Part 06

[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 06 the establishment of various poisonous jewish communist movements throughout European countries and their attempts to overthrow the existing governments is described. In particular the attempts to take over Germany (Eugene Levine, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht in 1919) Hungary (Bela Kuhn in 1919), Italy, Spain and Czechoslovakia by jews is detailed.

Lastly the overall aim of world conquest by Organized jewry is briefly discussed and how its plans at that time were countered by leaders such as Horthy, Mussolini, Franco and Hitler — KATANA.]
The Myth of German Villainy

Benton L. Bradberry

2012
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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The Russian Revolution was seismic in its impact upon the world. Nothing had happened on this scale since the French Revolution, with which the Russian Revolution shared many characteristics. This revolutionary struggle was not confined to Russia, but soon began to explode all over Europe. With much of Europe on the verge of economic and political collapse in the aftermath of the war (WWI), revolutionary feelings began bubbling up from the lower classes in a hundred different places. The old order of monarchies and aristocracies was gone and something else would take its place; what, no one was precisely sure. The likely contenders were either some form of representative democracy, or some form of socialism, the extreme of which was Bolshevik Communism which had just taken control of Russia. The lower classes of Europe were enthralled by the idea of Communism, as it promised them unaccustomed power and control, but it struck fear in the hearts of the upper and middle classes who were determined to suppress it and prevent its spread into Europe.

Even though the Bolsheviks headed by Lenin and Trotsky were in complete control in Russia, they did not yet feel secure. They believed that unless socialist revolution swept over all of Europe, they could be rolled back and crushed by the military might of world capitalism. To this end, a “Communist International” or Comintern was organized which was funded by the Russian government and backed by Jewish banks in America and Europe. The purpose of the Comintern was to foment
Communist revolution throughout Europe to bring down traditional regimes which would then be replaced by Soviet Socialist Republics.

[Add. image — The Communist International published a theoretical magazine in a variety of European languages from 1919 to 1943. The Communist International, abbreviated as Comintern and also known as
the Third International (1919–1943), was an international communist organization that advocated world communism. The International intended to fight "by all available means, including armed force, for the overthrow of the international bourgeoisie and for the creation of an international Soviet republic as a transition stage to the complete abolition of the State.

The largest Communist party and the principal member of the Comintern outside of Russia was in Germany, the membership of which was, significantly, 78% Jewish. A network of Communist parties was established in every country in Europe, with its headquarters in Moscow, with the intention of seizing control of all of Europe and then the world.

In each of these Communist parties, Jews dominated and made up a majority of its membership, and they reported back to the Jewish Bolsheviks who now ran Russia. It seemed clear that two cultures were now in a titanic struggle to determine the socio-economic and cultural future of Europe: one Jewish, under the flag of Communism, and the other, traditional Western Christian Civilization.

Jews in the Hungarian Revolution

The first country outside of Russia to fall to the Communists was Hungary. As a result of World War I, the ancient Austro/Hungarian Empire had dissolved into its constituent parts, leaving much of it in total disarray. Jewish Bolsheviks, funded and controlled by the Soviet Union based Comintern, took advantage of the chaos in Hungary. By enlisting the cooperation of the Jewish population in Hungary, almost all of whom were either Communists or sympathetic to Communism, they overthrew the government in March, 1919. They then imposed a reign of terror over Hungary which lasted until August 12 of that same year under the
leadership of the Jew, Bela Kuhn (real name — Moritz Cohen), a native Hungarian, but an agent of Lenin. Kuhn had been a Hungarian soldier during the war and taken prisoner by the Russians. After the Bolsheviks took over Russia, because he was a Jew, Kuhn was released from prison and became a member of the Cheka. He was then sent to the Ukraine where he participated in the murder of scores of thousands of Christian Ukrainians. Kuhn was then selected to undergo training to become a Bolshevik agent back in his home country of Hungary.

Bela Kuhn (real name — Moritz Cohen) in 1923.

The new Bolshevik regime now in control of Hungary under Kuhn’s leadership was Jewish to a man; amounting to yet another Jewish coup
d’État of a sovereign state. Among these new Jewish rulers of Hungary were, Otto Korvin (Kline), Bela Szanto, Tibor Szamuely, Jeno Varga, Jozseph Pogany (Joseph Swartz), Jeno Landler, Georg Lukacs, and Jeno Hamburger; as unsavory a lot as it was possible to find.

Hungary was then divided up into districts and Jews were appointed as Commissars of each district. Many of these Jews were crude thugs of the lowest type. One had been a janitor in a synagogue, and now a Commissar of a district (like a governor of a state in the U.S.). Terror squads were organized and a “Red Terror” began in full swing, mimicking that which was occurring in Russia at the same time. All private property was nationalized, all industry was nationalized, grain was expropriated from peasants by force, and the peasants were all herded onto collective farms. The army and the police force were eliminated and replaced by new Bolshevik terror squads. These Jewish Bolsheviks then began a reign of terror against the Christian clergy, burning churches and
murdering priests and pastors all over Hungary. Landowners and their families, as well as other bourgeoisie were hauled away in trucks and murdered by the thousands. Rape became endemic. Red Army soldiers went around to the private homes of the upper class and forcefully took the most beautiful girls and young women, married or not, with them back to the barracks where they kept them for weeks at a time. Inside the barracks, all the soldiers took their turns with them until they grew tired of them, whereupon they were replaced by a new roundup of captive sex slaves. Any who resisted were killed. Many of the girls committed suicide rather than face their families again.

The full scope of this Jewish Bolshevik terror in Hungary can be understood by the following order given by one of the commissars (all the commissars were Jews):

“Do not shrink from the shedding of blood, for nothing worthwhile can be obtained without it. Without blood there can be no terror, and without terror there can be no dictatorship of the proletariat.”

This quote came from the book, “The Evolution of Hungary and its Place in European History,” by Count Paul Teleki, former Prime Minister of Hungary. The Bolsheviks abolished the right of trial and the right of defense. The charge of “counter-revolutionary” resulted in immediate execution no matter how spurious the charge. Jewish tyranny was wreaking a terrible revenge upon Christian Hungary. Kuhn resorted to the usual Jewish Bolshevik propaganda methods to break down the sanctity of religion, patriotism and morality in order to undermine the Hungarian culture. The conservative, Christian morals of the Hungarian people were ridiculed while debauchery and pornography were given full license.

Miklos Horthy Saves Hungary
Hungarian Rear Admiral Miklos Horthy formed a National Army to fight the Bolsheviks who had taken over the country. In response to Bela Kuhn’s “Red Terror,” Horthy launched his “White Terror” campaign against the Bolsheviks. With the aid of the Romanian Army, Horthy managed to overthrow Kuhn and the Bolsheviks on August 1, 1919 and set up a new government under the Social Democratic Party, headed by Horthy. Kuhn managed to escape back to Russia. The “Red Terror” was over and the Christians took control of their country back from the Jewish Bolsheviks, but the Jews had taken a dreadful toll on the country during the brief period they were in power.

Admiral Miklos Horthy takes Hungary back from the Communists.

The brutality of the Jews toward the Hungarian people set off a virulent wave of anti-Semitism and a wholesale massacre of Jews ensued across
Hungary once they were removed from power. Jews numbered 5 percent of the population of Hungary, but held around half of the positions in trade, banking, and the professions. They completely dominated theater and film production and controlled most of the newspapers. In 1939 the Hungarian government enacted an anti-Jewish law that restricted Jewish participation in business and industry to 12 percent, and to only 6 percent within the professions. Jews were also banned from holding public office, and from holding leading positions in journalism, the theater or in film.

Jews in the German Revolution

As the social and economic order began to crumble in Germany near war’s end in 1918, the working classes, including many soldiers and sailors in uniform, began to question their unthinking patriotism that had tied them to the war effort up until then. A sense of frustration and anger was rising in the armed forces, but also in the factories and the mills back home over the German government’s refusal to end the war. This developing attitude of rebelliousness was encouraged and egged on by Communist revolutionary provocateurs, the majority of whom, as in all other cases, were Jews.

From the beginning of the war, the British navy had maintained a total naval blockade, preventing all food from entering Germany. By 1916 the German people began to starve. This “starvation” blockade eventually caused the deaths of a million German people, and the horrific suffering of millions more. On 30 October, 1918, the German High Command issued an order for a final, desperate naval assault to break this inhuman starvation blockade. This was an independent decision by the Navy and was not sanctioned by the government, but it was the spark that set off the revolution in Germany.
The imperial naval command in Kiel under Admiral Franz von Hipper, without authorization, planned to dispatch the fleet for a final battle against the Royal Navy.

The war weary German sailors in the northern port of Kiel were becoming rebellious as the result of Communist agitators. Such an attack against the much more powerful British navy, they believed, would have been suicidal. They were not willing to squander their lives in a pointless, futile *Gotterdammerung*, and rose in mutiny against their officers. Over 1,000 of the rebellious sailors were arrested, but four days later the workers of Kiel, led by Communist Jews, came to their rescue. A general strike was launched and a mass demonstration freed the sailors.
Following this success 2,000 armed workers and sailors marched to the town hall, occupied it and established a “Workers’ and Sailors Council” (or “Soviet”) and took control of the city. The German Revolution had begun! From Kiel the “Workers’ and Soldiers’ Council” movement — inspired by the Russian revolution and instigated largely by Jews who were in close communication with their brethren in Russia — spread rapidly throughout Germany.

In the Ruhr Valley, the industrial heartland of the country, factories, armed units of the army, and even whole towns, were brought under the control of “Councils,” like the “Soviets” in Russia, an indication of Jewish influence. By November 7, the revolution had reached Berlin. Strikes and marches in the capital culminated in a massive demonstration outside the Reichstag on November 9. The old rulers were terrified by the scope and strength of the revolutionary movement, and began to panic. The Kaiser finally saw the hopelessness of the situation. Under pressure from leftist politicians, he abdicated and slipped across the border into forced exile in the Netherlands.

The old rulers turned to the Social Democratic Party (SPD) to save them from the insurgent masses. The SPD was Germany’s largest political party which purported to represent the workers. Eager to placate the mass demonstration which was developing, SPD leader, Phillip Scheidemann, declared on November 9, 1918, the creation of a “German Republic” to replace the old monarchy. It was a calculated attempt to demobilize the mass movement by giving them what they wanted. On November 10, a “Provisional Government” of various socialist groups was established — nominally answerable to the Workers’ and Soldiers’ “Councils.” The Provisional Government included both the far left Independent Social Democratic Party (USPD), as well as the more centrist SPD. Combining these radically different groups within the same government, moreover, nominally subordinate to the Workers’ and Soldier’s Council, was inherently an unstable situation, and the struggle that followed was dominated by the conflict between these factions.
The USPD was led by two Jews, Hugo Hasse (real name Allenstein) and Karl Kautsky. The USPD was a coalition of leftist groups, which included the Communists. The USPD soon broke apart and disbanded, with the far left group known as the Sparticists leaving to form the Communist Party, while its more moderate members joined the SPD. The Spartacist group, the forerunner of the Communist Party, was led by the Jews, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, who received their funding from the Communist International (Comintern) based in Moscow. The Spartacists represented the vanguard of the revolution, especially in Berlin. The Spartacists found their support amongst the urban working class, but the great majority of the Germany people, especially the middle and upper classes, as well as the rural farmers, were conservative and unsympathetic to Socialists of all stripes, and were totally against the Communists.
Communist Jew Kurt Eisner, the new president of Bavaria, was assassinated by Count Anton von Arco auf Valley, a German patriot.
The political instability in Germany caused the old political structure to begin to fall apart all across the country. On November 7, 1918 the 700 year old Wittlesbach monarchy fell in Bavaria, after which Bavaria was declared a “Free State” by the Communist Jew, Kurt Eisner, of the USDP. Eisner then became Minister-President of Bavaria. But on 21 February, 1919, he was shot and killed by a German patriot, Count Anton von Arco auf Valley, who said of Eisner,
“Eisner is a Bolshevist, a Jew; he isn’t German, he doesn’t feel German, he subverts all patriotic thoughts and feelings. He is a traitor to this land.”

The killing of Eisner made the count a hero to many Bavarians, though it did not stop the Communists. After Eisner’s assassination, the Communists and Anarchists seized power in Bavaria.

Eugene Levine, a Jew, heads the Bavarian Soviet Republic after Eisner’s assassination. [Add. image — side view of Levine with head shaven.]

A “Soviet Republic” was formally proclaimed on April 6, 1919, but collapsed within six days due to the ineptitude of its leaders. But another Communist Jew, Eugene Levine, was waiting in the wings and became the new head of the “Soviet” government. Levine took the usual Communist steps which included expropriating luxurious apartments and giving them to the homeless and placing factories under the ownership and control of the workers. Levine organized his own army, called the
“Red Army” (what else?), similar to the Red Army in Russia. Hoards of unemployed workers swarmed into the new Red Army until its numbers swelled to 20,000. “Red Guards” then began arresting suspected “counter-revolutionaries,” that is, those who opposed the Communist take-over of the government, and executing them. Among those executed were Prince Gustav von Thurn und Taxis and Countess Hella von Westarp. Bavaria’s “Red Terror” was about to begin in imitation of those in Russia and Hungary.

But before their Russian-like “Red Terror” could get off the ground, they were brought down by right wing, patriotic forces. On May 3, 1919, a force of 9,000 German Army soldiers, operating independently of the government, combined with Freikorps units (volunteer para-military units made up of officers and soldiers who had returned home from the war) totaling 30,000, entered Munich and quickly put an end to the “Soviet Socialist Republic of Bavaria.” Some 1,000 “Red Army” soldiers were killed, and around 700 of those associated with the Soviet Republic were executed by the Freikorps, including Levine himself. The Freikorps saved Bavaria.
Units of the Army and the Freikorps enter Munich to take on the “Reds.”

The Sparticist Uprising in Berlin

On January 5, 1919, the Communist “Sparticist Uprising” began in Berlin, led by Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, both Jews. The Communists formed paramilitary units, which they called the “Red Army,” modeled as usual after the Bolshevik Red Army in Russia. These units were made up mainly of armed revolutionary gangs of workers with no military experience. Bloody street fighting raged throughout the city between the Sparticists and the police.

The Government was moved to the city of Weimar because of the fighting in Berlin. “Freikorps” units were then brought in to put down the rebellion. The revolution quickly took on the character of a civil war, with the Communists and Bolsheviks on one side, and conservative, traditional, middle and upper class Germans on the other.
Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, both Jews, headed the Sparticists of Berlin, a Communist organization.

Bloody street battles also occurred in other German cities and towns between the Communist Red Army and the police and the Freikorps. The Communists, in typical fashion, began to assassinate political leaders and government officials, and to organize strikes designed to cause the maximum damage to the already struggling economy. Barracks and naval dockyards, as well as other state properties were seized and street barricades divided Germany’s cities and towns into politico-criminal fiefdoms. Workers’ and Soldiers’ Councils were formed in all of these cities and officers and officials of the old regime were arrested and imprisoned. Kings and princes all over Germany abdicated and disappeared into exile.

The untrained Communist fighters were no match, however, for the disciplined, combat experienced Freikorps, so the rebellion was quickly brought down. No mercy was shown the Communist revolutionaries.

Thousands were killed and both Luxemburg and Liebknecht were executed by the Freikorps. As a result of this defeat, the Communist movement temporarily collapsed, and the revolution ended in August, 1919 with the inauguration of the Weimar Republic headed by Friedrich Ebert of the Social Democratic Party (SDP).

These communist uprisings had been put down, not by the Weimar government, but by independently operating paramilitary groups of patriotic Germans, known as the Freikorps. Freikorps units had sprung up all over Germany in reaction to the Communist threat to the country, and, as stated above, were comprised mainly of soldiers who had returned from the war. They were led by ex-officers and tended to be nationalistic, patriotic and ultra conservative in character. Unlike their Red Army opponents, the Freikorps were highly organized, and the officers who led them had the unswerving loyalty of the enlisted members. They were
united in their hostility towards the Communists and were used unofficially by the Weimar government to put down left-wing revolts and uprisings in cities throughout Germany. Some of these units were eventually absorbed into the National Socialist movement.

Freikorps troops sent in to suppress the Sparticists were ex-soldiers from the German army. The Freikorps saves Germany from a Communist takeover.
Though the revolution was over, Germany was left in the grip of paranoia caused by the bitter reality of defeat in the World War, as well as the vindictive and punitive peace treaty which followed; but also by the frightening specter of a Bolshevik takeover of Germany like that which had occurred in Russia. The German people were well aware of the role played by Jews in the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, as well in Hungary, and they were well aware of the overrepresentation of Jews in the Communist revolution in Germany which had only just ended.

After the Bolsheviks had seized control in Russia, an opposing army was raised led by Czarist officers. They called themselves the “White Army,” in opposition to the Bolshevik “Red Army.” Their slogan became “kill the Jews and save Russia.” Russia was now engaged in a civil war, the brutality of which knew no bounds, and the tentacles of the emerging internationalism of Communism were spreading out of Russia like a giant octopus into every corner of Europe. The revolution which had just been put down by the Freikorps could well have ended with a Bolshevik takeover of Germany. The German people were convinced of a Jewish-Bolshevik conspiracy against Western Christian civilization, and of its existential threat to Germany. A widespread surge of anti-Semitism developed among the German people as a result, combined with a distinct shift to the right in German public opinion.

On July 2, 1922, in an interview while in exile with a reporter from the Chicago Tribune, Kaiser Wilhelm II said:

“The Jews are responsible for Bolshevism in Russia, and Germany too. I was far too indulgent with them during my reign, and I bitterly regret the favors I showed to prominent Jewish bankers.”
British intelligence had discerned a coordinated Jewish, Communist revolutionary effort even before the beginning of World War One. In the
July 16, 1913 issue of the “Great Britain Directorate of Intelligence,” a monthly review of the progress of revolutionary movements abroad, an article stated:

“There is now definite evidence that Bolshevism is an international movement controlled by Jews; communications are passing between the leaders in America, France, Russia, and England, with a view to concerted action.”

The Jews had traditionally maintained well established, highly efficient, international networks through which information of interest to Jews was quickly passed.

Adolf Hitler looked back on the period several years later and described the situation in Germany in this way:

“Germany, with more than 6 million communists was on the verge of a catastrophe which none but those wanting in common sense can possibly ignore. If red terrorism was to have swept over Germany the western countries of Europe would probably also have realized that it is not a matter of indifference to them whether the outposts of a destructive Asian world power stand guard on the Rhine and on the North Sea, or whether the land is populated by peaceful German peasants and working men whose only wish is to make an honest living and to be on friendly terms with other nations. By averting this disaster which was threatening to ruin Germany, the National Socialist movement saved not only the German people, but also rendered the rest of Europe a service of historical merit. The National Socialist revolution has but one aim: To restore order in our country, to provide work and bread for our starving masses and to lay down the ideas of honor, loyalty and decency as being the basis of our moral code, which far from doing harm to other nations, can be for the benefit of all.”
Jewish Bolsheviks Attempt to Take Italy

After the War (WWI), Bolshevism also threatened Italy. Jewish, Communist agitators, supported and paid for by Red Russia’s Comintern, provoked conflicts and committed terrorist acts in an attempt to bring down the Italian government and establish a Bolshevik government in its place. Mussolini formed his Fascist party to oppose the Communists, and the struggle between the Communists and the Fascists cost thousands of lives in Italy. Jewish led Communists committed mass murders in Saraana, Modena, Bologna, Teatro, Diana, and Milan, but were eventually defeated by Mussolini’s Fascist forces. The final defeat of the Bolsheviks in Italy culminated in Mussolini’s famous march on Rome.
Mussolini, like all other “fascists” have been defamed by war propaganda and by the Jewish controlled mainstream media, but he was well thought of and widely admired by world leaders prior to the war. Typically, in the Jewish propaganda, he was portrayed as a bombastic, barbaric buffoon.
Mussolini saves Italy from the Communists

One of fascism’s bitterest enemies during World War Two, Winston Churchill, could not praise the Fascists enough before the war began. He was especially impressed with Mussolini.

“Of Italian Fascism, Italy has shown that there is a way of fighting the subversive forces which can rally the masses of the people, properly led, to value and wish to defend the honour and stability of civilised society. Hereafter no great nation will be unprovided with an ultimate means of protection against the cancerous growth of Bolshevism.” (Winston Churchill, 11th, November 1938)

A group of British citizens living in Italy at the time of Mussolini’s rise issued the following statement to contradict the false propaganda spewed out in the international Jewish press against Mussolini and the Fascists:

“We wish to state most clearly and emphatically that there exists here today nothing that can be justly termed either tyranny or suppression of personal freedom as guaranteed by constitutional law in any civilized land. We believe that Mussolini enjoys the enthusiastic support and admiration of the Italian people, who are contented, orderly and prosperous to a degree hitherto unknown in Italy, and probably without parallel at the present time among other great European nations still suffering from the war.” (Committee of British Residents, Florence. ‘Financial Times’, 1926)
Red Russia’s Comintern began arming and funding Communism in Spain in 1936, which led to the bloody Spanish Civil War. Taking advantage of numerous national misfortunes they transformed what had been the most conservative, staunchly Catholic monarchy in Europe into a nightmarish, atheistic, Communist republic propped up by the Soviet Union.

Communist activity in Spain, as in previous Communist revolutions in Europe, was organized and led by Jews. Volunteers from all over the world, including Poland, France, Britain, Germany, Canada, and Palestine joined the “International Brigade” to fight in Spain on the side of the Communists. An inordinately high percentage of these were Jews. Jewish women volunteered as nurses. Yiddish language publications such as Der Fraiheits-Kempfer and Botwin were published for all the Jewish volunteers in Spain. German volunteers formed the Thaelman Brigade; Italians, the Garibaldi Brigade; French, the “Commune de Paris;” Americans formed the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. A highly disproportionate percentage of all of these “brigades” were Jews. The Abraham Lincoln Brigade from America was led by the Jew, Milton Wolfe. Moe Fishman was the leader of the “Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade” for years after the war. 70% of medical personnel in the International Brigade were Jewish.
Milton Wolff, American Jewish leader of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.
Most of the Russian commanders were also Jews. Yaakov Shmushkevitsh organized the Spanish Republican Air Force. He was a Jew. Grigori Stern was the chief military advisor to the Spanish Republic, General Manfred Stern was the commander of the International Brigade, and Leiba Lazarevich Feldbin (Aleksandr Orlov) was Chief of Soviet Security. All were Jews. Feldbin (Orlov) supervised the massacres of Catholic priests and nuns in Spain. The Jew Mikhail Koltsov was correspondent in Spain for *Pravda*, and Moses Rosenberg was the Soviet ambassador to Spain.
Jewish led Communists “execute” Sacred Heart shrine in Spain [at Cerro de los Ángeles near Madrid, on 7 August 1936] during their assault on the Catholic Church in the Spanish Civil War.

The “Red Terror” in Spain took on the same character as the Red Terrors in Russia, Ukraine, Hungary, and Italy. The Jewish led Communists launched an orgy of mass murder, rape and destruction. As they had attempted to wipe out Christianity in previous “Red Terrors,” they went after the Catholic Church in Spain with a vengeance. Over 20,000 churches across Spain were destroyed, 6,832 Spanish priests were murdered, 3,000 monks, 300 nuns and 13 bishops were killed. In addition, some 4,000 laymen were murdered for helping or hiding nuns or priests. These murders were carried out with the usual torture and mutilation characteristic of other “Red Terrors.”

General Francisco Franco saves Spain from the Communists. [Here he is reviewing his Falangist troops after taking Madrid in 1939.]
General Francisco Franco, a staunch loyalist, and devout Roman Catholic, stepped up to prevent the country from becoming another victim of Communist revolution. He merged the Falangists and the Carlists (traditional Catholic monarchist rebels) into a united nationalist group and waged civil war against the so-called Republicans who were now controlled by Moscow. In the civil war, he had the support of Antonio Salazar in Portugal, Benito Mussolini in Italy, and Adolf Hitler in Germany. He overthrew the Republican Bolsheviks and saved Spain from Jewish Bolshevism. Franco has been branded a “Fascist” by the international Jewish press, which means only that he opposed Jewish dominance and control of his country. In reality, he was the savior of Spain.

Czechoslovakia in Danger of Communist Takeover

Czechoslovakia was an artificial state created by the Paris Peace Conference after World War I. Its population was made up of several incompatible and contentious nationalities, including Czechs, Germans, Hungarians, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Slavs and Jews, and was therefore unstable from the start. The capital city of Prague was home to 118,000 Jews, most of whom were Communists or Communist sympathizers. These Prague Jews were highly organized, and openly sympathetic to Bolshevik Russia. The Czechoslovakian Communist Party (under the leadership of Hohumir Smeral, Klement Gottwald, Rudolf Slansky, Vlaclav Kopeky, and Josef Guttmann, et al, all Jews) was a member of the Moscow based Communist International (Comintern) and stood ready to instigate a Communist revolution in Czechoslovakia whenever the opportunity arose.
After the German annexation of the Sudetenland in September, 1938, Czechoslovakia fell apart along ethnic lines with large populations and territories joining surrounding countries. The remaining remnant of the former Czechoslovakia — Bohemia and Moravia — with its capital city of Prague, was totally defenseless and extremely vulnerable to a Communist takeover. To prevent such a calamity, Hitler made Bohemia and Moravia a German protectorate.

The war mongers in Britain, France and the United States chose to see this move by Hitler as further proof of his ambitions to dominate all of Europe, and even to conquer the world, instead of seeing it for what it was, a measure to hold Communism in check.

Adolf Hitler saves Czechoslovakia from the Communists. Here he receives an enthusiastic welcome in the city of Prague after making Bohemia and Moravia a “protectorate” of the Reich.
The Comintern’s aim?
World domination!

All of the European struggles against Communism were of the same pattern, that is, each was a struggle of nationalist forces in each country against revolution instigated and led by Jewish Communists, paid for and supported by the Soviet Union’s Communist International (Comintern), which was itself a Jewish organization. World domination as the goal of the Communist International was made clear in its documents, in which it was declared:

“The Communist International is the union of the communist parties of varying lands into a unified communist world party. As leader and organizer of the revolutionary movement of the world proletariat, the Communist International fights for the establishment of a world-wide dictatorship of the proletariat, for the establishment of a world union of socialist soviet republics.”

The Communist movement was unequivocally a Jewish movement, directed, controlled and supported out of Moscow by the Jewish Bolsheviks who ruled Russia. Their goal was not only world domination, or at least domination of Western Civilization, but also the complete eradication of Christianity and the deracination of Western culture.

The Russian writer, Dostoevsky had this to say, in his book “Diary of a Writer,” published more than 40 years earlier in 1877:

“It is not for nothing that everywhere in Europe the Jews are reigning over the stock exchanges, not for nothing that they control capital, not for nothing that they are masters of credit, and not for nothing, I repeat, that they are the masters of all international
politics. What is coming is the complete triumph of Jewish ideas, before which, sentiments of humanity, the thirst for truth, Christian feelings, and the national and popular pride of Europe must bow. And what will be the future is known also to the Jews themselves: Their reign is approaching, their complete reign!” — Dostoevsky.

In his 1920 article, “Zionism vs. Bolshevism: A Struggle for the Soul of the Jewish People,” Winston Churchill stated his belief that:

“International Jews” were seeking “a world-wide communistic state under Jewish domination.”

But with the exception of Russia, the Jewish Communist assault on Western Christian Civilization was unsuccessful in every case where it was attempted, thanks to stalwarts like Horthy, Mussolini, Franco and Hitler. They stopped Communism in its tracks. Instead of being vilified and dismissed as repugnant “Fascists,” as they are today, the result of Jewish propaganda, these men should be held up as heroes and champions of Western Christian Civilization, for that is what they were.

It was inevitable that this great contest for the dominance of Europe would eventually culminate in a war between the Soviet Union (representing World Jewry) and Germany (as the champion of Western Christian Civilization). If Britain, France and the United States had given Germany a free hand, or better yet, had supported Germany, then World Communism would have been destroyed in its cradle, in which case, the world would look very different today.


**Version History & Notes**

**Version 2:** Oct 16, 2016 — Added four more images. Updated my intro.

**Version 1:** Published Oct 15, 2016

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**Notes**

* Total words = 6,935  
* Total pages = 42  
* Total images = 20

*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:


and many others at, … https://katana17.wordpress.com/