United States did not. By allying themselves with the Jewish-led anti-Christian, atheistic, Communist Soviet Union to destroy Christian Germany, Britain and the United States must bear the burden of responsibility for the decline of Western Civilization following World War II.

Version History & Notes

Version 1: Published Nov 2, 2016

Notes

* Total words = 5,408

* Total pages = 31

*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.

“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/2016/11/02/book-the-myth-of-german-villainy-part-10-national-socialism-vs-communism/>

and many others at, ...

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