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PRACTICAL IDEALISM



THE
AUTHENTICITY OF
ADOLF HITLER

API: The Authenticity of Adolf Hitler

Hello there, welcome to Aryan Practical Idealism. I have two guests on today to verify the authenticity of Adolf Hitler, how he wasn't a Freemason, wasn't an agent of the Jewish bankers, and he wasn't a Jew. Welcome to the show, Chris and Nordlux Bellator.

Thanks for having me. So, yes, so I guess since you're much more knowledgeable about this than myself, I don't really know enough about the historical details. Even though I've read Mein Kampf two times, I've read Serrano's works a couple times, I've read Rockwell's works and so forth, Colin Jordan, Matt Kale, and various other National Socialist works, I still don't know enough about the historical details to be able to convincingly prove or disprove the authenticity of Hitler and I'd like to verify that for myself.

So if you could maybe just embark upon, you could be basically the one to lead the show since you're more knowledgeable, you could just explain how Hitler is legitimate and he's not what these other people are claiming. Okay, I would say we should probably start with the biological facts. The good old question, was Hitler Jewish? If you are fine with that.

Can you hear me? Yeah, I can hear you. I'm just waiting for you to proceed by all means. So this is based on a so-called Frankenberger thesis.

Let's go to the origins of it. Hans Frank wrote a book, he was like Hitler's biographer and when he was a POW of the Allies after the war, he wrote a book called Im Angesicht des Galgens, so in the face of the hangman, so to say. And he basically started that his great-grandmother was working in a house of a Jew named Frankenberger and she got pregnant by him, so Hitler is like an illegitimate Rothschild's son.

That's the Schickl-Gruber claim. That's the Schickl-Gruber claim, exactly. We should mention also that you're actually a native German speaker, so you can read the actual files.

Yes, I'm German and I can read the original sources. I mean as close as we can get with it, we all have to admit that our sources are in general second-class sources and the real interesting documents and files are not accessible for us, but I think the documents we have are good enough to disprove that claim. I know people like Tex Mars, the disinformation conspiracy theorist in the United States, he's always affirming the Schickl-Gruber thesis.

Of course, he's obviously affiliated with Alex Jones, so that's a red flag right there. It's Alex Jones. So, let me quote a bit here.

The more consequential claim which caused popular debate was issued by Hans Frank, a

Nazi lawyer whom Hitler had asked to investigate his ancestry and who published his alleged findings while waiting execution at Nuremberg. So, this should give us a red light already. This is the famous Graz story which asserted that Hitler's grandmother, Maria Anna Schickl-Gruber, had been employed by a Jewish family, the Frankenbergers, in the city of Graz and that there was correspondence and even child support payments exchanged between the family and Maria.

However, this is from Kershaw, highlights that this story is highly inaccurate as there is no record that Maria was ever in Graz. Furthermore, while there was a family of similar last name in Graz, they were not Jewish, especially given that Jews were not even permitted in that section of Austria-Austria in the 1860s. I will add that they were kicked out of this area since 14th century, 15th century, something like that, for usury and they were accused of spreading the Black Plague.

So, basically, no Jews there and I believe that there is a very good book from the 30s from a guy that I forgot his name, I believe he was American, researching the family of Hitler and he was not National Socialist, not sympathetic to the National Socialism at all. He debunked the theory that Hitler was Jewish and he actually tracked the theory to the Bolshevik, basically to the German communist that was spreading this information to demoralize the German National Socialists and the people that are obviously nationalistic and anti-Semitic in Germany. And that's it.

Another thing that this guy, I'll try to find the name because... Yeah, it's quite important. Yeah, the other thing that this guy found out that a political enemy of Hitler was this ruler of Austria, I believe his name was Adolphus, and he really tried hard to prove this theory that Hitler was Jewish, but he found nothing and he was totally in power in Austria. So, basically, this is a bogus theory, nothing there.

Another claim that I found that Hitler knew some Jewish words. Well, what do you know? He knew a couple of words. And I don't know what else.

Well, I know Shalom, I know Amen, and I know what will be the third word? Shekel. So, what does this prove? Nothing. So, I'm sorry for the interruption, Christopher.

No problem. And we also have, there was a Belgian, a journalist from Belgium named Jean-Paul Muellers, and he made DNA testing with Hitler's family members, the still living family members. And to keep it short, basically, they found out that some of his family members has a Hablo group, E1B1B, which is rare in Western Europeans, but common among North Africans, in particular the Berber tribes of Morocco, Algeria, Libya and Tunisia, and so on.

18 to 20% of Ashkenazi Jews and 8.6 to 30% of Sephardic Jews have this DNA too. But to sum it up, the researchers said, academics have been quick to point out that this does not necessarily mean the man who inspired the Holocaust, this is not a friendly website,

was either Jewish, African or a combination of the two. The E1B1B Haplogroup runs in other ethnic groups, for instance, and DNA analysis remains an inexact science.

The DNA from him or his family also disproves, or at least does not prove that he is Jewish. Yeah, that to the DNA part. Also, I will point out that the method of obtaining this DNA is very fishy.

It was made, I've read the article a long time ago. Basically, they didn't ask the guy, I believe his distant relative, which is also a thing to mention that this could be a speculation. It's not direct descendant of Hitler or his direct forefather.

So it's a room to speculate with the data. But they basically took a sample from a glass that he used. So basically, it was taken from his liver, from a glass that he used in some, basically, not in his private apartment or his house, but in a local bar.

So, yeah, very, let's say... A Jewish barman drinking out of it. Yeah, very unlike, and not to mention that even if it's true, I mentioned before that the Berbers, the original Berbers, they were white people with blue eyes and red beard. They were almost wiped out in these days by the Arabs and the Hamids in North Africa, but still, historical records show different origin of these people.

Is that somewhat related to the Cherusians? I'm not sure, honestly. Migration of the Berbers to Germany? Maybe not that. I don't know what would be the relation with that, but just pointing that the Northern Africa was populated with white people back in the time.

Yeah, that's modern-day Libya as far as the Berbers are. Who they were. We also have an Austrian historian named Franz Jettinger.

He wrote in 1956. He pointed out that the name Frankenberg does not sound Jewish at all, and it must therefore first be proven that Frankenberg, even if he was actually Adolf Hitler's father, was actually a Jew. Jettinger also empathized that any evidence was missing for the alleged alimony payments.

His conclusion is, therefore, Frank's report reaches most suspicion of Jewish ancestry. He does not guarantee a certainty. The archive of the city of Graz came to the conclusion in the 1960s that the alleged Frankenberg was probably identical to Leopold Frankenreiter.

On the one hand, there was not a single Frankenberg to be found in the residence list of the city of Graz for the period in question. On the other hand, this name corresponds to that name that Hitler's nephew, William Patrick Hitler, attributed to Hitler's grandmother's employer. Frankenreiter was not of Jewish descent, but he was baptized Catholic with his entire family.

So, even if he was the illegitimate father of Hitler's grandfather or father, he was a Catholic, he was an Austrian Catholic. Well, in other words, he was ethnically German. Yeah, Austrian.

That's the thing with the Germans and the Austrians. But yeah, he was German. Joachim Fest, to quote him, he is one of the most famous researchers on that topic in Germany, quote, the lack of verifiable evidence admittedly makes the thesis appear extremely questionable.

So, we don't have proof, we don't have a birth certificate, we don't even know if a guy named Frankenberger ever existed or lived there, nor he was Jewish. So, if you make strong claims, and of course, if you are, let's say, you are against gay marriage, what will happen? The people will accuse you of being gay yourself. That's a normal shame they do.

So, of course, some enemies of the party and of Hitler claim to be Jew and a prostitute and a pedophile and even name it. But give me the proof, please. Yeah, it's all an argument from ignorance.

They just assert something without adequate proof. So, that doesn't really constitute anything. Absolutely not.

But the same thing with the, we will let it go to the Freemason stuff. For example, we have pictures of FDR, we have pictures of Truman in a Masonic suit, in a Masonic dress. So, this for me is a clear proof.

Okay, if the picture is not fortified, then you can say, okay, this is a proof that this guy was a Mason. So, show me a picture of Hitler in a Mason suit, tell me what lodge he was, when he entered the lodge, show me some documents, show me other Freemasons who claim that I was in a lodge with him and so on. So, this is all just trying to harm a great man.

At the same time, though, there's quite a lot of images that show Hitler in alleged Freemasonic poses, discussing the lion's paw, if the fingers made a 90 degree angle with the fist. On this one blog, hitlerthejewinthefakedworldwar2.blogspot.com, it's showing a lot of images with him doing Masonic handshakes with his thumb over the other guy's hand and so forth. But even then, you know, that's not necessarily any really... I guess there was rarely a guy in history who shook as much hands as he did.

So, it happens from time to time, I guess. And it also depends how the other person gives you the hand, right? Yeah, true. At the same time, there is barely a person in history who was photographed that much.

So, the more pictures you take, the higher the chances are that you find some postures. Yeah, there's only about three or so of those particular thumb over the other guy's hand

photos on that blog, and there's maybe just about four other pictures of him allegedly in Masonic pose. So, that's not exactly very much of a pool of evidence to suggest that that is actually the case.

I'm just asking the listeners, and I'm asking you guys, do you watch your hand if you shake somebody's hand? And do you make sure that it doesn't look like a Masonic handshake at that particular moment? This can happen, you know? If some people have a handshake like a wet towel, you know, and they give you the hand, and you just grab it, and yeah, you get the situation. And when I watch these pictures, I mean, they show him doing a Masonic handshake with him, and different, so the whole Nazi party elite was, they were Freemasons or what? Where are we going from here? Well, there's additional symbolism of like solar symbolism that they claim, I'm not claiming that myself, that that is a sign of Masonry, because solar, that's basically the tradition of the Aryan throughout history, the solar phallic, you know, solar Uranian tradition as Evola calls it. So, that doesn't imply Jewishness or Masonic influence necessarily.

Actually, one of the interpretations of the swastika is that it is a symbol of the sun. Yeah, that's why they call it the swastika. The swastika is a Masonic symbol.

You could say the same. Yeah, but I mean, it's, for example, the golden ratio, this symbol is a pie, yeah. 3.14 or whatever.

Yeah, it was used in the oldest golden treasure found in Bulgaria, 7,000 years old, and the same was used, the same ratio was used in the Greek temples, the same ratio were used, I believe, in the Stonehenge. These monuments were not built by fucking Masons or Jews. They just adopted the symbolism.

They just adopted the, how to say, the meaning of things, and they think that they are whatever great architect or whatever deity they are praying to is basically this great mathematician, but it doesn't mean that they are building these monuments, these works of art in the past. Well, I'm sure even the pyramids were built using that pie ratio too. Yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah.

It's the same thing with, I would say, one of the greatest buildings in the Third Reich. Because I've also read some of these claims that the Third Reich was built like a Masonic pyramid, like the buildings in America, well, guess what? I mean, the people are reading books, the books are written by other people, and they're sharing these different styles, for example, classical style that imitating the Roman style, that imitating the Greek styles, and all these implementing symbolism in that architecture. And very beautiful buildings, by the way, during the Third Reich.

Yes, a historic architecture. Yes, what was not destroyed by the invading hordes. Let's talk about, not so much about symbolism, let's talk about the actions.

I would like to read a little bit. Just proving that there is not a Mason there. Let's remind to the listeners that actually Hitler banned all kinds of occult organizations.

In early 1934, the chief of the Nazi court system ruled that Masons who did not leave their lodges prior to January 1933 could not join the Nazi party. The same month, Prussian Minister of the Interior Hermann Goering issued a decree calling upon the lodges to voluntarily dissolve. But requiring such voluntary actions to be submitted to him for approval.

In addition, lodges and their branches in various cities throughout Germany were exposed to arbitrary violence from local SS and SA units. This terror does not appear to have been centrally directed. Increasing pressure in the public professional sectors forced individuals to choose between remaining in their lodges or limiting their career opportunities.

Many former lodge members holding positions in the civil service were forced or harassed into retirement. In 1934, the Ministry of Defense banned membership in lodges to all personal, soldiers and civilian employees. During the summer of 1934, after Heinrich Schimler and Reinhard Heydrich completed their takeover and centralization of the Gestapo, the German police forcibly closed down many Masonic lodges and branch headquarters of the Masons and confiscated their assets, including their libraries and archives.

On October 28, 1934, Vice Minister of the Interior William Frick issued a decree defining the lodges as hostile to the state and hence subject to having their assets confiscated. Finally, on August 17, 1935, citing the authority of the Reichstagsfeier decree, Frick ordered all remaining lodges and branches dissolved and their assets confiscated. Nazi propaganda continued to link Jews and Freemasons.

Julius Freischau's virulent publication *Der Stürmer* repeatedly printed cartoons and articles that attempted to portray a Jewish Masonic conspiracy. Freemasonry also became a particular obsession to the chief of security police and SD, Reinhard Heydrich, who counted the Masons along with the Jews and the political clergy as the most implacable enemies of the German race. In 1935, Heydrich argued for the need to eliminate not only the visible manifestations of these enemies, but to root out from every German the indirect influence of the Jewish spirit.

A Jewish liberal Masonic infectious residue that remains in the unconscious of many above all in the academic and intellectual world. So the text is much longer. If you want, I can send you some anti-Masonic posters.

Yeah, there's also that movie in France that was affiliated with, I forget who it was exactly. The Colt Forces. Yeah, Colt Forces, 1943.

It was, I think, Viscount Ponce de Leon. He was the one who was behind its direction, too. He assisted in that.

And then the person who directed it was assassinated. There were also anti-Masonic exhibitions in Brussels, Paris. They actually showed the artifacts of the Masons and so on to the people.

Just name one politician who did more against the Masons than him. So, yeah. I will add that there was a law called закон за защита на нацията.

So basically a law for protection of the nation in Bulgaria that was adopted and heavily influenced by the German racial anti-Jew and anti-Masonic law in Bulgaria. So basically all Jews, half-Jews and Masonic members were pressed out of the government and of the ruling parties. Unfortunately in Bulgaria, I would say that this de-Jewdization, de-Masonicization was not so successful as in Germany.

Maybe even in Germany it was basically, let's say, 90-95% successful because they didn't have time because of the enforced war against the Third Reich. Yeah, when you consider that they only had six years in peace. Yeah.

And it will take you like two, three, four years to get the total control of the state. You don't have the total control right from the beginning. Yeah.

But they did a lot and also they did it in the occupied areas like France and Belgium. They always went against the Masons. They always dissolved the lodges.

They always confiscated their stuff. And so why did he do that if he was a Mason himself? I guess what they would say, what the critics would say is that he was just controlled opposition. But it's not exactly a very convincing argument when he obviously does things that are very detrimental to their plans to such an extent that it more or less threatens their realization.

I will add that after the capturing of Paris, they captured the archives of the Grand Orient, so the Grand Orient, the master lodge of all master lodges. So that's the basis of Scottish right-free Masonry, isn't it? Yeah. And I believe that the British Masonic lodges centered around the Royal British Lodge, not around the French Lodge.

But anyway, the rest of Europe is basically coordinated after the French Grand Orient. And I've read, I believe, well, it was not in the book of Erich von Manstein. He didn't mention that.

He mentioned the hidden contracts between France and Poland and Brits and Poland, which is also we must talk about at some point. But I believe it was one of the other German researchers who said that the archives of the Grand Orient were written in Hebrew. The real, I mean, the real important documents were written in Hebrew.

And the Germans tried to find a fluent Hebrew speaker that were, how to say, reliable, obviously not a Jew. And they had the problem of finding one. And the only guy that maybe he was with some Jewish descent or maybe he had a Jewish girlfriend at some point was, I believe, Adolf Eichmann.

And actually, he was the guy that mentioned to translate a part of the archives. And then, if you know the story of Adolf Eichmann. If I remember correctly, Adolf Eichmann was born in Palestine.

So, his parents at the time were living in Palestine. And as a child, he lived there. So, that's probably the explanation why he was able to speak Hebrew.

Yeah. And Yiddish, they spoke then also. Maybe they wrote it in Yiddish.

I don't know. It was, this researcher said that they were written in Hebrew. But what kind of Hebrew? I don't know.

And then, later, after the war, Adolf Eichmann, you know the story, most likely. He was pilloried by the Jews. That sort of proves that he actually did translate those secret documents.

Yeah. The story is that he was tortured. He basically tried to bark the archives because, obviously, the documents were very, what is the term in English? Showing for the crimes of the Masons and the Jews.

Exposing. Yeah, exposing. Thank you.

And basically, the fucking Mossad got him. So, yeah. If I remember correctly, you know what the Havara agreement is? When the German state made an agreement with the Jews to send them to Palestine.

All right. So, they received money and tools and so on, so to go voluntarily to Palestine. This was before the war.

It's called Havara agreement, if I'm correct. I think so. And these negotiations between the Jews and the German state were also done by Eichmann, which could be some evidence why they killed him as well.

Maybe. I think a claim that a lot of the critics of Hitler's authenticity make is that he was an agent to the Rothschilds to create the State of Israel and that they did that so they could ship the Jews there deliberately to try to create anti-Semitism in order to... I mean, but you know that the Rothschilds bought the land before the First World War and the Balfour Declaration was made when the British foreign minister Balfour gave it to them, was in 1916, I believe. So, the things were already settled long before the... You could argue, I think that the argument is not really to give them Israel.

The problem they had and still have is how to get the Jews there. So, if I remember correctly, the argument is that Hitler was used to press out the Jews of Europe and make them go to Israel. Yeah, that's a claim they're making.

But the state was basically created when he was still in the trenches of World War I, so he has nothing to do with that. I guess they claim too that he wasn't even in the trenches of World War I, that that was somehow fabricated or something, that he wasn't actually who he's claimed to be as a soldier and so on. Yeah, but we have pictures of him in the war.

We have people who were with him in the war. He got medals. I mean, he was paid and so on.

So, he should be some kind of doppelganger or his twin brother who was in the war. It would be pretty far-fetched to believe that all those events, all those circumstances could be orchestrated or engineered like decades before. Exactly.

And if you're playing some kind of 4D chess, I mean, for example, there was his sister-in-law and she wrote the book in 1979. It's called The Memoirs of Brigitte Hitler. Whoever this person is, quote-unquote.

And she said that he spent the time from February to November 1912 in a British psych school at the Travis Stock Institute. By the way, the guy who wrote this book that Hitler was an agent, he's from New Zealand, called Greg Hallett, he claims the same with Stalin. He said Stalin was there in 1907.

So, it's exactly the same story. And just think about it. Stalin, basically in 1907, he was a professional bank robber, probably in some prison in Siberia.

And then you have a homeless man, a homeless painter in Vienna, and you say, ah, these are the two guys. We will make him dictator of Soviet Russia and we will make him ruler of Germany. And then, this is 1912, so this is like 28 years later, we will start a big war and using them both as patsies and puppets.

This is not 4D chess, this is 6D chess, if you can do that. Yeah. When was the Tavistock Institute created? Wasn't that created a little bit later than that? It was created by the Junin Kurt Lewin.

That's interesting. I'm not too sure when that was even created. I'll look it up on the internet here while we continue to talk.

I'm not sure about that. So, war school at Tavistock in Devon, Ireland. So, it's in England.

Tavistock, I think. It says it was formed in 1947. Yeah, okay.

Stalin was... Maybe it was still secret at the time, I don't know. And this is Wikipedia that

I'm looking at on, so obviously they're Jewish, so they would want to side with that thesis that Hitler was a mind control operative or whatever. Maybe we must continue with the nature of Hitler.

I mean, a lot of people claim that being a double agent, he actually hated the German people, which is absolutely not true. I mean, looking at his comrades on the First World War, the people that knew him even before the First World War, they described Hitler like a really German nationalist. Like, say, German nationalist, including in Mein Kampf.

There was two types of nationalism in Austria at that time. Obviously, the Austrian Empire, they think that they were different. They, of course, they were ruled by the Habsburgs, and they were very multicultural empire, and the Germanic elements were suppressed in the favor of different other groups, like Hungarians, Croats, Slovenians, and so on and so forth.

And that's why the young Hitler, even in his school years, he rejected the salute of the Austrians, which was Hoch, if I remember, and he saluted the officers like an act of rebellion, I suppose, with the German Heil, which is telling, to say something. Then, in the years of the First World War, he basically escaped Austrian military service, but joined the German army. Why? I mean, if he wanted to spread Bolshevik or Jewish propaganda, the Austrian army was a very good place to spread this, how to say, demoralization, because they were really quite multinational army.

Italians, Austrians, Hungarians, Slovenians, Serbs, Croats, anyone. And a lot of these units deserted. They deserted because of the Russian pan-Slavic propaganda.

Some of them fought on the side of the Bolsheviks. Some of them fought against the Bolsheviks. But the question is why he didn't, if he was some Bolshevik or Jewish agent, or Mason, or hidden Rothschild, or whatever, said to demoralize and destroy the German people, why he didn't join the Austrian army, where he will be very successful with the propaganda.

But we have evidence and first, let's say, hand witnesses of his nationalism. He basically started the fight against a German, I believe he was a soldier or officer, I don't remember. I believe it was a soldier.

Officer will be quite a big problem for an average guy to fight. He started the fight against a soldier. It was actually an officer.

Really? Yes, he attacked an officer. So basically, this will be a big problem otherwise, because basically the officer was pacifist and he basically demoralized the soldiers, spreading pacifism. Hitler was against, how to say, friendship with the enemy and all these things.

He volunteered many times on a very dangerous missions because, how to say, what

was his basically... He was, I guess you call it runner in English. So he was bringing messages to the front. Yeah, they had very high percentage of casualties because the French and English snipers were killing them.

Because it was very important to kill these people, to stop basically the information to be generalized. No Jew would ever take that position, that would be the last position he would ever take. I believe that they had something like, I don't know, 85% casualties at some point.

And he volunteered over and over and over again. And let's not forget that he didn't get into the higher ranks because he was in constant struggle with the officers. Also, he was wounded twice and he wanted to go back.

So he could have stayed at home, but he said, I want to go back to the front. I want to be with my comrades. And he was a low ranking soldier.

That's another question. If you have an agent, what's the training purpose of him being a homeless man, for example? If you're an agent, you have a good money supply. So he could easily become a lawyer and get into politics and stuff like that.

So it's a miracle alone that he became Chancellor of Germany. What were the chances for that? Of course, the devil's advocate position that I take here would be, maybe the critic would say that all these stories are just fabricated. That there's no documents that prove that he, or where are the documents that prove that he was a soldier and that he was homeless in Austria as an artist and so forth.

You know, things like that. For example, there was his best friend. I can't remember the name now.

He wrote a book about the time with him in Vienna. So in general, if you make extremely, let's say, questionable claims that he was an agent, you have to bring me the document. We have the pictures of him in the trenches.

We have the documents that he was paid. We have the documents that he was a soldier. He had his medals.

He had his Iron Cross and all that stuff. But what's the proof that he was not there? And if he was not there, what was he doing at the time? And where did he live? And what's the proof for that? He must have lived in Tavistock. I will also point out that there are no documents of, well, this is a little bit maybe for the later part of the podcast, but people claiming that National Socialist NSDAP was financed by the Jewish bankers, basically making false claims.

This is part of a book, I believe, written in the 70s by a ward of the British Parliament, by the way, and also Freemason that claimed that it was the financiers of Hitler, I believe,

was the name of the book, that claimed that basically the globalist bankers or the cosmopolitan bankers, as he described them, financed Hitler. Well, the problem is that he didn't add any documents. Contrary to that, the Bolshevik Revolution, there are documents showing that the American Jews, they financed the Bolshevik Revolution, but they financed the Bolshevik Revolution with, I would say, laughingly low sums of money.

So they were very conservative in that, but it was a very good investment, I would assume. I believe that they spent something like half a million golden dollars, which was a good amount of money at that time, but basically not a great amount to destroy an enormously big empire like the Russian Empire at the time. But the sum that they sent to Trotsky was something around that sum, half a million golden dollars, and they stopped sending money, I believe, to the Bolsheviks because their relatives, the Jews in Russia, they were stealing money from their buddies in America.

So they stopped sending the money at some point in the beginning of, I believe, 1970 or 1980. But the Jews are Jews, and they sent basically drugs, I mean, medicine drugs, because there was a big need in Russia of different drugs, including contraceptives. So the Jews wanted to lower the birth rate even back then, and they found out that they were sent, and I know that from a Russian documentary, a very reliable documentary, it was, I believe, published in the early 2000s.

They said that, basically, a ship, if I'm not wrong, sent a Swedish ship full of drugs that was sold in Russia, and the money went to finance the Bolsheviks. So a very clever way to finance their buddies without allowing their tribal buddies in Russia to steal the money, basically. Yeah, that seems to be the way they finance things, like you had said before when you were discussing David Duke and Bart Bickerness, that they might have connections in some way.

Could be. It's sort of like an indirect way of financing, because they don't trust their own kind with cold, hard cash, because they'll just, you know, steal it from them, typically Jewish fashion. Yeah.

So the Third Reich wasn't financed by the Jewish bankers. The National Socialist German Workers' Party, in reality, was at the brink of bankruptcy all the time. They didn't have much money.

They had money because they had a lot of members. I can tell you, for example, that in the beginning, when the Bewegung was still in Munich, they hired a circus, a circus tent, and the people bought tickets to hear Hitler. So he was the only politician in Germany where the people were actually paying to hear him.

So they bought tickets to hear him. Then the party members had to buy the party newspaper, the Völkische Beobachter. So they had to buy this newspaper.

They bought their own publishing house. They printed their own newspapers. They bought their own houses.

But they were always short in money. And there's a very interesting guy named Franz Xaver Schwarz. He was the treasurer of the NSDAP.

And he was a normal Bavarian man. But he was very good at getting money and dealing with money and saving money. And the party was almost bankrupt at several points.

For example, I can quote Joseph Goebbels, 1932. Quote. We are all very discouraged, particularly in the face of the present danger that the entire party may collapse.

The financial situation of the Berlin organization is hopeless. Nothing but debts and obligations. So there is not much money.

And after that, Hitler basically made a speech where he was saying, quote. Private enterprise cannot be maintained in a democracy. We see that every day.

And so German companies like IG Farben, Krupp and so on gave him. In 1933, they gave him 3 million Reichsmarks, which is today like 30 million dollars. But it was given to him by German companies and not by Jewish bankers.

Yeah. Why would they not want to finance their own survival and the survival of their own kind? Absolutely. Yeah.

The claim is always made that they're just doing that because they're so-called evil capitalists who want to get money or something like that. But obviously, they're human beings as well. And so they seek their own interests and the interests of their own kind.

If they're of a healthy mind, they're not going to just stab each other in the back like Jewish capitalists would do. I know stories from rich old ladies and they gave their art to the party. They gave paintings and sculptures, everything they had to the party.

And they sold it to get money. And in general, just in general, every party gets money from the business side. That's normal.

If you say the NSDAP got money from whatever, IG Farben, BASF, you name it. Yeah. But didn't the other parties like the Communist Party, the Central Party and all the other parties who existed back then? They also got funded by the business side.

And today, it's the same. I mean, doesn't Trump get money from the Koch brothers, the Edelstons and the Mercers? And the other side, the Democrats, they get money from Soros and you name it. That is a normal political thing.

And if you are the leader of a party and you're always short in money, why not take it? That he took the money doesn't prove that he was controlled by them. Yeah, it's just the

nature of politics, basically. Absolutely.

You have to have your slush funds or your legitimate funds and money. So about the character of Hitler, would you have any sources that testify to his quote-unquote authenticity based upon his character, on his actions? I guess we can also go into the historical details of the war itself and of his whole political party through that means, too, because it relates to his character. I will add just a little example of what I mean by the character of Hitler.

He was obviously quite nationalistic. I mean, like a German nationalist. I remember the memories of Heinz Guderian with Anschluss, the annexation of Austria.

The people in Austria, the Germans in Austria, they voted, I believe, in 1919. So basically 19 years before the Anschluss to join Germany because they were Germans. They wanted to join their brothers.

But, of course, their vote was neglected. And so the people in Austria, as a whole, I suppose there were some people that didn't want to join Germany. But as a whole, they wanted to join Germany, the Great German Reich.

So Hitler was very, very pro-Anschluss. He wanted the Anschluss. He talked about this thing.

And we have the documents about this thing. And Guderian, which I remember, he led the leading units, the Panzers, when they entered Austria. He wrote in his memories that for the one and only time he saw Hitler moved.

Now, this is the English version. The Bulgarian version basically. He cried.

Yeah, basically. And he didn't cry in front of the people. So this is not some kind of political, I would say.

He was shown only one by his closest, basically, comrades, that the work of his life is finished. Basically, he managed to unify the German people, which, of course, was not a finished process in 1938. There were Germans in Poland still that were quite harshly threatened by the Polish.

And the Polish at that point were backed and basically lied to by the Brits and by the French. So this was the start of the Second World War. And this was a master game of the British Zionists, basically, or Masons, if you like it better.

And also, we don't know what were the secret agreements between the British Empire and the Soviets. But obviously, there are secret agreements between the British Empire and the Soviets, because the Soviets were very arrogant. People always point out when they talk about, especially in Bulgaria, there's some anti-Semitic, anti-communist group

that is also anti-Hitler, because Hitler was a Bolshevik or something like that, which is ridiculous bullshit.

They pointed out that there was a pact, Ribbentrop-Molotov right, which was an agreement between the Third Reich and the USSR. But they didn't mention why, basically, the pact, what the Soviets wanted. And you can find, for the first hand, what Goering said about this pact, how Germany was basically, or the German politician was shocked by the arrogance of the Soviets, how they wanted basically whole Eastern Europe, the Baltics.

They wanted basically whole Poland. They wanted Bulgaria. They wanted Romania.

They wanted the military base in Denmark. And Goering basically said that they pressed us, they pressed the war on us. So obviously, if Germany just left Romania and Bulgaria, for example, to the East, this means that the Soviet fleet will be in the Mediterranean Sea.

If they left the military base in Denmark, this means that the Soviet ships will be in the Atlantic Sea. And this means total collapse of Germany. Germany will be surrounded by totally, I would say, hostile force that are pretending to be ally to Germany.

And they rejected that. So this pact was a political measure. These both sometime to regroup, so to say, and deal with France, basically, to try to take out Britain from the war, which they make something like 20 peace offers to the British during the whole war.

And especially the first peace offers were very generous. If the Brits accepted the peace offers, they will keep the empire. They will save the lives of at least several million British lives and a lot of German and European lives.

But they just rejected. Why they rejected the offers? Why they rejected the offers? To come back to the Ribbentrop-Molotov-Hitler-Stalin pact, whatever you want to call it. There were negotiations between the Soviets and the Brits shortly before that.

It was one week before that. And they couldn't, according to official history, they couldn't find an agreement. So Stalin turned to the Germans and out of nowhere, they signed this Hitler-Stalin pact.

I'm very suspicious if the Soviets and the Brits didn't really get to an agreement. I think they had some agreement. And why this is so important for Germany? This is also Guderian quoted in his book as well, that all the German officers in general were very happy with the pact.

They felt the relief because they had the fear that we would get in the same situation than in World War I. Where we have like two fronts to fight at. You have an Eastern front and a Western front. And in their mind, that was the reason why Germany at the end

collapsed.

So this was very important for them to have peace in the East and to deal with the West first. It's a very logical thing. And it doesn't show any love for the Soviet system or anything else.

Which you can see in the quotes of Hitler. He always said, this is just buying time. Sooner or later, we will clash with them.

That was obvious. There's a book called Hitler's Vienna by Bridget Hamann. This is point number 10 in the proof that Hitler was a double agent claim document that I sent you.

It says, in 1932, the Jewish genealogist Carl Friedrich von Frank published Hitler's family tree. It was pointed out in June 16, 1932, in the newspaper Neuzerker Zeitung, that the name Solomon, which is spelled S-A-L-O-N-O-N, which came up repeatedly in Hitler's maternal line, was unlikely to be Aryan. On July 14, 1933, the newspaper Osterreich's Abendblatt published photographs of graves of various Hitlers from Jewish cemeteries and mentioned a cookbook written in Hebrew by Rosalie Hitler.

Also, a number of Jewish families surnamed Hitler officially applied to have their names changed due to Hitler's supposed anti-Semitism. Well, that's a claim, of course. So that's somewhat related to the claim that Hitler was a Jew with a Shickl Gruber thing.

Yes, I told you about it. This is the so-called Frankenberger thesis. And yes, they changed the name to Hitler, but they changed it from Hitler.

So it was similar sounding. They just changed it from a D to a T and from IE to just I. So it was a very similar name. Why they did that, I don't know.

You mean Hitler's family? Yes. So what about this claim about the name Solomon? They're claiming that the name repeatedly came up in Hitler's maternal line. That's Hitler's Vienna by Brigitte Hamann.

Hamann! I don't know. I mean, from all the books that I've read for the family tree of Hitler, this is the first time that I've heard about Solomon. I've heard about Shickl Gruber thesis, about Hitler.

I heard about different theses. But Solomon is very, very unlikely. Not to mention that these people lived in the Baltics of Austria, which were not very preferred by the Jews as a whole.

And the Jews prefer the big mercantile centers like Vienna, for example. Right. I have here a picture of Hitler's family tree.

I can't find the name Shlomo. Solomon. Solomon and whatever.

And here you can see that they were actually called Hitler, which is very similar. And at some point, I mean, they just didn't change the spelling. They just changed how it was written.

But it stayed the same name. I'll put those images up in the video so that people can see them. There's an article, it says, from the Jewish world, tells us that Hitler, Goering, and Himmler all have close relatives living as religious Jews in Israel today.

Hitler's nephew's grandson, Matthias Goering, grandnephew of Hermann Goering and Katrin Hitler, the alleged great-niece of Heinrich Himmler. Sorry. I'm just reading off the claims of this document.

Okay. Show me the family tree. Show me the proof for that and we can talk about it.

I never heard about that. Let's put it that way. Maybe this is the question for Christopher.

What Hitler actually means in German? I knew that. I have to look it up. Honestly, I forgot it.

Somebody asked me that. Something like one owner or something like that? Check it up. I forgot it.

I guess his first name means wolf, doesn't it? Adolf? Yes. Noble wolf, if I remember correctly. It's the same like the English, what was he called? The English king, Adolf.

Adolf, yeah. So, Hitler is derived from the older surname Hitler. This in turn contains the word Heidel contained in the Bavarian and Austrian dialect.

This is understood to mean a river or other water course that runs on the ground and causes flooding in low-lying rooms such as cellars at regular intervals. The people who lived in an area with the Heidel were therefore called Hitler, which later became Hitler. The assumption that the name can be associated with the word hut and therefore means something like small or micro farmer is now considered rather unlikely.

So, it's an Austrian Bavarian name. I guess. I can put the quote down here.

From this point, I guess we should go into the world war and see all the claims that are made about him deliberately sabotaging the war effort and try to refute those. So, one of them is that only the Nazis attempted to kill Hitler, that the Americans, British and Soviets made no attempt to kill him. Yeah.

That's the claim that's being made here. Okay. Can you name any war where there was an attempt to kill the leader of the enemy party? Well, it says that... Did Hitler try to kill Stalin? Did Stalin try to kill Hitler? No, I mean assassination attempt on the leader, on the part of... They claim that only the Nazis attempted to kill him.

I know, but they didn't try to assassinate Napoleon, for example. So, I don't remember any historical assassination attempt in a war where they tried to kill the enemy leader directly. This is actually considered not gentleman-like to do that.

Well, of course, the Allied powers aren't very gentlemanly though. I have an argument for that. How do you know? By the way, there are numerous attempts of killing Hitler during his years.

And there is, I believe, an audio book called the Hitler's Bodyguards that explains how many attempts they actually made. And some of the attempts were very close, which also debunked the theory that Hitler was some kind of Rothschild or their agent. Or they're not doing a great job of protecting Hitler anyway.

Now, the most famous attempt was this inner German army putsch. I believe, although it's not a putsch. Basically, an attempt to take over the power from... Well, coup d'etat.

Yeah, but the people that were there, they were not National Socialists. They were German military. Some of the German officers... Those were the Catholic ones? Well, Catholic or Protestant.

They were basically all from nobility. And they were like conservatives, right-wing, traditional right-wing. These were the Junkers? The Junkers, they were basically the landowners from Prussia.

Like Bismarck, for example, was a Junker. And they came from these... The people who did that, they came from this Prussian military heritage. And maybe they were in negotiations with the British.

I mean, they have to have something in mind. They had a vision what would happen if Hitler would be killed. So, who knows what promises they got from the Allied side.

I don't know. But they tried to kill him. And then there was a famous bombing attempt in Munich, where he just left the room two or three minutes before the bomb detonated.

It was a loner from Munich, like an Oswald type of guy. So, yeah, there were assassination attempts on him. Definitely.

And he was also a little bit paranoid. I remember a story from his personal butler. And he only used to drink one type of table water.

And at some point they didn't have the table water. And he gave him water from a nearby spring. And he fired the guy.

He just went crazy when he came to know that it was not his water. So, he was very scared about being assassinated as well. Which is normal when you're in a position like that.

Yeah, when you're in their crosshairs. And obviously you have to be concerned about. And it starts right from the beginning why he created the SA and SS.

The meaning is Schutzstaffel. So, they were there to protect him. Yeah, the fact that only Germans or the only people in Germany tried to assassinate him.

That's probably because they were the only ones who could get close enough to him. Because the foreigners would be detected. But look at the political impact.

If, for example, British. First of all, I believe that until basically the March, April. It was physically impossible for British commandos to kill Hitler or something like that.

He was quite tightly guarded by the Waffen SS and his personal unit. But even if they managed somehow to kill it. This won't stand well in Germany.

The leader of the country was killed by the enemy and not by other Germans. So, there is a political move in that way. It will look much better for the other Germans.

If it looks like some kind of inner rebellion, inner coup d'etat against Hitler. So, the Germans are not happy with Hitler. So, this is one of the points.

And the British secret service was very active in all occupied or not only occupied. But also allied countries with Germany. I won't go in that direction.

Because the point of the conversation is different. But a personal friend of Hitler. General Hristolukhov was assassinated by communists.

And of course, not very surprisingly. Part of the communist group that assassinated directly was Jews. And the British secret service knew before the Bulgarian radio that he was killed.

And they started to broadcast it with basically happy music. That one of the Nazi friends in Bulgaria, General Hristolukhov was killed. So, obviously the British secret service knew that the Soviet agents, Soviet communist agents killed Hristolukhov.

So, why you assume that a much greater figure like Hitler, they didn't know about that. And they were not behind the attempt of killing Hitler. So, I think personally that they tried to lie to these people.

That these people were maybe agents. But most likely they were German patriots. But not national socialists.

Right. Patriotards in America today. Maybe something like that.

So, there was a plan called Operation Foxley. During World War II, Operation Foxley was a 1944 plan to assassinate Adolf Hitler. Conceived by the British Special Operations

Executive.

So, on one of the first actual British plans to assassinate Hitler was to bomb the special train Brandenburg he traveled in. SOE had extensive experience of derailing trains using explosives. The plan was dropped because Hitler's schedule was too irregular and unpredictable.

Stations were informed of his arrival only a few minutes beforehand. Another plan was to put some tasteless but lethal poison in the drinking water supply on Hitler's train. However, this plan was considered too complicated because of the need of an inside man.

Ultimately, a sniper attack was considered to be the method most likely to succeed. In summer 1944, a German who had been part of Hitler's personal guard at the Berghof had been taken prisoner in Normandy. He revealed that at the Berghof Hitler always took a 20-minute morning walk at around the same time.

10 o'clock in the morning. Hitler liked to be left alone during this walk, leaving him unprotected near some woods. Where he was out of sight for sentry posts.

When Hitler was at the Berghof, a Nazi flag visible from a cafe in the nearby town was flown. The basic plan was to assassinate Hitler during his morning exercise as he walked unprotected to the teahouse at the Moselaner Kopf hill from the Berghof residence. The scheme called for the SOE to parachute German-speaking Pole and the British sniper into Austria.

An inside man was recruited. The uncle of a prisoner of war named Dieser, who was a shopkeeper living nearby in Salzburg, identified as Heidenthaler. Who was vehemently anti-Nazi.

Heidenthaler would shelter the agents and transport them to Berchtesgaden disguised as German mountain troops. From where they could make the approach to the vantage point of the attack. A sniper was recruited and briefed.

And the plan was submitted. And so on. They actually wanted to use German weapons for it.

They prepared special German. The Luger, the gun, is still displayed at the Combined Military Services Museum in Melbourne, Essex. And so on.

So it's quite easy to find assassination plans for them. Right. Yeah.

They didn't want to expose themselves as the instrument of destruction if they could get away with it. That's sort of a typically Allied power mentality. That sort of sneaky, you know, Jewish-British backstab mentality that they always have.

So it makes a lot of sense there. Like I said to the audience, it's called Operation Foxley. You can look it up.

I will add a little bit of information from the Soviet side. They also had, how to say, organized plans for killing Hitler. But it is a funny fact or basically a very logical fact that the only guys that were well-spoken in German in their secret service, so-called SMERSH or whatever, they were Jews.

German Jews, basically. And they didn't manage to find a guy that is, how to say, to look German enough and to speak fluent German to infiltrate and to kill Hitler. Because this was their plan.

Their plan was to infiltrate someone close enough and basically to tear apart with a bomb or even with their favorite weapon is bomb with acid. Because this is some kind of extra special Jew terror to mix explosives with acid and to cause harm to all kinds of people, not only for the target. So they had plans to kill Hitler.

And they didn't have well-prepared agents, so to say, or not, how to say, anthropologically acceptable in German agents. I have a quote from a Soviet general named Anatoly Kulikov. A plan to attack Hitler's bunker in 1943 and a 1944 plot involving an assassin who gained the trust of the Nazi leadership were both cancelled on Stalin's orders.

General Anatoly Kulikov told a historical conference in Moscow. Quote, a plan to assassinate Hitler in his bunker was developed, but Stalin suddenly cancelled it in 1943 over fears that after Hitler's death, his associates would conclude a separate peace treaty with Britain and the United States. So there were also plans from the Soviet side to kill him.

And yeah, maybe this is, I don't think that it would be possible, but maybe from his perspective, he thought that he would be left alone fighting the Germans and the Brits and the Americans would retreat from the war. I mean, this was 1943. The things were not so clear at that point who would win.

Yeah, but we have the plans, and this is from a high-ranking Russian general. Yeah, so I guess that clears up the assassination issue. Do you want to go into the actual world war, the circumstances of that, and all the claims that are made about how Hitler deliberately sabotaged the war? I could just give you some examples.

It says here Hitler refused to conquer Britain after Dunkirk. Britain was totally defenseless. And so, you know, according to this person, he should have done that.

First of all, there's a geographical issue with that. Britain is an island. So even if their army is defeated, they still had the strongest navy in the world and a very powerful air force.

So there were preparations. The operation was called Zeeleuwe, Sea Lion. I know from Manstein's book that they were actually training in Normandy in France, because the coast is quite similar to the British coast.

So the Wehrmacht was training the invasion there. But they were very scared about the British navy, because it was much stronger than the German navy and the British air force. So it was a very risky maneuver.

And you have to consider that the British government at the time was not like a monolithic government. There was a very strong pro-German side in Britain. For example, the king, then you had Lloyd George and so on.

So there were many people, even Chamberlain didn't want the war. So there were many people who were actually open for negotiations, who were actually willing to make peace. And it makes sense from Hitler's perspective to let them go and not to destroy them.

And who knows what they promised him. It's easily possible that they said to him, OK, let our army go and then we will make peace. And after they escaped, they said, we don't do it.

So that's war. You deceive. Yeah, obviously, they're, as I said before, a deceptive bunch.

Jewish Anglo types seem to be backstabbers for the most part. And even historically, you can see it. I mean, even Napoleon failed.

Nobody ever invaded Britain. It is not so easy because it's an island and they had a very strong navy. And the losses would be tremendous if we tried that.

Let's add a little bit more, I would say, information from the East. The Russians, the Soviets, they actually wanted Germany to attack Britain and to start a very bloody war for the British island. This is according to the book Icebreaker.

Of course, Icebreaker is a quite controversial book. And Viktor Suvorov could be a British agent, a Soviet agent. But according to his book, actually, Stalin wanted a German invasion in the British islands.

But Hitler knew that Stalin knew and he actually tricked Stalin to believe that he will attack the British islands. But instead of that, he made, how to say, blitzkrieg, especially in the first months, against the concentrated on the border Soviet army. That were, by the way, trained for attack, not for defense.

And that was supplied with enormous amounts of tanks. And we know that from the official data, they said something like 50,000 tanks. Also, we know that number from the recorded conversation between Hitler and, what was the name of this Finnish guy, the

Marshal? Mannerheim.

Mannerheim, yeah. So we know that because there was a conversation published, recorded back in the time and published years ago. And Hitler, in his private conversation with Mannerheim, he said, we didn't expect the Soviets to have 50,000 tanks.

We destroyed them, but they have more. So they didn't expect these numbers. They didn't expect these numbers, even though they were very successful against the Soviet tanks.

So that's another thing that's always being made is that Hitler somehow stopped going into the Soviet, into Moscow. Like he didn't go in there for some reason. When he could have.

Maybe Christopher will answer. No, actually, you can see that the German side was not prepared for that kind of war. In this Mannerheim conversation, he said, we have a nice weather.

So this means our weapons are for nice weather for summer and not for the winter. And even that the generals before Operation Barbarossa, they actually predicted how far they could go. Because they knew exactly how much fuel they had, how much ammo they had.

And let's not forget, this was like a extremely early strong winter, which happened then. And there's another part to it. The Japanese actually signed a non-aggression agreement with the Soviets.

The Japanese made a pact with the Soviets. So the east of the Soviet Union was secured and they could bring in all the troops from the east to defend Moscow. Basically, that was how far they could get in the first attempt.

You have to understand that military operations in such an enormous country, you're not planning for one big operations. You plan the first step and then for the winter, you wait, you sit. And then when the spring comes, you attack again, you push a little bit further.

So it was planned in steps. It was never the plan. This is impossible for a small country like Germany to take the whole Soviet Union in one step.

This is a war planned for years with several attacks every summer. And they just couldn't make it because of the weather, the Siberian troops came in. And actually the generals at that point wanted to retreat and Hitler gave the order to hold the position.

And this probably saved the whole German campaign at that point. If they would have retreated like the generals wanted to do, maybe the whole front would collapse and

Germany would have lost the war. Actually, I believe the generals who are like the Junkers, right? The ones who are opposed to Hitler? They were not really.

Some of them might be opposed to Hitler. Some of them might be not. Weirdly in their consciousness.

But Hitler is not a military man. He's the leader of a country. So he has to look at resources, political questions.

He has a broader perspective on the things. And a military guy, he only thinks in the military situation. So... Tactically.

Tactically, exactly. And that's why they clash from time to time. But it's not enough to say they worked against him.

The question is difficult. We had allies. There were Italian troops.

There were Romanian troops. And so on. And what does it do to these countries if you retreat? Maybe they will leave the coalition.

Maybe the Romanians say, okay, the Germans are losing. We're going to leave the coalition because we don't want to get in trouble with the Soviets. And so on.

So it's a very complicated political thing. Hitler has to look at it as a German leader. And for the general, for him, it's okay.

Maybe we can save our troops. We can reduce our losses. We can go back to a safer position.

And so on. So it's different perspectives you have. Go ahead.

Yeah. Just an example. Bulgarian army never entered the... Even though we were allied in the beginning of the war with Germany, we never entered the war against Soviet Union.

Now, there was a popular explanation for that, which is totally wrong. And we know that from historical examples, that the popular explanation is that Bulgarians were so friendly to the Russians that they will never fought against that. But this is not true because Bulgarians actually fought and destroyed Russian divisions quite successfully in the First World War.

So the actual reason for that and the reason that there were two elite German divisions on the Balkans and in Bulgaria, especially with armored division and the whole Bulgarian army was basically on the borders with Turkey was that Turkey was basically very close to enter the war on the side of the British. And that's why there was a different military, German military, how to say, games in Bulgaria organized with the Bulgarian army. And

they were demonstrating the newest Tiger tanks and different frightening new weapons to basically scare the Turks to enter the British side.

So this is example how basically decisions were taken on political level because this was a order from Hitler to basically to stay one of the one, I believe, two elite German divisions. They were, of course, changed during the time of the war. They were sent on the Balkans to rest.

But the Bulgarian army that was quite capable of fighting at that point never entered. They were kept in reserve in the case of Turkish invasion on the Balkans on the side of the Soviets and the British. Of course, there was some inner game in Turkey.

The Turks that were pro-German were eliminated. I mean the Turks' political officers, high-ranking officers were eliminated. Was that Kemal Atatürk who was in charge of Turkey at that time? I believe he died at that point.

Okay, yeah. But basically this is another example. Also, the people must understand that, for example, one of the few sources of oil for the German army was in Romania.

So to continue the war, they made enormous efforts to keep Romania on their side. So it was a very complicated thing to be the Fuhrer of the German people. Yeah, of course, he made some mistakes, but not so great mistakes as the people accused him.

And the people that accused him are very mediocre, and they are judging the great men much greater than they are, than we are actually, sitting in their chairs comfortably and reading books and trying to present themselves like smartasses. And just to say, Hitler was the head of the army, of the Wehrmacht, which is not only the army, but the whole military, I would say, the military power of the German Reich. There was Heer, the Waffen-Forces, Luftwaffe, Kriegsmarine, the Fleet.

But he was not alone commanding them. There were a lot of high-ranking professional generals there. Yes, some of them argued with him.

Maybe some of them were right. There were a lot of smart German generals. But some of them were bragging, for example, very obvious case is quite popular German general is basically Manstein.

He was bragging how he alone could defeat the Russians if it was not Hitler. But when you read another man that is a little bit more, how to say, believable, Hans Guderian, he presents a little bit different picture. But even Manstein, when you read his memories, he said that he often disagreed with Hitler and he would have made other decisions, but he could understand why Hitler decided to do it like that.

There's always, you know, you are facing like this huge area, enormous front, enormously powerful enemy. And when you give it to some unit, you have to take it from

the other unit. You don't have unlimited resources.

And every general is unhappy when you take away some troops from him or you take away some tanks from him and give them to another general. So he's unhappy. That's normal stuff.

And in case of the coalition, we have many examples where the Greeks killed the Greek king, where the British killed the Greek king, where they started this putsch or coup d'etat in Yugoslavia. So, of course, they permanently tried to split up the coalition. And probably we would have done the same, but we don't have that kind of intelligence and infiltration, the Brits and the Americans had.

So he had to deal with many people, with other leaders. And this is a very, very complicated thing. And you have to make the decisions quickly.

In some situations you have like one day, two days, three days time to make a decision. And you probably make the wrong decision. Even the great Erfan von Clausewitz in his Art of War said that war is a constant chain of wrong decisions and mistakes.

And at the end, who makes the least mistakes wins. It's all game theory, basically. You have to think about things in terms of consequential reasoning.

What will follow if I do this, if I make this move in a chess game? And then from there, what other moves I'll have to make. So, obviously, you can't predict the future and know all the factors. So, as you say, pretty much bound to make some mistakes.

So that leads to the claim that Hitler declared war on the United States. Of course, so far as I know, that's something to do with the oil embargo put on Germany by the Jewish bankers in the States. Is that correct? We know that the Americans were already in the war.

You know, they had this Lend and Lease Act where they supplied the Soviets. They supported the British Navy already in the Atlantic, attacked German U-boats, etc. So, this was basically, this is just a paper thing.

We were already in the war with America. And I think maybe that it's a questionable thing why he did it. Probably he did it to strengthen the coalition with the Japanese.

And from his perspective, it was actually, what's the meaning of it? At that point, the Americans couldn't get to Europe. They couldn't attack Germany. And the Germans couldn't attack the Americans at that point.

So, the meaning of it was basically we're doing some U-boat warfare in the Atlantic Ocean somewhere. It was not a big thing at the time. And who knows if the Americans would have stayed out of the war if he didn't do it.

I mean, they would have found a way to get into it anyway. Obviously, that was Roosevelt and his Jewish banker masters, their plan to have this two-front war with Britain and the Soviets against Germany and then bring the Americans. But there were still lots of Americans who were opposed to it, like Henry Ford and Charles Lindbergh and so forth.

They were subjected to the damage to their reputation, the destruction of their companies afterwards. And Charles Lindbergh's son was ritually murdered by Jews. I think it was called the Purple Gang who abducted his child as punishment for their trying to put a stop to the Second World War.

Yeah. Absolutely. It's the same thing, like I said, about the Britons, that it's not a monolithic thing.

There are different fractions. And there was a pro-German, pro-Nazi fraction in America too. Right.

That's a German-American bund, I think. Yeah. And also, there were the silver shirts of William Haley, I believe, also, who was a National Socialist faction in the States.

But it wasn't very strong, though, I guess, because of the propaganda of the Jews and the media they controlled there that it controlled the minds of the people and whipped them into a frenzy for war. The first thing they did in the First World War, for example, one of the first things they did, they cut the cable between Germany and America. You know, there's a big transatlantic cable.

And they cut it so that the Germans couldn't communicate with their supporters or with the Americans in general. I believe the guy that kidnapped, of course, because you mentioned Lindbergh's case, well, Charles Lindbergh, he was a very Nordic type and very sympathetic to the Germans. He was Swedish by extraction, I believe.

Yeah. And very popular. They were from elite, noble, still Aryan American family.

And I believe that the Jews planned to basically, it was a smear campaign against the Germans because the Lindbergh family were against the Jews. They were pro-German. They even, I believe they met Hitler.

And the wife of Lindbergh wrote very good things about Hitler, how she was very pleased with Germany, with Hitler and so and so. And they were gaining support in America. So they organized this kidnapping of the heir to Lindbergh family.

And, of course, maybe there was some Jewish, you know, ritual sacrifice and all the scum things that they're doing. But they threw the guilt of poor German guy that supposedly kidnapped the girl, the boy. That's the same as a Leo Frank case where they always find a patsy to blame for everything.

Yeah. But actually he said that he never took part. He just kept a box from his friend that was Jewish.

I believe his name was Frank Fish or something. And Frank Fish, he came from pre-Third Reich Germany. And interestingly enough, interestingly enough, after the case, I've read about the case two years ago and I was shocked when I read.

I say how the small, how to say, unknown things that are moving the politics, actually. So they neutralized the Lindbergh family that were convinced that this German guy kidnapped their son. And the wife of this German guy, basically 40 years after the case, she still was claiming that he has nothing to do with that case, that actually the Jew kidnapped or the Jews kidnapped the baby.

And the German guy was just keeping the money without knowing from where the money came. But also a very interesting fact is that the Jewish relatives of this Fish guy, I'm not sure what was his family, they were paid by someone. I don't know who, but you can imagine, to come from Germany to America, which is not very cheap thing at the time, and to witness for their relative, because he died at that point, supposedly by natural causes.

So they witnessed how great he was, how he never will harm a child, and things like that. Wonderful, wonderful guy. Yeah, it says here that there was a Detroit Jewish mafia gang called the Purple Gang that was behind the abduction of Lindbergh's child.

I think that might have been something to do with Moe Dalitz, who was also another one of the high-level Jewish mafiosi of the Mishpaka. But yeah, obviously Lindbergh and Henry Ford also was an opponent of the creation of the war to bring America into the World War. And then from there, the Jews, just like they sabotaged Lindbergh, they sabotaged the whole of the state of Minnesota, because Lindbergh's father was, I think, the governor of Minnesota at the time.

And that was the Jews' way of getting vengeance. So now they pump in a bunch of Somalians into Minnesota and try to, you know, basically destroy the people there. Just like in Henry Ford's town of Dearborn, Michigan, they pumped in a bunch of Arabs there to deliberately destroy that also.

And they're always slandering Henry Ford, of course, too. Have you ever heard about Henry Ford's peace ship? Yeah, I think he had gone over to Germany before. Yeah, I think it was in the First World War.

He wanted to stop the war. And he hired one of these cruise ships, one of these sea liners, and he called it the peace ship. And he went on the ship with some rich Americans, industrials, journalists, and so on.

And they wanted to travel to Europe to negotiate the peace or to prevent the war. And

while they were on the cruise somewhere in the middle of the Atlantic, he had a conversation with a Jewish guy. And the Jew said to him, you will not be successful.

We want this war, and you can do whatever you want. The war will happen. It's a very interesting story.

And that's basically the starting point where Ford started his, quote unquote, anti-Semitism. Because then he understood who's behind it. So just look it up.

It was called peace ship, I think. Yeah, so obviously. That's also a very important thing.

One thing I want to say that the English called the First World War and the Second World War, they call it the 30 Years War. So for them, it's one war. It doesn't matter if Hitler or the NSDAP or the Kaiser is in charge.

How do these people argue in the case of the First World War? Do they say Kaiser Wilhelm was also an agent of Rothschild Jew or whatever? Because we have basically the same situation. Two times. I believe that Wilhelm was also anti, well, it was kind of anti-capitalist and anti-Semitic, but that also he was also against Hitler at some point.

It was very complicated stuff. Because he thought that when they come to power, he would get his throne back. At least at some kind of representative position.

And yeah, the Nazis were not so conservative, so they were more progressive. They wanted to go forward and not backward. And I also think that Hitler probably saw him as weak because he surrendered, he gave up.

That's why he didn't like him. As a whole, the statements of Hitler against the monarchy, which absolutely, I support that. The monarchs, the modern monarchs, they're basically all traitors.

And they allied with the great capital and with the Jews. I think the problem he had with that was that he didn't like this class struggle, which is always used by the Marxists to separate and divide the people into classes. And for him, it was very important to unite the people and to get rid of this class thinking and to give kids from lower classes the chances to race to the highest ranks.

That was also the reason why the nobility didn't like him. Because suddenly a normal boy from a poor family could become a general. And before that, they were only aristocrats.

Of course, they disliked that. Right. I guess that's a criticism of Evola's conceptions of things, that emphasis on caste, unless the caste is based on merit, in which case there's some legitimacy there.

But we can see the degeneracy over the generations in the aristocrats. We can see that it's not good when you inherit something by birth. You should inherit it by your

achievements and by your qualities and not by your family title.

True. So long as you have the opportunity to do it as proper for you, it creates a sort of spoiled person, a lazy person. But at the same time, if you're thrown into work from birth to be like a proletarian from birth, then obviously you're not going to be very successful as a scientist or a scholar because you only have so much energy and efforts to allocate to certain activities.

And you're leaving out a huge potential. I mean, there's a huge potential in the lower and middle classes. How many great inventors and geniuses actually came from lower class families? And if you don't give them the opportunities to create their own things, then you're leaving out this potential.

Yeah, you can see that in society now with all the degeneracy of the upper class, even the bourgeois class. They're even more degenerated than the aristocracy of before. You know, this sort of hedonistic, self-serving, corrupt people who just live to amuse themselves.

And the only jobs they do just sit around in a government office or something like that and think that they're God incarnate or something. That's more the case usually in socialized countries like Canada, where I am. Where pretty much that's considered the standard of societies to work in a government job.

And usually it's only people from privileged classes who really get a chance to go anywhere because it's a very crystallized classist society. Even organizations like the Hitlerjugend, for example. Nowadays it's portrayed as like a brainwashing, indoctrinating, evil thing.

The real reason behind it is that the people were really separated. The poor, the middle class, the ruling elite, they were separated. And in organizations like in the Hitlerjugend, these kids came together.

And it didn't matter where you came from. It only mattered who you are, what you can do and what you're capable of. And they also had things like the Lantier, it was called Lent year.

So after school, you had to work for one year as a farmer. Even if you were a rich kid, a rich spoiled kid, you had to work a normal job as a farmer, as a craftsman or whatever, to get to know these people and to get to know the feeling of hard work and what they are doing and who they are. So this was all made to unite the people.

This is a very important thing of National Socialism. Yeah, I would agree with that. Because otherwise you have a sort of rigidified class structure and sort of a lot of snobbery and contempt like we see in today's society now, where people just judge each other based on their label, on their socioeconomic class.

And pretty much if you're a person who's been cut out of society because of the classist bias, then you don't really have any chance to be even treated with the slightest decency, even though you could be very well infinitely superior to others in terms of merit. But you'll be shunted to the back of the line regardless. So I guess that's definitely something that a desirable society to live in should have.

It's something like the Hitlerjugend, where people will be able to elevate themselves based on their actual merits. And obviously if Hitler were a Jew, why would he have done all these reforms in Germany at the time? You know, like just endless amounts of positive changes that actually benefited the people. I don't know if you want to go into any of the details of those specific changes.

There's quite a lot of reforms that he instituted. I can't really recall offhand. There's the Lebensborn.

That's one thing. So if Hitler were really so anti-German, then why would he have tried to build up, you know, eugenically build up his own people? And raise the population and raise the birth rate. So he was creating more Germans and not less Germans.

Like they're doing now. Now we have dysgenics, you know. They are pushing down the birth rates and making the not so favorable people reproduce a lot.

So now it's the exact opposite of what we had back then. Like I said, not only that he wanted people to have more kids, but also to have better opportunities for the kids. Give them better education and so on.

I think the more children that were conceived by a couple, the more it reduced their mortgage. So every child, it was like a reduction of your mortgage. You could get a mortgage for a house.

I think it was four children you had to have to pay it off totally. Exactly. And, of course, the bankers and the financial masters, they were totally against it.

The economists, they were totally against it. But he said, well, this is an investment in the future. These four children, they will pay more taxes than this house will cost us.

It was a very smart, simple thing. I believe that just giving an opposite example, the communists also had these programs, basically every single kid in the school to work in the brigades basically during the summer. But the kids from the communist party, the sons and daughters of the communists, they usually managed their way to go around this disorder.

So basically, this creates communist oligarchy. I'll go in that direction because it will take time, but just a short story. Basically, my father said that he saw the only working Jew in his life because of some communist propaganda movie that was shot at that time.

They were showing this guy that his father was a high-ranking communist. They shot the movie and he was, I don't know, working the field or something. When the movie was over, basically, the guy just went away.

That's it. There's actually a Polish movie that was made in the 70s about that, which is like a movie within a movie. A movie like you're talking about was presented as true light, as a fiction in that movie.

No, no. He was talking about Bulgaria and making the communist propaganda movies, how all were equal, all were the same. They were all working the field.

You see this Asa, a typical Jewish Bulgarian name, Asa was working the field side by side with the children of the peasants and the workers in the factories. Meanwhile, his father was some lawyer in the communist party, something like that. Basically, my father walked his wife away.

Just giving an example of how the communist propaganda was and how was the German propaganda. This movie is called Man of Iron. It's a Polish movie from 1981.

It basically shows how it was just a lie, basically, how a working man superstar is just basically a ruse and a myth, like a fiction of the communists. They claim to take care of their people, that they're all about the working man. But then this film director, she goes, and she tries to find the guy who was the star of this propaganda movie.

She finds him. He's just living in total poverty and so forth in the end. So that's basically a microcosm of the macrocosm of communist altruism, that they just use you and cast you aside.

And that's because it's just Jewish hypocritical humanitarianism, the mask they hide behind to gain total power for themselves. And when they get power, then the only people who like the communist regime are the people who are in control of it, the members of the party at the higher levels. And they're almost all Jews or predominantly, depends on how much they managed to get rid of their opposition, of course.

There's another point. This movie was made in 1981. Yeah, it's called Man of Iron, directed by Andrew Wajda, the Polish movie.

There's another point about the world war with Hitler. It says here in that document that claims that Pruf was a double agent, Hitler was a double agent. It says, Hitler refused to allow the tens of thousands of tons of weaponized nerve gas that the Germans had produced at Die Höfnfurth an der Oder to be used.

Over 500,000 artillery shells and about 100,000 bombs filled with nerve gas were found in their storage areas, mainly at Krapitz in the end of the war. Yes, that's true. So, Hitler didn't want chemical or biological warfare from the beginning.

He was absolutely against it. I suppose mainly because of his personal experience in the first world war. He was gas himself.

And these chemical artillery shells or grenades, they were actually produced secretly, without Hitler's knowledge. The order came from Himmler. He wanted to use them.

But when Hitler came to know about it, he went crazy and he said, we will never use that. And we also have to consider that the opposite of world war one, there were no chemical and biological weapons used on any side. Probably because of the fear.

What would be the answer to that? The escalation would be like enormous. Wasn't mustard gas used? In world war two? Not that I know. In world war one.

In world war one, yeah. But in world war two, I can't remember any case of any of the parties using chemical or biological weapons. I remember a story when the British wanted to poison the Germans with anthrax.

And they also tested it on an island in Britain. And they were like cookies. Cookies with anthrax.

And they wanted to drop them over Germany so that the cattle would eat them. So that would kill the cattle. And there would be no milk for the children, etc.

And then it would go from the animals to the humans. And kill like 60% of the Germans. And then they produced it.

You can look it up. They produced it, they had them, and they didn't use them. And this island is still contaminated and you are not allowed to go there? Well, at least there are some people in the British government probably who put a stop to the excesses of the Jews and Churchill.

Because Churchill was himself a Jew and his mother was named Jenny Jerome. So that would be something that they would have no problems doing because obviously they set up death camps after the Second World War. And then they did that, Churchill did that to the Boers in South Africa too with the first concentration camp where he caused the starvation and disease of all sorts of Boers at that time.

So it was called Operation Vegetarian. Operation Vegetarian was a British military plan in 1942 to disseminate linseed cakes infected with anthrax spores onto the fields of Germany. These cakes would have been eaten by the cattle which would then be consumed by the civilian population causing the deaths of millions of German citizens.

Furthermore, it would have been wiped out the majority of German cattle creating a massive food shortage for the rest of the population that remained uninfected. Preparations were not complete until early 1944. Operation Vegetarian was only to be

used in the event of a German anthrax attack on the United Kingdom.

Here it says citation needed, but this is what Wikipedia claims. The cakes themselves were tested on Grignard Island just off the coast of Scotland because of the widespread contamination from the anthrax spores the land remained quarantined until 1990. The five million cakes made to be disseminated in Germany were eventually destroyed in an incinerator shortly after the end of World War II.

So they both had these all sides, let's say all sides, the Brits for some had these plans, but they were in fear of the answer and Hitler personally didn't like it because he was guest himself in World War I which maybe make us think about other guest things, but that's another topic. Let's add a small thing about the vegetarian. One of the reasons that Hitler was not exactly 100% vegetarian, but with mostly vegetarian diet I think he just ate eggs, didn't he? I believe he ate for example sausages at some point and fish, but he didn't like baked meat because, and this is from his mouth I believe, when after British gas attack he was blinded and he heard the screams of his comrades around him and the smell of burning flesh and every time when he, basically the smell of burning flesh and the screams of the dying soldiers was, how to say, impregnated his mind and every time when he smelled a roasted meat this reminds him of this thing.

So, another, how to say, proof that he was afraid of gas warfare and he didn't want to bring this kind of barbarism to the German people. And another thing that I'm, well, this is speculation from my side, but I'm particularly interested in German nuclear weapon that most likely Germany had at the end of the war or slightly before the war. El Serrano said that the Germans only made like 3 nuclear bombs and he said that the Allies couldn't develop the technology so that all the claims that there are lots of nuclear bombs are actually false.

I believe that there was at least one nuclear weapon that were created by the German scientists. This is speculation, but this is based on memories of Mussolini. I believe he was on the testing of the weapon.

He didn't say what the weapon was, but in that point in 1944 he was absolutely 100% convinced that Germany will win the war. And I don't know what the weapon was, but he was amazed. And then he wrote, I believe, that he was shocked why Hitler didn't use the weapon.

So, what will be that weapon? I don't think that he was amazed by the tanks or by the jet planes. Most likely, it was something much stronger. And later, I found that Mussolini was one of the names that were mentioned in a hypothetical, that he was witnessed in a hypothetical German nuclear experiment.

So, that's why he was so amazed that he believed that Germany will win the war with that weapon. But, to continue with my thoughts, if they made a single experiment and a

single nuclear weapon, well, obviously, this won't stop the Soviet army. This won't stop the American invasion.

And also, this will open the gates for all kinds of attacks against Germany, for biological, chemical, and not to mention that the Jew, Einstein, actually, and his Jewish buddies developed the nuclear weapon as a punishment for Germany, for Berlin. The target for the nukes were Berlin, not Japan. So, even if it's true that Germany had chemical, I mean, obviously, they had chemical weapons, but if they had a nuclear weapon, Hitler didn't allow using nuclear weapon because, well, obviously, people that know much about his personality was because he was quite noble, actually, but he was afraid of retribution from the Allies against Germany.

And that the nuclear weapon at that point was not, I would say, key for the victory. So, this is another point in defense of the Fuhrer. I think that we have to understand that the difference in the art of warfare and in the spirit between the Axis forces and the so-called Allies.

When we look at the Air Force, for example, Germany didn't even develop a strategical bombers. They were only made for technical purposes. So, there was never this idea to destroy whole cities, to kill women and children on the other side, to attack the people and the population.

So, we didn't develop weapons like this. This was just not in their mindset. And then the British, for example, they, from the beginning, they had these huge bombers, which enormous reach.

They could just burn down and destroy whole cities. And we didn't even have the capability of that. And I think this translates also to chemical and biological warfare.

They just didn't think about it, to guess all the people in London, which is like a very cruel, terrible thing to do. Yeah, the Jews are dirty fighters. They have this sort of evil inhuman cruelty about them.

Same with the Soviets, because the Soviets were Jews. Pretty much any nation that they've taken a hold of, then that nation becomes infected with their mindset, sort of vengeful, hateful, spiteful. Canada is very similar to that.

It's like a Soviet regime, basically. Only it's just a soft Soviet regime. So, the German people, as Guido von Lise called them, that they're the people of, the Garmin people, or the people of karma, or whatever the linguistic cognates there are, that they're the people who live a more harmonious, just life, whereas the Jews are the antithesis of that.

They're the people of, you know, those who incur the karma, who are always violating the harmony of existence to serve their own personal selfish egotism. Yeah, I mean, just from a rational perspective as a normal guy, and if you cannot, you are in a fight, some

guy, and you cannot beat him for some reason, and then you go to his house, burn down his house, kill his children and his wife. It's a very nasty, evil thing to do, when you think about it.

And I think no normal military man thinks that way, at least not in the old European tradition. This is more like a, let's say, Eastern thing to do that. And I would just recommend to the listeners to look into the German soldiers' Ten Commandments.

Every German soldier had this in his Zollbuch, and there you can see what the spirit was, and how you were supposed to act as a German soldier. I'll post it here, and you can show it to the people. And that's the spirit, and biological and chemical weapons is just not seen as appropriate.

It's not a gentleman, knightly thing to do. It says in this article that Eva Braun was also a Jew, based upon that N1V1 claim. N1V1 DNA, they try to associate it with Ashkenazi genes, but we've already refuted that, and if you look at her face, obviously she doesn't look Ashkenazi at all.

Maybe we can start at the other end of this claim. So who at the high-ranking National Socialist elite was not a Jew? If we can find the people who are not Jewish, maybe that's easier. I will start with the claim that Himmler was particularly interested in not allowing anyone with any claims of being Jewish in or around Hitler.

He was quite a fervent anti-Semite, or maybe from a practical perspective, he was afraid of allowing Jews to infiltrate the high echelons of the National Socialist Party. I remember, for example, Reinhard Heydrich. Well, there were some rumors at that time, because he was very good at playing the violin, and I believe there was some forefather called Zeus, which could be a Jewish name, but could be a German name.

I believe Zeus means sweet or something. Zeus, yeah, sweet. So anyway, his father and mother, they liked opera music, and the guy was quite ambitious, and he rose to the ranks.

And because of the rumors, Himmler heard the rumors, so he started to search every traces for Jewish forefathers, and you know that he must prove that 200 years, so basically two centuries in the back, that he did not have any Jewish blood. So yeah, they were very specific of searching Jews, and there are some exceptions, like this guy in the SS, I believe he was half Jew or quarter Jew or something like that, and he was allowed specifically to stay in the SS, but this is basically a single case that I can think of. So, I don't know, I assume that most of the guys in the high-ranking National Socialist Germany, like 90.9% of them were Germans.

So, ever brown Jewish is something very, very stupid, but anyway. There's a lot of claims about how Hitler had like 150,000 Jewish officers or something. I'm not sure about the

exact numbers, but there were.

I knew that the rules for the SS were more strict than for the Wehrmacht, so maybe if you had like a grandfather who was Jewish, you could be a member of the Wehrmacht, but I'm not so sure if they were like 100% full Jews. I believe that there were Mischlings, so like quarter Jews or something like that, which by the way, this is also interesting perspective. I will be a little bit harsher on the Mischlings, but from the other hand, from political view, obviously they wanted to assimilate and to destroy the Judaism in Germany by accepting these people, not by refuting them, which also is another claim debunked that Hitler wanted to create Israel, and that's why he wanted to expel all Jews or something like that.

There are obviously some Jews, or not Jews, quarter Jews with some Jewish heritage that were accepted in Germany. Of course, I pointed out back in the time, we had the argument with a guy called Jules for Hitler, that maybe some of these people were not really true Germans, so maybe I will look at that like a potential weakness of the Third Reich, but maybe a lot of these people in the majority were just basically Germans, with some Jewish descent. It looks like you can look at the problem from two perspectives, right? So, we all know about the Nuremberg Laws, the racial laws, and in Section 7 of the First Ordinance of the Reich Citizenship Act, Hitler personally reserved the right to approve exceptions.

The Führer and Reich Chancellor can grant exceptions from the provisions of the implementing ordinances. Of more than 10,000 requests for improvement that were checked and filtered by several law courts, only a few were successful. The participation of the petitioners in World War and political services to the movement, their racial appearance, and their character assessment were essential criteria.

Only in two cases were full Jews benefited. By the year 1941, 260 half-breeds of the first degree had achieved their equality with the German blooded. In 1,300 cases, petitioners were reclassified from valid Jews to Jewish mixed race.

According to the decree of the High Command of the Wehrmacht on April 8, 1940, the first degree half-breeds and the Jüdisch versippten, the German blooded spouses in so-called mixed marriages, were to be released from the Wehrmacht. Exceptions were only possible with Hitler's personal approval until 1942, but were tolerated in exceptional cases. In June 1944, the second degree half-breeds should also be excluded from service in the Wehrmacht.

So what we can see in here is that probably at the beginning of the war, in 1939, there were probably more half-breeds and Jews in the Wehrmacht and they were excluded over time. I don't know if the number of 150,000 is correct. Yeah, that's what I heard.

I'm not too sure myself. So maybe this is the situation where they were beginning to

realize that there will be agents in the German army and the potential that these Mischlings could be potentially much more, how to say, unreliable than the real Germans. It says after the assassination attempt of July 20, 1944, Hitler revoked his special permits for officers who were regarded as first degree half-breeds at the same time.

All officers who were Jewish influenced were dismissed at the end of 1944. So you can see the development. By the way, because you said 1944 and the attempt of killing Hitler, one of the claims that, because I've read the material, most of the things were total bullshit, but one of the claims was particularly funny that Heinz Guderian, obviously they cannot claim that Heinz Guderian was a Jew or something like a double agent or something like that.

I mean, he rebuilt the German Panzer power. According to the claim, Schneller Heinz, the fast Heinz, as he was called, he refuted all orders for Hitler during the whole war and that's why he was so successful. And Hitler was very mad with him.

And what was the other bullshit? 1944, after the assassination attempt against Hitler, Heinz Guderian, I believe, is the commander-in-chief of all Panzer forces. So after the assassination attempt, supposedly this German genius that is defying the Jew Hitler, according to these morons that wrote the article, was put in charge of the Panzer forces in all Germany. What is the logic of that? I don't know.

Guderian had arguments, he preferred the Blitzkrieg, but as we pointed out before, he had arguments not only with Hitler, he had arguments with other German generals. And he liked specific type of very fast warfare. And he was the mastermind of the French campaign, of the brilliant German Panzer maneuvers.

But also Hitler liked him because of these things. And this is proven in many articles. And of course, Hitler approved the Guderian type of warfare in France.

So this is quite stupid from my side. And it's written obviously for people that don't know history or they want to twist history in particular. Yeah, I think that that's mainly just a deliberate disinformation.

It's written by this guy named Miles W. Mathis. He actually claims that much of World War II was just invented and created, that it was staged. Oh, my God.

If you look at the war in the East, the dispute oftentimes was about Hitler. Hitler was not a maniac like many people today believe. Many times he was very careful.

He was overthinking stuff. And according to the generals, he was slow in his decisions. So he took his time.

And of course, when you are a general and you want to attack, you want to attack now,

not in a week, not in three weeks. So, of course, they often had the feeling that he was holding them back. But he was just very careful with his decisions.

He was listening to different opinions and thinking about what to do. And this takes some time. And now they are creating that he was holding them back in some way.

No, he didn't. He was just careful. And let's remind once again that what was the nickname of Guderian? He was called Fast Hans.

So basically, Schnelle Hans. So he liked to be aggressive. The same thing could be said for Karol Dyonitz.

That's the admiral of the Kriegsmarine? Yeah, and the last Fuhrer of the Third Reich, actually. Isn't he still the Fuhrer? Because the Third Reich never went away, right? Technically, yeah. He was the last chancellor.

But it's also debatable because Hitler just announced him as chancellor. He was not elected. So there's a huge debate about the whole construct of the modern German state.

If it is a real state, if it is a real constitution. We don't have a peace treaty. So it's another complicated topic.

But let's say you have to go back to Guderian. He is in his pants. He's spearheading forward.

And the other troops cannot catch up with him. So he might get surrounded or get in a very dangerous situation. So you always have to hold them back and say, wait a bit, wait a bit.

We have to catch up. We have to secure our positions. It's a very normal dispute between a commander-in-chief and his officers.

It's a very normal thing. And you cannot say this is some kind of sabotage or something. If Hitler really wanted to get rid of Guderian, he could be killed or something.

I mean, he was actually raised to the ranks during the war. And he was discharged in March 1945 when the war was pretty much over. So, I mean, it's not logical.

It doesn't make sense for me. The other claim was, I believe, at least in Bulgaria, these conspirator idiots were spreading this thing. Hitler was put on the head of the Third Reich, basically to create this overly aggressive Reich, which is not also true.

And basically to create a situation in which America would enter the war and basically destroy Germany and gain total power in the world. Now, there was a book called Ten Years and Twenty Days in Germany's Zehn Jahre und Zwanzig Tage by Karl Dönitz. It was

published in Bonn 1958.

In the book, Dönitz, he actually said that he criticized Hitler for being, as Chris said, overly, not passive, basically he thought too much. But Dönitz wanted unrestricted warfare, both overseas and undersea, against American ships before the official announcement of war of America against Germany. And the reason of that was that the American ships were actually aggressive against Germany, against German ships, even though the German ships openly didn't show aggressions against American merchant navy and American fleet, basically the military.

But they were overly aggressive. So maybe this was Hitler holding back the provocation of the Americans. He was afraid to start a war with America.

Which again debunked the idea that he wanted basically to provoke the Third World War and entrance of America on the side of Britain. Yeah, we all know what happened in World War I with the Lusitania. So, it would be very stupid to make the same mistake twice.

But the argument of Dönitz, because someone will say, oh, Dönitz was an agent, for example. The argument of defense of Dönitz in that case is, well, it was obvious that Americans were very aggressive against the German fleet. And according to Dönitz, it was a matter of time.

But Dönitz also said that Hitler was delaying the inevitable, that he wanted war maybe with America. He didn't want a war with America, or at least on later stage. He didn't want it now.

So, we're talking about 1941 at that point. But when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, and there are a lot of things about that attack that the Americans knew in several days before the attack that there will be attack and so on. So, he started the war.

He announced the war against America. Now, why he did so is very debatable. It's very debatable, but it was obvious that America was enemy state at that point.

So, he wanted to somehow to, I would say, to support Japan. And that's why he announced the war. And we also have to ask in that case, what was his information at the time? How strong he considered the Japanese? How strong he considered the Americans? It is a common topic among historians that basically the Germans underestimated the American economic power.

The American army and navy was not that strong at the time, but they were able in a very short time to switch from producing consumer goods to military goods. And the same with the Japanese. So, who knows, maybe they thought the Japanese are very strong.

The Americans, their fleet was damaged by the attack on Pearl Harbor. It will take them time to produce new ships. It will take probably, the American-Japanese war will probably take years.

So, it doesn't affect us that much. And I will just do that as a political sign to the Japanese that we stand with them and to keep the coalition alive. So, who knows, it's a complicated thing.

And at that time, there were no American troops in England or in North Africa. So, it was not a real threat to Germany. We're basically talking about naval warfare, small-scale naval warfare there.

There were no planes that could reach the United States or the opposite. So, we're talking about some ships fighting in the Atlantic Ocean. Of course, the Jews probably already knew that they're going to start manufacturing arms and so forth.

That's why they did Pearl Harbor, so that they could try to make Germany appear like an aggressor maybe. And then they can justify coming in with more heavy armaments afterwards. Well, you know about this American doctrine.

It's from an early president, maybe from Washington himself, that they should not intervene in foreign affairs, that they should be neutral. And I remember that I read in some years ago, I read that before the First World War, the United States had an army the size of Yugoslavia. So, they had a very small army, because it was not in the American mind to get into foreign wars.

But it was in the Jewish mind, of course. Of course. So, that's why they created America probably, because they probably did create it deliberately, pushing Europeans out of Europe through onerous taxation and various other scams and usury and oppression.

And so, they enabled them to go and set up what they call the New Jerusalem, quote unquote. And from there, then they can use that as their bully boy, because I think in the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, it speaks about how we'll respond to any opposition to our power with the guns of America or Russia or Japan, which obviously implies that they had a hegemonic influence over those nations at that time, even in like the late 1800s, when the protocols were written first. When you think about the geostrategical position of the United States, they're basically protected by the two oceans.

In the north, they have Canada, which is not really a threat to them, and in the south, the Mexicans. So, in theory, they could stay neutral, they could have a very small army, and the people would be much richer and live much better in the United States. So, the whole purpose of their army is to interfere in some foreign wars.

And at that time, the army wasn't that big, and the Germans just thought that it would take them a longer time to produce weapons. And I think that the German intelligence,

this is historically one of our weaknesses, we're not good spies and agents. So, I think that the information the Allies had about the Axis powers were much better than the information the Axis powers had about the Allies.

And that just testifies to the difference of character between the Allied powers run by the Jews and the Masons and the Germans that, you know, obviously, they're all spies and sneaks, the Jews. Yeah, I can give you an example that, for example, I'm German myself, and I don't like German movies. So, we're not good at making, we're not good at acting, and we're not good at making movies.

And this is based on your character, you know, the acting is in your blood. And when you are a good actor, you're also a good spy. So, there's a reason why a certain type of people are in control of Hollywood.

It's not only because they want to control it to create the propaganda, but they also have the talent for it. They're very good at it by nature. Yeah, they're theater actors.

Yeah. I will say that the older German movies, like *Kitt*, I've watched some of them. Interestingly enough, in communist Bulgaria, they allowed German movies, but they didn't allow American movies.

The older German movies were much better than the modern, whatever, German, American, Bulgarian, whatever. I guess that's the case in every country, that the older movies are better than the newer ones. At the same time, you've got movies like *M*, which is starring Peter Lorre, who's a Jew, that Fritz Lang, director from Germany, which is about child murder and so forth, trying to portray it as if it were a psychopathology instead of, you know, just a dirty, underhanded thing.

So, they're trying to accommodate pedophilia and, you know, ritual murder, basically. I think that was released during the Weimar period. Oh, yeah.

Fritz Lang. Yeah, they love him until today. He's still considered as a great director.

Can I ask Christopher things? Because he's a German and he has, of course, family members. What are the differences for the average German for the Weimar Republic and the Third Reich and the modern democratic Germany, so-called democratic Germany? First of all, I have to say that the people are not very well educated. I guess that's especially in historical things.

It's a difficult situation. So, the Germans, they have kind of a trauma, like nationwide PTSD from these wars, even though they don't realize it. And the whole thing here is created like a great reset.

So, for most of the Germans, Germany starts in 1945. And everything before that is either bad, you know, it's bad, Kaiser, bad monarchy, dictatorship. The Prussians were

also not good, always in war and so on.

So, everything is bad. You can see it, for example, in the nowadays states in Germany. We don't have a Prussia.

They erased Prussia from history. We have still a Bavaria and a Saxony and so on. Prussia is erased.

So, this whole Weimar time is like a blind spot. Of course, they protected us. Yeah, they got rid of the Kaiser and then with these beautiful parties and democracy.

And then it was destroyed by the evil Nazis. But finally, we got back on track and then we made it happen. And now we are integrated in the West.

That's another thing that many people don't realize. That in the past, we saw ourselves as middle power. In a middle position, not only geographically.

But in the old days, the Germans, they didn't consider themselves as part of the modern West. You know, the modern West is like France, England, America. These are the dominating forces and culture.

And we always saw ourselves in like a middle position between that, like our own sphere. And now Germany is very much Americanized. And considers themselves as part of NATO and EU.

And the knowledge about Weimar Republic and so on is very rare. So, it's just the basic things, you know. First, democracy failed because of hyperinflation and economic problems.

But of course, they don't have the deep insight into that. Of all the degeneracy. And basically, it was like a civil war.

The people were fighting. We had a communist republic in Munich. The people were, the right wing and the left wing were fighting in the streets and so on.

They don't know about that. They don't know about that. They think it was just a piece of time.

And then there were some economic problems. And then the Nazis took over. That's basically it.

How many were the communists during the Weimar Republic, I mean officially? As far as I know, the KPD, the K-E-P-D, Kommunistische Partei Deutschland, they had six million members. And the NSDAP had its peak 3.9 in 1933. So, you can say that the communists were around twice as much as the National Socialists.

So, the question is why Jews would support National Socialists and not the Communist Party? That was, by the way, quite largely financed by the USSR. And also, there was an attempt of burning the Reichstag, which is also a thing that a lot of people are claiming that National Socialists did it. But actually, because there was a Bulgarian commie that was sent there, and he was quite famous, Georgi Dimitrov.

I will say that this guy, he led a communist revolt in the 1920s in Bulgaria. And the revolt was smashed. It was not very successful at the get-go, because there were not many communists in Bulgaria as a whole.

But he escaped the USSR. And he was, I believe, the head of the International. So, international communist parties.

And he was the pet of Stalin at that point. And a lot of escaped Bulgarian communists, including a lot of Jews, by the way. Take in mind that in Bulgaria, there were not so many Jews at that point.

But I will lie about numbers. I'm not sure how many there were really. Maybe something like 100,000.

But I'm not sure. A lot of them took part in that communist rebellion. A lot of the surviving escaped to the USSR.

So, also, this is debunking the claim that Stalin was anti-Semitic as a whole, because most of these guys actually were not sent to concentration camps. Some of them were. Some of them were sent.

But this is because he considered them unreliable. But anyway, these guys from Bulgaria, some of them were trained additionally in Soviet training camps. And they formed terrorist groups.

And these terrorist groups were planned to be sent in Germany in a future communist takeover of Germany. And the burning of the Reichstag most likely was maybe an attempt to start this revolution at that point. We will never know.

We will never know. We don't have the official information. But this guy, Van der Lubbe, I believe, the Dutch communist, anarchist, whatever.

He was also paid by the USSR. There are some documents about that thing. So, there was a big play to take over Germany.

And I think that the Jews, a lot of these modern conspirators, they were overestimating the Jewish. Or maybe the plans that these modern conspirators are saying that belongs to the Jews are a little bit too complicated to work. Too complicated, actually.

Yeah, I don't know where to go from here in terms of disproving the claim that Hitler was

not legitimate. Because that's pretty much seems to disprove it. I don't see how anyone can even claim otherwise at this point.

Pretty much nailed it. Yeah. I guess we could discuss the authenticity of the Zweite's book if either of you would know whether that's an authentic book or not.

Say that again, what book? The Zweite's book, Hitler's Table Talk, the second book of Hitler. Yeah. Yeah, it's like many of these things.

Some Jewish guy published it years after the war. There are actually more or less two versions of it. And these are basically protocols.

The guy was just standing by and talking and then he made protocols of it. So, are they authentic? Most likely, yeah. But we know all about Jewish, I mean, you know your own memory.

You can remember everything, you had something and so on. Defortified stuff, of course. So, I read it.

I don't think it's like sensational. Look what he said there. I cannot find it in it.

It's just normal talking. He's talking about different things. Yeah, I've never read it myself because I wanted to find out if there's any proof that it was legitimate before I expended any time reading it.

They've got all sorts of other stuff to read. I find that most of the claims of this book being illegitimate are from overzealous Christian National Socialists. Because he didn't, in his personal thoughts, he didn't embrace the Rabi issue.

But he also didn't embrace the German Paganism. So, I don't know. Yeah, he could stay sort of neutral so that he could unify the people.

Yeah, yeah. This is normal. The 90-something percent of the Germans were Christians.

So, if they started to persecute the Christian churches, they would be like the Communists. And this would be destructive for the German people. I don't understand how the people cannot figure out this.

Also, I must point out that there was an official Pagan religion in the Third Reich called the German Faith Movement or something. They were relatively minuscule, something like a quarter million, I believe. But they were registered.

I even had the chance to have, I believe, a small jewel. What is the term for that? Basically, a symbol of that movement at some point. So, there was, I would say, on the religious part, the leader of the country.

And also, you must remind that Germany had historically suffered tremendously from the religious war, the Thirty Years' War, the war between Catholics and Protestants. So, yeah, Hitler was a student of history. He knew that and he just wanted to unify the people and to stop any further, I would say, attempts of enemies to use their religions as a weakness or something.

He basically said in this Table Talks that he wouldn't do anything against Christianity because it would die out by itself and it would be gone in two or three hundred years anyway. That that was his view of it. There's a quote here, I think it's from Table Talk also.

It says, as for cruelty, Christianity holds all world records. Christianity is the revenge of the wandering Jew. Now you can see why many people don't like it.

Well, it's true. Well, it's true. I mean, what the Christianity did to early Europe is quite brutal.

I mean, there were concentration camps in the Roman Empire and they massacred people that didn't want to be converted to Christianity. Now, nobody's talking about that. And also the term pagan came from Pagos, at least officially.

I mean, the peasants in the Pagos, in the countryside, they didn't accept the Christianity. It was the religion of the city elite. So the Fuhrer was right.

You can see that over and over again, even in our times, that these extremely progressive SJW Marxist types, they're always urbanized people who live in the big cities and that the countryside is always more religious and conservative. That's considered throughout history. And the early Christians, they basically were the SJWs, the radical Marxists of their time.

Absolutely. Absolutely. Yeah, Christianity is Bolshevism of Rome, the founder of Bolshevism.

I think it was maybe Dietrich Eckhart who said that, or no, it was Oswald Spengler who said that Christianity was the grandmother of Bolshevism. So that's a pretty concise quote. I think Dietrich Eckhart wrote this, Bolshevism from Moses to Lenin.

Very good book, by the way. Very good book. Conversations between Hitler and I are just so parallel, I think.

Also, just to add two books, not from Hitler, but from, let's say, one of the founders of economic movement, economic basis of the National Socialism. It's quite a name that is very, very often forgotten. It's Gottfried Fedev.

Gottfried Fedev, very talented man. He was an engineer. He built a lot of buildings,

including in Bulgaria, including in Bargas.

Very beautiful buildings, by the way, what was left of them. He wrote Kampf gegen die Hochfinanz. So basically this must be a fight against the high capital, high financiers or something like that.

And also another thing that is the core of the belief of political views of the NSDAP. The other is called Die Juden. So basically the Jews in 1933.

That's what Gottfried Fedev wrote? Yep. Yep. I was only aware of his manifesto.

You know, the manifesto for the, against Jews. The German title is Manifesto Ende der Zinsknechtschaft or something like that. And even today, I know, you know, there are some of these German truthers there who are against the monetary system.

Even without knowing it, they are still influenced by him. Many of the ideas they have for a new monetary system came from him. Even in the left, because nobody is happy with the, you know, the fat and printing money like crazy and stuff like that.

Actually, the modern social, how to say, social democracies, so to say, democracies in Europe are influenced in some aspects of National Socialist Germany. I mean, these, well, not to the core, unfortunately, because this would be totally against the Jewish problem. But a lot of people don't realize that these benefits like health insurance, especially to the Western bloc, they took these six, basically five day working week, free vacations and so on.

So, they're all first introduced in the Third Reich. And before that, I've read an article written in 1938, I believe, just before the war, that the British workers, members of some syndicate visited Germany. They were shocked, totally shocked.

They just had taken mind that Britain was a very powerful empire with all these supposedly working syndicates. They were totally shocked that the German workers had all these social benefits that the Brits don't have. We had these cruise liners for the normal workers from the Cafeteria Freude organization, where basically the normal worker could make a cruise.

And they were not allowed to enter the English harbour. Because the British would say, what the fuck, a German worker is on a cruise ship and I have three potatoes today. Yeah, the cruise ships were only for the rich people at that point.

That's the way it might be too, because it's snob appeal, they can cut out the poor. That's like today in all the white countries, so to speak, all the Western societies, it's only wealthy people who would do that sort of thing, who have that option. Yeah, but nobody is introducing.

Some of the aspects of the Third Reich, they are trying to debunk, for example, protection of the animals, wolves. The environment too. I was going to mention that with the environment, with Richard Walter Dore, the German agricultural minister and how he basically created the environmentalist movement.

Him and, I think, Jorian Jenks for the British Union of Fascists. And there was other Germans, of course, prior to, I think, even the First World War, who were instrumental in creating environmentalist movements. I think Richard Wagner's, what is it, his nephew or something, Forster, Bernard Forster, had created like environmentalist enclaves in Argentina as well.

It's very important to look in the German romanticism and the German idealism of the 19th century. And there was this movement, you know, back to the nature. The people started hiking.

There was a guy named Jan, Thornvater Jan. He basically made the people exercise, go into the woods. The nature and especially the forest is very much connected to the German soul.

Even in these post-World War II films, they're all, because the people, they were like, you know, they liked nice, easy movies at the time. And they're all always in the mountains and in the forest. And then there's some love story.

So, this is very important for the whole white race. I think this is very important to understand that this connection to the nature isn't so present in other races than it is in us. If you look at all of fairy tales and myths and legends, the animals, they can speak, you know, they have a character.

We just don't see them as animals. And it's always the magic forest and so on. So, the soul of the white people is deeply connected into nature.

Yeah, you contrast that with like the Chinese, where they blowtorch dogs before they eat it, so they could make the meat sweet. Or they'll like poke holes in the gallbladder of bears, so that they can drain the gallbladder out of the bear or the gall of its gallbladder. I mean, look at organizations like Greenpeace and all these environmentalists.

Of course, they're questionable because of their Marxist connections. But all the people who are saving the whales and saving the ice bears, it's like 99% white people doing that. Other races, they don't give a shit about the whales or any kind of animal.

Yeah, that's sort of the empathy gene, I guess you could say, or the consciousness of white people. It's not just purely on a genetic level, but a spiritual level. That sort of can be an Achilles heel that's exploited by all these non-white parasites and Jews that they exploit our good nature beyond the pale of tolerance, basically.

So all these white people, they want to be good and kind to everybody on earth, and yet they just keep sabotaging their own hope for survival by filling up society with foreign invaders, who just devastate the environment by building endless amounts of houses and so forth, buying Walmart products. So they need to definitely have their thinking straightened out and to understand that real environmentalism is national socialism, and there's no other way, no other form of political system that exists other than an ethno-national socialist political system that can ensure environmental health and wellness and prosperity. There is a good saying from the time, it's called Heimatschutz ist Umweltschutz, so protecting the homeland is protecting the nature.

It's the same thing. And in case of empathy, I remember a story, I actually think it happened in Canada. There was a police dog, and the dog was killed in service, and the police officers, they buried him like a real officer, and they were crying about the dog, and there were some, I think, Indian or Pakistani people in the crowd watching it, and they just asked them, why the fuck are you crying? It's only a dog.

How can you cry for a dog? And I think that's a good example of the differences between the races, in case of relations to the animals. I will quote this, what will be, some Arab preacher or something, that he claimed that the... You can call him all this. Whatever, whatever, the Semitic, Semitic desert shit.

He claimed that the Europeans are totally possessed by evil spirits because they take care of dogs and cats, and Allah gave them power to kill them, and make whatever they like. This is just Semitic mind bullshit. It's megalomania, that's for sure.

Yeah, but I point out again, the god, well, not the god, but one of the symbols of veneration in Germany, in Bulgaria, in all Europe, was the sacred trees, the sacred oak in particular. These, our forefathers, they venerated the life, the life force, and these other groups in the Middle East, they worship stone. So, I don't want even... And by the way, the British monarchs, if I'm not mistaken, they are crowned on the stone, right? Stone in Skopel.

Yep. So, this is another Semitic connection there. Yeah, because British means covenant man in Hebrew.

And... Tonight, Brith Freemasonry runs a whole Freemasonry from New York City. And Brithia in old Bulgarian, and I believe in modern Russian, they still use this form. Basically means to shave, to cut.

So, maybe like B'nai Brith, so the brotherhood of the cut, of the circumcised. So, yeah, British Empire. Interesting, interesting people.

Those who cut others in this ritual of murder, because that's what they're called in China. They're called those who cut the tendon. Tao Tzu Ching or something.

I forget what exactly it is. It's some kind of... Let's not go in that direction. I mean, the conversation was the idea to debunk the claims that were against Adolf Hitler, which is not one.

He's the most attacked man from all sides, from the sides of the supposed anti-Zionist, from the sides of the supposed Democrats, from the communist side, of course, from the Jewish side, from the side of the Nationalists, which is absolutely unfair, totally unfair. Just to understand Hitler, you must read firsthand sources. Don't read people like this Jew Bjergnes or whatever.

Christopher Bjergnes. Toto, I believe his father or his grand... His grandfather was a Jew. No, no, no.

He himself said that he has a Jewish origin, Norwegian Jew. I think his grandfather, wasn't he a Norwegian scientist? Yes. Jewish scientist.

But I've read the book written by the colleague of this, because this Bergen School of Weather, what is the English term for this? Whatever, the people that predict the weather. Climatologist. Yeah.

Thank you. Thank you. They were fervently anti-German, fervently anti-German.

They accepted refugees from before the German occupation of Norway, and Norway was preventively occupied by the German, because it was firstly attacked by the British, by the way, just saying. And they accepted the German Jews in that school. And these guys actually actively helped the Allies, the Assex powers to invade Germany.

So basically they helped the Normandy invasion at predicting the weather. But also, which is even more important, I believe because they didn't show the family relations, but the father of Bjorknes, or Bjerkes as I called him, he was very important for the Manhattan experiment. He predicted the weather before the bombing of the first atomic bomb.

So we're talking about very important Jew with very, I'll say, strong relations with American military. Yeah, it's usually those military brats who are put into positions to cause even more chaos and intelligence and disinformation, like the COINTELPRO and people of that kind. And his first co-publisher was, I believe, Henry Macau, which is another Jew.

Yeah. So people like Alex Jones and other Zionists or Michelings or whatever, I mean, most of the anti-Hitler propaganda in modern times, they slightly, maybe with the exception of Alex Jones, they are slightly admitting the Zionist connection, but they're claiming the Nazis, how the Germans infiltrated the United States after the Second World War. Yeah, with the Operation Paperclip.

Yeah. So basically the prisoners of war take over America, things like that. I don't know.

If you're smart enough and you have a heart in the right place, you'll understand the nature of Adolf Hitler, which for me personally, he is like... Avatar? Avatar, yeah. I won't use the term, the Jewish term, Messiah, but it could be called Messiah of the European people. I think Serrano makes a lot of good points, even though people are claiming that he's, you know, whatever, disinformation and so forth.

But yeah, his analyses of Hitler and the history of Hitler and his works, Adolf Hitler, The Last Avatar, also translated The Ultimate Avatar, that goes into quite a lot of detail about things. But it's not exactly the same way you both have analyzed the particular circumstances of the World War and so forth surrounding Hitler. It takes a more like mystical, esoteric perspective, which may be, you know, just his own misunderstanding to some extent.

But I still think that there's some validity to what he's saying in his works and esoteric Hitlerism. I think Serrano is a very complicated man, and it's not so easy to understand his books. He connects so many things from Asia, South America, Europe, mixing all together the whole mythology.

He's for sure a very smart man, but a complicated man. His writings are hard to understand. Let's say there are many interpretations to that.

Yeah, that's probably a deliberate blind that he incorporated into his works to try to, you know, filter out the ignoramae so that they don't, you know, misappropriate what he's saying. So, yeah, that's obviously complicated. Of course, Hitler left a legacy in many people's traditions, like Savitri Devi and Matt Kale, George Lincoln Rockwell.

There were a lot of people who took it up as a sort of religious figure, and there may very well be an objective reason why he was looked upon that way by so many different people, because he was actually involved with higher forces. Well, I won't argue with the last statement. I wonder how people could venerate and believe in a quite obscure figure like Rabbi Yeshu that existed or didn't exist 2000 years ago.

You mean like a so-called Jesus? Well, Jesus was a Celtic deity, Esus. And there were a lot of Europeans like Dionysus, right? So Dionysus basically means God, Esus, right? So anyway, I don't use the term Jesus or Esus or Esus or whatever, because it's an Aryan term connected with the Aryan mythology. When I refer to this hypothetical figure in the Middle East, I refer to Rabbi Yeshu because his name was Yeshua, in short, Yeshu.

And in the first, I believe, in the first translation, he was called Rabboi by his followers. And Rabboi basically means Rabbi. So Rabbi Yeshu.

No, not the offense in that. There's a website called jesusneverexisted.com that basically disproves the historical authenticity of Jesus. Could be.

But now we've got the historical authenticity of Adolf Hitler, and we can disprove the historical authenticity of, we can prove the historical inauthenticity of Jesus with the jesusneverexisted.com website. So I believe in the Messiah. Let's not go in that direction for that podcast.

I'm just referring to it for people to have a look at on their own time if they want. I think what makes, from a rational perspective, what makes Hitler like a mystical figure is that he came out of nowhere. Nobody really knew him.

Nobody really was close to him. So he was a mystery for even the people surrounding him. And he disappeared into nowhere.

And in his short time on earth, he had enormous impact on the history of mankind. So there is, for sure, something mythical about him. And they will not be able to kill him.

I mean, they can smear campaign him and whatever they want. In 2,000 years, people will know who he was. He's immortal already.

He exists as an idea in the ether. What Savitri Devi said about the National Socialism, she said she compared the National Socialism with early Christianity. And she asked the question, because someone asked her what happened with the National Socialism, maybe in the 70s.

And she asked, well, we're in the 30s, after the death of the great Messiah, basically. So where was Christianity in the 30 years after the supposed resurrection of Rabbi Yesu? So, I don't know. Being a pagan, for me, it's very easy to embrace the figure of Adolf Hitler like a hero figure.

Because, and of course, some Christians could argue that the hero worship was part of the Christianity also, but it was part of the, let's say, alien traditions in Christianity. But the hero worship was very traditional for the paganism. I mean, Odysseus, Thor, for example, he could be a real guy, or at least his real avatar could live amongst the German or amongst the Danish people back in the time.

The same I could say for Tanger, the same I could say for Horst, the same I could say for the Celtic deities, like Toata de Danana and things like that. We forgot to hero worship the real heroes. We worship fake figures like movie stars, like singers, like athletes, which are not really even real athletes, because they use too much doping and other... A lot of sporting events are faked anywhere, or just sort of set up so that certain sides win.

Same with boxing matches too. So, and if you worship fake idols, you have this problem with the present generation of young people. In Bulgaria, maybe in Germany, it's the same.

They are not really, I'll say, archotypically, genetically, I'm even surprised how many...

Yesterday I had, because next to me there are kindergarten and school, so many blonde children, really. Very interesting. I mean, the typical archetype, the Pontic race, which are brunettes, but the new generation of Bulgaria, very blonde children.

I mean, this is good, but archetypically, they're wearing all American clothes and listening to some Negro music, which, I mean, not very good examples, I think. I think we're drifting off a little bit from the topic. Well, we can always cut it now if you guys want, if possible.

If we got through all the points, I would like to end it here, because I have something to do here. Okay, yeah, I was wondering, I guess we'll stop it now, and thanks for stopping by on the show, and maybe we can do some more discussions at another time. Absolutely, thanks for the opportunity.

I have to apologize for my English. I'm not a native English speaker, so maybe from time to time I struggled with expressing myself. Oh, no, that's a good thing.

That's just proof that you're more authentic, because you're more near the source, and you can actually read the primary sources in German. So, yes, thanks again. Thank you very much.

88.