

The Bulgarian Revolution



by River Bottom

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I recently reread *A Tale of Two Cities*. It is one of Dickens' most famous works, though I wasn't impressed by it this time around. I much prefer *Bleak House* and *David Copperfield*. *A Tale of Two Cities* was Dickens' not quite successful attempt at a thriller novel, of sorts, replete with intrigue and violent plot twists. As it is set during the French Revolution, you might expect as much. But we can assume the French Revolution did not happen the way we are told, or for the reasons we are told, so Dickens here is misdirecting more than usual. But he does so in a revealing way, which may have been his purpose. *A Tale of Two Cities* may have been Dickens winking his eye to his more astute readers. The one character who you are never led to question, and who in fact Dickens carefully directs all attention away from, is Mr. Lorry, the well-off English **banker** of Tellson's Bank. This is quite remarkable, since he is an important, even central, character. But he is always just outside the inner circle of the novel's action, influencing it without being affected by it. The first clue is the very first scene, which opens on Lorry traveling by coach on a highway laden with robbers. Yet he makes it through unmolested. This is Dickens' subtle admission: the bankers are always there, but they have an unexplained immunity. This carries through the whole novel, as becomes apparent when Lorry travels to France to check on Tellson's Parisian office. He travels there at the same time as Charles Darnay, though Darnay is immediately arrested at the border. You see, the revolutionaries had just enacted a policy *to arrest all foreigners attempting to enter*. Yet soon after we find Lorry

freely roaming around Paris, and Dickens never tells us how he skated past the border. You'll say this is a plot hole, but I give Dickens more credit. He is admitting the unspoken immunity of bankers. All the main characters are fraught with the fear of imminent arrest and execution for the whole of their time in Paris, but for Lorry it all appears to be business as usual; he is there working at a still *fully operational bank* in the heart of the city, mere blocks from Lady Guillotine.

This is all a preamble to another revolutionary period, though it is no less relevant to the Bulgarian than to the French one, as we will see the former, like the latter, was a project of the bankers.

To start, I'll point out that present-day Bulgaria is the site of ancient Macedonia, and [as we've learned](#), the Macedonian empire was just a continuation of the older **Phoenician** thalassocracy. So the region now known as Bulgaria has been under spook rule one way or another for several millennia. The Bulgarian revolution – I mean specifically the 1944 coup – is also worth our consideration for this reason: it provides a tidy template for many of the “Marxist” revolutions of the 20th century, helping us see how and why other, larger revolutions were orchestrated. The special benefit of looking at Bulgaria is that, because it is such a minor country, the orchestrators of the coup and later historians have hardly bothered to paper over the many cracks in the mainstream story, figuring most people won't bother looking at little old Bulgaria anyhow. They've left the door wide open for us.

The main Bulgarian communist revolution started in the early 1940s, culminating in the coup of September 9, 1944. The monarch deposed in the coup was **Simeon II**, real name Simeon **Saxe-Coburg-Gotha**. We already smell a rat. Yes, Simeon is a Hebrew name. Simeon II was also part of the royal lines that had ruled all major European nations for centuries. He was not really a Bulgarian. Like the Windsors (a cadet branch of the Saxe-Coburg-Gothas) who rule England, he was descended from the Jagiellons, crypto-Jews who infiltrated the European thrones many centuries before. Simeon's maternal grandfather was King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, so he wasn't Bulgarian on his mother's side, either.



Yes, you say, but wasn't that the point of the revolution? The people hated their international-elite ruler and wanted to off him. Except that he wasn't offed. See the photo above. Simeon was born in 1937 and was monarch from 1943 to 1946, from about ages 6 to 9. He was a child king. But notice the dates. The coup happened in 1944, yet the revolutionaries decided to keep Simeon on the throne for another two years. What gives? That doesn't sound like a coup to me. It looks like a planned transfer of power. Remember in the Russian Revolution they supposedly executed the entire Romanov family, including their kids (they didn't really). Why wouldn't they do the same thing here? Instead, they leave Simeon on the throne for a few years and then exile him to Spain, where he continues to live a life of luxury. He later attended Valley Forge Military Academy in Pennsylvania and became a tech executive. When he was let back into Bulgaria in the 1990s, he quickly launched his own political party (National Movement for Stability and Progress) and by 2001 had breezed his way into the role of Prime Minister. In other words, the Saxe-Coburg-Gothas were shuffled out during the red years while the bankers did their mischief, then shuffled back in once the "Marxist" phase was complete.

Since Simeon was only a child when he became king, the real regency belonged to his uncle Prince Kiril, General Nikola Mihov, and Prime Minister Bogdan Filov. They were all executed in February 1945, five months after the coup. Why wait five months? We aren't told. But we can assume they weren't executed. Prince Kiril was a Saxe-Coburg-Gotha like his nephew Simeon, as well as a member of the Bourbons and many other royal houses across Europe.

To get a full picture of the September 9 coup, you have to piece together drips and drabs from [one](#), [two](#), [three](#) different Wikipedia pages. This is strange in itself. I'll reconstruct the timeline so we can begin to make sense of it:

- **August 26:** The monarchic government, led by Prime Minister Ivan Bagryanov, declares Bulgaria's neutrality in the war. They previously held allegiance with the Nazis and other Axis Powers.
- **September 2:** The Bulgarian Agrarian National Union (BANU), headed by Konstantin Muraviev, "forms a government" and ousts Bagryanov, making Muraviev the new Prime Minister. Muraviev attempts to walk the line; he orders Nazi Germany to withdraw its troops from Bulgaria but doesn't formally break ties with them. He neither swears allegiance nor declares war on the Soviet Union, whose Red Army troops are positioned right at Bulgaria's border for an imminent invasion.
- **September 5:** The Bulgarian Workers' Party (BWP) and its Fatherland Front (FF) army begins planning a coup. Meanwhile, Muraviev abolishes all laws against Jews.
- **September 6-7:** Social unrest begins, with mass employee strikes and widespread clashes with police. Prisons in Pleven, Varna, and Sliven "had their political prisoners released".
- **September 8:** The Soviet Union declares war on Bulgaria and the Red Army enters the country, "meeting with no opposition" on the order of Muraviev.
- **September 9:** The FF army executes its coup, capturing key locales in the capital of Sofia, including the Ministry of War, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the post, the telegraph, the radio, and the railway station. The new Prime Minister is Kimon Goergiev Stojanov, and the new FF government includes representatives from both the BWP and BANU, though Muraviev is arrested. At this point we are told the Red Army "had not reached Sofia but remained in northeastern Bulgaria." They "decided not to hurry with a seizure of the capital".

You should already see many cracks in the narrative. How did Muraviev oust Bagryanov? Did he just waltz into his office, hoist him up by his trousers, and defenestrate him? That isn't how things work. It reminds us of Hitler's beer hall putsch. I guess in those days it was as easy to "form a government" as it was to bake a pie. But when Muraviev gets in there, he does the same exact thing as Bagryanov, staying neutral. Except not really, since he "orders" the Nazis to leave Bulgaria. It's never stated whether the Nazis actually leave, but we can presume they did since we are told that after Stojanov took the reins and declared war on Germany, "the weak divisions sent by the Axis Powers to invade Bulgaria were easily driven back." Really? So the Nazis blithely obeyed Bulgaria's orders to leave the country, taking no offense and not suspecting that they were about to renege their alliance? Then, when they try to reenter and occupy Bulgaria, they're suddenly too weak and can't manage it. Wow, brilliant moves on Germany's part. Miles: Hitler took five days to defeat France, but couldn't make any progress against Bulgaria? That's about as believable as the US not being able to invade Cuba. We are told Muraviev, during his weeklong stint as PM, didn't declare war on Germany because he "feared that a declaration of war would offer the USSR the pretext for an occupation of Bulgaria, ostensibly as the defense of an ally." Brilliant plan, since not declaring war on Germany led the Soviets to declare war on them and quickly invade. And since Muraviev had just ordered the Nazi troops to leave his

country, Bulgaria had no military support. In other words, he did everything in his power to *enable* a Soviet invasion. This explains why Muraviev did nothing when the country's prisons went rogue and released all their political prisoners, and why he ordered his military to stand down and let the Soviets traipse right in.

We are told that earlier that year Allied bombers launched successful air raids on downtown Sofia. The first raid had destroyed 3,575 buildings using over 3,000 high-explosive bombs and 30,000 incendiary bombs, while the second raid was carried out by 350 bombers dropping 2,500 bombs, mainly on railroad marshaling yards. 749 buildings were totally destroyed. That would make a total of over 4,300 buildings in downtown Sofia that were completely destroyed. (Wikipedia can't do simple math, apparently, since they later tell us only 2,670 buildings were destroyed in total.) It is admitted that the "targets of the bombing were neither military installations, nor armed forces, but historical downtown Sofia," though we aren't told why. They successfully bombed schools and hotels, the baths, the National Library, the Bulgarian National Theatre, and the Museum of Natural History, but they left the Ministry of War and Ministry of Internal Affairs untouched, along with its radio and telegraph stations. How convenient.

We can clearly see that Bulgaria was managed by design to fall into the hands of the communists coming out of WWII. This was a major goal of the Nazi project – to accelerate the takeover of Marxism across Eastern Europe. Why? Because Marxism accelerated the industrialization of formerly agrarian nations. This is exactly what happened in Bulgaria after the communist People's Republic of Bulgaria (PRB) was founded after the revolution:

The PRB adopted a centrally planned economy, similar to those in other COMECON states. In the mid-1940s, when collectivization began, Bulgaria was a primarily agrarian state, with some 80% of its population located in rural areas. **Bulgarian exports doubled between 1945 and 1947.**

That is an incredible fact. Within two years the crypto-industrialists known as "Marxists" had managed to increase the nation's productivity by 100%. We are supposed to believe the Marxists wanted all the profit from this increased GDP to go back to the people. But where did it actually go? The first place it went was straight to the military budget:

In 1946, the military rapidly adopted a Soviet military doctrine and organization. The country received large amounts of Soviet weaponry, and eventually established a domestic military vehicle production capability.

The BPA operated an impressive amount of equipment for the country's size - 3,000 tanks, 2,000 armored vehicles, 2,500 large caliber artillery systems, over 500 combat aircraft, 33 combat vessels, as well as 67 Scud missile launchers, 24 SS-23 launchers and dozens of FROG-7 artillery rocket launchers.

Even if we believe the Soviets just gifted all this weaponry to Bulgaria out of the kindness of their hearts, all that military build-up would still cost oodles to upkeep on an ongoing basis, all at the taxpayer's expense of course. But where most of the newfound industrial profits went was to the banks, since they were financing the industrialization. And lest you think it was Bulgaria's national bank doing the financing:

In 1960, when Bulgaria could not pay its debts of \$97 million to **Western banks**, Zhivkov personally addressed a written proposal to Khrushchev asking the USSR to purchase reserves gained over 66 years - from liberation in 1878 to 1944, including 22 tons of gold and 50 tons of silver.

The gold was taken to Novosibirsk, where it was further refined and purchased for \$35.10 per ounce, a total of 23 million dollars. In 2009, the value of that gold would be \$639 million. In subsequent years Zhivkov conducted several secret operations with gold. Between 1960 and 1964 he sold 31.8 tons, using the proceeds to repay Bulgaria's debts mainly to **Soviet banks**.

Do you think Bulgaria had a massive national debt before WWII? It was 80% agrarian and rural. There were no major business activities or national infrastructure projects that needed financing. Bulgaria is the perfect case study in what Marxism was all about: enriching the banks. But do you see the problem with the paragraphs quoted above? This was during the Cold War era, when the Western Bloc and Eastern Bloc were supposed to be fierce enemies. So why are Western banks financing the Bulgarians, who were close allies of the Soviets? Wouldn't that have been considered treason? And why was Bulgaria acting beholden to these Western banks? Why not just refuse to pay the debt? Same with the Soviets, who supposedly took over those debts from the Western banks. Why would the Soviets be paying Western banks? That's the lynchpin to this whole business: the banks are always above the revolutionary fray, not only immune to it, but heftily profiting from it. See my introductory comments on *A Tale of Two Cities*. Once you realize this, it is only a short step in logic to assume the banks were also instigating and directing the revolutions.

There is another problem with the above paragraphs. It says Bulgaria's debts were transferred from Western banks to Soviet *banks*, plural. But there was only one bank in Soviet Russia. Read the Wiki page on Gosbank, the state bank of the USSR:

Gosbank was the central bank of the Soviet Union and the only bank whatsoever in the entire Union from the 1930s to 1987.

So who were these other banks financing Bulgaria? They were the international banks, of course, the ones behind Gosbank and all other central banks in the world. They are the Tellson's Banks of the world, run by the Mr. Lorrays of the world. Again, consult your Dickens.

Accordingly, the individuals used to front these faux-Marxist revolutions are from the same families as the international bankers who are profiting from them. Let's take a closer look at the Bulgarian revolutionaries and see if this principle bears out. The key figure to scrutinize is Kimon Stojanov, who became the PM after the 1944 coup.



Stojanov came out of the military, having achieved the rank of **lieutenant colonel** when he left the army in 1920. The military was his training ground for his assignment as “the old coup-maker”, the moniker for which he later became known. You see, the 1944 coup was not his first rodeo, having organized two other successful coups in 1923 and 1934. That alone should tell you that these coups are never spontaneous uprisings or expressions of the people’s will. They are “made” – that is, manufactured – from above by those who outrank the monarchs themselves. Don’t you think the Bulgarian royal family would have been extremely uncomfortable with this guy hanging around? Every monarch throughout history knows the greatest threat to the throne is always an inside military coup. But Stojanov, a military man with apparently immense political influence, successfully orchestrates three coups over the course of two decades and no one ever gets suspicious about him?

Stojanov’s genealogy is scrubbed totally clean. We don’t even know the first names of his parents or any siblings. We don’t know anything about him before his military career, aside from the fact that he was born on **August 11** – Chai. There’s even a [geni.com page](#) for him that literally shows no ancestry, which makes you wonder – who would have bothered to create this page? In lieu of his genealogy, let’s try his wife’s. Veska Stefanova Rodeva is also a dead-end on Geni, but we do get a lead if we search on Geneanet. [There we find](#) a Veselinka Georguieva, daughter of Vladova Stefanova Rodeva. Between mother and daughter we have a match on both first, middle, and last names, since we can assume Veska is a shortening of Veselinka. (I’ve read enough Russian novels to know how Slavic nicknames work.) This Veselinka Georguieva was born in 1927 in Bulgaria, so we are in the right time and place. Can you guess who she married? **Baron Edmond de Rothschild**. Mind you, it didn’t take much digging to find this. All I did was search “Rodeva genealogy” on Google and it was the fourth hit, after the Geni pages for Stojanov and his wife. According to forebears.io, only 77 people in the world have the last name

Rodeva, and only 91 have the male form Rodev. This would explain why Rothschild's wife is one of the only search results we get for the name. It also tells me Rothschild's and Stojanov's wives were closely related, seeing as there are only 36 Bulgarian Rodevas in existence today. The rarity of the name tells me it has been fudged. Best guess is it's really Radev, which is much more common. That name takes us to Rumen Radev, current President of Bulgaria. He's totally scrubbed too, with no parents given. Also Nic Radev, a Bulgarian-born Australian mobster with ties to the Russian Mafia. The mafia is just a branch of Intelligence and are all paid actors. He was gunned down in **Coburg**, Australia. As in Saxe-**Coburg**-Gotha. That's no coincidence.

Another important figure to look at is Georgi Dimitrov, first General Secretary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 1946 to 1949.



Look at those Muppet eyebrows! They've done some touching up in this photo, though I'm not sure why. Below is a real but somewhat blurry photo of Dimitrov (left) and Sojanov (center-left) with two unnamed army leaders. Notice the Napoleonic Hidden Hand of the man center-right.



The things they capture in real photos explain why they have to fake so many of them.

The next one is an obvious fake of Dimitrov with Stalin waving to a nonexistent crowd. Notice Dimitrov's neckline and the way the shading of his and Stalin's face don't at all match (Stalin's shadows are black while Dimitrov's are gray). They have to fake these kinds of photos a lot because they usually don't have enough paid stand-ins to act like a happy crowd cheering on their parade of dictators.



Here is another photo of them, which is also faked. Notice the cardboard-cutout background.



What's interesting is that Dimitrov and Stalin have the same nose. We know Stalin was Jewish, so we can infer the obvious. Also notice the similar statures. Stalin was only 5'4", which means Dimitrov couldn't have been more than 5'6". How'd these hobbits get so much power? You know the answer.

Dimitrov's first claim to fame was being accused of and put on trial for the Reichstag fire, one of history's most infamous false flags (at least of the admitted variety). Since we know Hitler was an actor and the event itself was a false flag, we can surmise that Dimitrov was a conscious participant in the sham. We can also prove he was by merely pointing out that he refused to hire an attorney and defended himself during the trial, wherein he fully admitted that he was both a communist and a revolutionary, and despite all that was still acquitted of the crime by the Nazi government, who then expelled him to the Soviet Union. For one, if the Nazis wanted to blackwash the communists by accusing them of the Reichstag fire, do you really think they'd go through all that trouble to then *acquitt* them? And why did Dimitrov get sent to the Soviet Union? He was Bulgarian for one, and for another, it doesn't seem very smart of the Nazis to deliver over a newly world-famous communist revolutionary (who the Nazis themselves had propelled to international fame through the Reichstag trial) to their communist archenemies in Russia, where Dimitrov immediately became the head of Comintern. In fact, it seems very, very dumb. Unless the whole thing was a sham, which it was.

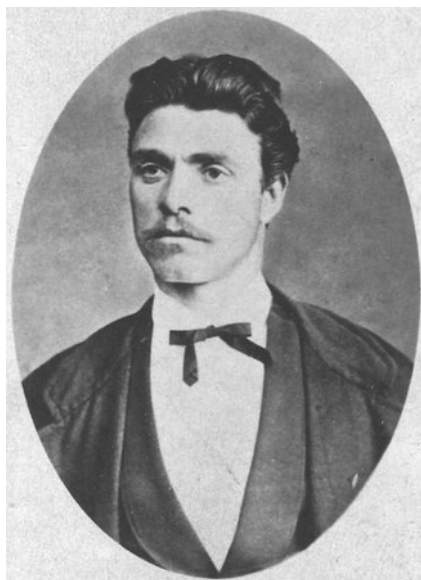
Let's return for a moment to the 1944 coup and touch on the one thing PM Muraviev managed to do while he was in office for all of a week. We are told he abolished all laws against Jews. That is not a bad thing, of course, but in this case, it is telling. In fact, Bulgaria is one of the few countries whose Jewish population was totally spared from the Nazi concentration camps. That's pretty remarkable, since the first thing the Nazis usually did after entering a foreign land was to

deport its Jews. I will let you chew on that while I bring us to present-day Bulgaria, where we find that the antisemitism project is running full sail. It appears they've combined this with another project: the politicization of sports. Check out [this recent Telegraph article](#), where we are told Bulgarian football fans are also rampant neo-Nazis, painting swastikas on their children's chests, performing the Hitler heil from the stands, and even holding banners wishing Hitler a Happy Birthday on April 20. Here is the main photo published with the article:



The caption on the photo says it is from September 2011, but the article was published just recently. That is strange, isn't it? Do they not have more recent photographic evidence of neo-Nazi behaviors among Sofia football fans? Now look closely at the photograph. It's a fake! And not a very good one. The rowdy fans and the police officers in the forefront of the photo have all been pasted in. Like I said, this is the antisemitism *project*. It is not real. Like all the racism and "right-wing extremism" in the news today, it is being manufactured.

Besides the obvious goal of keeping your eyes off the real skullduggery of the bankers, this project has a beneficial effect for the families: it subtly redefines "hate" speech, making people even less receptive to open inquiry. Bulgarians are being conditioned to think that if they address the Jewish question at all, they'll become raving neo-Nazis who will be fined or even imprisoned. The irony is that these antisemitic outbursts are by fans (I should say paid actors) of **Levski** Sofia football club, in Sofia's Vasil Levski Stadium. They are named after Bulgaria's national hero and "Greatest Bulgarian of All Time", a 19th century revolutionary who freed Bulgaria from Ottoman rule. Need I point out the obvious? He is Jewish. He was born on July **18** and executed on February **18**. Chai and chai. Here are the photos we are given of Levski:



All heavily tampered with. In the left-hand photo, I point you to his chin, which shows the obviously cut-and-paste job of his face. In the center photo, we notice again that his face has been pasted in, since it is too small for his body. His face also appears to be pasted-in in the right-hand photo, since we get much more detail in the shading of his clothes than his face. Also notice the monstrous size of his left hand, which is also just an amorphous blob disconnected from his arm. We also get multiple versions of this photo:



The contrast on the right makes it more obvious that he has been pasted in. They also couldn't get his height or body proportions correct, since his face is larger and longer in the left-hand photo. Even correcting for size differences, the two faces don't look alike.

We are told his last name was an appellation given him for being “lion-like”, and that his real name was Kunchev. That falls right in line with our knowledge of Bulgarian/Macedonian history, since Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia, issued coins depicting his visage in a lionhead headdress. Remember this from the Phoenician papers?



So Levski was assuming the lion motif just like Bulgaria's Phoenician rulers of old. But the name Kunchev is also revealing, since there is another famous Kunchev who appeared on the scene several decades later, who is equally spooky. Dr. Hristo Kunchev founded the Bulgarian National Socialist Workers Party, explicitly modeled after the Nazi party. Here was their party emblem:



Oi vey! You should know by now that the lion on all national flags and noble family crests is the Lion of Judah. You should also know by now that the swastika is a Jewish symbol, as is the hammer and sickle of Marxism, since Marxism has always been a Jewish project. The only thing that could make this emblem more Jewish is a Star of David, though I guess that would be too on-the-nose. The meager Wiki page on the party gives us all the clues we need. In the 1932 municipal elections, the party received 147 votes and ranked 18th among the participants. After a

coup in 1934, the party simply disappeared into thin air. Probably because it wasn't a real party to begin with.

I think we've uncovered enough about the Bulgarian revolutionary period and its actors to see through it all. But there's one thing I haven't addressed yet, which is how I got into this paper in the first place. I was reading about Kristalina Georgieva. She is the newly appointed chief of the IMF, formerly second-in-command over at World Bank.



Two things struck me. The first is from this [WSJ article](#):

The U.S. supported an amendment to the IMF's rules that previously prohibited a managing director from taking office if they were aged 65 or over. Ms. Georgieva is 66.

The article doesn't say when this amendment took effect, but we learn from this IMF [press release](#) that it was enacted on September 5 of this year, only a couple weeks before the announcement of Georgieva's appointment. So they went so far as to change decades-old IMF bylaws in order to get Georgieva in place. That tells me some faction of the ruling families have an important agenda they want carried out, and that Georgieva has been appointed for that purpose. The second thing I noticed was from her Wiki page:

Her grandfather was a prominent Bulgarian revolutionary Ivan Khashovkiy.

Who? In all my research for this paper I never once came across this name. And his name isn't hyperlinked, because he has no page on Wikipedia. So I did a Google search of his name, and guess what? There are only two pages of results, and every single article is just a reposting of the above sentence. If he was so prominent, why is there zero evidence of his existence on the internet outside of Georgieva's Wikipedia page? I'd love to hear from any Bulgarians out there if they've ever heard of this Khashovkiy or were taught about him in school. Could they have

literally just made him up? If so, what does that tell you about the Bulgarian revolutionaries we do know about? I guess not more than we already know – they were all fake. Khashovkiy just happened to be so fake that they never found an actor to play him or paid any writing committees to write his story. Minor details.

Where did Wikipedia get its info about Georgieva's grandfather? Conveniently it cites its source for that sentence, which is a spooky Bulgarian news site called MediaPool, the slogan of which is "You Are What You Read". How's that for an overt admission of propaganda? Anyhow, there is absolutely no mention of Georgieva's revolutionary grandfather on the page, so the citation is false. However, the preceding citation, referencing that Georgieva is from a "family of bureaucrats", does shed some light on things. Unfortunately, it's another Bulgarian [site](#), and this time Google does a horrible job translating it. Here is what we get in the first sentence:

Kristalina Georgieva is the great-granddaughter of? Van Pophristov Kerr? Ovski - the most prominent representative of Elena Renaissance family.

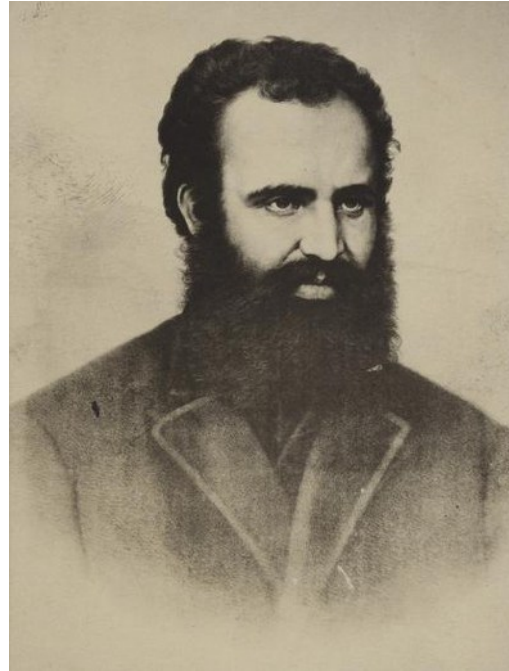
The site itself is called "Elena News", and Elena is a town in Bulgaria. We get more poorly translated info if we scroll down:

[Georgieva] is a descendant of one of the most famous patriotic families in Elena - the town of Karlovo. Kristalina is the paternal granddaughter of линия van Pophristov Karvovski - the most prominent representative of the genus, whose origins date back to the legendary Körv voivode. He is believed to be among the young boyars who fled and settled in the Elena Balkan during the fall of Turnovo under Turkish rule.

Van Ker ovski is the first-born son of the populous family of the Renaissance teacher and priest Hristo vanov Kar and the niece of Larion Makariopolski Yurdana Simidova.

I tried a Google search on "Karvovski" and any likely variations (Karovsky, Karewsky, etc.) and absolutely nothing relating to any Bulgarian revolutionaries. I also didn't get anything searching "Körv voivode" or "Hristo vanov Kar" or "Larion Smidova" or the many variations I could think of for those. Elena News mentions that he helped found the Bulgarian Literary Society, now the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. But he's not listed anywhere on [that page](#), either. There isn't even a similar name on this [Wikipedia list of Bulgarian revolutionaries](#), which includes literally hundreds of names. So much for "prominent". We do get that this imaginary revolutionary grandfather of Georgieva's was associates with two other, more well-known revolutionaries, Hristo Botev (left) and Lyuben Karavelov (right).

Should be [Ivan Pophristov Karshovski](#). Son of a wealthy priest who participated in the Velch Conspiracy. Close associate of Vasil [Levsky](#). [Levsky=Levi](#). Later ran many newspapers. He is related to Sava Karshovski, chairman of the Elena Private Revolutionary Committee of the VRO. His 2g-granddaughter is Kristalina Georgieva, Bulgarian European Commissioner.



On second thought, maybe they weren't real, either. Those are paste-up/paints.

We can, however, pick out two clear family names in Georgieva's genealogy: Dimitrescu and Dragostinov. The latter links us to another Bulgarian revolutionary, Ilarion Dragostinov, from Elena – where apparently Georgieva has family roots. This Dragostinov was the grandson of an “eminent merchant”. You know what that means. The name Dimitrescu has some interesting web hits, including a [Romanian teenager](#) in 1930 named Constantine Dimitrescu who was paid to carry out an antisemitic attack. Earlier that same year in Romania, an [antisemitic priest](#) named Father Dimitrescu was declared insane and sent to an asylum. You can be sure both of those events were staged. They even used the same family to be actors in both events. Just more manufactured antisemitism. Georgieva's grandmother – the wife of her ghostly revolutionary grandfather – was a Romanian named Mandika Dimitrescu. If you consider that the Bulgarian version of Dimitrescu would be – let's see, **Dimitrov**? – I think you start to get a better picture of Georgieva's relatives. They were all revolutionaries (paid actors), and they are all related. As the cherry on top, Georgieva received her BA, MA, and PhD at the **Karl Marx Higher Institute of Economics** in Sofia. She later did “stints” at the [London School of Economics, MIT, and Harvard Business School](#).

We are told virtually nothing of Georgieva's family on Wikipedia, not even the names of her parents. We finally get their names at [this French news site](#), where we learn father Ivan was a road construction worker and mother Minka was a shop manager. You'll have to excuse my scoffing at that. I should remind you that we have already seen the name Georgieva (Georguieva) in this paper, tied through the name Rodeva to Baron de Rothschild.

Georgieva's husband is Kino Kinov. That links us to another Bulgarian politician, Dimitar Kinov **Stoyanov**. Nothing about Dimitar's family is mentioned on Wikipedia. Not even the names of his parents are given. Par for the course. The only interesting thing noted about him on Wikipedia is that he received criticism over comments he made saying he opposed the "Jewish establishment". So more crypto-Jews pretending to be anti-Semites.

There is another Dimitar Stoyanov listed on Wikipedia, better known by his alias Radoy Ralin. He was a Bulgarian "dissident" and satirist who died in 2004. Do you notice anything from his photograph?



How about that nose?

To close, I'll point out that the primary stated objective of Bulgaria in WWII was to expand its borders into Greece and elsewhere and create a reunited Macedonian empire. This "Macedonization" really was their goal, but not in the way we are told. Since we know Macedonia = Phoenicia, the goal was really "Phoenicianization". True, the Phoenicians (Jews, Babylonians, elites, Families, whatever you will call them) have ruled that region for thousands of years, so wasn't it already "Phoenicianized"? Yes, but it wasn't very profitable for them. The local overlords were content with their piece of the meager pie, but relatives who outranked them in the family hierarchy weren't satisfied with their returns. They devised a world war and manufactured a "Marxist" revolution merely as precursors to industrialize all the "backward" agrarian nations in Eastern Europe and Asia, from Russia to China to Bulgaria. All of this industrialization was bank-financed.

Basically, you can read the entire 20th century as the banks wanting more stuff to charge interest on, since they had hit a ceiling after the first round of industrialization in Western Europe and the

U.S. was complete. Today we are brainwashed in school and by the hoards of banker-backed economists and historians that industrial capitalism and the globalization of the economy has made everything more affordable and raised the standard of living. What they don't tell you is that 45% of the cost of everything in the world goes back to the bankers to pay interest on the financing required to produce everything. That cost is passed on to you, the blissfully ignorant consumer, through the cost of goods and services. So even if you don't have a mortgage, car loans, or student debt, the banks are still sucking up nearly half of your money on a daily basis. That wouldn't be so bad if they were actually lending you money they had earned through good, hard work. But they've never worked hard a day in their lives. Nowadays they just conjure this money out of thin air by creating numbers on an electronic ledger, and when that doesn't work and they need to be "bailed out", they do the same exact thing through "quantitative easing", which is also paper-moon money but instead of you paying for it, your overtaxed grandchildren will get to pay for it. This is the Babylonian/Phoenician/Jewish banking system of slavery at its finest, which has infiltrated Bulgaria and every other country through the Trojan horse of either "capitalism" or "Marxism", which are really two sides of the same Phoenician coin.