

# VIEWING "BOLSHEVISM" THROUGH THE EYES OF ADOLF HITLER

**Which Can Only Be Achieved By Stepping Into His Shoes And  
Sharing His Experiences And Emotions, And Bolshevism's  
Endless Threats To The Germanic Peoples Since 1916, Until Our  
Present Day:**



To hit the road running, I will quote from the book *Behind Communism* by Frank L. Britton, pp. 61-64:

## **"Rosa Luxemburg's Revolution:**

"The first country to experience a communist revolution outside of Russia was Germany. The German government, which had abetted the Bolshevik coup in 1917 by facilitating Lenin's return to Russia via the sealed railway car, was in 1918 faced with a revolution of its own. In many respects the German Revolution paralleled the one in Russia. As World War I reached the climatic year of 1918, and as German manpower losses mounted, the Jew-dominated German Social Democratic Party spread the seeds of defeatism among the German population much as the Bolsheviks had done in Russia. On November 3rd a mutiny broke out in the navy at Kiel, followed by rioting by the Social Democrats. On November 9th the Kaiser renounced his throne and the Social Democrats proclaimed a Socialist Republic. Two days later, on Nov. 11th, they agreed to an Armistice with the Allies.

"There now occurred an event which was to embitter the German people against the Jews for all time, and which eventually resulted in the rise of Adolf Hitler. This was the demobilization of the German armies. It should be explained that Germany did not surrender by the terms of the November 11th Armistice; the agreement was that

all German armies were to withdraw to the prewar boundaries of Germany as a preliminary to a negotiated peace. But as the German armies retreated to German soil, the Revolutionary government, fearful lest the Revolution be upset, ordered them demobilized. On November 11th Germany still possessed the mightiest military

machine on earth; thirty days later it had nothing. Instead of being able to negotiate peace on the terms of Wilson's Fourteen Points, a helpless and prostrate Germany got the Versailles Treaty ....

"No sooner had the German armies been demobilized than the more extreme elements of the Social Democratic Party, led by Rosa Luxemburg, laid plans to seize control of the revolution as the Bolsheviks had done in Russia. Aided by funds provided by the Soviet ambassador, Joffe, Rosa Luxemburg's 'Spartacus Bund' in January of 1919 attempted to overthrow the revolutionary government. The revolt, following bloody street fighting, was quelled and its leaders, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, were imprisoned and later executed by German army officers. Following the execution of Rosa Luxemburg, the Third International dispatched the Jew, Karl Radek, to lead the party. Later the Jewess, Ruth Fischer, assumed control of the German communist party, and remained at its head till 1924.



#### **"BELA KUN:**

"Following World War I, Hungary also had a communist Revolution. In this case the instigator was the Jew, Bela Kun (Cohen), who imposed a communist regime on the country in the spring of 1919. Bela Kun had participated in the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, and following the Armistice, he and a group of Jewish revolutionaries, using forged passports, moved into Hungary and established the communist newspaper, *Voros Ujsay* (Red News). Well supplied with finances by the Soviet government, and aided by the pro-communist resident Jewish population, Kun quickly became the dictator of all Hungary.

"Bela Kun proceeded to follow the pattern of the Bolshevik revolution. So says the 1964 *Encyclopedia Britannica*, page 517, vol. 13: 'Kun's programme was to arm at once, and forcibly transfer every industry and all landed property without conservation into the hands of the proletariat.' At first he collaborated with the Social Democrats, but soon shouldered them aside, nationalized all banks, all concerns with over 200 employees, all landed property over 1000 ac., every building other than workmen's dwellings. All jewelry, all private property above the minimum (e.g. two suits; 4 shirts; 2 pair of boots and 4 socks) was seized; servants abolished, bathrooms made public on Saturday nights; priests, with the insane, criminals and shopkeepers, employing paid assistants were declared incapable of the active or passive suffrage.'

"The result of this program was, as in Russia, economic and social chaos. The nationalization of every private bathroom in a country cannot be accomplished without profoundly affecting the social and moral tone of its society. Neither can the land, buildings, and industries of a nation be nationalized without creating havoc. As in Russia, such a program could only be enforced by resorting to the Red Terror. During Bela Kun's three month reign of terror, tens of thousands of people – priests, army officers, merchants, landowners, professional people – were butchered.

“The communizing of the country’s industrial and agricultural resources produced a famine in the cities, and this, combined with the peasantry’s antipathy for the Jews, resulted in Kun’s eventual overthrow. In an amazingly frank report, the *New International Year Book of 1919* (Dodd, Mead, Co., page 587) has summarized the situation: ‘One of the chief weaknesses in the new regime was antipathy to the Jews. In the country districts the feeling was widespread that the revolution had been a movement on the part of the Jews to seize the power for themselves, and the remark was frequently heard that if the Jews of Budapest died of starvation, so much the better for the rest of the country. The government of Bela Kun was composed almost exclusively of Jews who held also the administrative offices. The communists had united at first with the socialists who were not of the extremely radical party, but resembled somewhat the Labor parties or trade unionist groups in other countries. Bela Kun did not, however, select his personnel from among them, but turned to the Jews and constituted virtually a Jewish bureaucracy.’

“After three months of blood, murder, and pillage, Bela Kun was deposed and interned in a lunatic asylum. Later he was released and returned to Russia, where he assumed control of the Red Terror organization, the Cheka, in South Russia.”

Today, in 2013, we have a Rosa Luxemburg and a Bela Kun in the United States of America. These “criminal suspects” are Nancy Pelosi and Barack Obama, who have murderous Bolsheviki goals for we White-Caucasian-European-Americans (the “ourselves and our Posterity” of the Preamble of our Constitution)!

I will next quote an article entitled “Hitler, Democrat – *Chapter VIII, EIN FÜHRER*” by Gen. Leon Degrelle from *The Barnes Review* for July 1995, pp. 27-30:



**“Gen. Leon Degrelle, commander of the Wallonian Waffen SS contingent, continues his personal memoirs of the war years, *Hitler, Democrat* in this eighth installment in *TBR*. In this chapter, he chronicles Hitler’s rise to national prominence and the acquisition of the title that would live in infamy: Führer:**

“The Hofbräuhaus success would sever the last link holding Hitler to a military life. The army had given Hitler a bed, something to eat and a few marks a month. It was his only home and his only family, but on 2 April 1920 he would take his leave and embark on a new life.

“His demobilization entitled him to one pair of socks, a pair of underpants, a shirt, a pair of trousers, a coat, and a pair of heavy shoes. He also received a bonus of fifty marks, hardly enough to buy his food for two weeks.

“He rented a small room, four meters by three, on the Thierschstrasse in Munich. It had only one window for light, and no heating. The furnishings consisted of a small iron bed, two chairs and a little table complete with a washbowl. Hitler would live there for years. Captain Truman Smith, the U.S. military attaché in Berlin, who came there and interviewed Hitler in order to inform his ambassador, had this to say: ‘The room was poor and depressing beyond imagination. It looked like a back room in a New York slum.’ This report led the State Department to dismiss Hitler as a penniless and therefore inconsequential tramp.

“François-Poncet, the French ambassador, was much more perceptive: ‘It would be a mistake to think that this visionary was not realistic. He was very coldly realistic and very calculating. To serve his iron will he possessed formidable mental powers, an extraordinary perseverance, absolute fearlessness, the power to make sudden and ruthless decisions, a most penetrating glance, and an intuition that warned him of perils. He was in touch with his people as if by antennas.’

“After each meeting where he was cheered by the crowd, Hitler would return alone and silent to his freezing room at 41 Thierschstrasse. Material comfort was never and would never be a consideration for Hitler.

“During the next few months following his statement of the 25 Points, Hitler organized and spoke at 46 meetings, all told addressing 62,371 people who paid to hear him. That was more than the combined attendance of all the left-wing parties.

“As was to be expected, one of his speeches (on 13 August 1920) was devoted to the Jewish problem. The posters read: ‘Why are we against the Jews?’ Hitler was adroit, and he did not answer the question with the violence of a Luther, who called the Israelites [sic Edomites] ‘a pestilence, a calamity, an epidemic, a curse for Christendom.’ ‘His speech,’ historian John Toland relates, ‘was a marvel of propaganda. Hitler demonstrated that he was a genius in blending past and present events into a form calculated to inspire hatred and resentment. He was constantly interrupted by laughter and cries of approval. Eighteen times the audience burst into applause, and the reaction was especially loud when he referred to the Jews as nomads.’

“This speech was one of the rare ones to have been preserved in its entirety. Cartier, the historian, who possessed a copy of the complete text in shorthand, commented: ‘Hitler’s theme was work and the Jews. His approach to the question was

harsh in the extreme, but it is true that the text, when read, is that of a lecturer, not a rabble-rouser. Hitler had obviously prepared his speech very carefully and probably learned it by heart, which with his peerless memory was mere child's play. The reaction of the audience showed that Hitler's presence and oratory gave the text life, holding the audience's attention and kindling their passion. For the first 20 minutes the audience was rather subdued, but thereafter the demonstrations became more and more frequent and enthusiastic. Hitler had got their attention. He brought the house down with laughter 11 times, dispensing sarcasm and irony with the art of a consummate actor. He commanded thunderous applause and finished his speech to a prolonged standing ovation.'

"In his peroration, Hitler had addressed not just his German audience but all other peoples as well: 'People of the world, unite and resist the Jews. People of Europe, free yourselves from the Jewish yoke.'

"It was the call for a crusade: however, that was strictly limited to the *Entfernung* ('removal') of the Jews that Hitler had already spoken of in his report to the Reichswehr in 1919. Hitler's solution was to remove the Jews from the levers of power in Germany and thus keep them from dominating the destiny of the Germans. This was not a new concept: For more than a thousand years Europeans had sought to keep the Jews from dominating their various countries. Hitler would never tolerate the control of Germany by non-German aliens, and if the Jews did not like a Germany for the Germans they simply could leave. This was the gist and sum total of Hitler's famous speech of 13 August 1920 on how to deal with the Jewish problem, nothing further than that.

"However, thanks to post WWII propaganda, the word *Entfernung* was deliberately mistranslated in the myriad anti-German books as meaning 'liquidation' or 'annihilation.' British books were the first to produce this fabricated meaning which was then translated into French and all other languages. Ironically, these propaganda books were then translated into German, so that Germans would have to read a total mistranslation of a German word as gospel. Since draconian 'anti-Nazi' laws imposed by the Allies after WWII make it a crime to quote 'Nazi' writings, it has not been possible to rectify publicly the mistranslation.

"Thus the 'final solution' so often quoted from Hitler's 1920 speech has been one more hoax perpetrated on the public by political 'historians.' Unlike Hitler, who wished only for the Jews to go away, the average German in 1920 felt much less kindly.

"Hitler's moderation was in marked contrast to the popular wrath of the time, and it is an irony of history that it was this moderation that was used in attempts to discredit Hitler in the eyes of the German people as being himself a Jew.

"This thesis was taken up in hundreds of books by Jewish and non-Jewish writers. On 14 October 1933 the British *Daily Mirror*, owned by Jewish press magnate Lord Beaverbrook, published the photograph of a Jewish tombstone of one Ayraham Eyliyohn, a Bucharest Jew whom the *Mirror* claimed to be Hitler's grandfather. This claim received wide acceptance throughout the English-speaking world and had to wait for historian Werner Maser to expose it as an absurdity: Eyliyohn's birth certificate preceded by only five years the birth certificate of Hitler's father!

“Then from the tortured Nuremberg prisoner Hans Frank was wrenched the ‘confession’ that a Jew had made Hitler’s grandmother pregnant. An American officer by the name of Sixtus O’Concan was the recipient of this amazing confession, which named the Jew in question as a certain Frankeireither from Graz in Austria.

“This assertion was supposedly corroborated by an article written by some distant relative of Hitler’s and published in the 5 August 1939 edition of *Paris Soir*. Again Maser pointed out that neither the name Frankeireither nor the name Frankenberger, as it had also been quoted, appeared in any records of Graz and that furthermore not a single Jew had lived in Graz from the time of the fifteenth century until ten years after the death of Hitler’s grandmother. When Maser then checked the *Paris Soir* article, he was surprised to find that the name Frankeireither or Frankenberger was never mentioned. Thus another Nuremberg ‘evidence’ was based on torture and fabrication.

“Another fantasy swallowed by the Allies was Hitler’s alleged destruction of Dollersheim, an Austrian village that was his father’s birthplace. This charge came from a defrocked priest called Jetzinger, who claimed that in 1937 Hitler had ordered the village destroyed because there were compromising records there pertaining to his origins.

“‘Dollersheim and the neighboring villages no longer exist,’ Jetzinger wrote. ‘The whole region once fertile and thriving is nothing but desolation now. Death lies in wait for you everywhere in the shape of unexploded bombs. The former villagers have been dispersed throughout the country. For some years Hitler had savored his triumph in having blown up and bulldozed flat his father’s birthplace and his grandmother’s grave ... Everything indicates that Dollersheim’s death sentence came from Hitler himself and was inspired by his implacable hatred of his father whose own father may have been Jewish.’

“It made good Freudian copy, but again it was a fabrication. Historian Maser set the record straight: ‘Jetzinger’s statements are patently absurd. After the Anschluss, a commemorative stone was placed near the tomb of Maria Anna Schicklgruber, engraved with a cross and the words: ‘Here lies the Fuhrer’s grandmother, Maria A. Hitler, born Schicklgruber.’ Schoolchildren and members of the Hitler Youth would often come there to pay their respect, and the grave was always very well maintained.’

“Just before WWII the Wehrmacht set up a training field in the region. A few isolated farmhouses were slightly damaged, but none of the church and government records was ever destroyed, nor was the village of Dollersheim. The destruction of the entire Dollersheim region occurred between 1945 and 1955 and was brought about by the Soviet occupation forces, a fact known but unpublicized by Establishment historians. All the fabrications about Hitler from self-hating Jew and Jew-hating gentile to enraged and hysterical loudmouth were false.

“Werner Maser was amazed at the meticulous care with which Hitler prepared everything he did. All his writings were based on a wide range of accurate notes: ‘The 250 pages of notes which Hitler wrote by hand in preparation of his speeches at the beginning of his career reveal that he had a prodigious memory, with a wealth of material at his disposal, and that he was fully cognizant of his conclusion when he

drafted the first line of his statement. A few names, brief sentences or images on a piece of paper were all he required to develop his argument. Whenever his eyes fell on one of these words, an automatic process was triggered and he would speak, always knowing what names, figures, facts, details, images, ideas, examples, or figures of speech to rely on.'

"It was not, however, just the genius of his oratory that assured his victory, but his education, his profound and meticulous preparation, and the incisive clarity of his world view.

"No one else in Germany had such an all-encompassing mind and matchless ability to express it.

"The Weimar Assembly was not lacking in good people. Every parliament on earth abounds in rhetoricians, some pretentious, some ambitious, some greedy and corrupt, but some also honest agents of the people, and some even of keen intelligence. And weak or brilliant, they are not necessarily bad. It is the parliamentary system which is a failure: a democracy of 500 men, none of whom can truly make use of his gifts or exercise any authority. The system is geared to level all to a common denominator of mediocrity for the benefit of often hidden manipulators and bosses. It is a faceless system in which no one is ever held responsible, and the people's interest is always betrayed. Should anyone with the slightest individuality and character emerge, he will as a matter of course be sabotaged by the back-stabbers and trampled by the herd. Stresemann was such a man. In 1923 he was defeated five times. Nothing serious can be accomplished that way, above all when a country is in a state of decline.

"Hitler was hated not for his failings but for his qualities. No country can survive the betrayal of its people by the mediocre and the manipulative. Real democracy relies on the trust people place in a true leader not to betray their interest. And only such a leader with the unswerving support of the people is truly able to rally the most competent to serve the people. Competence is anathema to the democracy of the mediocre.

"The Weimar republic was such a democracy, and for Germany it meant suicide.

"In March of 1921 the Weimar politicians fled from Berlin to Stuttgart following a coup financed by Trebitch Lincoln, an alien Jew, with the complicity of Baron von Luttwitz and General von Seeckt, head of the Reichswehr. A half Jew, Wolfgang Kapp, was the nominal leader of the putsch, but Trebitch Lincoln was the real chief of operations. The only man in the government not to be intimidated was Cabinet Minister Noske.

"On 12 March 1921 Noske confronted von Seeckt and the officer corps with these words: 'All the officers who are ready to follow me, raise your hands.' Only two complied. Von Seeckt said: 'The Reichswehr does not shoot at the Reichswehr.'

"Hitler had gone to Berlin to assess the situation for himself. He noted how a parliament of sheep had been thrown into chaos by a couple of Jewish manipulators. Yet discredited as it was for signing the Versailles Diktat, the government still had the bureaucracy at its disposal, which enabled it to suppress nationalist opposition; but at the same time it was too craven to build up a strong Germany. All the government's police, agencies and repressive laws were aimed at the suppression of populism and

nationalism. Sixty million Germans were thus held at bay by their own, but alien-run, government, while Hitler's supporters numbered only 3,000.

"It would take Hitler 12 years of struggle, always against the stream, against continual obstacles, to reach the remaining 60 million Germans. But he never had the slightest doubt that he would reach his goal.

"Germany's condition was becoming more and more catastrophic. Her province of Upper Silesia had been handed over to Poland and along with it a major part of her steel and coal. In the Rhineland the Grand Orient French government was openly fomenting subversion and sedition. Economically, the German mark was spiraling downwards. German cries for help were answered only with renewed demands by the Allies, best illustrated by the peremptory words of the Jewish finance minister of France, M. Klotz: 'The Germans will pay.'

"The Allies demanded that Germany give them 2 million tons of coal every month. Failure to comply would result in the invasion of Germany. Then there was the incredible demand for payment to the Allies of 226 billion gold marks over a period of 42 years, with interest, an astronomical amount impossible to pay. Then there was a 12 percent tax directly payable to the Allies on all German exports, another impossibility since Germany had already been bled white. The German government gave everything they could, but the Allies protested that the payments were short.

"Poincaré, then head of the French government, manifested his displeasure by sending Allied troops into Germany every time German payments were late or insufficient: into Frankfurt and Darmstadt in 1920; into Düsseldorf in 1921; and finally, in January of 1923, he invaded the Ruhr province with French and Belgian troops.

"All this was a boon for the Communists. The Allied exactions were making things easy for them. What with the Allied looting and the German government coming apart, Communist subversion had again become as much a problem as in 1918.

"Hitler was well aware that as between the red revolution that was backed to the hilt by Moscow and his own few thousand faithful supporters, the odds, in the normal course of events, were most unequal. He bluntly told his followers; 'Whoever fights on our side will win no laurels, much less material rewards. He will most likely end up in prison.'

"Many, in fact, would fare worse. Hitler's long struggle would cost the lives of 1,785 of his faithful followers, and see 43,000 of them wounded, at the hands of the Communists.

"But it was Hitler's courage and the sacrifice of the people who joined him that impressed the common folk of Germany. Hitler never lost an opportunity to remind the crowd: 'These knights, these counts, these generals will never do anything. But I will, and I alone!' It was not said vaingloriously but simply as a statement of fact which he would increasingly demonstrate.

"The bourgeois parties had decided to protest the Allied demand for 269 billion gold marks, but when they heard that the Communists would disrupt their protest, they ran for cover. This cowardice so outraged Hitler that he decided to organize the protest all by himself. It was 2 February 1921. Hitler decided to rent the huge hall of the Krone Circus in Munich for a meeting. To advertise the meeting, he had thousands of posters



printed, more blood-red than ever, just to enrage the Marxists, and he flooded the workers' districts with flyers. Again he sent out his zealous supporters in trucks, brandishing flags. Flags for the first time displaying the swastika. Hitler had designed the flags himself, revived from Germany's ancient past. He had worked on the design for several nights, refining its dimensions and proportions to the millimeter. He had strengthened the cross by turning its curved extremities into sharp right angles to emphasize its symbolizing of life and energy and inserted it within the black, white and red colors of the old flag of the German empire. Twenty years later the Hakenkreuz would fly from Narvik to Stalingrad.

"On 2 February 1921 it was still an unknown flag. Yet from the very first it alarmed the authorities, and it was decreed by the Bavarian Minister of the Interior that in the future the police would be justified in using force to prevent the display of the emblem in public. Twelve years later the selfsame minister would hasten to fly from his balcony the very flag he had outlawed.

"The hall of the Krone Circus was filled to capacity on the night of the meeting. More than 7,000 persons showed up, all paying their admittance fees to swell the party's coffers. Hitler himself was astounded: 'I spoke for two and a half hours. From the first half hour I was interrupted by constant applause. At the end of two hours the applause gave way to an almost religious silence. When I uttered the last words, a wave of enthusiasm engulfed the audience, and they sang with fervor *Deutschland über alles.*'

"So-called political experts, who to this day have never been able to understand the chemistry between a people and its leader, were then as now grasping to explain what was to them inexplicable. The Jewish historian Haffner attributed Hitler's success to hypnosis: 'It was an hypnotic faculty such as enables a concentrated force of willpower to take possession of a collective unconscious at any time and in any circumstances. This hypnotic effect on the masses was Hitler's paramount political asset.'

"Haffner did not credit Hitler with any other talent or the German people with a mind or will of their own. Events would later force Haffner to revise his evaluation: 'One thing nevertheless besides the power of his oratory might have struck the observers and critics of Hitler even before 1933 if they had looked a little closer: his talent as an organizer, or more accurately his faculty for getting hold of men who are efficient instruments of power and gaining mastery over them.'

"After the success of the Krone Circus meeting Hitler would hold an average of four meetings a month. In excess of 60,000 marks was raised after expenses had been paid. In addition, party members paid fifty pfennigs per month, or six marks per year. Multiplied by thousands, that represented an important contribution to the new movement.

"Hitler's successes, however, soon gave rise to jealousy. The party's original founders felt overtaken by events and were critical of what they called 'Hitler's follies.' The saturation propaganda used on Munich left them aghast: such a waste of money! Somehow they had forgotten that when Hitler joined the party there had been only seven and a half marks in the treasury. They felt humiliated by his success and

somehow wanted to bring him down to their own level of mediocrity. In order to lessen his influence they wanted to merge the party with other little parties that were vegetating just as they had been before Hitler's arrival. But for Hitler, the merging of weak and mediocre parties would never add up to any real force, and he always opposed such ideas. He knew he had the gift of inspiring the masses and helping them to become a real force, and he had no time to spend with lackluster politicians. He believed that once people had chosen a leader, they had a right to expect him to be responsible for everything without any buck-passing, and he had the right to expect unconditional support from the people. He believed that throughout his life.

"Thus, the petty men of the original D.A.P. planned to bring Hitler down to size: another episode in the eternal war between the mediocre and the talented. Hitler had gone to Berlin for six weeks on a talking tour and for high level meetings with General Ludendorf, Grand-Admiral Schröder, Ernst von Borsig, a steel industry president, and the Count von Reventlow. The count's wife, French-born Countess d'Allemon, was full of admiration for Hitler and told all the guests of her elegant salon: 'This man is the future Messiah of Germany.'

"While Hitler was gathering influential support for the party, he learned of the petty scheming going on in Munich. He quickly returned to face the party bureaucrats. Instead of receiving explanations he found himself being questioned in a hostile manner. How little they knew Hitler! He immediately resigned from the party.

"The charges against Hitler were as absurd as they were false. Besides being denounced for being power mad, he was accused of being a womanizer, and, what's more, with women who wore costly silk pants and smoked cigarettes. Poor Hitler! All the while living like a monk in his freezing room.

"Meanwhile, the rank and file members were refusing to accept Hitler's resignation, and he was invited to speak on 11 July 1921. Strong in the knowledge that without him the party was nothing anyway, he gave the party an ultimatum: if they wanted him to stay, all the whining schemers would have to resign; all the nay-sayers, obstructionists, and envious mediocrities would have to go; and the party would have to recognize him at once as president with full executive powers. The petty schemers were shocked and suddenly realized they had taken on a very unusual opponent. Drexler, one of the main schemers, threw himself at Hitler's feet: 'In recognition of your vast knowledge and your selfless work for the betterment of the party, as well as your exceptional eloquence, the committee is ready to grant you full executive powers and to name you president as soon as you rejoin the party.'

"But Hitler did not accept, and without asking the committee that had already eaten its humble pie, he made a direct appeal on 29 July 1921 to the party rank and file. Hitler wanted power from the people, not from a handful of petty schemers. His arrival at the meeting was met with thunderous applause. Hitler's conditions were put to a vote: 553 for and one against.

"Later, at a huge rally at the Krone Circus, all the conditions were officially ratified. Hitler had become master of his house by a virtually unanimous vote and by the will of the people. It was on that night that for the first time he became the Führer. The magic word had been launched." [End of *The Barnes Review* article.]

What we observe here is an entirely different Adolf Hitler than portrayed to us by the American news media (i.e., newspapers, movies, magazines, radio, television and schoolbooks, to name a few) for the last ninety-five years! Therefore we have to applaud the efforts of some of the earlier honest editors of *The Barnes Review*! The sad narrative is: the White-Caucasian-European-Americans would rather hear lies than face the unadulterated truth! I will now quote from the book, *The Rulers Of Russia*, by Rev. Denis Fahey, pp. 6-12:

#### **“Proximate Preparations of the Russian Revolution.**

“... For the moment, I will content myself with quoting a few documents that are not as well known as they ought to be. One is the secret report received by the Imperial Russian General Headquarters from one of its agents in New York. This report, dated February 15th, 1916, was made known to the world by the Russian writer, Boris Brasol in his book, *The World at the Cross Roads*. It runs in part as follows: ‘The Russian Revolutionary Party of America has evidently resumed its activities. As a consequence of it, momentous developments are expected to follow. The first confidential meeting which marked the beginning of a new era of violence took place on Monday evening, February 14th, 1916, in the East Side of New York City. It was attended by sixty-two delegates, fifty of whom were ‘veterans’ of the revolution of 1905 – the rest being newly admitted members. *Among the delegates were a large percentage of Jews, most of them belonging to the intellectual class, as doctors, publicists, etc., but also some professional revolutionists.* ... The proceedings of this first meeting were almost entirely devoted to the discussion of finding ways and means to start a great revolution in Russia as the ‘most favourable moment for it is close at hand.’ It was revealed that secret reports had just reached the party from Russia, describing the situation as very favourable, when all arrangements for an immediate outbreak were completed. The only serious problem was the financial question, but whenever this was raised the assembly was immediately assured by some of the members that this question did not need to cause any embarrassment as ample funds, if necessary, would be furnished by persons in sympathy with the movement of liberating the [*Jewish*] people of Russia. In this connection the name of Jacob Schiff was repeatedly mentioned.’

“Mr. Boris Brasol adds, on pages 70 and 71 of the same work: ‘The full history of the interlocking participation of the Imperial German Government and international finance in the destruction of the Russian Empire is not yet written. ... It is not a mere coincidence that at the notorious meeting held at Stockholm in 1916, between the former Russian Minister of the Interior, Protopopoff, and the [*Jewish*]-German Agents, the German Foreign Office was represented by Mr. Warburg, whose two brothers were members of the international banking firm, Kuhn, Loeb and Company, of which the late Mr. Jacob Schiff was a senior member.’”

#### **“Robert Wilton’s List of the Rulers of Soviet Russia**

“An eye-witness of exceptional value of all the events of the Russian Revolution is Robert Wilton, the Russian correspondent of *The Times* for seventeen years. Born in England but educated in Russia, he knew Russia like a Russian. During the war, this correspondent of *The Times*, on one occasion in 1916, took command of a section of the Russian army, of which the officers had been wounded, and behaved with such

gallantry that he was decorated with the Cross of St. George. It was the first time that this exclusively military distinction had been conferred upon a civilian. In the Foreword to his French book, *Les Derniers Jours des Romanof*, from which I am about to quote, Robert Wilton says, that in order to ensure the accuracy of the work, he himself translated from Russian into French the official reports and original documents confirming his narrative. 'I have done all in my power,' he adds, 'to act as an impartial chronicler.' The list of names of the Rulers of Russia in 1918, which I am about to quote, is taken from pages 136-137 of this painstaking French study of the Russian Bolshevik Revolution. It is a noteworthy fact that this list is not to be found in the English edition of the same work, *The Last Days of the Romanovs*, published in September, 1920, by Thornton Butterworth.

"According to the English review, *The Patriot*, of 20th February 1930, after Robert Wilton had written in 1920: 'The Jewish domination in Russia is supported by certain Russians ... they are all mere screens or dummies behind which the Sverdlovs and the thousand and one Jews of Sovdepija continue their work of destruction,' his chances in English journalism were gone. It is a well-known fact that he died in straitened circumstances in January, 1925.

"On page 29 of *Les Derniers Jours des Romanof*, we read: 'In order not to leave myself open to any accusation of prejudice, I am giving (on pages 136-137) the list of the members of the Central Committee, of the Extraordinary Commission and the Council of Commissars functioning at the time of the assassination of the Imperial Family. The 62 members of the Committee were composed of 5 Russians, 1 Ukrainian, 6 Letts, 2 Germans, 1 Czech, 2 Armenians, 3 Georgians, 1 Karaim (Jewish sect), 41 Jews. (There are some slight differences between this list and the one to which he refers and which is quoted further on.) The extraordinary Commission of Moscow was composed of 36 members, including 1 German, 1 Pole, 1 Armenian, 2 Russians, 8 Letts, 23 Jews. The Council of the People's Commissars numbered 2 Armenians, 3 Russians, 17 Jews. According to the data furnished by the Soviet Press, out of 556 important functionaries of the Bolshevik State, including the above-mentioned, there were in 1918-1919, 17 Russians, 2 Ukrainians, 11 Armenians, 35 Letts, 15 Germans, 1 Hungarian, 10 Georgians, 3 Poles, 3 Finns, 1 Czech, 1 Karaim, & 457 Jews.'

"If the reader is astonished to find the Jewish hand everywhere in the affair of the assassination of the Russian Imperial Family, he must bear in mind the formidable numerical preponderance of Jews in the Soviet administration.'

"On pages 136-138, then, of the same work, the author writes: 'It is in the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party that the governmental power resides. It was composed as follows in 1918: Bronstein (Trotsky), Apfelbaum (Zinovieff), Lourie (Larine), Ouritski, Volodarski, Rosenfeldt (Kamenev), Smidovitch, Sverdlof (Yankel), Nakhmkes (Steklof).

Jews .....	9
Onlianof (Lenine), Krylenko, Lounatcharski. Russians ..	<u>3</u>

“The other Russian Socialist Parties are similar in composition. Their Central Committees are made up as follows: S.D. Mensheviks, 11 members, all Jews; Communists of the People, 6 members, of whom 5 are Jews and one is a Russian; S.R. (Right Wing), 15 members, of whom 13 are Jews and 2 are Russians (Kerenski, who may be of Jewish origin, and Tchaikovski); S.R. (Left Wing), 12 members, of whom 10 are Jews and 2 are Russians; Committee of the Anarchists of Moscow, 5 members, of whom 4 are Jews and one is a Russian; Polish Communist Party, 12 members, all Jews, including Sobelson (Radek), Krokhenal (Zagonski) and Schwartz (Goltz).

“These parties, in appearance opposed to the Bolsheviks, play the Bolsheviks’ game on the sly, more or less, by preventing the Russians from pulling themselves together. Out of 61 individuals at the head of these parties, there are 6 Russians and 55 Jews. No matter what may be the name adopted, a revolutionary government will be Jewish.

“The Council of the People’s Commissars comprises the following:

*Ministry or*

<i>Commissariat</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
President .....	Oulianof (Lenine) .....	Russian**
Foreign Affairs .....	Tchitcherine .....	Russian
Nationalities .....	Djougachvili .....	Georgian
Agriculture .....	Protian .....	Armenian
Economic Council .....	Lourie (Larine) .....	Jew
Food-Controller .....	Schlichter .....	Jew
Army and Navy .....	Bronstein (Trotsky) ....	Jew
State-Control .....	Lander .....	Jew
State Lands .....	Kauffmann .....	Jew
Works .....	V. Schmidt .....	Jew
Social Relief .....	E. Lilina (Knigissen) ..	Jewess
Public Instruction .....	Lounatcharsky .....	Russian
Religions .....	Spitzberg .....	Jew
Interior .....	Apfelbaum (Zinovief) .	Jew
Hygiene .....	Anvelt .....	Jew
Finance .....	Isidore Goukovski .....	Jew
Press .....	Volodarski .....	Jew
Elections .....	Ouritski .....	Jew
Justice .....	I. Steinberg .....	Jew
Refugees .....	Fenigstein .....	Jew
Refugees .....	(Assistant) Savitch ....	Jew
Refugees .....	Zaslovsk .....	Jew

“Out of 22 members, 3 Russians, 1 Georgian, 1 Armenian, 17 Jews.

\*\*[Editor's Note: It has since been established that Vladimir Lenin (Lenine), born Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, counted as a Russian above, and several others of these men, were indeed Jews, of Jewish descent, while many errant sources discount them as Jews for religious reasons alone - *WRF*]

“The following is the list of members of the Central Executive Committee:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
Sverdlof (President) .....	Jew
Avanessof (Secretary) .....	Armenian
Bruno .....	Lett
Breslau .....	Lett
Babtchinski .....	Jew
Boukharine .....	Russian
Weinberg .....	Jew
Gailiss .....	Jew
Ganzburg .....	Jew
Danichevski .....	Jew
Starck .....	German
Sachs .....	Jew
Scheinmann .....	Jew
Erdling .....	Jew
Landaner .....	Jew
Linder .....	Jew
Wolach .....	Czech.
Dimanstein .....	Jew
Encukidze .....	Georgian
Ermann .....	Jew
Joffe .....	Jew
Karkhline .....	Jew
Knigissen .....	Jew
Rosenfeldt (Kamenef) .....	Jew
Apfelbaum (Zinovief) .....	Jew
Krylenko .....	Russian
Krassikof .....	Jew
Kaprik .....	Jew
Kaoul .....	Lett
Oulianof (Lenine) .....	Russian
Latsis .....	Jew
Lander .....	Jew

Lounatcharski .....	Russian
Peterson .....	Lett
Peters .....	Lett
Roudzoutas .....	Jew
Rosine .....	Jew
Smidovitch .....	Jew
Stoutchka .....	Lett
Nakhamkes (Steklof) .....	Jew
Sosnovski .....	Jew
Skrytnik .....	Jew
Bronstein (Trotsky) .....	Jew
Teodorovitch .....	Jew
Terian .....	Armenian
Ouritski .....	Jew
Telechkine .....	Russian
Feldmann .....	Jew
Froumkine .....	Jew
Souriupa .....	Ukrainian
Tchavtchevadze .....	Georgian
Scheikmann .....	Jew
Rosental .....	Jew
Achkinazi .....	Imeretian
Karakhane .....	Karaim
Rose .....	Jew
Sobelson (Radek) .....	Jew
Schlichter .....	Jew
Schikolini .....	Jew
Chklianski .....	Jew
Levine (Pravdine) .....	Jew

“Accordingly out of 61 members, 5 are Russians, 6 are Letts, 1 is a German, 2 are Armenians, 1 is a Czech, 1 is an Imeretian, 2 are Georgians, 1 is a Karaim, 1 is a Ukrainian, and 41 are Jews.

“The following is the list of the members of the Extraordinary Commission of Moscow:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
Dzerjinski (President) .....	Pole
Peters (Vice-President) .....	Lett

Chklovski .....	Jew
Kheifiss .....	Jew
Zeistine .....	Jew
Razmirovitch .....	Jew
Kronberg .....	Jew
Khaikina .....	Jewess
Karlson .....	Lett
Schaumann .....	Lett
Leontovitch .....	Jew
Jacob Goldine .....	Jew
Galperstein .....	Jew
Kniggisen .....	Jew
Latzis .....	Lett
Schillenkuss .....	Jew
Janson .....	Lett
Rivkine .....	Jew
Antonof .....	Russian
Delafabre .....	Jew
Tsitkine .....	Jew
Roskirovitch .....	Jew
G. Sverdlof .....	Jew
OBiesenski .....	Jew
Blioumkine .....	Jew
Alexandrovitch .....	Russian
I. Model .....	Jew
Routenberg .....	Jew
Pines .....	Jew
Sachs .....	Jew
Daybol .....	Lett
Saissoune .....	Armenian
Deylkenen .....	Lett
Liebert .....	Jew
Vopel .....	German
Zakiss .....	Lett

“In all, 36 members of whom 1 is a Pole, 1 a German, 1 an Armenian, 2 are Russians, 8 are Letts, and 23 are Jews.



“Accordingly there is no reason for being surprised at the preponderating role of the Jews in the assassination of the Imperial Family. It is rather the opposite which would have been surprising.’

“According to the erudite Russian writer, Petrovski, in *La Russie sous les Juifs*, p. 79, ‘Nicholas II, the Imperial Family and the faithful members of his suite, were shot by the Jew, Yourowsky, assisted by the Jews, Golostchokine and Voikoff, in obedience to the order sent from Moscow by the Jew, Sverdloff, and with the approval of the Council of the People’s Commissars.’ We have seen the composition of the Council ....”

To bring this essay to a conclusion, I will quote again an article in part from *The Barnes Review* for July-August 2004, pp. 5-6 entitled “**Adolf Hitler, An Overlooked Candidate for the Nobel Prize**”, by Alex S. Perry Jr.:

“If anyone deserved the Nobel Peace Prize, it was Adolf Hitler. Hitler did not want war. World War II was forced on Germany. Poland was encouraged to attack Germany by the promises of British Ambassador Sir Howard William Kennard and French Ambassador Leon Noel. They promised unconditionally that England and France would come to Poland’s immediate aid should she need it in case of war with Germany; therefore, no matter what Poland did to provoke Germany’s attack, Poland had an assurance from England and France. With this guarantee, Poland began acting ruthlessly. In addition, Kennard and Noel flattered Poland into thinking she was a great power. As the Chinese proverb says, ‘You can flatter a man to jump off the roof.’ They sabotaged the efforts of those Polish leaders who wanted a policy of friendship with Germany. (Donald Day, *Onward Christian Soldiers*, 68-9. Day was *The Chicago Tribune*’s only correspondent in northeastern Europe before and during World War II.)

“Poland delivered the first blow, and Hitler announced, ‘Since dawn today, we are shooting back,’ when he spoke to the Reichstag on September 1, 1939. ‘Shooting back’ is not the statement of an aggressor. (Michael McLaughlin’s, *For Those Who Cannot Speak*, 9). When Hitler attacked, Donald Day said, Poland got exactly what she deserved. None of Poland’s immediate neighbors felt sorry for her. Poland had conducted a policy of terror. Ethnic Germans living on German soil that had been given to Poland at the end of World War I by the Versailles Peace Treaty had been so mistreated that 2 million left the area for Germany and elsewhere. (*Onward Christian Soldiers*.) They were driven from what had been their homeland long before World War I. Leon Degrelle, a young Belgian political leader in the 1930s, and who later joined Hitler’s hardest fighting unit, the Waffen SS, with over 400,000 other non-German European volunteers, says, ‘Of all the crimes of World War II, one never hears about the wholesale massacres that occurred in Poland just before the war. Thousands of German men, women and children were massacred in the most horrendous fashion by press-enraged mobs. Hitler decided to halt the slaughter and he rushed to the rescue.’ (*The Journal of History Review*, winter 1982, 454-5). Young German boys, when captured by the Poles, were castrated. (Hamilton Fish, *FDR: The Other Side of the Coin*, 86).

“William Joyce, nicknamed Lord Haw Haw by British propaganda, became a German citizen and took up for the German cause. He described the conditions of the Germans who were living in Poland because of the Versailles Treaty:

“German men and women were hunted like wild beasts through the streets of Bromberg. When they were caught, they were mutilated and torn to pieces by the Polish mob.... Every day the butchery increased. ... Thousands of Germans fled from their homes in Poland with nothing more than the clothes that they wore. Moreover, there was no doubt that the Polish army was making plans for the massacre of Danzig. ... On the nights of August 25 to August 31 inclusive, there occurred, besides innumerable attacks on civilians of German blood, 44 perfectly authenticated acts of armed violence against German official persons and property. These incidents took place either on the border or inside German territory. On the night of [August 31], a band of Polish desperadoes actually occupied the German Broadcasting Station at Gleiwitz. Now it was clear that unless German troops marched at once, not a man, woman or child of German blood within the Polish territory could reasonably expect to avoid persecution and slaughter.’ (*Twilight Over England*, 125-6).

“Due to Poland’s atrocious acts against the German people, Hitler declared to British Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson on August 25, 1939: ‘Poland’s provocations have become intolerable.’ (*The Suicide of Europe* – memoirs of Prince Michel Sturdza, former foreign minister of Romania).

“So Poland delivered the first blow, not Germany. The first blow was important to the United States in its war with Japan. It gave the United States the right and justification to do what ever was necessary to defeat the Japanese. But Germany did not have this right with Poland even after Poland had delivered the first blow. What fair-minded man, if he knew the true facts involved in the Polish situation, could blame Hitler for his retaliatory attack on Poland? Poland, if any nation ever did, deserved exactly what Germany gave her in return. But Hitler did not even want to do what he had to do. No sooner than Hitler began protecting the German people inside Poland, he was ready to stop all hostilities and begin peace negotiations. Prince Sturdza narrates:

“‘Only hours after the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and Poland, Mussolini, renewing his efforts for peace, proposed to all the interested powers an immediate suspension of hostilities and the immediate convocation of a conference between the great powers, in which Poland would also participate. Mussolini’s proposals were, without any delay, accepted by all governments concerned except Great Britain.’ (Ibid., 145).

“Before war broke out Britain’s ambassador to Berlin, Sir Nevil Henderson, on August 30, 1939, said, in his final report of Germany’s proposed basis for negotiations, ‘Those proposals are in general not too unreasonable.’

“Even Pierre and Renee Gosset, in their rabid anti-German book *Hitler*, declare: ‘It was a proposal of extreme moderation. It was in fact an offer that no Allied statesman could have rejected in good faith.’ (Ibid., 11)

“‘As early as January 1941, Hitler was making extraordinary efforts to come to peace terms with England. He offered England generous terms. He offered, if Britain would assume an attitude of neutrality, to withdraw from all of France, to leave Holland and Belgium ... to evacuate Norway and Denmark, and to support British and French industries by buying their products. His proposal had many other favorable points for

England and Western Europe. But England's officials did not want peace. They wanted war. Had they not celebrated their declaration of war by laughing, joking and drinking beer? (McLaughlin *op cit.*, 10).

"Hitler allowed the British to escape at Dunkirk.

"He did not want to fight England. German Gen. Blumentritt states why Hitler allowed the British to escape:

"'He [Hitler] then astonished us by speaking with admiration of the British Empire, of the necessity for its existence, and the civilization that Britain had brought into the world. He remarked with a shrug of the shoulders, that the creation of the Empire had been achieved by means that were often harsh, but 'where there is planing there are shavings flying.' He compared the British Empire with the Catholic Church – saying they were both essential elements of stability in the world. He said that all he wanted from Britain was that she should acknowledge Germany's position on the continent. The return of Germany's lost colonies would be desirable but not essential, and he would even offer to support Britain with troops if she should be involved in any difficulties anywhere.' (Harry Elmer Barnes' *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace* 162. The last sentence in the paragraph just quoted should put an end to any claim that Hitler wanted to capture the world.)

"Blumentritt's statement is not the only notice about Hitler's hope of peace and friendship with England. The renowned Swedish Explorer Sven Hedin observed Hitler's confusion about Britain's refusal to accept his peace offers: Hitler 'felt he had repeatedly extended the hand of peace and friendship to the British, and each time they had blacked his eye in reply' Hitler said, 'The survival of the British Empire is in Germany's interests too because if Britain loses India, we gain nothing thereby' (David Irving's *Hitler's War*, paperback edition, Avon History, 236). Harry Elmer Barnes says that Hitler lost the war because he was too good.

"'While the theory of Hitler's diabolism is generally accepted, there are very well informed persons who contend that he brought himself and Germany to ruin by being too soft, generous and honorable rather than too tough and ruthless. They point to the following considerations: he made a genuine and liberal peace offer to Britain on August 25, 1939; he permitted the British to escape at Dunkirk to encourage Britain to make peace, which later on cost him the war in North Africa; he failed to occupy all of France, take North Africa at once, and split the British Empire, he lost the Battle of Britain by failing to approve the savagery of military barbarism which played so large a role in the Allied victory; he delayed his attack on Russia and offered Molotov lavish concessions in November 1940 to keep peace between Germany and Russia; he lost the war with Russia by delaying the invasion in order to bail Mussolini out of his idiotic attack on Greece; and declared war on the United States to keep his pledged word with Japan ...." [For rest of article, get a back-copy of Jul-Aug 2004 *The Barnes Review*.]

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