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KRISTALLNACHT Instigated By Communist And
Freemason Jews to Promote War Against Germany!



"We Jews, we, the destroyers, will remain the destroyers for ever. Nothing that you will do will meet our needs and demands. We will for ever destroy because we need a world of our own..."

– Maurice Samuels, *You Gentiles*. 1942.

What we saw on Kristallnacht was what we saw ON 9/11, and in Libya and now Syria and Ukraine as

the Jews use their agents provocateurs, hired mobs and criminal elements to create major 'false flags' dramatically covered by worldwide by Jewsmidia stories against any government that they wish to destroy or bring down, regardless to the risk of any peace or safety to civilians, even fellow Jews.

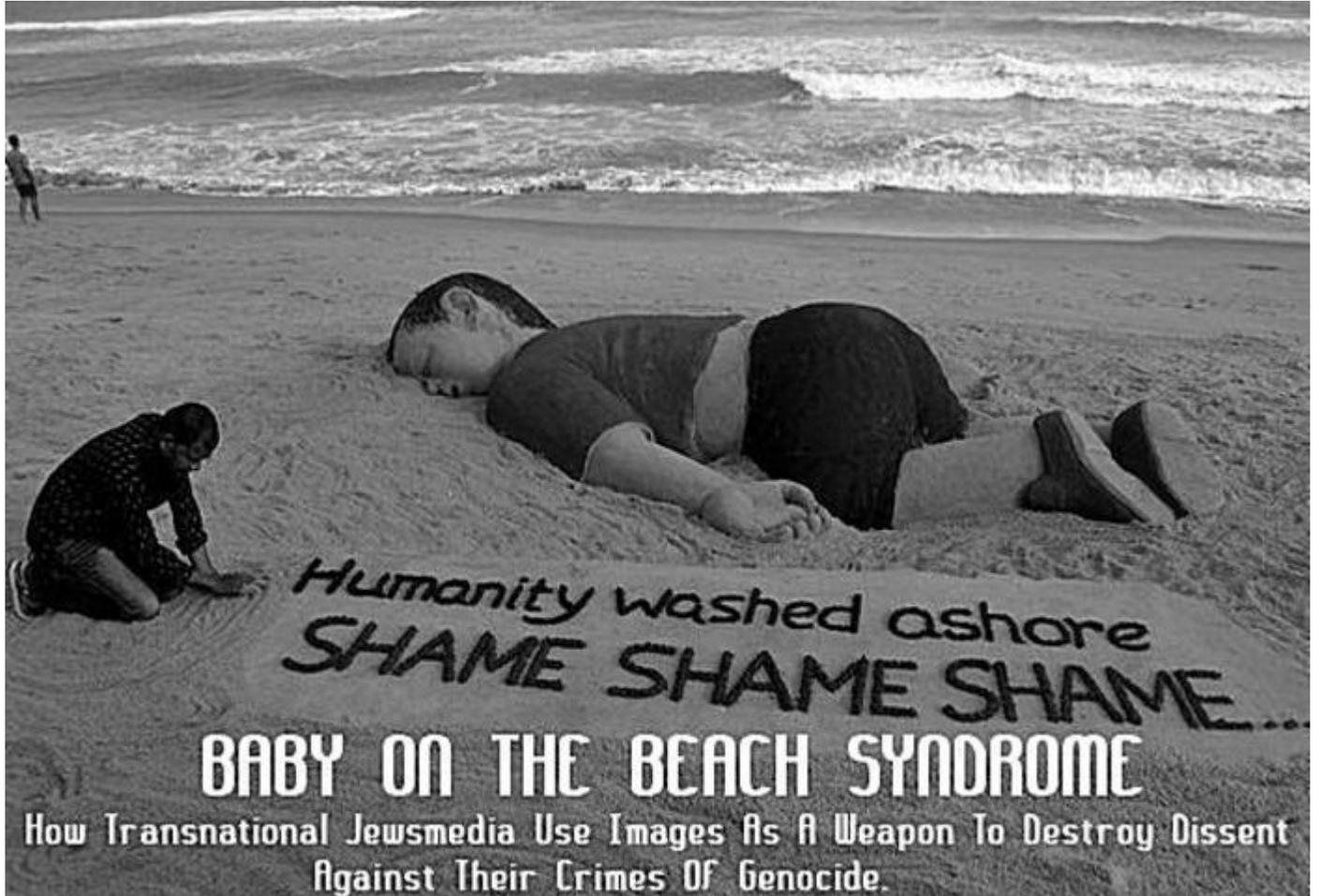


*BERNARD LECACHE: THE
PRIME SUSPECT MASTERMIND
BEHIND THE FALSE FLAG
KRISTALLNACHT.*

Bernard Lecache (1895–1968) was a Jewish journalist living in France. In 1927, he founded the Orwellian League Against Pogroms, which the following year, became the International League Against Anti-Semitism, and in 1979, became the International League against Racism and Anti-Semitism, i.e. code for a center for the promotion and instigation of white genocide as well as a lever to justify the criminal seizing of Palestine, in both cases by permanently defaming Germany. Lecache, a Satanist, was initiated into the Freemasons at the beginning of the 1930s. He was a 33rd degree member of the Grand Orient de France and it's president from 1927 to 1968.

WHAT HAVE 9/11, THE HOLOHOAX AND KRISTALLNACH ALL GOT IN COMMON? THESE ARE EVENTS CREATED BY LEADING ELEMENTS AMONG THE JEWS IN WHICH FOLLOWERS OF A TALMUDIC, TRIBAL AND ZIONIST AGENDA USE THE PSYCHOLOGY OF TRAUMA, GUILT AND

FEAR TO CHANGE THE MINDS OF WHOLE NATIONS TO MAKE THEM PLIABLE AND SUBSERVIANT TO THEIR OWN WILL AND SUBMIT, NAY, ASSIST, THEIR OWN LONGTIME PLANS AND GOALS. SUCH EVENTS FACILITATE THEIR PRE-PLANNED MANIPULATION OF THE JESUS-MINDED WHITE GOYIM AS NON-JEWS ARE CALLED (LIT; CATTLE) TO STEER THEM IN THE DIRECTION THOSE JEWS WHO SEEK A JEW WORLD ORDER AS PROPHESED BY JOSHUA AND ISAIAH AND DEMANDED IN THE TALMUD ALWAYS WANT TO STEER THEM...OVER THE CLIFF TO THE END OF THEIR OWN HISTORY.





12 Dec 2006 — Meeting of Freemasons at the Grand Orient de France in Paris. The Grand Orient de France (GOdF) is the oldest Masonic organization in Continental Europe, founded in 1733. However, over time it has established its own traditions, which were in contradiction to Masonic practices in most English-speaking countries, including in the United States and the United Kingdom. Because of the extraordinary perversity and extra-diabolical nature of the lodge involving charges of paedophilia and satanic practices many of those Grand Lodges withdrew recognition from the Grand Orient, which they now claim to be “irregular.”



SO EXTENSIVE WAS THE JEWISH-COMMUNIST PLOT TO DISCREDIT GERMANY THAT THE SHEER VOLUME OF JEWISH BUSINESSES WHO HAD OBVIOUSLY BURNED DOWN OR DAMAGED THEIR OWN STORES TO GAIN INSURANCE AMAZED THE AUTHORITIES. AFTER EXTENSIVE POLICE INVESTIGATIONS THE COURTS LATER ISSUED MASSIVE FINES ON JEWISH BUSINESSES, THE FRAUD WAS MOST CLEARLY DETECTED IN THE ESCALATION OF INSURANCE PREMIUMS BEING SOLD JUST BEFORE THE EVENT. ECHOES OF LARRY SILVERSTEIN AND THE TWIN TOWERS.

The third Reich was generally a happy place for most Germans, the economy was booming, the paedophiles, pimps and criminals created by the Jewish-controlled Weimar regime had been taken off the streets and people could even go out without locking their doors. Women could safely walk home alone late at night and children play unmolested. The starving were now fed, the homeless housed and there were decent, honest and rewarding jobs for all. But Jewish International finance wanted war to end Germany's control of her banking system and Germany's restriction of their power to destroy and morally corrupt the nation through finance, media and entertainment.



WEIMAR: FAT JEWS THIN GERMANS.

Yes, Adolf Hitler, Heinrich Himmler, Herman Goring and others had admitted that "everyone has his own good Jew," everyone knows one Jew that they see as not being responsible for the damage done by their tribe, but nevertheless the very mentality and alien, destructive tribal nature of Jews as a whole made them an existential threat to the white race, so for the good of Germany it was better that all the Jews moved to a land where hopefully they would have no-one to exploit, deceive and rob but each other. This was a major problem for the Jews whose culture and philosophy is in many cases based on being parasites on others, it was hard to imagine how Jews could survive if they had no host to prey on. Besides, their claws were so deep into so many financial institutions, corporations, companies even farms that they did not want to let go of the German body on which they feasted even as that body wasted away.

The answer was a massive false flag to try to convince the world that it was not they who were the criminals but the German people and the Nazi or NSDAP party which had rescued the nation from their clutches and made a sick, hungry and beaten German people whole again and happy and economically

stable.

Ingrid Weckert, a German citizen living near Nuremberg, is best known for her book on the events leading up to Kristallnacht – a book called “Feuerzeichen” (Flashpoint). She has been subjected to police raids, during one of which seminal revisionist historian Ernst Zündel was arrested in her apartment in Munich. A former tourist guide for travel agencies, she reads and speaks Hebrew. She knew Menachim Begin and other Jewish leaders personally and frequently visited Israel. In 1998, she was tried, convicted and fined DM 3,500 for writing a Revisionist article. She now lives at the edge of poverty from a small pension.



Ingrid Weckert the German patriot who uncovered the evil Zionist communist plot that has still today through the power of the Jewish controlled mainstream media, education and academe defamed the German people and the Third Reich.

This is the account by a brave woman who as a reward for her methodical research into this Zionist crime has been reduced for her efforts to living in poverty at the margins of society. A woman who once met with Israeli prime ministers and was a well-known figure in the Israeli tourist industry but who, in her closeness to Jews began to find the truth about this group of people who want all others to integrate and miscegenate and lose their culture, religion, morals, ethics and race and even clear notions of their sexuality, while they themselves ever seek to remain aliens and outsiders and racially pure, considering themselves to be above everyone else and regarding non-Jews, in the words of their sacred texts in the Talmud to be unclean animals whose wealth and lands rightfully belong to them and who their god has commanded that they eventually enslave.



Ernst Eduard vom Rath, a handsome, warm and brilliant man young man cut down in his prime by a vicious false-flag attack. Rath suffered horrible injuries and his spleen was completely destroyed. The totally unknown Jew who carried out the attack in order to create the necessary anger across Germany to ignite kristallnacht, was mysteriously defended the next day by one of the most senior Jewish lawyers in the France.

“Crystal Night” is the name that’s been given to the night of 9-10 November 1938. In almost all large German cities and some smaller ones that night, store windows of Jewish shops were broken, Jewish houses and apartments were destroyed, and synagogues were demolished and set on fire. Many Jews were arrested, some were beaten, and some were even killed. The “Reich Crystal Night” (Reichskristallnacht) is regarded by the canons of what today goes for the official history but we see as false flags, as one of the most shameful events of National Socialist Germany, as shameful as the Holohoax and Shahid Muammar Gaddafi “bombing his own people.”

Although the Jews suffered initially, the greatest harm was ultimately done to Germany and the German people. Even people who are sympathetic to National Socialism cannot understand how this event could have happened. Julius Streicher, the so-called “number one Jew baiter” for example, was shocked when he first learned about the demonstrations and destruction the next morning.

THOROUGHOUT GERMANY JEWISH COMMUNIST GANGS ATTACKED AND INSTIGATED PEOPLE IN THE STREETS TO ATTACK KEY TARGETS SUCH AS LARGE JEWISH BUSINESSES AND SYNAGOGUES AT A CHOSEN TIME WHEN THEY HAD MURDERED A GERMAN DIPLOMAT AND MANY GERMAN PEOPLE, ALREADY INCENSED BY JEWISH CRIMES WERE EASILY LED INTO JOINING THE OUTBREAK. JUST AS THE JEWS BROUGHT ALL AMERICANS TO HATE MUSLIMS AFTER 9/11 AND ALLOW THE ZIONIST ATTACKS ON THE INNOCENT MUSLIM LANDS WHO HAD NOT ATTACKED THE USA, THE JEWISH COMMUNISTS BY KILLING AN INNOCENT YOUNG GERMAN CREATED THE ANGER THAT WOULD BRING GERMANS INTO THE RIOTS WHICH THEY HAD INSTIGATED. THE INITIAL ATTACKS BY THE COMMUNISTS (WHO WERE PROVEN BY LATER RELEASED RUSSIAN DOCUMENTS TO ALSO HAVE STARTED THE REICHSTAG FIRE FOR SIMILAR REASONS) WERE CARRIED OUT AT A TIME WHEN THE GERMAN NATIONAL SOCIALIST LEADERSHIP WERE PRE-OCCUPIED WITH THE REMEMBERANCE OF THEIR MARTYRS ON A DAY OF REFLECTION AND PRAYER FOR THE NSDAP PARTY AND SO THE COMMUNISTS COULD COUNT ON LESS STATE FORCES TO PROTECT THE FIRMS AND HALT THE RIOTS). MANY ORDINARY GERMANS THEN JOINED IN, VENTING DECADES OF PENT-UP ANGER AT THE JEWS WHO HAD REDUCED THEM TO PENURY AND INTERNATIONAL DEGRADATION DURING THE PERIOD OF WEIMAR WHICH FOLLOWED THE JEWISH CREATED FIRST WORLD WAR AND WERE ALSO ACTING INTERNATIONALLY TO DESTROY GERMANY IN EVERY WAY THEY COULD THROUGH BOYCOTTS, SABOTAGE AND MOST ESPECIALLY IN INCITING AT THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF WORLD GOVERNMENTS WHAT WAS LATER TO BECOME THE SECOND WORLD WAR. AT THE SAME TIME IT MUST BE NOTED THAT MANY JEWISH BUSINESSES WERE NOT AWARE OF THE COMING OFFENSIVE AND THAT MANY GERMANS JOINED THOSE JEWS IN DEFENDING THEM AND THEIR PROPERTIES AGAINST THE RIOTERS.





The all-important question is: Who was responsible for the incident? It is generally accepted, especially by contemporary historians, that the 'Nazi gang' organized and carried out the pogrom, and that the chief instigator was Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels. The truth of the matter is that Adolf Hitler was so disgusted by the incident that he forbade anyone from discussing the matter in his presence.

Dr. Goebbels complained that he would now have to explain this terrible affair to the German people and the world, and that he simply did not know what kind of credible explanation to give. If he had actually been responsible for the Crystal Night, he surely would have had a well-prepared explanation. The explanation he gave on the morning of the 10th was extremely unconvincing and was generally not believed by the German public.

During her study of this subject, which resulted in her book on the Crystal Night, *Feuerzeichen*, Ingrid found many facts which do not agree with the generally accepted thesis. On the contrary, the evidence which she found gives a completely different picture. The Story We Are Given The generally accepted sequence of events, according to most writers on the subject, is this:

In early October 1938 the Polish government announced that all Polish passports would become invalid at the end of the month unless they received a special stamp before then, obtainable only in Poland. This measure was meant to rid Poland effectively for all time of all Polish Jews living in foreign countries, most of whom were in Germany. Many of the approximately 70,000 Polish Jews living in the Reich at the time had arrived after the First World War. Of course, the German government now feared that it would have to permanently accept these 70,000 Jews.



ABOVE: SOME OF THE COMMUNIST ANTIFA THUGS WHO ENFORCED THE JEWISH-CONTROLLED WEIMAR GOVERNMENT'S RULE ON THE STREETS: The SA or 'Brownshirts' Sturmabteilung were created by the Nazis to take back the streets from these Reds. The SA functioned as the original paramilitary wing of the Nazi Party. Communist antifa thugs still exist, funded by all Western governments to prevent nationalists from protesting against the occupation of their nations by transnational ZOG.

The German government tried to negotiate this issue with the Poles, but they flatly refused. On 28 October, just two days before the deadline, German police rounded up between 15,000 and 17,000 Polish Jews, mostly adult males, from across the Reich and transported them to the German-Polish border. The deportees travelled in regular German passenger trains with more than adequate space. Contrary to some claims, they were not crammed into cattle cars. In fact the term 'cattle car' actually refers to German troop carriages which were far less comfortable than passenger cars, throughout the war Jews were transported in the same train cars as the troops used.

The deportees were well provided with food and medical care. Red Cross personnel and medical doctors accompanied them on the trains. The Polish border officials were surprised when the first trainloads arrived at the border, and they let the Jews enter Poland. At about the same time, the Polish government was deporting German Jews back to Germany. The next day, 29 October, the Polish and German governments suddenly agreed to stop the deportations of their respective Jewish populations to each other's countries. The deportations were completely halted that night.

DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY BY THE JEWS:

<http://www.wintersonnenwende.com/scriptorium/english/archives/articles/jdecwar.html>

Among the Polish Jews deported was the family of Herschel Feibel Grynszpan (Gruenspan), a 17-year-old then living Paris. What followed next is generally reported either incorrectly or very one-sidedly. On 7 November Grynszpan went to the German Embassy in Paris and shot Embassy Secretary Ernst vom Rath. It is said that Grynszpan did this because he was furious over the deportation of his family. The truth about his motivation is very different. It is also claimed that the German population, upset by the news of vom Rath's death on the 8th, organized anti-Jewish demonstrations, destroyed Jewish stores, and demolished or set on fire all the synagogues in Germany.

Demonstrations and destruction did take place, but the truth is that they were not organized by the German people and did not affect most of the synagogues in the Reich. Finally, it is claimed that the Crystal Night was the beginning of the alleged extermination of the Jews in Germany. This is entirely false.

Ingrid gave some background information about the peaceful years in Germany after Hitler came to power in 1933. "Anyone who is aware of the true situation in Germany during the Third Reich era recognizes that the Crystal Night episode was quite extraordinary. It was a radical aberration from the normal pattern of daily life. The outburst was not in keeping with either the official National Socialist Jewish policy nor with the general German attitude towards the Jews. The Germans were no more antisemitic than any other people. In fact, Jews who had to leave other European countries preferred Germany as a place to live and work."

Within the National Socialist-Party itself there were two distinct antisemitic factions. One was scholarly and one was populist. The scholarly faction was centred around the Institute for the Study of the Jewish Question. It published several journals and gave lectures to civic and political groups. Its activities were consistent with the policy of peacefully removing the Jews from Germany and resettling them elsewhere.

The SS was totally committed to this policy and being somewhat more academic and educated did not much like populist antisemitism which was developed as a means of explaining to the German people that to go along with and be tolerant of activities and attitudes and behaviour by one transnational group with interests and allegiances different from their own, was ultimately harmful to themselves and the nation and was foolish and short-sighted. The populist antisemitic faction, understanding that the vast masses of the people then and now were and are brainwashed with the lies of the Jewsmedia, tried to influence otherwise supine popular feeling in the hope of making ordinary people wake up to the threat.

The chief exponent of this approach was former schoolteacher Dr. Julius Streicher, who published the unofficial monthly *Der Stuermer*. It used cartoons of Jews with exaggerated features to try to explain to readers that Jews often had an agenda and attitudes which they did not share with them. For years the motto "The Jews Are Our Misfortune" appeared on the front page of every issue. German National Socialism basically regarded the Jews as non-German aliens who had proven themselves destructive to any nation that permitted them to dominate. Therefore, the only way to prevent further problems was to separate the Jews from the Germans. In other words, they had to emigrate.

On this point the National Socialists and the Zionists were in full agreement. Although the Jews made up less than one percent of the total German population in 1933, they had power and influence in finance, business, cultural affairs and scientific life far out of proportion to their small numbers. Jewish

influence was very widely known to be harmful to German recovery after the First World War.

No legal measures were taken against the Jews in Germany until after the international Jewish "Declaration of War" against Germany, as announced, for example, on the front page of the London Daily Express of 24 March 1933. This "declaration" took the form of a worldwide boycott of German goods. A week later there was an officially sanctioned boycott of Jewish shops and stores throughout Germany. This action was in direct response to the international Jewish boycott of German goods already in effect. However, the German response was a rather muted, tokenistic and respectful affair limited to only a single day, shabbat of the first of April 1933. Hitler and Goebbels privately recognized that the German counter-boycott was a failure and would only turn people against the new government but felt they had to make some sort of political response, howsoever weak a one. As this one-day action fell in any case on the Jewish sabbath when many Jewish business were closed according to Jewish law, it was far too gentle a response to offend Jews in Germany.

Religious Jews took a malicious pleasure at the discomfort of the Jews who normally kept their stores open on Saturdays and were now, in effect, forced by the government to obey the Jewish law against work on the sabbath.

The National Socialist regime thereafter sought to diminish Jewish influence and power by strictly legal means. The first German law which could be considered anti-Jewish was dated 7 April 1933. Although the legal status of the Jews was restricted, each and every Jew knew what his legal rights were and to what he was still entitled. There were no secret or extra-legal measures against the Jews. Ironically perceptions created in the minds of the public by the Jewsmedia about the official policy against the Jews reduced the effectiveness of populist anti-Semitic propaganda. In Germany then as in the white lands today the ignorance of the masses is the greatest threat to their eventual survival.

The Germans are a generally fair-minded people. When Germans saw their Jewish neighbours being treated as they perceived unjustly, they considered that far worse than the dangers which the Jews supposedly represented which often went above their heads. All they could see with the help of the Jewish press was that Jews were simply being discriminated against because they were Jewish, particular neighbours in their street whom they did not know but felt a local kinship to as people generally do in any neighbourhood. Furthermore, the examples of Jewish criminality and perversion described in *Der Stürmer* were widely regarded as exceptions to normal Jewish behaviour by the man on the street whose dealings with Jews were usually restricted to finding them pleasant to deal with as shopkeepers or medical men. The average German was convinced that the Jews whom he knew personally were completely unlike the criminal types sometimes described in newspapers.

In Ingrid's home town of Berlin most of the doctors and lawyers were still Jewish. And even the public health officer for children in the district of Berlin where her family lived was a Jew who kept this job throughout the war. One day when her mother returned from her Jewish doctor she said that she hadn't been able to see him because he was no longer there. He had been taken away the previous night. Her mother was very upset. A crowd of people had gathered outside his house. They were all shocked, and they discussed what they saw as the injustice of this measure quite openly. Her parents later talked about what had happened, and they both agreed that the doctor had never really done anything wrong. Their reaction was typical. A few days later Ingrid's family paediatrician, who was also Jewish, was likewise taken away.

At the time she did not know what it meant to be taken away. It was only many years after the war she learned that they had been taken away to a concentration camp for deportation to Palestine. But like so many thousands of others, these two doctor families were not exterminated as the 'Holocaust' literature

she was fed on by the occupation administration after the war proclaimed.

One summer day in 1973, as she was walking through the streets of the German quarter in Tel Aviv, she came upon the name plates of both doctors on the doors of two houses. She immediately tried to visit them and found out that both families had migrated to Palestine in 1939. Although one of them had died in the meantime in Israel. She was able to speak to the other. He remembered her father very well and explained that when he and his family were arrested, they were taken to a camp and given the choice of either signing a document declaring their intention of emigrating from Germany or being taken to a labor camp.

He and his family chose to emigrate. In fact, most German Jews survived the Reich measures quite well. That does not mean that those measures were not unfair to individual Jews, but they could usually manage to live with them.

The Haavara Agreement As already mentioned, the main goal of Germany's Jewish policy was to encourage the Jews to emigrate. After the beginning of the international Jewish boycott against German goods in March 1933, the Jewish community in Palestine contacted the German government and offered a break in the boycott as far as Palestine was concerned provided it was combined with Jewish emigration from Germany. As a result, the "Haavara" or "Transfer" agreement was signed by the Germans and Jews in May 1933.

The Jewish community thus concluded an extremely beneficial agreement with the National Socialist government only a few months after its formation. This agreement was a crucial phase in the creation of the State of Israel. When I made this claim in my book *Feuerzeichen*, which appeared in 1981, some readers considered it outrageous. But then this same claim was made in *The Transfer Agreement*, a book by Edwin Black published in 1984. The final paragraph of his book concludes with the statement that the continuing economic relationship between the Jewish community of Palestine and National Socialist Germany was "an indispensable factor in the creation of the State of Israel."

The Haavara agreement made it possible for any Jew to emigrate from Germany with practically all of his possessions and personal fortune provided that Jews could deposit all of their assets in one of two Jewish-owned banks in Germany which had branch offices in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. Upon arrival in Palestine they could withdraw their assets according to the terms of the agreement. The German capital of these two Jewish banking firms was guaranteed by the German government. Even after the war these assets were fully available to the Jewish owners or their representatives. If a Jew did not wish to emigrate immediately he could transfer all of his personal assets to Palestine where they would be safeguarded by a trustee while he remained in Germany for an indefinite period with emigration as his eventual goal.

In the meantime his personal fortune was safe outside of Germany. Even poorer Jews who did not possess 1,000 English pounds were able to emigrate to Palestine with credits provided through the Haavara. The British authorities generally required minimum assets of 1,000 pounds for each immigrant to Palestine if he was not entitled to a so-called worker's certificate. Only a limited number of these certificates were available and they were issued only to persons with special job skills. In addition, Jews emigrating to Palestine were exempt from the so-called "Reich flight tax," which all emigrating Germans normally had to pay.

However, the Jewish companies which arranged the transfers charged the emigrants a fixed percentage of their total assets. The Haavara agreement remained in operation until the end of 1941 when the United States entered the war.

Later this agreement was broken by Lord Victor Rothschild the acting minister in the British government who refused entry for Jews to the Levant on the spurious claim of Palestinian demonstrations. As if the 'British' government ever gave a damn about the feelings of the Palestinians. The reality it is now believed by revisionist historians was that it was necessary to trap the Jews in Germany in order to create the Holocaust, a heartless thing to do to your own people but no less heartless than any other actions in the history of this family, the richest Jewish family in the world and the heads of international Zionism.

National Socialist Ethical Standards.

Ingrid wrote, " I am always amazed whenever I read books about the Third Reich published after the war. Most give an almost totally false impression of the reality of the Third Reich. The Germany of Adolf Hitler was not the Germany described by such books. It was quite different. I was brought up during the Third Reich. Along with my entire generation, I received an education of the highest ethical standards. We were brought up to love and respect our country and people.

We were taught to be proud of its great history. The heroes of Germany's past represented our great ideals. They spurred us to honesty and responsibility in our own lives. In my opinion, the youth of Adolf Hitler's Germany was the finest of all Europe and perhaps of the entire world.

The same ethical standards applied to the SS and SA. The SA storm troopers were not sophisticated men. They usually preferred to use their fists before using their heads, but they acted according to the ideals which they had been taught: honour, faithfulness, honesty and devotion to their people and country. They were not at all the sadistic beasts portrayed by so-called historians. It was their faithfulness and gallantry which saved Germany from chaos and Communism.

It is sheer stupidity to describe the SA men as blood-thirsty killers, as is widely done today. Although some individual SA men may have committed acts of brutality, it is nonsense to blame the entire organization or the whole German people and its government for such behaviour.

Individual SA men were indeed involved in the Crystal Night incident. But far fewer actually participated than has been claimed. Of the 28 SA Groups which existed in Germany at the time, the available evidence identifies only three as having actually received orders to join the anti-Jewish demonstrations."

What Really Happened During the Crystal Night?

Now let us look at what really happened during that fateful night. After 1945 any harm ever done to any Jew in National Socialist Germany has been described in great detail in many publications and combined with other stories to give exaggerated figures which have then become the so-called "historical truth." How strange it is then that despite the passage of more than forty years, no one has established the true extent of the damage done to the Jews during the Crystal Night.

All one can learn from history writers is that "all" synagogues were demolished and that "all" shop windows were destroyed. Aside from this vague description, one is given almost no details. On the basis of the so-called "historical truth" about the Crystal Night, the President of the World Jewish Congress, Nahum Goldmann, had the chutzpah in 1952 to claim 500 million dollars from German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer as reparation payment for the damage done during that November night. When Adenauer asked Goldmann for his justification for this enormous request, Goldmann replied: "You find the justification yourself! What I want is not the justification but the money." And he got his money!

Goldmann may have interpreted the willingness of the German Chancellor to pay a half billion dollars as proof for the claim that all synagogues had been destroyed. Why else would Germany be so foolish as to pay for something which never happened? All the same, the "historical truth" that "all" German synagogues were destroyed is a lie. In 1938 there were approximately 1,400 synagogues in Germany, of which only about 180 were destroyed or damaged. Furthermore, Jews owned approximately 100,000 shops and department stores in Germany in 1938. Of this number, only about 7,500 had their windows broken. These figures show just how much the so-called "historical truth" differs from what actually happened.

The damage and destruction that did actually occur was, of course, a terrible shame, but the exaggerations, especially by German liberal or Marxist historians who use them to condemn their own people, are also a shame. History writers tell us that during the Crystal Night all the Jews were frightened, meekly accepted whatever happened to them and watched the destruction of their property with no resistance. The contrary is true. While going through the files on this subject, Ingrid found many documents which report precisely just the opposite of what is claimed.

The fact is that in many cases Jews and their German neighbours fought together against the attackers, pushing them down staircases. Street mobs were beaten up and chased away in more than one case. Police and Nazi Party officials were generally on the side of the Jews. Some Jewish community leaders went to police stations the next morning and asked the police to investigate the damage done to their synagogues.

The resulting police reports are still available in the files today. Also contrary to what we have been told, most Jews were not directly affected by these events. In Berlin, for example, all of the teachers and pupils of the city's largest Jewish school, which served the entire Berlin area, appeared in their classes the next morning despite what had happened during the previous night.

Heinemann Stern, the Jewish principal of that school, wrote in his post-war memoirs that he noticed a burning synagogue on his way to the school on the morning after the Crystal Night, but he thought it was just an accidental fire. It was only after he arrived at the school that he received a telephone call informing him of the destruction of the previous night. He then went on with his classes of the day and only during the first recess did he take the trouble to inform the entire student body about what had happened.

How can such evidence be reconciled with the claim by Herman Graml, a prominent German historian and associate of the Munich Institute of Contemporary History, who wrote: "Every single Jew was beaten, chased, robbed, insulted and humiliated. The SA tore the Jews from their beds, mercilessly beat them in their apartments and then ... chased them almost to death ... Blood flowed everywhere."

Is it conceivable that thousands of Jewish children would be have been sent to school by their parents on the morning after that fateful night if the attacks against Jews had been so horrific or extensive? Would any parents have let their children go to school if they had thought there was even the slightest danger of them being attacked by roving gangs of SA men? I think the answer is clearly no! Deplorable things did indeed happen which were bad enough, but the fantasies of modern historians and history writers such as Graml are simply inexcusable.

The Grynszpan Story It was Herschel Feibel Grynszpan (Gruenspan) who initiated the entire Crystal Night affair by shooting the Secretary of the German Embassy in Paris, Ernst vom Rath. History writers tell us that the 17-year-old Grynszpan was merely a poor Jewish boy who had been driven to despair by the injustice done to his family and who, in his deep depression, shot the young German diplomat.

The fact, however, is that Grynszpan had not shown any previous interest in his family's fate. He had wanted to be free of them and had gone to Paris to live on his own. When the French police asked Grynszpan why he had shot vom Rath, he gave several contradictory explanations:

Version 1: He did not mean to kill vom Rath. He had wanted to kill the German ambassador but because he did not know the ambassador personally, he shot vom Rath instead by mistake.

Version 2: He had only wanted to kill himself, but wanted to do so directly beneath a portrait of Adolf Hitler. In this way he hoped to become a symbol for the Jewish people, "who were being murdered daily in Germany."

Version 3: He had not intended to kill anyone. Although he had a pistol in his hand, he did not know how to handle it properly and it simply went off accidentally.

Version 4: He could not remember what had happened while he stood in vom Rath's office. All he remembered was that he was there, but did not remember why.

Version 5: He couldn't understand the question at all. He must have had a complete blackout because he no longer remembered anything. And finally,

version 6, which he gave several years later to German officials: Whatever the French police had written down about his reason was nonsense. The true story is that he used to procure young boys for the German embassy secretary because vom Rath had been a homosexual. And he shot vom Rath because he had not been paid for his services.

This is the only explanation which he later retracted during interrogation.

However, none of these explanations is correct. The true story is far less heroic. Grynszpan had left his family in Hannover, Germany, in 1936 after finishing elementary school but without graduating. His father had been a piece-work tailor who had moved from Poland to Germany after the First World War. Herschel had a reputation for disliking work and he hung out at the homes of his uncles in Brussels and Paris. In February 1938 his Polish passport expired and the French government refused to renew his residence permit. As a direct result, his Paris uncle insisted that Herschel leave his home because he was afraid of getting into trouble with the law.

International League Against Anti-Semitism, or LICA.

And now the story begins to get extremely interesting. Although Grynszpan had no job or money (his uncle refused to support him), he was nevertheless able to move into a hotel. His hotel happened to be just around the corner from the offices of an important and influential Jewish organization, the International League Against Anti-Semitism, or LICA. The questions which now arise are: Who supported him after February 1938 and who paid for his hotel room? Although he had no apparent means of support or even valid identity papers between February and November 1938, Grynszpan was nevertheless able to purchase a handgun for 250 francs on the morning of 7 November 1938 and then, about an hour later, go to the German Embassy and shoot vom Rath.

Grynszpan was arrested at the scene and was taken to a police station. Although he was a totally obscure Polish Jew with no money and no apparent supporters, nevertheless quite mysteriously one of France's most famous lawyers, Moro Gjafferi, appeared at the police station a few hours after the shooting and told the police that he was Grynszpan's attorney.

Nothing could possibly have appeared about the shooting in any newspaper before his arrival. How then could Moro Giafferi have possibly known about the shooting? Why was he so eager to defend this young foreigner? And finally, who was going to pay his attorney fees? As it turned out, Giafferi took good care of Grynszpan during the following years.

Before the Grynszpan case could come before a French court, the war broke out. After the Germans occupied France, he was turned over to them by the French authorities. He was taken to Germany where he was interrogated many times, but no trial ever took place. Moro Giafferi, who had moved to Switzerland in the meantime, still managed to take good care of Grynszpan. Many German officials were actively interested in the case. They wanted Grynszpan brought to trial, but this never happened. Rumors circulated. A trial date was scheduled but then postponed again and again and again. Whenever any official asked why Grynszpan had not been brought to trial, he was given a different answer each time. The veil of mystery surrounding this case was lifted only slightly many years after the war when a note was discovered among the many hundreds of pages in the Grynszpan file. This single short note stated simply that the trial against Grynszpan would not take place for "other than official reasons." It gave no further explanation.

Although the National Socialist regime supposedly committed the greatest imaginable crimes against the Jews, the murderer Grynszpan survived the war and returned to Paris. Why to Paris, where he could still have been arrested and tried for murder? But instead he received a new name and new identity papers there. From whom? Who was in Paris to help him and once again take such good care of him?

Incidentally, the Grynszpan family also survived the war. The young man's father, mother, brother and sister were deported to Poland as a result of the Polish passport affair and shortly thereafter were somehow able to emigrate to Palestine. Amazingly enough, this took place at a time when immigration to Palestine was limited to persons who possessed at least 1,000 English pounds in cash. Grynszpan's father, a poor piece-work tailor, certainly never had a fortune of 4,000 English pounds. Many years after the war the father testified at the Eichmann trial in Jerusalem that he and his family had to give up all of their money except for ten marks per family member when they arrived at the German-Polish border in October 1938. How did they ever raise the 4,000 English pounds only a short time later for their migration to Palestine? Who organized their move? Perhaps the answer to all of these questions is ... Moro Giafferi!

He was not a sorcerer, but someone even more powerful: he was the legal counsel of the LICA. The LICA was founded in Paris in 1933 by the Jew Bernard Lecache and operated as a militant propaganda organization against real or imagined anti-Semitism. Its main office is still in Paris at the same address it was at in 1938. (Now known as the LICRA, it unsuccessfully sued Robert Faurisson a few years ago).

Moro Giafferi was well worth the fees LICA paid him as its legal counsel. He apparently enjoyed spectacular appearances at such scenes as the embassy shooting and the Reichstag fire, appearing as though by magic whenever needed.

He had already achieved international renown at a mass meeting in Paris following the Berlin Reichstag fire of February 1933. Without knowing at all what had happened, he nevertheless delivered a spiteful speech against National Socialist Germany in which he accused Hermann Göring of setting the fire. Later on documents released by Soviet Russia clearly proved the Reichstag fire had been caused by Jewish communists to implicate Adolf Hitler and the nazi (NSDAP) party.

In February 1936 Giafferi hurried to Davos, Switzerland, where the Jew David Frankfurter had shot and killed Wilhelm Gustloff, the head of the Swiss branch of the German National Socialist Party. During the

subsequent trial it was clearly established that Frankfurter had been a hired murderer with backing from an unidentified but influential organization. All clues pointed to the LICA, but with Moro Giafferi as his defence counsel, Frankfurter remained silent about who, if anyone, had hired him.

Amazingly enough, Frankfurter's answers to questions about the shooting showed the same pattern as Grynszpan's answers almost three years later after Giafferi arrived to help following the shooting of Ernst vom Rath. Who Could the Provocateurs Have Been? Like a medal, the Crystal Night has two sides. One side lies in the shining glare of historical research while the other remains in the shadows. Until now no one (at least as far as Ingrid knew) has tried to examine the hidden side.

In the wake of the Crystal Night, almost everyone wanted to know who the culprits were. Dr. Goebbels had to give an official explanation which was, in effect, that the German people had been so enraged by the murder of Ernst vom Rath that they wanted to punish the Jews and therefore started the pogrom. But Goebbels did not really believe this story himself. To several persons he expressed his suspicion that a secret organization must have instigated the entire affair. He simply could not believe that anything so well organized could have been a spontaneous popular outburst.

One must understand the broad popularity of the National Socialist regime at that time to realize how incredibly difficult it was to imagine that any secret, well organized opposition movement could have instigated such a pogrom.

We now know about some of these so-called resistance organizations. But at that time such well-organized opposition groups seemed preposterous as with 9/11 today, so overwhelming was the popularity and self-confidence of Hitler and the National Socialist government.

Although the National Socialists were probably more aware of the danger of Jewish power and influence than anyone else they nevertheless totally underestimated it, most certainly with their misjudgement of the power of the House of Rothschild who own and run Britain, which is supposed to be, and Adolf Hitler personally for lack of any intelligence reports to the contrary believed it to be, a people's democracy. In a real sense, they were far too naïve, but no more naïve than the British or for that matter the German people are today about their phony social-democracies.

One consequence of this enormous popularity and self-confidence was that the Party leaders themselves simply could not imagine that it was not one of their own colleagues behind the whole affair. Among the Party leaders fingers were being pointed in all directions. Apparently to avoid internal wrangling and the harm that this would do to their public image, an investigation to determine the instigators never took place.

The only persons actually punished were individual SA men who had participated directly in the pogrom and been accused in German courts of murder, assault, looting or other criminal acts by Jewish or German witnesses to these crimes. But before any of these cases ever actually came to trial, Hitler issued a special decree ordering the postponement of all such cases until after the accused individuals were first prosecuted by the Supreme Party Court, an internal court concerned with discipline within the National Socialist Party organization.

The most severe punishment which the Court could impose was expulsion from the Party. In this way the Party hoped to remove any guilty members from its own ranks before they appeared as defendants in the criminal courts. In February 1939 the Chief Judge of the Supreme Party Court, Walter Buch, reported his findings to Hermann Göring. From an examination of the Buch report as well as many documents from some of the thousands of trials of so-called 'Nazi criminals' held after the war, and

corroborating testimony by thousands of defendants and witnesses, Ingrid was able to gain a detailed and accurate understanding of what actually happened during those fateful days and nights of November 1938.

Strange Case of The Foreign Instigators.

Already on 8 November 1938, one day before the Crystal Night, strange persons who had never been seen there before suddenly appeared in several small towns in Hessen near the French-German border. They went to mayors, Kreisleiters (district Party leaders) and other important officials in these towns and asked them what actions were being planned against the Jews. The officials were rather startled by these questions and replied that they didn't know of any such plans. The strangers acted as if they were shocked to hear this. They shouted and complained that something had to be done against the Jews and then, without further explanation, they disappeared. Most of those who were approached by these strangers reported the incidents to the police or discussed them with friends. They usually regarded the strangers as crazy antisemites and promptly forgot about the incidents — until the next evening.

Some of these apparently crazy individuals really outdid themselves. In one case two men, dressed as members of the SS, went to an SA Standartenführer (Colonel) and ordered him to destroy the nearby synagogue. To understand the absurdity of this one must know that the SS and SA were completely separate organizations. A real SS member would never have tried to give orders to an SA unit. This case shows that the strangers were foreigners who did not even understand the distinctions of German authority.

The SA Standartenführer rejected the demands of the self-styled SS men and reported the incident to his superiors. When the provocateurs realized that their efforts were not working with local officials, they changed their tactics. Instead they tried to incite directly the people in the streets. In another town, for example, two men appeared at the market place and began making speeches to the people there, trying to incite them against the Jews. Eventually some people did indeed storm the synagogue, but by then the two provocateurs had, of course, disappeared.

Similar incidents occurred in several towns. Unidentified strangers suddenly appeared, gave speeches, started throwing stones at windows, stormed Jewish buildings, schools, hospitals, and synagogues, and then disappeared.

These unusual incidents had already started on the 8th of November, that is, before Ernst vom Rath was dead. His death was only reported late on the evening of the 8th.

Vom Rath was still alive when the pogrom began. And this was only the beginning. Well organized and widespread incidents began on the evening of 9 November. Groups of generally five or six young men, armed with bars and clubs, went down the streets smashing store windows. They were not Jew-hating SA men, enraged over the murder of a German diplomat. They operated too methodically to have been motivated by anger. They carried out their work without any apparent emotion. Nonetheless, it was their destruction that encouraged certain other individuals from the lowest social classes to become a mob and continue the destruction.

There is another mysterious aspect to all this. Several district and local Party leaders (Kreisleiters and Ortsgruppenleiters) were awakened from their sleep in the middle of the night by telephone calls. Someone claiming to be from the regional Party headquarters or the regional Party propaganda bureau (Gauleitung or Gaupropagandaleitung) would ask what was happening in the official's town or city. If the Party official answered "Nothing, everything is quiet," the telephone caller would then say in

German slang that he had received an order to the effect that the Jews were going to get it tonight and that the respective official should carry out the order.

In most cases the Party leader, disturbed from his sleep, did not even understand what had happened. Some simply dismissed the call as a joke and went back to bed. Others called back the office from where the telephone voice had pretended to be calling. If they managed to reach someone in charge, they were often told that nobody knew anything about such a call. But if they reached only a lower official they were often told: "Well, if you got that order, you'd better go ahead and do what you were told."

These telephone calls caused considerable confusion. All this came out months later during the trials conducted by the Supreme Party Court. The Chief Judge concluded that in every case a misunderstanding had arisen in one link or other of the chain of command. But when they were confronted with apparently genuine orders to organize demonstrations against the Jews that night, most of the Party leaders had simply not known what to do. The pattern of seemingly sporadic anti-Jewish incidents in small towns, followed only later by a carefully planned outburst in many large cities throughout Germany, clearly suggests the work of a centrally organized group of well-trained agents.

Even shortly after the Crystal Night, many leading Party officials suspected that the entire affair had been centrally coordinated. Significantly, even Hermann Graml, the only West German historian who has written in detail about the Crystal Night, carefully distinguished between provocateurs and people who were simply carried away by their emotions and spontaneously took part in the riot and destruction. Without providing the slightest shred of real evidence, Graml claims that the provocative agents were directed by Dr. Goebbels.

Munich on the Ninth of November.

While all this was happening across the Reich, a special annual commemoration was being held in Munich. Fifteen years earlier, on 9 November 1923, a movement led by Adolf Hitler, Erich von Ludendorff (a leading First World War General), and two major figures in the Bavarian government tried to depose the legal government and take responsibility themselves as a new national government. The uprising or putsch was put down and 16 rebels were shot down next to the Feldherrnhalle, a famous old monument building in central Munich. Accordingly, the 9th of November had been commemorated every year since 1933 as the memorial day for the martyred heroes of the National Socialist movement. Adolf Hitler and the Party veterans, as well as all of the Gauleiters (regional Party leaders) met every year in Munich for the occasion. The Fuhrer would usually deliver a speech to a select audience of Party veterans at the famous Buergerbraeukeller restaurant on the evening of the 8th.

On the morning of the 9th Hitler and his veteran comrades would reenact the 1923 "March to the Feldherrnhalle." On the evening of the 9th the Führer always held an informal dinner at the Old Town Hall ("Alte Rathaus") with old comrades as well as all the Gauleiters. At midnight young men who were about to enter the SS and the SA were sworn in at the Feldherrnhalle. All of the Gauleiters and other guests participated in this very solemn ceremony. After it was over they left Munich and returned to their homes throughout the Reich.

It is clear that the 8th of November date was chosen very cleverly. The annual commemoration ceremony of that day insured that almost all of the Gauleiters would be away from their home offices when the anti-Jewish demonstrations began. In other words, the actual decision-making responsibilities that were normally carried out by the Gauleiters were temporarily in the hands of lower-ranking individuals with less experience.

Between 8 and 10 November, subordinate officials stood in for the Gauleiters who were either in Munich or en route to or from the annual commemoration there. This temporary transfer of decision-making authority is very important because it contributed to much of the subsequent confusion and thus helped the provocateurs. Another contributing factor was the fact that no one expected any trouble. At that time Germany was one of the most peaceful countries in the world. There was no reason to expect any kind of unrest.

It was only during dinner at the Old Town Hall that the first sporadic reports of riot and destruction reached Munich from some of the Gauleiter's home offices. At the same time it was learned that Ernst vom Rath had died in Paris from his wounds. What Was Goebbels Doing? After the dinner was over, the Führer left at about 8 p.m. and returned to his apartment. Dr. Goebbels then stood up and spoke briefly about the latest news. He informed the audience that vom Rath had died and that, as a result, anti-Jewish demonstrations had spontaneously broken out in two or three places.

Goebbels was renowned for his passionate and inspiring but truthful speeches. But what he gave that evening was not a speech at all but only a short and very informal announcement. He pointed out that the times were over when Jews could kill Germans without being punished. Legal measures would now be taken. Nevertheless, the death of vom Rath should not be an excuse for private actions against Jews.

He suggested that the Gauleiters and the head of the SA, Viktor Lutze, should contact their home offices to make sure that peace and order were being maintained. It's very important to understand that Dr. Goebbels had no authority to give any orders to the others present. As fellow Gauleiters they were colleagues of equal rank. Anyway, what he said was apparently considered so reasonable that the others agreed and did what he suggested.

You may have heard the widespread allegation that Goebbels started the Crystal Night pogrom with a fiery speech on that evening of 9 November. This widely accepted story is false. The following facts will clarify this point:

1. As Gauleiter for Berlin, Dr. Goebbels had no authority outside of his Berlin district. Although he was also the Propaganda Minister of the German government, this did not give him any authority over Party officials. Furthermore, he had no authority whatsoever over the SA or the SS.
2. Of all the National Socialist leaders, Dr. Goebbels would have understood better than anyone else the immense damage that an anti-Jewish pogrom would cause for Germany. On the morning of 10 November, when he first learned about the extent of the damage and destruction of the previous night, he was furious and shocked at the stupidity of those who had participated. There is substantial evidence for this.
3. How could a speech given after 9 p.m. on the evening of 9 November have possibly incited a "pogrom" which had already begun the day before when the first provocateurs appeared at municipal and Party offices to persuade officials to take action against the Jews?
4. Although we do not know exactly what Dr. Goebbels said in his supposedly fiery speech, we do know what the Gauleiters and the SA commander did after the speech had ended: they went to the telephones and called their respective home offices to order their subordinates to do everything necessary to maintain peace and order. They emphasized that under no circumstances must anyone take part in any demonstrations.

These telephone instructions were written down at the home offices by whoever was on duty. The

orders from each Gauleiter were then passed on by telex to other offices within the Gau or district. These telex messages are still in various records files and are available to anyone who wishes to examine them.

Orders to Stop the Pogrom.

While the Gauleiters were calling their home offices, the head of the SA, Viktor Lutze, ordered all of his immediate subordinates, the SA Gruppenführers, who were together with him in Munich, to call their home offices as well. Lutze ordered that under no circumstances could SA men take part in any demonstrations against Jews, and that furthermore the SA was to intervene to stop any demonstrations already in progress. As a result of these strict orders, SA men began to guard Jewish stores that very night wherever windows had been broken. There is no doubt about this order by Lutze because we have the post-war court testimony of several witnesses confirming it. The SS and the police were given similar orders to restore peace and order. Himmler ordered Reinhard Heydrich to prevent all destruction of property and to protect Jews against demonstrators.

The telex communication of this order still exists. It is in the files of the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg. However, during the Nuremberg trial this telex order was presented in three different forms, with forged amendments to change the original meaning. In my book *Feuerzeichen* I undertook to restore the original text.

Adolf Hitler joined the midnight celebration at the Feldherrnhalle. It was only after he returned to his apartment about one o'clock in the morning that he learned about the demonstrations which had been taking place in Munich, during which one synagogue had been set on fire. He was furious and immediately ordered the police chief of Munich to come see him. The Fuhrer told him to immediately stop the fire and to make sure that no other outrages took place in Munich.

He then called various police and Party officials throughout the Reich to learn the extent of these demonstrations. Finally, he ordered a telex message sent to all Gauleiter offices. It read: *"By express order from the very highest authority, arson against Jewish businesses or other property must in no case and under no circumstances take place."* Synagogues were not specifically mentioned, apparently because Hitler was still unaware of the burning of synagogues, apart from the one in Munich.

How Did the SA Get Involved Despite the Orders from Its Own Leaders?

How was it possible that in spite of all these emphatic orders, so much damage and destruction could have been done and that so many SA members could have participated? According to the records, at least three of the 28 SA Groups did not obey the orders of SA chief Lutze. Instead, they sent out their men to destroy synagogues and Jewish buildings. In effect they did precisely the opposite of what Lutze had ordered. What actually happened is clear from the testimony and evidence presented at post-war trials against former SA men accused of participating in the riot. The trials, held between 1946 and 1952, were based to a large extent on the report of SA Brigade 50 chief Karl Lucke and begins with these words: "On 10 November 1938, at 3 o'clock in the morning, I received the following order: 'By order of the Gruppenführer, all Jewish synagogues within the Brigade district are to be immediately blown up or set on fire.'" Lucke then included in his report a listing of synagogues which had been destroyed by members of his Brigade.

This report has been cited by the prosecution at the Nuremberg Tribunal and by practically all of the consensus historians ever since as proof that the SA was given orders to destroy Jewish stores and synagogues. The contradiction between the orders actually given and the statement made in the Lucke report requires a detailed explanation.

On 9 November the leader of SA Group Mannheim, Herbert Fust, was in Munich together with the other SA Group leaders and the SA Chief of Staff, Viktor Lutze. When Lutze ordered the Group leaders to contact their home offices to stop all anti-Jewish demonstrations, Fust, along with the other SA leaders, did just that. He called his office in Mannheim and passed on the orders he had received from Lutze. The man who was on duty that night at the Mannheim SA office telephone and who received Fust's order confirmed that he understood it and then hung up. But he never passed on the order he had received. Instead, he transmitted precisely the opposite order. The normal procedure would have been for the man on duty at the telephone to immediately call the deputy group leader, Lucke, who was in nearby Darmstadt. But instead he called SA Oberführer (senior colonel) Fritsch and asked him to come to the office. Fritsch had a reputation for not being particularly clever. When he arrived, the man who had received the telephone call showed him a small paper slip with a few notes on it which said that the synagogues within the Mannheim SA Group district were to be destroyed. The man who had received the call explained to Fritsch that the order had just arrived from Munich. Slow-minded as he was, Fritsch did not know what to do and called the local Kreisleiter (district Party leader) and his deputy.

These two men then arrived at the SA office and discussed the situation, while at the same time the telephone duty man notified other SA leaders, but still not the deputy Group leader Lucke. In the meantime the small paper slip disappeared and the SA men now arriving at the headquarters met only the Kreisleiter, who told them about the order which he thought had come from Munich. No one asked for any further confirmation. The SA men then left to begin the destruction.

Hours later, when the whole action was almost finished, the telephone guard finally called Deputy Group Leader Lucke and passed on the false order. He also informed Lucke that the action had already been going on for several hours. Since it was almost all over by this time, Lucke also neglected to ask for confirmation of the order. It was already 3 o'clock in the morning. Lucke then alerted the Standartenführer of his Brigade and carried out the destruction within the Darmstadt district.

At 8 o'clock the next morning Lucke sat down and wrote the report which was later cited at the Nuremberg Tribunal. In fact, as already shown, there was no order to commit arson or carry out destruction against any Jewish property from the Gruppenführer in Munich, but only from the telephone guard. Who he was remains a mystery. During the post-war trials against members of this SA unit, none of the judges asked for the name or identity of this telephone guard. This mysterious man was very probably an agent for those who were actually behind the entire Crystal Night Affair.

The Fine Imposed on the Jews Early in the morning following the Crystal Night.

Propaganda Minister Dr. Goebbels announced in a radio broadcast that any action against Jews was strictly prohibited. He warned that severe penalties would be imposed on anyone who did not obey this order. He also explained that the Jewish question would be resolved only by legal means. As already mentioned, German government and Party officials were furious about what had happened. Hermann Göring, who was responsible for Germany's economy, complained that it would be impossible to replace the special plate glass of the broken store windows because it was not manufactured in Germany. It had to be imported from Belgium and would cost a great deal of precious foreign currency. Because of the Jewish boycott against German goods, the Reich was short of foreign exchange currency. Göring therefore decided that because this shortage was caused by the Jews, it was they who would have to pay for the broken glass. He imposed a fine of one billion Reichsmarks on the German Jews.

This fine is always mentioned by anyone who writes about the Crystal Night. But historians and history writers invariably neglect to explain the reason for the fine. It was certainly unjust to force Jews to pay for damage which other Jews had caused. Göring understood this. However, in private he justified the

fine by citing the fact that the 1933 Jewish declaration of war against Germany was proclaimed in the name of the millions of Jews throughout the world. Therefore they could now help their co-religionists in Germany bear the consequences of the boycott. It should also be pointed out that only German Jews with assets of more than 5,000 Reichsmarks in cash had to contribute to the fine.

In 1938, when prices were very low, 5,000 Reichsmarks was a small fortune. Anyone with that much money in cash would certainly have had far more wealth in other assets and could therefore well afford to pay their assessed portion of the fine without being reduced to poverty, despite what history writers have maintained. The Consequences of the Crystal Night It is often said that the Crystal Night incident was the official start of the German "Final Solution of the Jewish Question." This is quite true, but "Final Solution" did not mean physical extermination — it meant only emigration of the Jews from Germany. Immediately after the Crystal Night, Adolf Hitler ordered the creation of a central agency to organize the emigration of the Jews from Germany as rapidly as possible. Accordingly, Göring set up the Reich Central Office for Jewish Emigration ("Reichszentrale fuer die juedische Auswanderung") with Reinhard Heydrich as director. This agency combined the various government departments which had been involved with Jewish emigration.

It simplified official procedures for Jewish emigration, but its work was severely hampered by the unwillingness of almost all countries to admit Jews. The only country to which Jews could still easily emigrate was Palestine, provided they possessed one thousand pounds sterling each, as required by the British authorities there.

Despite the favourable terms of the Haavara or Transfer Agreement, only a few German Jews were willing to emigrate to Palestine. In those days Palestine was only at the beginning of its development. It was still an agrarian country with very little industry. It was only after the arrival of thousands of German Jews with their capital and experience that industrial development really began there. The Jews in Germany were generally employed in trade, industry, or the professions. There were little or no opportunities for them in Palestine. For example, there was virtually no financial structure in Palestine in the 1930s. There was no money market, no stock exchange, and no investment banking. How could businessmen operate in such an environment?

Because so few Jews wanted to migrate to Palestine, special efforts were made to open the doors of other countries, but this proved very difficult. Prosperous nations did not want Jewish immigrants and poor countries were very unattractive. In the summer of 1938 an Inter-Governmental Refugee Committee was established with the American lawyer George Rublee as its director. In January 1939 (that is, after the Crystal Night), Rublee and the German government signed an agreement by which all German Jews could emigrate to the country of their choice.

Interestingly enough, it was the father of a future American president and the father of a future German president who nearly torpedoed this agreement: Joseph Kennedy, the U.S. Ambassador to Britain, and Ernst von Weizsaecker, State Secretary of the German Foreign Office and father of the current president of the German Federal Republic.

Adolf Hitler personally intervened in the negotiating process and saved the agreement by sending Reichsbank President Hjalmar Schacht to London to negotiate with Rublee. Rublee himself later called it a "sensational agreement" — and it was indeed sensational. Special arrangements between the Inter-Governmental Committee and governments of individual countries would guarantee the financial security of the migrating Jews.

Training camps would be established to prepare emigrating Jews for new jobs in their future

homelands. Jews in Germany who were more than 45 years old could either emigrate or remain in Germany. If they decided to remain, they would be exempt from discriminatory restrictions. They would be able to live and work wherever they wanted. Their social security would be guaranteed by the Reich government, the same as for any German citizen.

As Rublee later noted, there were practically no incidents against Jews during the time between the signing of the agreement and the outbreak of war in September 1939. The Reich Central Office for Jewish Emigration, which was organized shortly after the Crystal Night, was based on the provisions of the Rublee plan. A parallel Jewish organization, the Reich Union of Jews in Germany ("Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland"), was established. Its task was to advise Jews on all questions of emigration and to act on behalf of Jews with the Reich Central Office.

The two agencies worked closely together to facilitate Jewish emigration as much as possible. In addition, the SS and certain other National Socialist organizations worked with Zionist organizations to facilitate Jewish emigration. Jewish groups greatly appreciated the cooperation of the SS. For example, the SS established training centers where prospective Jewish emigrants learned new job skills to prepare them for their new lives. With the help of the Transfer Agreement and the Rublee plan, hundreds of thousands of Jews migrated from Europe to Palestine. In September 1940 the Jewish news agency in Palestine, "Palcor," reported that 500,000 Jewish emigrants had already arrived from the German Reich, including Austria, the Sudetenland, Bohemia-Moravia, and German-ruled Poland.

Nevertheless, after 1950 it was claimed that the total number of Jewish emigrants to Palestine from all European countries was only about 80,000. What happened to the other 420,000 Jews? In 1940 they probably had no idea that later on they were supposed to have been "gassed"! In conclusion Ingrid tried to point out just a few unmentioned aspects of the Crystal Night issue which, in her opinion, give a picture of what actually happened that is entirely different than the one generally accepted.

She was convinced that neither the German government nor the leaders of the National Socialist Party instigated the Crystal Night. Ultimately it was not the Jews but the Germans who suffered most as a result of this event. Even persons sympathetic to National Socialism are still appalled when they think of the Crystal Night.

Many are under the impression that murder and arson were quite common under National Socialism and that no Jew could be sure of his life or property. Nazi Germany was supposedly a country without any civil rights. The Crystal Night incident was indeed one of the darkest episodes of German history in the era of 1933 to 1945. But based on all of the available evidence, these demonstrations were neither thought up nor organized by German Party or government officials. In fact, they were completely surprised and shocked when they learned of the riot and destruction.

The pogrom must have been thought up and organized by those who actually benefited from it and who wanted to create havoc in Germany. Who could they have been? If we keep in mind the deep involvement of the Jewish organization LICA in the murder of vom Rath, we may ask: Could the Jews themselves have hoped to benefit from a pogrom? In the aftermath of the Crystal Night, the world press became overwhelmingly sympathetic to the Jews, which is precisely what they wanted above all else. The Zionists in particular counted on worldwide support in their struggle against England, which then ruled Palestine as a British mandate.

As such a war progressed Jews would die of disease and hunger and at the end of it Jewish Hollywood film directors like Alfred Hitchcock and Billy Wilder would be on stand-by with movie crews ready to fly in, film and dramatize the results and create lies.

The allied propaganda units were composed almost exclusively by Jews with perhaps one non-Jew as their token leader. It was the British unit which invented the gas-chambers story. No gas chambers have ever been found. Towards the end of the war the Englishman in token charge said the unit would have to now admit the story was just propaganda but not only was that admittance never made, but the British government along with the allies made every effort to seal the lie in stone forever.

**BRITISH WORLD WAR
TWO PROPAGANDA
PHILOSOPHY**
GOEBBELS' BRITISH COUNTERPART
SEFTON DELMER



"Accuracy first," I used to tell the writers. "We must never lie by accident, or through slovenliness, only deliberately!"

**DELMER'S UNIT HAS BEEN
ACCUSED OF HAVING INVENTED
THE GAS CHAMBER LIBEL...**



"Atrocities propaganda is how we won the war. And we're only really beginning with it now! We will continue this atrocities propaganda, we will escalate it until nobody will accept even a good word from the Germans, until all the sympathy they may still have abroad will have been destroyed and they themselves will be so confused that they will no longer know what they are doing. Once that has been



achieved, once they begin to run down their own country and their own people, not reluctantly but with eagerness to please the victors, only then will our victory be complete. It will never be final.

Re-education needs careful tending, like an English lawn. Even one moment of negligence, and the weeds crop up again - those indestructible weeds of historical truth."

SEFTON DELMER ON THE POST-WAR BRAINWASHING PROGRAMME FOR GERMANS

WHAT DR.
JOSEPH
GOEBBELS
REALLY SAID
ABOUT
LYING!

"Good propaganda does not need to lie, indeed it may not lie, it has nothing to fear from the truth. It is a mistake to believe that people cannot take the truth. They can. It is only a matter of presenting the truth to people in a way that they are able to understand. A propaganda that lies shows that it has a bad (future) course. It cannot succeed in the long run."

"One day the Jewish lie will collapse and truth will triumph once again!"

Allied propaganda was operated almost exclusively by Jews and it was routine policy to create all propaganda out of lies. Dr. Goebbels on the other hand believed that the best Propaganda was the truth.



The piles of naked corpses of camp inmates, Jews and non-Jews who had died of typhus with nowhere to dispose of them as the allies approached bombing food and medicine supply routes as they came, became the Big Holocaust Lie. 'The Big Jew Lie' that these people were victims of deliberate murder by the Germans. A historic defamation which has led not only to billions being paid in reparations to Israel, billions being levied on every white nation to construct Holocaust museums, but most criminally the deliberate genocide of the white race by the Jewish bankers and Zion corporations in terms of the mass third-world immigration they demand into Europe and America to outbreed and miscegenate with the indigenous European white race until they have been finally exterminated.

As a result, the number of Jewish immigrants dropped in 1938 to the lowest level since the beginning of the century, when the Zionist mass migration to Palestine began. To stabilize the situation, the British toyed with a partition plan dividing Palestine into Arab and Jewish portions. Despite serious reservations, the Jews agreed to the plan, but the Arabs did not. They responded with an uprising known as the Arab Revolt. In March 1938 the British government sent Sir Harold MacMichael as High Commissioner to Palestine.

He succeeded in suppressing the uprising, but to appease the Arabs he promised to urge his government to abandon the partition plan and halt further Jewish immigration. MacMichael returned to London in October 1938 to discuss his proposals with the British parliament. The scheduled date for the final decision was 8 November 1938, the day on which the Crystal Night violence actually began.

Adolf Hitler who had been in friendly communication with the Mufti of Jerusalem may well have had second thoughts and was trying to change the route of the Jews to Madagascar before the war broke out. However we now know that an Israel off the coast of Africa would possibly have been as serious an international threat as its location in the Middle East. The Zionists harnessing the lower IQ and less perceptive or rational abilities of the African masses could have found other ways to achieve what they are achieving today.

German Embassy Secretary Ernst vom Rath had been shot just one day earlier, on 7 November. The conspirators no doubt hoped that vom Rath would die immediately, in which case the anti-Jewish demonstrations would probably have also started on the 7th. Could someone have hoped that a pogrom in nearby Germany would influence the British to change their Palestine policy? Or that it would induce the outside world to exert pressure on Britain to open Palestine to the Jews who were being so 'terribly treated' in Germany? Ingrid could not give any definite answers. She could only speculate as to who conspirators behind the Crystal Night really were and as to their motives. To her it seemed entirely plausible that certain Jewish groups were involved.

The LICA was almost certainly involved in the murder of vom Rath. In any case, the Crystal Night incident was not an expression of the will of the German people. Nor was it organized by Dr. Goebbels or any of the other German leaders. On the contrary, it was carefully organized by people who worked in the shadows.

The Jewish Declaration of War on Germany:

<http://www.wintersonnenwende.com/scriptorium/english/archives/articles/jdecwar.html>



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**ADOLF HITLER THE MOST LIED ABOUT MAN IN HISTORY:**

<https://endzog.wordpress.com/2012/06/26/adolf-hitler-the-most-lied-about-man-in-history/>

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17

17 thoughts on “KRISTALLNACHT Instigated By Communist And Freemason Jews to Promote War Against Germany!”

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