

# Ursula I, Echter Queen of the European Union

by Pedro M. Ormazabal



February 21, 2025

*Miles in green*

[The next day this paper had already moved to top of page 2 at Yandex on the search “Ursula von der Leyen queen”, beaten only by articles at Wiki, Breitbart, and nine other places.]

Ursula Gertrud von der Leyen was born Ursula Gertrud Albrecht on 8 October 1958. She became Ursula von der Leyen when she was married Heiko von der Leyen, a fellow German aristocrat. Wikipedia gives his name as Heiko Echter von der Leyen, adding the word “Echter”.

Heiko Echter von der Leyen (born 2 June 1955) is a German [physician](#). He was born into the [von der Leyen family](#) in [Hanover](#), which belonged to the [German nobility](#). Von der Leyen is married to [Ursula von der Leyen](#), the [President of the European Commission](#) since 2019.

We will see below that the following bit of information on Heiko is of great relevance:

**Since December 2020, he is Medical Director of the company Orgenesis, which specialises in cell and gene therapies. Von der Leyen resigned from his position on the supervisory board of Orgenesis in October 2022, after journalists reported that the Italian branch of Orgenesis had received EU research funds in the past.**

Heiko's middle name Echter is a bit strange, since most places don't include it. It means “real”, so my guess is that there may be not so “genuine” von der Leyens in the von der Leyen dynasty.

Interestingly too, the Wikipedia bio of Ursula does not give the name of her mother. I found that information on the Wiki page of her father, Ernst Albrecht, full name Ernst

Carl Julius Albrecht. There we are told that the mother of Ursula was Heidi Adele **Stromeyer**. There is a lot of information on the internet about the father, Ernst Albrecht, but nothing about the mother, Heidi Adele Stromeyer. The most I have found about her is her dates: born 1927 and deceased 2002, and the following photo of her with her husband in the Ernst Albrecht's page of Wikipedia:



Apparently, Heidi was a “Germanist”, whatever that means. This lack of information on the mother of the current president of the European Commission compared with the mountains of information on her father is strange. It seems that Wikipedia and others do not want us to know much about Heidi Adele Stromeyer.

At [Geneanet](#) the only thing I have found about Heidi Adele Stromeyer is information about the parents of Ernst Albrecht, the father of Ursula: [Carl Albrecht](#) (1902-1965) and [Adelheid Adda Berg](#) (1896-1982), but nothing about Heidi Adele Stromeyer despite the fact that the above link points to Heidi Adele. By the way, Stromeyer looks like a Jewish surname to me.

Pedro missed some places to look, like German Wiki. The Stromeyers are indeed nobility, related to the von Blums, Jewish, think Bloom, Bloomfield. See chemist Friedrich Stromeyer. These Stromeyers also became textile billionaires in the 1800s, see Ludwig Stromeyer. His son became the head of BFW (later Messerschmidt). But the reason they scrub Heidi Stromeyer here is probably that she links us to Louis Stromeyer, who invented German medicine in the 1800s. He reorganized the medical service in Prussia from the ground up. I trust you see how that ties in here, with the Von der Leyens' ties to Pfizer, etc. These Stromeyers are also strongly tied to the University of Gottingen, and you are about to see why that matters.

Otherwise, Miles has already dealt with the Albrecht dynasty in his paper on the Jesuits. It seems therefore that Ursula has Jewish background on her mother's as well as on her father's side—no surprise here. Here is Miles [in his paper on the Jesuits](#):

“Up to that time, Xavier's favorite book was *De Institutione de bene vivendi* (the Institution of living well) by Croatian humanist Marko Marulic. Could you ask for a bigger clue? Marulic's mother was of the **Albertis**, Italian/Jewish nobles.”

Where “Albertis” or “Alberti” look very much like Italian or Spanish variants of “Albrecht”/“Albret”. Think of the famous and extravagant “communist” Spanish poet Rafael **Alberti**.

Interestingly, Geni.com tells us that the father and mother of Ursula are “private”. Why is it that Geni does not provide such basic information about the president of the European Commission, when Wikipedia provides the names?

Another variant of the surname “Albrecht” is “Albret”. This variant is especially interesting for me because I have very close ties to the ancient kingdom of Navarre, and the Albrets were kings of Navarre. Part of the territory of the ancient kingdom of Navarre is nowadays in Spain and part in France. In Navarre, in both its Spanish and French sides, the Albret dynasty is often known as “Labrit”. Juan III de Navarra, whose name was Juan de Albret or Juan de Labrit, was crowned king of Navarre in 1494. Her queen was Catalina de **Foix**. As in Fox/Fuchs. As it seems, it was easier for the Basque speaking peoples to pronounce the word “Albret” as “Labrit”. Both Albret and Labrit survive in Navarre to this day, and Juan III de Navarra (or Jean d’Albret in French), king of Navarre from 1484 to 1516, has a street in Pamplona, still the capital of the Spanish Navarre (nowadays, a sort of autonomous region of Spain) and then capital of the kingdom, named after him “Juan de Labrit”. Some have proposed to rename the street as Juan de Albret, on the grounds that it would be more historically accurate. For those of you who read Spanish, [here is the link to the newspaper article](#):

Juan de Albret and Catalina de Foix reigned on the kingdom of Navarre until 1512, the year when South Navarre (that is, the part of Navarre South of the Pyrenees) was invaded by Ferdinand II of Aragón, commanding a Castillian-Aragonese army. What remained as the kingdom of Navarre after the invasion and annexation was the small territory of the kingdom North of the Pyrenees, in today’s France, as Ferdinand’s troops were unable to invade that part of Navarre, which, for the sake of convenience, we may call North Navarre. However, in 1620, the grandson of Juana III de Navarra or Jeanne d’Albret, [Louis XIII](#), annexed North Navarre to the French crown. That was the end of the kingdom of Navarre.

The following observation about Juan de Albret and Catalina de Foix is interesting and is not in the English version of Wikipedia:

“Sin saber bien las causas, Juan III y su mujer, Catalina I, en 1498, ordenó la expulsión de los judíos de su reino. No se conoce ningún decreto de expulsión y las causas que la motivaron quedan sin estar claras, porque en 1494 aquellos reyes acogieron en Navarra a judíos procedentes de Castilla y de Aragón.”

Which, more or less, can be translated into English as follows:

“Juan III and his wife, Catalina I, ordered in 1498 the expulsion of the Jews from their kingdom. No expulsion decree is known and the causes that motivated the expulsion are unclear, because in 1494 Juan and Catalina gave shelter to Jews coming from Castilla and Aragón.”

In theory, the Jews had been expelled from the United Kingdom of Castille and Aragon (let us say Spain for the sake of convenience) in 1492, by Isabel I de Castilla and Fernando II de Aragón. Thus, the story that Wikipedia is telling us is that Juan de Albret and Catalina de Foix were first giving shelter to the Jews expelled from Castilla and Aragón, but, strangely, they made an about face in 1498 and expelled them from their dominions. This strange story and the fact that Wikipedia acknowledges that there is no document to back this assertion means that, most probably, it never happened. My hypothesis is that the Jews were never expelled from Castilla, Aragón, Navarra or anywhere. The rich ones moved from Spain to more profitable places and disguised the move as an expulsion in order to pose as victims. Otherwise, Miles has convincingly

argued that Isabel I de Castilla and Fernando II de Aragón, in addition to being cousins, had Jewish background themselves, which also seems to be the case of Juan de Albret and Catherine de Foix, which is why I think that the expulsions were a cover-up.

The kingdom of Navarre, at the time it had been reduced to North Navarre, had a Calvinist Queen, Juana III de Navarre, Juana de Albret or Jeanne d'Albret, at the same time that, for some time, it had a Catholic king, Antoine de Bourbon. A very interesting and unusual mixture. Wikipedia:

Jeanne d'Albret (Basque: *Joana Albretekoa*; Occitan: *Joana de Labrit*; 16 November 1528-9 June 1572), also known as Jeanne III, was Queen of Navarre from 1555 to 1572.”

Here is one of the two portraits of Jeanne d'Albret offered by Wikipedia:



This is attributed to a [François Clouet](#) and dated 1570. Probably Miles knows that painter  
–I do not.

Here is the second, attributed to “an artist of the School of François Clouet”, and dated “2nd quarter of the 16th century”, so it is earlier than the previous one:



Jeanne looks definitely younger in this portrait. As can be seen in the two, however, Jeanne did not have a flat nose. Both ladies are obviously Jewish/Phoenician.

Since the age of two, as was the will of her uncle King Francis who took over her education, Jeanne was raised in the [Château de Plessis-lès-Tours](#) in the [Loire Valley \(Touraine\)](#), thus living apart from her parents. She received an excellent education under the tutelage of humanist [Nicolas Bourbon](#).

Remember that later on Jeanne was married to another Bourbon, namely, Antoine de Bourbon, “first prince of the blood”.

“On 13 June 1541, when Jeanne was 12, Francis I, for political reasons, forced her to marry William “the Rich”, Duke of Jülich-Cleves-Berg, who was the brother of Anne of Cleves, the fourth wife of Henry VIII of England. Despite having been whipped into obedience, she, nevertheless, continued to protest and had to be carried bodily to the altar by the Constable of France, Anne de Montmorency.”

Quite a wedding. Note the link of the Albret dynasty of Navarra to the English dynasties through Anne of Cleves. However, the strange marriage Jeanne-Francis (Jeanne is said to be 12) came to an end when Francis I died in 1547.

“After the death of Francis in 1547 and the accession of [Henry II](#) to the French throne, Jeanne married [Antoine de Bourbon](#), “first prince of the blood” (another “Echter”?) at [Moulins](#) in the [Bourbonnais](#) on 20 October 1548. The marriage was intended to consolidate territorial possessions in the north and south of France.”

Here is how Wikipedia introduces us Antoine de Bourbon:

Antoine (22 April 1518-17 November 1562), sometimes called Antoine of Bourbon, was [King of Navarre](#) from 1555 [PMO: seven years after his marriage to Jeanne] until his death in 1562 as the [husband and co-ruler](#) of [Queen Jeanne III](#). He was the first monarch of the [House of Bourbon](#), of which he became head in 1537.

According to Wikipedia, Jeanne was passionately in love with Antoine. Not so, as it seems, Antoine with Jeanne:

“Antoine was a notorious philanderer. In 1554, he fathered an illegitimate son, Charles, by Louise de La Béraudière de l’Isle Rouhet, a court beauty known as “La belle Rouet”. (...) The couple [PMO: Jeanne d’Albret-Antoine de Bourbon] had five children, of whom only two, Henry IV, king of France (1589 to 1610) and king of Navarre (1572 to 1610), and Catherine de Bourbon, lived to adulthood.”

Here is the Jeanne-Antoine story told from the viewpoint of Antoine:

On 20 October 1548, at [Moulins](#), Antoine married [Jeanne d’Albret](#), the daughter of [Henry II of Navarre](#) and his wife [Marguerite de Navarre](#). After his father-in-law’s death in May 1555, he became [King of Navarre](#), [Count of Foix](#), of [Bigorre](#), of [Armagnac](#), of [Périgord](#), and [Viscount of Béarn](#). It was reported that Jeanne was much in love with him. His reconversion to Catholicism separated him from his wife and he threatened to repudiate her.

So Antoine was not a man of very firm religious convictions. Furthermore, Wikipedia notes in his webpage that:

It was rumoured that his last rites were taken in the Lutheran custom, compounding long-held suspicions of his religious unorthodoxy

So Antoine was born Catholic, converted to Calvinism, then converted back to Catholicism and, at least in his final moments, he was a Lutheran. A sort of ancient version of Bob Dylan. By contrast, Jeanne stayed Calvinist till the end of her days after her conversion. The point is that Ursula, being an Albret, is thus related to the Bourbons. Note that the current king of Spain, Philip VI, is a Bourbon, so Ursula may be related to Philip VI of Spain –and to the other Bourbons that are still around.

In his article on Typhoid Mary, <http://mileswmthis.com/mary.pdf>, Miles notes, when dealing with somebody named George Kessler:

“[Kessler] was himself of a family of noble Jews from Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt. His mother was Adolphine Clotilde Zetzsche and his wife was Ida Grant Fields. His grandmother was Philippine Auguste Albine Deppe von [Alberti](#), linking us to the Bourbons.”

As we have just seen, there had been a link between the Albret/Alberti and the Bourbon dynasties long before the times of Typhoid Mary.

Jeanne or Juana III d’Albret, Queen of Navarre, publicly announced her conversion to Calvinism in 1560 and turned Navarre into a Huguenot stronghold. Wikipedia:

Jeanne was influenced by her mother, who died in 1549, with leanings toward religious reform, [humanist](#) thinking, and individual liberty. This legacy was influential in her decision to convert to [Calvinism](#). In the first year of her reign, Queen Jeanne III called a conference of beleaguered Protestant [Huguenot](#) ministers. She later declared [Calvinism](#) the official religion of her kingdom after publicly embracing the teachings of [John Calvin](#) on Christmas Day 1560. This conversion made her the [highest-ranking Protestant in France](#). She became designated as an enemy of the Counter-Reformation mounted by the Catholic Church. Following the imposition of Calvinism in her kingdom, priests and nuns were banished, Catholic churches destroyed, and Catholic ritual prohibited. She commissioned the translation of the [New Testament](#) into [Basque](#) and [Béarnese](#) for the benefit of her subjects.

Of those who were not Catholic in any way, that is.

A guest writer of Miles (<https://mileswmthis.com/cauvin.pdf>) has already explained the Jewish character of the Calvinist “reformation” of Christianity and, therefore, I am not going to delve into that. Summing up: Navarre had a Calvinist (Jewish?) Queen who was an Albret and Ursula is an Albrecht. And the king of the Calvinist Queen Jeanne III d’Albret was a Bourbon. It seems to me that the small ancient kingdom of Navarre, nearly forgotten these days, played a role in the history of Europe -and that it was a Jewish center.

The link of the Albret dynasty to the English dynasties that we have seen above is interesting. On this account, note that Ursula is related to former UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson. I found that piece of information [in an English newspaper](#), which refers us to:

MyHeritage has discovered that Boris Johnson, Prime Minister of the UK, is distantly related to Dr. Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission.

MyHeritage traces back the common ancestry of the two “leaders” to the 15th century, to the couple John de Beauchamp (1409-1475) and Margaret Beauchamp (1413-1487).

The UK Prime Minister, whose full name is Alexander Boris de Pfeffel Johnson, comes from a fairly diverse background: his father’s ancestry includes Turkish as well as European origins, and he is 5th cousins twice removed with Queen Elizabeth II. His maternal great-grandmother was a Russian Jewish immigrant to the U.S., and he held dual U.S.-U.K. citizenship until renouncing the former in 2016.

So Boris, and therefore, his cousin Ursula, are related to the English royal dynasties and are Jewish. Ursula’s family, Albrecht, comes from Hannover, an ancient English dominion in present Germany, which again links the royal Ursula to the English royalty. Thus, Ursula is related to the royals of England, France and Navarre, Calvinist and Jewish. Ursula, like Boris, seems thus to rank very high in the aristocratic hierarchy. As usual, we have a group of families intermarrying and placing their offspring in different thrones. Besides, this could explain the “désinvolture” of both Ursula and Boris, as we have seen in the “pandemic” and in all they do.

In a meeting at 10 Downing Street at the time of the Brexit negotiations, Ursula and Boris reminisce about their old days, for the two cousins [attended the same school](#). The [video is short but telling](#):

What is the school they both attended? Not your average school down the street. Youtube tells us: the European School Brussels I, located in Uccle, Belgium. Wikipedia:

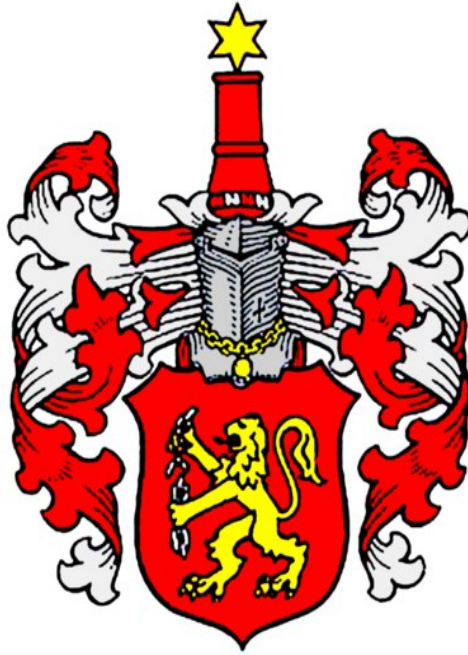
The European School, Brussels I (ESB1) is a European School located in Uccle, Brussels, Belgium (Uccle site), and Forest, Brussels, Belgium (Berkendael site). Originally the second of the European Schools to be founded, the European School, Brussels I, is today one of four in Brussels, and thirteen such schools across the European Union (EU). It is an all-through school, which exists primarily to provide an education to children of EU staff and officials based in Brussels leading to the European Baccalaureate as their secondary leaving qualification. Its alumni include the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, and Boris Johnson (former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom).

In short, a private school for the privileged paid for by the European taxpayer.

The Albrecht dynasty is one of the notable families of Hanover.

The Albrecht family is a North German family whose members have been prominent as civil servants, politicians and businesspeople. The family is descended from Barthold Albrecht (born 1557), who was a pastor in Bodenwerder. Numerous of his descendants were doctors, jurists and civil servants in what became the Electorate and Kingdom of Hanover. The family was among the *hübsche* (“courtly” or “genteel”) families of Hanover, the informal third elite group after the nobility and the clergy that encompassed the higher bourgeoisie and university-educated civil servants.

Here is their coat of arms:



Nice yellow six-pointed star

By the way, the famous painter Durer was an Albrecht too. Wikipedia:

“Albrecht Dürer, (21 May 1471–6 April 1528), sometimes spelled in English as Durer, was a German [painter](#), [printmaker](#), and [theorist](#) of the [German Renaissance](#).”

The following information about him is, I think, very telling:

“Dürer was born on 21 May 1471, the third child and second son of Albrecht Dürer the Elder and Barbara Holper, who married in 1467. Albrecht Dürer the Elder (originally Albrecht Ajtósi) was a successful [goldsmith](#) who by 1455 had moved to Nuremberg from [Ajtós](#), near [Gyula](#) in [Hungary](#).”

Which is very much in line with what Wikipedia tells us about the Albrecht dynasty:

The family was first mentioned at the end of the 15th century in a register book of the city of [Höxter](#) on the river [Weser](#), [North Rhine-Westphalia](#). The progenitor, or the founder of the family was Barthold Albrecht (1557-1642), who was a [pastor](#) in [Bodenwerder](#). Numerous of his descendants were [doctors](#), [jurists](#), [politicians](#), and [civil servants](#) in what became the [Electorate](#) and later the [Kingdom of Hanover](#). The lawyer [Karl Franz Georg Albrecht](#) (1799–1873) (...) was the father of [George Alexander Albrecht](#) (1834–1898), who became a [wealthy cotton merchant](#) in the city state of [Bremen](#), where he became part of the [Hanseatic elite](#) and was appointed as the [Consul](#) of the [Austro-Hungarian Empire](#) in 1895. He married Baroness Louise Dorothea *Betty* von [Knoop](#) (1844–1889), the eldest daughter of the major cotton industrialist, [Baron Ludwig Johann von Knoop](#), who had been [ennobled](#) in the [Empire of Russia](#) by [Alexander II](#). They were the parents of the cotton merchant [Carl Albrecht](#) (1875–1952), who married Mary [Ladson Robertson](#) (1883–1960), who belonged to a prominent American family of the [Southern aristocracy](#) from [Charleston, South Carolina](#); she was a descendant of [James Ladson](#) and several colonial governors of Carolina. Carl and Mary Albrecht were the parents of the medical doctor and psychologist [Carl Albrecht](#) (1902–1965). The latter was the father of the conductor [George Alexander Albrecht](#) and [Ernst Albrecht](#), the European civil servant who later served as a [Prime Minister](#) of [Lower Saxony](#). (...) Ernst Albrecht was the father of the President of the European Commission [Ursula von der Leyen](#) (née Albrecht) and of her younger brother, the businessman [Hans-Holger Albrecht](#).



Miles has convincingly argued as well that the Hanseatic League was actually a Phoenician League. I think that Wikipedia is telling us what the background of Ursula is; specifically, that she is not a Gentile.

According to Wikipedia, Ursula is an excellent horsewoman:

She lives with her family on a farm in [Burgdorf](#) near Hanover where they keep horses. She is a keen [equestrian](#) and has been involved in competitive horseriding.

Also according to Wikipedia, Ursula was called “Röschen”, a diminutive of “Rose” since her infancy. In English she would thus be “Rosy” I guess; in Spanish, “Rosita”. I wonder why Ursula was called “Rosy”. Probably, there was some prominent Rose in her family tree, but I have not found much about the maternal lines of Ursula. As we are about to see, when she moved to London in 1978 because the Baader-Meinhof gang were supposedly planning to kidnap her, she was enrolled in the LSE under the **fake name** “Rose Ladson”. These people love fake names.

The new version of Ursula’s Wikipedia page says:

Von der Leyen moved to the Hanover Region in 1971 when her father entered politics to become minister-president of the state of Lower Saxony in 1976. In 1977, she started studying economics at the [University of Göttingen](#). At the height of the fear of [communist terrorism](#) in West Germany, she fled to London in 1978 after her family was told that the [Red Army Faction](#) (RAF) [PMO: commonly known as the Baader-Meinhof gang] was planning to [kidnap](#) her due to her being the daughter of a prominent politician. She spent more than a year in hiding in London, where she lived with protection from [Scotland Yard](#) under the name Rose Ladson to avoid detection and enrolled at the [London School of Economics](#)

So Ursula started a degree in Economics in the University of Göttingen, but she did not finish it and, therefore, got **no academic diploma**. She had to escape to London next year, 1978, persecuted by the fake Baader-Meinhoff gang. She lived in London under the name Rose Ladson and it should be under that name that she enrolled in the LSE. Ursula says herself that she spent just one year in London (as we about to see, Wikipedia says that she returned to Germany in 1979), not a very long time to get an academic degree from the LSE or any academic institution.

<[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rwGjq\\_c6zFk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rwGjq_c6zFk)>

However, this is what the new Wikipedia page of Ursula says:

She **graduated** from the London School of Economics in 1978, and in 1987, she acquired her medical license from Hanover Medical School. After marrying fellow physician Heiko von der Leyen, she lived for four years in the United States with her family in the 1990s. After returning to Germany she became involved in local politics in the Hanover region in the late 1990s, and she served as a cabinet minister in the state government of Lower Saxony from 2003 to 2005.

Unless the LSE gave Ursula a degree as a present, I do not see how she could have got any degree in just one year. Same for a medical license, which is not awarded for graduating in economics. But there is another and more interesting question that this lie, namely, what did Ursula do in her London year? Wikipedia:

She said that she “lived more than she studied”, and that London was “the epitome of modernity: freedom, the joy of life, trying everything” which “gave me an inner freedom that I have kept till today”. She returned to Germany in 1979 but lived with a security detail at her side for several years.

*Vogue* is a bit more specific:

She studied economics at London’s LSE. During the time, she went by the name Rose Ladson to protect herself as German politicians were actively being targeted by Red Army Faction leftist militants. She picked Rose because her family nicknamed her “little rose”. She’s since told [Germany’s Die Zeit](#)

[newspaper](#) that “London was for me, then, the epitome of modernity: freedom, the joy of life, trying everything”. Apparently, she loved punk and rock concerts, and going out partying, telling the publication that she spent “significantly more time in the bars of Soho and in record stores in Camden than in the library”.

Which is exactly the way to get a University graduate degree in just one year, as it is well known. I would say that Ursula did not get any degree from the LSE because Ursula von der Leyen was never enrolled at the LSE or wherever, and Rose Ladson did not get any degree either because she was just a name, a phantom.

Therefore, I fully believe Ursula when she says that she lived more than she studied in her London year; indeed, I would say that she did not study at all and has no degrees in anything. Regrettably, we are not told more about what Ursula tried in that “epitome of modernity” that was her London shelter, though we are told that she herself admitted to have tried “everything”, whatever that means. Let us leave at that. Thus, Ursula’s escape to London was not too painful. Basically, she enjoyed herself there, as it befits an aristocrat. Plebeians cannot be told that Ursula was dispatched to London to live the good life, and hence the story of Ursula fleeing the frightening threat of the Baader-Meinhoff gang. The LSE story looks very much like a cover story. I think it is not a stretch to say that she never set foot in it.

Ursula says that London gave her an “inner freedom” that she has kept to this day. Her presidency of the EU and her firm advocacy of compulsory injection passports strongly suggest that Ursula has kept that inner freedom mostly to herself. Most probably, aristocrat Ursula referred to freedom for herself when she spoke about that “inner freedom” that London gave her, not to the freedom of the run-of-the mill European citizens for whom philanthropic aristocrats like her have to continually devise phantasmagorical stories and sporting events to keep them living in a make believe world of fear and over-excitement. This makes them easy to handle. After all, what befits plebeians is working and paying taxes. They are not capacitated to be free, as freedom is something that befits only aristocrats like Ursula. Wikipedia itself provides some examples of Ursula’s concept of “inner freedom”; here is a good one:

In December 2021 von der Leyen expressed concern that one-third of the European population were not vaccinated: “EU nations should open a debate around making COVID-19 vaccinations mandatory because too many people still refuse to get shots voluntarily”.

Convenient for her husband, head of a big gene therapy operation worth billions.

Ursula’s American great-grandmother was Mary Robertson Ladson, no Rose there, but she is the only female ancestor of Ursula that I have been able to find. Probably they chose the surname Ladson because it sounds English, instead of the German sounding names of Ursula, to enroll Ursula in the LSE –assuming she was ever enrolled at the LSE. However, it remains unexplained why Ursula has been called “Rosy” since her childhood.

Rose is a common Jewish name for girls, linked to the names Rosenberg, Rosen, Ross, etc.

The Ladsons, the family of Mary Ladson Robertson were, no surprise here, [slave owners](#). According to the customs of English speaking peoples, I suppose that the surname of the father of Mary was Robertson, while Ladson was the surname of her mother.

Wikipedia provides some interesting, though not surprising information about Ursula’s father, Ernst Albrecht:

Von der Leyen's father's grandparents were the cotton merchant Carl Albrecht (1875–1952) and Mary Ladson Robertson (1883–1960), an American who descended from a planter family in Charleston, South Carolina. Her American ancestors played a significant role in the British colonisation of the Americas, and she descends from many of the first English settlers of Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Barbados, and from numerous colonial governors. Among her ancestors were Carolina governors John Yeamans, James Moore, Robert Gibbes, Thomas Smith and Joseph Blake, Pennsylvania deputy governor Samuel Carpenter, and the American revolutionary and lieutenant governor of South Carolina James Ladson. The Ladson family were large plantation owners and her ancestor James H. Ladson held over 200 people enslaved by the time slavery in the United States was abolished; her relatives and ancestors were among the wealthiest in British North America in the 18th century, and she descends from **one of the largest slave traders in the Thirteen Colonies, Joseph Wragg**. Carl and Mary were the parents of Ursula von der Leyen's grandfather, the psychologist Carl Albrecht, who was known for developing a new method of **meditation and for his research on mystical consciousness** [PMO: for slaves, surely]. She is the niece of the conductor George Alexander Albrecht and a first cousin of the chief conductor of the Dutch National Opera Marc Albrecht. Contrary to persistent internet rumours, the Albrecht family [PMO: the Albrechts of Ursula, that is] is not related to the owners of the supermarket chain Aldi.

It seems that Ursula still sympathizes with the idea of owning slaves. Her management of the “pandemic” and the “vaccines” point in that direction.

I will briefly deal with ALDI below. However, I think that at this point it pays to have a quick look at the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang, named after Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof, a sort of German version of Bonnie and Clyde. The official name of the terrorist group was “Rote Armee Fraktion”, or Red Army Faction (RAF), but it is often referred to by the names of its two leaders, Andreas Baader (Clyde) and Ulrike Meinhof (Bonnie). Ladies first, so let us first deal with Bonnie, that is, Ulrike Meinhof:

Ulrike Marie Meinhof (7 October 1934-9 May 1976) was a German left-wing journalist and founding member of the Red Army Faction (RAF) in West Germany, commonly referred to in the press as the “Baader-Meinhof gang”.

Here is the Wikipedia photo of Ulrike



She does not look like a violent terrorist, but of course she does look Jewish. Before her suicide scene, there is a poetic touch in the movie script:

During her solitary confinement at Köln-Ossendorf Prison from June 1972 to February 1973, Meinhof wrote what was later published as “A Letter from a Prisoner in Death Row” (*Brief einer Gefangenen aus dem Toten Trakt*).

Again, the usual story of a convenient solitary confinement, which strongly suggests that Ulrike never set foot in a prison. Otherwise, the letter/poem is, in my opinion, a good idea, because it adds a romantic touch to the script. However, the scriptwriters did not bother much and resorted twice to the good old story of suicide in order to remove Meinhof from the stage and let her free to travel to her golden retirement:

Meinhof was found dead in her cell at Stuttgart-Stammheim on 9 May 1976, hanging from the grating covering her cell window. Members of the Red Army Faction and others claimed that she was killed by the German authorities.”

However, the staging of the script did not go very smoothly:

At 9.20 a.m. on 9 May, the Ministry of Justice of Baden-Württemberg announced that Meinhof had committed suicide, although the initial post-mortem body examination by Professor Joachim Rauschke **did not begin until at least 9:25 a.m.**

So, before any autopsy, the government already knows that Ulrike had taken her life and hurries to spread that piece of “information”. It seems to me that they were somehow in a hurry to smuggle in the story of the suicide, but I am afraid that they went too fast.

At 9:34 a.m. the German news agency (dpa) announced “Suicide by hanging”. Two hours later Professor Rauschke together with Hans Joachim Mallach performed the official autopsy in the general hospital of Stuttgart from 11:45 a.m. until 12:45 p.m., whose outcome was “death by hanging beyond doubt”.

Wait a minute. A few lines above we have been told that Rauschke began the autopsy at 9:25AM. Now we are told that the autopsy did not start until 11:45AM. The script writers seem to be on a rush to make us believe that Ulrike had hanged herself to death. They should have paid a little attention to, at least, their watches.

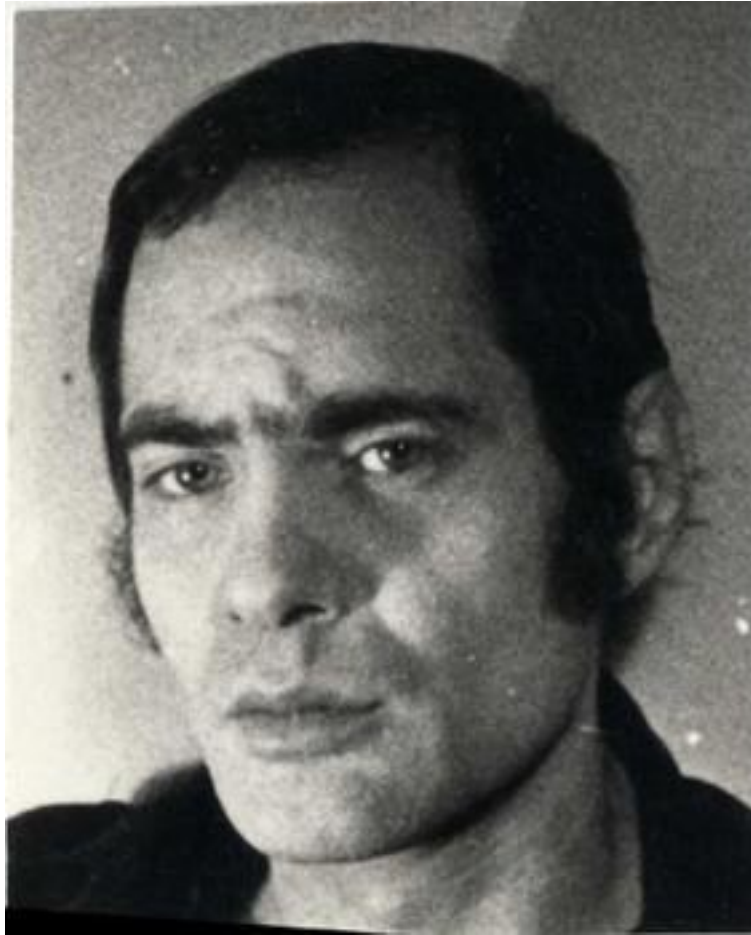
According to Ditfurth the hasty press releases that followed Meinhof's death, were similar to those of April 1972, when it was incorrectly broadcast that Meinhof had committed suicide.

It seems that already in 1972 Ulrike was to be removed from the stage. For some reason, the operation was clumsily stopped and Ulrike was left in the stage for four more years, until in 1976, at least, she was finally withdrawn from the movie, but with the same story. It seems that for the scriptwriters the suicide story was too good to be thrown away; it may take too much effort to come up with a replacement script.

Let us now go for Clyde, Andreas Baader. Wikipedia:

Berndt Andreas Baader (6 May 1943-**18 October** 1977) was one of the first leaders of the West German left-wing militant organization Red Army Faction (RAF), also commonly known as *the Baader-Meinhof Group*. Andreas Baader was born in Munich on 6 May 1943. He was the only child of historian and archivist Dr. Berndt Philipp Baader and Anneliese Hermine “Nina” (Kröcher). Andreas was raised by his mother, aunt, and grandmother.”

Here is the Wikipedia photo of the dangerous communist terrorist Andreas Baader:



Doing his best to look scary. However, the quality of the photo is not very good and I am not sure that it is of Baader, because I have checked and, though there are a [few photos there](#) that are said [to be of Baader](#), I am under the impression that they are of different persons. Perhaps Miles can clarify. **You are right, they have several actors playing this bozo.**

Wikipedia provides some interesting information when dealing with Baader. After some problems with the police, Baader was finally incarcerated in 1972 in a high security prison where he, with other comrades, awaited a trial that finally started in 1975. Wikipedia:

From 1975 to 1977, a long and expensive trial took place in a fortified building on the grounds of Stuttgart's Stammheim Prison. As a precaution against items being smuggled in, all prisoners were strip-searched and inspected and given new clothes before and after meeting lawyers.

What does "expensive" mean here?

Militants tried to force the release of Baader and ten other imprisoned RAF members by kidnapping businessman Hanns Martin Schleyer in Cologne on 5 September 1977, as part of the sequence of events known as the "German Autumn", which began on 30 July 1977 with the murder of banker Jürgen Ponto.

Let us therefore look first at Jürgen Ponto. This banker (not baker) is an interesting character because his story involves an Albrecht. By the way, "Ponto" does not sound like a very German surname to me, but Wikipedia does not tell anything about his origins:

On Saturday 30 July 1977, Ponto and his wife Ignes were at their Oberursel villa packing for a vacation in Rio de Janeiro, but were also expecting a visit from Susanne **Albrecht**, the daughter of a good friend of

the Pontos [PMO: A pity we are not told who the “good friend” was]. They didn’t know that Susanne belonged to the RAF and had gone underground some weeks before.

If we go to the Wikipedia page of this Susanne Albrecht, we find a few interesting bits of information on her:

Albrecht was the daughter of a successful maritime lawyer, and spent her childhood living in a wealthy suburb of Hamburg.

Once again, a wealthy communist terrorist. And in a Hanseatic city-state. Note also that we are not told who Susanne’s mother was.

In July 1977, Albrecht visited her sister’s godfather Jürgen Ponto, chairman of the Dresdner Bank, with whom her family was on such close terms that she called him “Uncle Jürgen”. She was accompanied by Brigitte Mohnhaupt and Christian Klar. Together they attempted to kidnap Ponto, but once he resisted he was shot by Mohnhaupt and Klar and murdered.

Probably, “Uncle Jürgen” was in deep trouble and had to disappear. Susanne gave him a hand. The coda to Susanne’s adventures is worth noting:

When Germany was reunified she was found living as a housewife under the name “Becker” and was arrested, the first of eight arrests in a ten-day period, in front of her apartment on 6 June 1990. She was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment by the upper state court in Stuttgart. However, she had served only half her term when she was paroled in 1996.

Albrecht was thus sentenced to 12 years and served 6. That is if she ever set foot in prison. Besides:

Albrecht has been working as a German language teacher to immigrant children in a Bremen primary school under an assumed name.

Remember that we saw above that [George Alexander Albrecht](#) (1834-1898) became a wealthy cotton merchant in the Hanseatic city state of [Bremen](#), where he became part of the [Hanseatic](#) elite. It seems, therefore, that Susanne finally came back home once she had finished her role in the movie. Otherwise, it is convenient to remember that both Hanover and Bremen are Albrecht territory, which makes sense, because as Wikipedia explains:

[Hanover] was connected to the [Hanseatic League](#) city of [Bremen](#) by the Leine River and was situated near the southern edge of the wide [North German Plain](#) and northwest of the [Harz](#) mountains, so east–west traffic such as mule trains passed through it. Hanover was thus a gateway to the [Rhine](#), [Ruhr](#) and [Saar](#) river valleys, and their industrial areas which grew up to the southwest and the plains regions to the east and north for overland traffic skirting the Harz between the [Low Countries](#) and [Saxony](#) or [Thuringia](#).

The Ponto episode was not the last attempt to blackmail the German government into releasing Baader and his comrades:

Militants tried to force the release of Baader and ten other imprisoned RAF members by kidnapping businessman Hanns Martin Schleyer in Cologne on 5 September 1977.

Who was this Hanns Martin Schleyer? Wikipedia:

Hans “Hanns” Martin Schleyer (1 May 1915-18 October 1977) was a German business executive, employer and industry representative, [Nazi SS-Officer](#), and [lobbyist](#).

Being a Nazi SS-Officer suggests that, like the top Nazis, Schleyer was a wealthy Jew.

However, the German government was not to be blackmailed by the terrorists:

On 6 September 1977, an official statement was released in which the state declared that the prisoners would not be released under any circumstances, and on the same day a *Kontaktsperre* (“communication ban”) was enacted against all RAF prisoners. This order deprived prisoners of all contact with each other as well as with the outside; all visits, including those of lawyers and family members, were forbidden. The prisoners were deprived of their access to post, newspapers, magazines, television, and radio. The official justification for this was a claim by the state that the prisoners had supervised Schleyer’s kidnapping from their cells with the assistance of their lawyers. It was claimed that a hand-drawn map had been found which had been used in the kidnapping in Newerla’s car on 5 September. On 10 September, the prisoners’ lawyers lost their appeal against the *Kontaktsperre* order and on 2 October it became effective. On 18 October 1977, the RAF killed Schleyer in France.

Chai. Remember that Baader is said to have died on 18 October 1977, on the same day as Schleyer. Twice chai.

But there was a further attempt to liberate Baader and his comrades:

On 13 October 1977 four members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PMO: that is to say, the Mossad] hijacked Lufthansa Flight 181 on a flight from Palma de Mallorca to Frankfurt, their leader demanding the release of the eleven RAF prisoners detained at Stammheim [PMO: As this was a Mossad operation, I venture to say that the kidnapping happened only on paper or that it was just an act]. The aircraft was eventually flown to Mogadishu, Somalia, where it arrived in the early hours of 17 October. The passengers of the Boeing 737 were freed in an assault carried out by German GSG 9 special forces in the early hours of 18 October 1977 which saw the death of three of the militants.

Chai again. According to Wikipedia, the success of the GSG9 made a deep dent into the morale of the RAF prisoners at Stammheim; so deep that they decided to take their lives, and the most economical way to do that is collective suicide. Note also that security in the prison in which those dangerous terrorists were held was not too strict, as they managed to smuggle in a radio and, as we about to see, firearms. This, in spite of the *Kontaktsperre*, which, remember,

deprived prisoners of all contact with each other as well as with the outside; all visits, including those of lawyers and family members, were forbidden. The prisoners were deprived of their access to post, newspapers, magazines, television, and radio.

However:

According to official accounts of his death, Raspe learned about GSG9’s success on a smuggled transistor radio and spent the next few hours talking to Baader, Ensslin, and Möller, who agreed to a suicide pact.

So the Stammheim prison authorities did not take very seriously the *Kontaktsperre*, did not search prisoners or visitors too carefully and found no problem in prisoners contacting with each other.

In the morning, Baader and Raspe were found dead in their cells, having died from gunshot wounds, while Ensslin was found hanging from a noose made from the speaker wire. RAF member Irmgard Möller was found with four stab wounds to her chest, but survived. All official inquiries on the matter concluded that Baader and his two accomplices [PMO: that would be Raspe and Ensslin] committed collective suicide, and Baader-Meinhof biographer Stefan Aust argued in the original edition of his book, *The Baader-Meinhof Group* (1985), that they did kill themselves. But there was a controversy about the weapons they used to commit suicide.

Before dealing with the controversy about the weapons, what about the corpses? Were they given to their families to be buried?

Following their apparent suicides, the German government had the brains of Baader, Meinhof, Ensslin and Raspe removed for study at the Neurological Research Institute at the University of Tübingen. Meinhof’s brain contained scar tissue, the result of surgery to remove a benign tumor in 1962, that could have affected her behavior. The results of the study of the others’ brains are not known. Aside from the removal of his brain, a death mask was made of Baader [PMO: why?]. The brains of all but Meinhof have apparently been lost and cannot be accounted for by German authorities [PMO: most probably because all

the brains, including that of Meinhof, were inside the heads of their owners and enjoying a well deserved golden retirement].

This story of lost brains reminds me of the movie “Young Frankenstein” with Igor in the brains deposit. Otherwise, Wikipedia itself admits that the pieces of the puzzle in the collective suicide story do not fit too well:

Baader was supposed to have shot himself in the base of the neck so that the bullet exited through his forehead; repeated tests indicated that it was virtually impossible for a person to hold and fire a gun in such a way.

Not only this:

In addition, three bullet holes were found in his cell: one lodged in the wall, one in the mattress, and the fatal bullet itself lodged in the floor, suggesting that Baader had fired twice before killing himself. Finally, Baader had powder burns on his right hand, but he was left-handed. Raspe showed no signs of powder burns.

These bits of information (or, rather, disinformation) are trying to convince the reader that the police is the one that murdered Baader and his comrades. But the part of the story that says that Möller was left alive with four stab wounds to her chest undermines this hypothesis:

The theory itself that guns had been smuggled into Stammheim depended on the testimony of Hans Joachim Dellwo (brother of prisoner [Karl-Heinz Dellwo](#)) and Volker Speitel (husband of [Angelika Speitel](#)). Both had been arrested on 2 October 1977, and charged with belonging to a criminal association; under pressure from the police, they subsequently became [crown witnesses](#) and admitted to acting as couriers and testified that they were aware of lawyers smuggling items to the prisoners during the trial.

So, again, It seems that the authorities of Stammheim prison did not take security too seriously.

In consideration of this testimony, authorities **reduced their sentences and provided them with new identities**. In 1979, two defence attorneys were tried and convicted for smuggling weapons. However, as noted above, the lawyers had been unable to meet with their clients after 6 September 1977 due to the *Kontaktsperre* order.

And I suppose that the strict security measures required lawyers too to be searched, and very carefully. But all was in vain, because the radios and the guns somehow got into the high security prison. It seems, therefore, that the “testimony” of Dellwo and Speitel has the same credibility as the tale of Snowwhite.

Summing up. With Baader and his comrades, the script goes over the top and withdraws Baader and his friends from the stage in one blow not only by suicide, but by collective suicide. It seems that the movie had to come to a close quickly and that the script writers were in a hurry to remove the actors from the stage. In Baader’s prison, there were not only smuggled radios, but also guns –and ammunition. We are supposed to believe that the prison authorities disregarded the elementary security measures of any prison and the *Kontaktsperre*; so much so that radios and guns made its way into the prison. Also, they did not give too much importance to the order they had to prevent any communication between the RAF prisoners. And the lawyers, despite being strip-searched, managed to smuggle into the prison radios and guns. Not a very coherent story. I have never been in prison, though if I am ever sentenced I would request to be sent to Stammheim. Otherwise, I have not heard of many collective suicides in prisons with smuggled guns.

Note too, how, once again, we are given the story of the suicide and the customary misleading discussion as to whether it was suicide or murder by the police. The story



that the police shot Baader, Ensslin and Raspe and left Möller alive after stabbing her four times is hardly credible. I would rather say that after having done their acting, Baader and his comrades were moved to a more friendly climate –where, perhaps, Baader joined Meinhof, both with their respective brains inside their heads, of course. This time the script goes over the top and presents the “suicide” of Baader and his comrades as a collective suicide, with some shooting themselves and Möller resorting to stabbing herself in such a sensitive place as a woman’s chest. Why on Earth should the police shoot Baader, Raspe and Ensslin and stab Möller –and leave her alive? Did they run out of bullets? Was there a butcher among them? However, it is not a bad idea to keep Möller badly injured but not “suicided”, so that she could speak, lie and give credence to the story of murder by the police. The following passage of the Spanish version of Wikipedia (absent from the English version) points in that direction:

Möller aún insiste que las muertes y sus heridas fueron una ejecución extrajudicial por parte del gobierno alemán. Tanto Baader, Raspe y Ensslin avisaron de que no tenían intención alguna de suicidarse y que creían que el gobierno quería acabar con ellos. Dada la imposibilidad de introducir armas de fuego en una cárcel de extrema seguridad todo apunta a que fueron asesinados.

Which can be roughly translated into English as follows:

“Möller still insists that the deaths and her wounds were an extra-judicial execution by the German government. Baader, Raspe and Ensslin let it be known [PMO: to whom? How?] that they had no intention of taking their lives and that they believed that the government intended to kill them. Given the impossibility of smuggling firearms into an extreme security prison, all indicates that they were murdered.”

Shooting Baader and his three comrades and stabbing Möller to leave her alive indicates, on the contrary, that no one was touched by the police and that this happened on paper only.

The point I intended to make is that those were the people at the heart of the dangerous terrorist organization from which Ursula had to flee to London one year after the “suicide” of Baader. It seems to me, rather, that Ursula was sent to London for a year “to try everything and get a strong inner freedom”, that is, to live the good aristocratic life. When the year was over, that is, in 1979, Ursula the punky was posted back to Germany. Perhaps she was too busy partying or riding horses, or too lazy, or not the sharpest tool in the shed, and perhaps the LSE story is just a cover story and the plan never was for Ursula to get an academic degree. Whatever it may be, Wikipedia notes that “she was given a security detail for several years”, something that a good script requires to keep the fantasy going.

“In 1980, she switched to studying medicine and enrolled at the [Hannover Medical School](#), where she graduated in 1987 and acquired her medical license.”

Remember that the Albrecht family is a “hübsche” family of Hannover. Note as well the dramatic change in the interests of Ursula, so sharp that Ursula swings from Economics (Gottingen and London) to Medicine in the more familiar Hannover, home of the Albrechts, where she is given as a present a degree in Medicine by her University. The degree might have been in any other field, such as Economics for instance, but, as we are about to see, it may well be that Ursula was given a degree in Medicine in order to make respectable the damage that she was assigned to do.

“From 1988 to 1992, she worked as an assistant physician at the Women's Clinic of the Hannover Medical School.”

I think we are going to need some proof of that. So it took Ursula seven years to get her license as MD. Probably she was very busy riding horses.

Upon completing her doctoral studies, she defended the thesis and graduated as a [Doctor of Medicine](#) in 1991. Following the birth of twins, she was a housewife in [Stanford](#), California, from 1992 to 1996, while her husband was a faculty member of [Stanford University](#). From 1998 to 2002, she taught at the Department of Epidemiology, Social Medicine and Health System Research at the Hannover Medical School. In 2001 she earned a [Master of Public Health](#) degree at the institution.

If Ursula graduated in 1987 and got her PhD in 1991, she wrote her PhD dissertation in scarcely four years. Quite an accomplishment, like graduating from the LSE in one year. Note also that at the time she was supposedly doing her PhD research, Ursula was working at the Hannover Medical School (that is, hurting women) until 1992, and her first child had been born in 1987. No mention of nannies. Also curious that an actual doctor and professor of medicine would find it necessary to return to school late in life for a Master of Public Health.

The political career of Ursula is a quite interesting and fast one. Here is a brief summary:

After marrying fellow physician [Heiko von der Leyen](#), she lived for four years in the United States with her family in the 1990s. After returning to Germany she became involved in local politics in the [Hanover region](#) in the late 1990s, and she served as a cabinet minister in the state government of [Lower Saxony](#) from 2003 to 2005.

Which may have something to do with the fact that her father had served as [Minister President of Lower Saxony](#) (state prime minister) from 1976 to 1990. Otherwise, it happens very often that someone lives for four years abroad as a housewife, returns home and is appointed cabinet minister, right?

In 2005, von der Leyen joined the federal cabinet, first as [Minister for Family Affairs and Youth](#) [PMO: that is, of destruction of the family] from 2005 to 2009, then as [Minister for Labour and Social Affairs](#) [PMO: that is, of unemployment] from 2009 to 2013, and finally as Minister of Defence from 2013 to 2019.

Also:

In August 2016, von der Leyen joined the [World Economic Forum](#) board of trustees.

Where she could exchange views with “dear Klaus”, as she has referred to Klaus Schwab in some official occasions.

The political career of Ursula has not been exempt from controversies:

1) As minister of defense, her ministry resorted “too much” to external consultants. It seems that the personnel of the ministry was a bit too incompetent and did not know very well how to manage the German army. In <https://www.politico.eu/article/the-scandal-hanging-over-ursula-von-der-leyen/>, in an article dated July 15, 2019, we read:

Von der Leyen and her ministry declined requests for interviews for this story. Last November, she [told the German parliament](#) there had been “mistakes” in how external consultants were hired and said “this never should have happened.” But she defended the use of such consultants, saying they had been required to undertake a huge overhaul of the ministry.

And this is what Wikipedia has to say on the issue in its current version:

Since 2018 an investigative committee organised by Germany's Federal Audit Office has been looking into how contracts worth tens of millions of euros were awarded to external consultancy firms. The auditing office has found several irregularities in how the contracts were awarded. During the

investigation, two of von der Leyen's phones were confiscated, but data from both phones have been deleted before being returned to the defence ministry. In turn, opposition lawmaker [Tobias Linder](#) has filed a criminal complaint against von der Leyen suspecting deliberate destruction of evidence relevant for the case.

But nothing happened. Instead, on July 16, 2019, Ursula was appointed by the Euro-parliament as head of the European Commission. First, she had to be appointed candidate, and this took place on July 2, 2019.

At the time of von der Leyen's nomination as president of the Commission, an investigative committee of the [German parliament](#) was investigating how, during her time as minister of defence of Germany, lucrative contracts from her ministry were awarded to outside consultants without proper oversight, and whether a network of informal personal connections facilitated those deals.

But that investigation went nowhere. Otherwise, the Euro-parliament did not give too much importance to the fact that they may have been appointing as candidate for the highest position in the EU a potential criminal:

In December 2019, German parliamentarians accused the [German Defence Ministry](#) of torpedoing the investigation into alleged wrongdoing in its consultant contracts by deleting data from the official phone of von der Leyen from the time she was Minister of Defence after it was declared evidence in the investigation, and by arguing that the deletion of the phone data was "for security reasons".

We are about to see this pattern of destruction of evidence "for security reasons" in other dark affairs involving Ursula. The question remains as to who were the "consultants" who got juicy contracts from Ursula's ministry. Family? Friends? The likes of "Uncle Jürgen"? I say this because of what I have found on the internet about the eldest son of Ursula, David von der Leyen. He worked for consultancy firms at the time her mother was spending the ministry's money in "outside consultants", surely a coincidence. Here is what I have found about David at [https://rocketreach.co/david-von-der-leyen-email\\_9232832](https://rocketreach.co/david-von-der-leyen-email_9232832):

2016-2019 Jr. Engagement Manager and Sr. Associate @ [McKinsey & Company](#)

2015-2015 Summer Associate @ [McKinsey & Company](#)

2012-2014 Co-Founder @ [Croking](#)

2011-2014 Strategic Cross Controller and Development Controller @ [SAP](#)

2010-2010 Visiting Associate @ [Boston Consulting Group \(BCG\)](#)

As we know from many of Miles' papers, McKinsey is a pit of corruption and skullduggery. In <https://es.rua.gr/2022/12/27/el-negocio-familiar-de-ursula-von-der-leyen/> we find the following information, which involves not only son David, but also husband Heiko, under the title:

In the late 2017, when Ursula von der Leyen was minister of defense in Germany, it was revealed that she had donated [PMO: this is a bit too much. I would rather say "paid", which is more a subtle and mendacious form, WEF style, of donating, that is, of stealing] thousands of millions to consulting firms, and those expenses were never made public. "Among those firms was the American McKinsey, where one her children had a job, David von der Leyen. Obviously, the fact that her mother financed the firm helped David to become a full-time employee, as, in principle, he was hired only for the summer season", says the article.

It seems that McKinsey and "other outside consultants" knew better than the specialized personnel of the ministry of defense how to manage the German army. Of course, nothing has happened to Ursula or to anybody.

2) Another interesting chapter in Ursula's (mis)adventures is her role in the Covid injection mess. Ursula declined to testify in the European parliament on the matter of contracts with vax makers; specifically, on her conversations with Albert Bourla, CEO of Pfizer. There are (secret) messages between Bourla and Ursula that she refused to

disclose because she said they are private and may compromise security. We have heard this excuse before. Instead, she sent her “minister” of Health, a Greek lady named Stella Kyriakiades, to answer the questions of the committee of the European Parliament. By the way “Bourla” is pronounced “Burla” in Spanish, and that word means “mockery”, which is what the Euro-parliament and its investigative committees look like. Wikipedia:

During the COVID-19 pandemic when European countries were scrambling for vaccines [PMO: Rather, when big pharma was scrambling to lay its hands on taxpayer money], [Pfizer](#) was able to close a deal worth €35 billion to provide 900 million doses of the [Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine](#) with an additional 900 million doses available for purchase. The deal was initially well-received [PMO: by Ursula and her cronies in the EU, that is], although a later low-range estimate according to [Politico](#) suggested that over 100 million doses worth approximately €4 billion were discarded, raising concerns about [vaccine equity](#).

The narrative of this swindle goes on:

In April 2021, [The New York Times](#) reported that von der Leyen had exchanged electronic correspondence with Pfizer CEO [Albert Bourla](#) negotiating terms of sale of the COVID-19 vaccine to the European Union. [Emily O'Reilly](#), the [European Ombudsman](#), accused von der Leyen of “maladministration” [PMO: just words, no judicial action] for failure to disclose that correspondence upon a FOI request, and for claiming that the messages had disappeared, and for further claiming that the vaccine line item of the EU’s budget was confidential.

Note: The NYT. This is a newspaper of the Sulzberger dynasty, not any “independent” or “dissident” news medium. It seems to me that what we are seeing from below is struggles for power in the top echelons of the Phoenician Navy. There was a lot of money and power at stake in the injection business and in the operation that was to follow the mutating virus story, so the top Phoenicians fight with each other in order to get the largest possible share in the appetizing banquet.

Von der Leyen was first reported to have taken a personal role in negotiating the vaccine deal. Health Commissioner [Stella Kyriakides](#) later informed the [European Parliament](#) that von der Leyen played no (formal) role and “was not involved in the negotiations on the Covid vaccine contract”. The last Covid19 vaccines will according to the contract with Pfizer be delivered in 2027.

So Kyriakiades said to the committee of the parliament what the advisers of Ursula told her to say. I would add that all was just a movie scene, for, as we have seen in the appointment of Ursula as candidate to the presidency of the European Commission, the function of the European Parliament is to rubberstamp what its real bosses dictate. Indeed, despite all the noise in the media, nothing has happened to anybody involved in this murky business.

The incident has been reported as “Pfizergate”. In 2024 the [European Public Prosecutor's Office](#) (EPPO) took over the investigation from Belgian authorities. The original complaint, from a Belgian lobbyist, cited “interference in public functions, destruction of SMS, corruption and conflict of interest”.

That Belgian lobbyist was the Mr. Baldan that is about to come up in the narrative. Note by the way that Belgium sentenced Ariel Sharon for crimes against humanity; specifically, for crimes against the people of Palestine, and forbade him from entering Belgian territory.

In early May 2024, a few days before the hearing in Liège was supposed to take place, Baldan’s lawyer, Diane Protat, visited the EPPO’s offices in Brussels and Luxembourg to request a copy of its case file, but was she told that there was no such file and security was called on her [PMO: Why?]. A few days later, it was reported that Hungary and Poland had joined the lawsuit. By the end of the month, the plaintiff asked “the [European People's Party](#) [PMO: Ursula’s party in the EU] to withdraw the candidacy of Mrs von der Leyen for the post of President of the European Commission” as well as “prohibiting anyone from

presenting the candidature of Mrs von der Leyen to the post of President of the European Commission or any other post within the European institutions as long as she is the subject of criminal proceedings”.

We about to see what became of this “request”. [In Politico](#), in an article dated July 17, 2024, explosively entitled “Von der Leyen loses court case in blow to her 2nd-term bid”, we read:

Ursula von der Leyen’s bid for a second term as European Commission chief has been dealt a major blow after a top EU court ruled she was not transparent enough with the public about Covid-19 vaccine contracts. The General Court of the European Union ruled against the Commission’s decision to redact large parts of the contracts before making them available. The ruling came just over 24 hours before von der Leyen’s political future will be decided by members of the European Parliament.

However, despite all, the European Parliament elected Ursula for a second term as president of the European Commission scarcely 24 hours after the ruling that is said to have dealt a major blow to Ursula’s ambitions (or her bosses’ plans). The “major blow” was no more than a piece of news that had no consequence. This places the EU courts and the European parliament in its place, which is to be actors, who pocket as much as they can for as long as they keep their positions and make as much noise as possible to confuse the European plebs.

Let us take a brief look at Ursula’s husband Heiko “the genuine” von der Leyen. Here is his Wikipedia photo, with a telling caption:



Von der Leyen at the [49th G7 summit](#)

There was Heiko “the genuine” rubbing elbows with the “world leaders” in order to solve the problems of the humankind.

Since December 2020, he is Medical Director of the company Orgenesis, which specialises in cell and gene therapies. Von der Leyen resigned from his position on the supervisory board of Orgenesis in October 2022, after journalists reported that the Italian branch of Orgenesis had received EU research funds in the past.

So Ursula’s husband was a top director a biotechnological firm engaged in “gene therapies” at the time that his wife was promoting the jabs and planning to make them mandatory. As a matter of fact, she did so when she instituted the vax passport, a certificate without which no one could even go into a bar to have a coffee.

But things get worse, though, again, not in an unexpected way. [Let us look back at this link](#) which provides a further bit of information that, though widely known, is telling:

### **Orgenesis shares shareholders and directors with Pfizer.**

The article goes on to say that the major shareholders on both Orgenesis and Pfizer are Vanguard and Blackrock, no surprise here.

Let us return to Heiko. Wikipedia:

von der Leyen is a German noble family which made its fortune as silk merchants and silk weaving industrialists. The Mennonite family established a major textile business in Krefeld in the 18th century. In its heyday, the business delivered silk to most European courts and aristocratic dynasties. The family was ennobled in 1786 and one branch raised to Baronial rank by Napoleon in 1813 and by the King of Prussia in 1816. The family is not related to the princely House of Leyen which also bears the name *von der Leyen*.

Which means they are. But this raises the question as to whether Heiko “the genuine” von der Leyen belongs to the Mennonite family that established a major textile business or to the princely house of Leyen. Be that as it may, what is clear is that Heiko ranks very high in the aristocracy—very much like Ursula—among other things, this is why they are husband and wife.

Here is the von der Leyen coat of arms:



One Phoenix did not seem enough, so they threw in two; and three yellow stars of six points, to make things clear.

3) On an academic tack, it is to be noted that about half of Ursula’s PhD dissertation has been alleged to contain plagiarism. So this lady is a fraud through and through. Wikipedia:

In 2015, researchers collaborating at the [VroniPlag Wiki](#) reviewed von der Leyen's 1991 [doctoral dissertation](#) and alleged that 43.5% of the thesis pages contained [plagiarism](#) and in 23 cases citations were used that did not verify claims for which they were given. Multiple notable German academics such as [Gerhard Dannemann \[de\]](#) and [Volker Rieble \[de\]](#) publicly accused von der Leyen of intended plagiarism. The Hannover Medical School conducted an investigation and concluded in March 2016 that

while the thesis contains plagiarism, no intention to deceive could be proven. The university decided not to revoke von der Leyen's medical degree.

Probably because he medical degree was fake to start with. Hard to revoke something that isn't real to start with.

It seems therefore that what was at the stake was not only the PhD degree of Ursula, but also her degree as MD. I would add that the stories we are offered strongly suggest that Ursula has never got an academic degree by studying.

Critics questioned the independence of the commission that reviewed the thesis as von der Leyen personally knew its director from joint work for an alumni association. Various media outlets also criticised that the decision was nontransparent, not according to established rules, and failed to secure high academic standards.

Whether or not the accusation of plagiarism or whether or not there was intention to deceive is justified is irrelevant from the purposes of this paper. What drew my attention is that the University from which Ursula got her PhD degree, the University of Göttingen, decided not to withdraw her PhD degree not because they dismissed the accusations of plagiarism, but because they saw “no intention to deceive” in Ursula’s (or whoever wrote the dissertation) plagiarism. In short: the University of Göttingen did not deny that Ursula’s PhD dissertation was a piece of plagiarism; they kept the degree because they saw not “intention to deceive” in Ursula’s plagiarism. In plain English: The University of Göttingen acknowledged that Ursula’s dissertation had been plagiarized but refused to do anything. Probably, Ursula did not write a single line of her PhD dissertation. Her servants were the ones who did the writing and plagiarized, knowing that Ursula was going to get her PhD degree no matter what because she is a royal. Thus, Ursula’s PhD is a present from the University of Göttingen. Very much like her degree in Medicine, and her medical license—and probably just about everything in her life except her aristocratic ancestry.

Besides, in academia, plagiarism is plagiarism, and intent to deceive has nothing to do with it. This extra requirement was added just for this story, as obfuscation. If you think about it, you will see why: it is impossible to plagiarize *without* intention to deceive, isn't it? The very definition of the word already includes that. The only way you could claim innocence is if you could show it was a rare mistake in citing—a dropped quotation mark or footnote or something. But in that case it isn't plagiarism at all, it is just a mistake, no worse than a typo. Obviously that isn't what they were dealing with, since it was 44% of the paper.

Interestingly, the University from which Ursula got her PhD degree is the University of Göttingen, which is the same University from which such a luminary as Oppenheimer got his PhD. [Miles has dealt with this:](#)

“Like Wittgenstein, Oppenheimer wasn’t just a fraud, he was a clinically insane fraud, and it actually took a lot of effort to prevent that from completely exploding his mainstream bio. They admit that in the movie in one of the first scenes, where he nearly murdered an early professor by poisoning an apple. Minus nearly killing Bohr, that actually happened, and Oppenheimer was booted out of Cambridge for it, having to go to Göttingen instead.”

And a bit later on he writes:

“Oppenheimer didn’t last long at Cambridge, being bounced out and sent to the psychiatrist for being a loony. So his rich family sent him to Göttingen instead, where they no doubt could pull more strings. He supposedly got a PhD in just two years, which isn't believable.”

Gottingen thus seems to be the place to send the children of the privileged dynasties when they need some fraud to get by. And a place where the Oppenheimer and the Albrecht dynasties can “pull strings”.

In short: Ursula is untouchable. Very much like Christine Lagard, the other (Jewish) queen of Europe, the queen of banking, whom I intend to put under the microscope in the near future.

Another famous Albrecht is Madelein Albright, US Secretary of State from 1997 to 2001, an enthusiastic supporter of bombing in the war in former Yugoslavia. As we are about to see, “Albright” is but a variant of “Albrecht”, so Madeleine Albright was Madeleine Albrecht. . . or Albret/Labrit/Alberti. Another relative of Ursula?



Nice bird sitting on her shoulder. Surely it is an eagle, right? Well, she isn't a pilot, so I think you know what it is.

“Madeleine Jana Korbel Albright (born Marie Jana Körbelová, later Korbelová (May 15, 1937-March 23, 2022) was an American diplomat and political scientist who served as the 64<sup>th</sup> United States secretary of state from 1997 to 2001. A member of the Democratic Party, Albright was the first woman to hold that post. Born in Prague, Czechoslovakia, Albright immigrated to the United States after the 1948 communist coup d'état when she was eleven years old. Her father, diplomat Josef Korbel, settled the family in Denver, Colorado, and she became a U.S. citizen in 1957.”

The Wikipedia bio of Madeleine's father, Josef Korbel, is typical of a spook:

Josef was born under the family name Körbel on September 20, 1909 to Czech-Jewish parents Arnost and Olga Körbel, both of whom were killed in the Holocaust. He married Anna Spiegelová on April 20, 1935. They had met in secondary school around 1928. Anna was born in 1910 to Alfred Spiegel and Růžena Spiegelová, [assimilated Czech Jews](#).

So both the mother and father of Madeleine were Jewish. However, if we are to believe Wikipedia, Madeleine was raised as a Catholic, and she knew nothing about her Jewish background:

“Josef and Anna converted from Judaism to Catholicism in 1941. Marie Jana and her siblings were raised in the Roman Catholic faith [PMO: always the same story]. In 1997, Albright said her parents never told



her or her two siblings about their Jewish ancestry and heritage. Though he served as a diplomat in the government of Czechoslovakia, Korbel's politics and Judaism forced him to flee with his wife and baby Madeleine after the Nazi invasion in 1939 and move to London."

So Madeleine, the future US Secretary of State, was not very perspicacious and, for a long time, the idea that her family had Jewish background did not even cross her mind. Otherwise, how could she guess that she was Jewish, if only her family had to leave her natal Czechoslovakia in order to flee Nazi persecution? Surely, her father never told her anything about the escape of the family to London from the claws of the Nazis.

"Following the Communist Party's rise to power in 1948, in 1949 Korbel applied for political asylum in the United States stating that he would be arrested in Czechoslovakia for his "faithful adherence to the ideals of democracy". He received asylum and also a grant from the **Rockefeller** Foundation to teach international politics at the University of Denver. In 1964, with the benefaction of Ben Cherrington, Korbel established the Graduate School of International Studies and became its founding Dean."

Quite a remarkable career for a refugee. What else could the Rockefeller Foundation do for this poor refugee than giving him a grant to teach International Politics?

Madeleine Jana Korbel became Madeleine Jana Korbel Albright when she married Joseph Medill Patterson Reeve, who later became Joseph Medill Patterson Albright:

"Albright was born Joseph Medill Patterson Reeve in New Orleans, on April 3, 1937, to lawyer Jay Frederick "Fred" Reeve and his wife Josephine Medill Patterson, a reporter and airplane pilot. His younger sister Alice became a screenwriter. His parents divorced in 1944, and in 1946 Josephine married the painter Ivan Le Lorraine Albright."

On the Wikipedia page of Ivan Le Lorraine Albright we find the following information:

"Before the birth of Ivan Le Lorraine and his identical twin brother Malvin Marr Albright, the Albright family (formerly the *Albrecht* family) was already known for artwork and craftsmanship. Ivan's paternal great-great-grandfather Andreas Albrecht was a master gunsmith in Thuringia, Germany, a family trade passed down to Ivan's grandfather Zachariah. Likewise, Ivan's father Adam Emory Albright was an Impressionist painter and student of Thomas Eakins who built his reputation on landscapes and idealized paintings of children."

So Albright is a variant of Albrecht. Are Madeleine and Ursula related? Is Madeleine related to the Albrechts of ALDI?

As we saw above, Wikipedia explicitly notes that the Albrechts of Ursula have nothing to do with the Albrechts of the ALDI empire. "ALDI" stands for "ALbrecht DIskonto". However, the history of ALDI is, again, strange. And, to throw some wood to the fire, Wikipedia explicitly notes that "contrary to persistent internet rumors, the Albrecht family is not related to the owners of the supermarket chain [Aldi](#)", which suggests that it may very well be.

ALDI was founded and is owned by, in principle, another Albrecht family. The Wikipedia history of ALDI is so weird that it suggests that it is not genuine ("Echter") and that it is been made up, perhaps to disengage the Albrechts of ALDI from those of Ursula. Wikipedia:

"Aldi (stylised as ALDI) is the common company brand name of two German multinational family-owned [discount supermarket chains](#) operating over 10,000 stores in 20 countries. The chain was founded by brothers [Karl](#) and [Theo Albrecht](#) in 1946, when they took over their mother's store in [Essen](#). The business was split into two separate groups in 1960, that later became Aldi Nord, headquartered in [Essen](#), and Aldi Süd, headquartered in Mülheim."

Here is how the ALDI empire begun:

"[Karl](#) and [Theo Albrecht](#)'s mother opened a small store in a suburb of [Essen](#), Germany, in 1913. Their father was employed as a miner and later as a **baker's** assistant. Karl and Theo were born in 1920 and

1922 respectively. Theo Albrecht completed an apprenticeship in his mother's store, while Karl Albrecht worked in a [delicatessen](#).”

This Theo Albrecht who completed an apprenticeship in his mother's shop is Theo Albrecht Jr., son of Karl Albrecht Sr., the one who moved from the mine to the bakery , that is, the miner who became a baker's assistant. Or is it a typo and Wikipedia forgot to add the “n”?

“Karl Albrecht took over a food shop formerly run by F. W. [Judt](#) and later served in the [German Army](#) during [World War II](#). In 1945, the brothers took over their mother's business and soon opened another retail outlet nearby. By 1950, the Albrecht brothers owned 13 stores in the [Ruhr Valley](#).”

Let us have a separate look at the two genius businessmen, Karl and Theo Albrecht. Let us start by the eldest one, Karl:

Karl Hans Albrecht (20 February 1920-16 July 2014) was a German [entrepreneur](#) who founded the discount [supermarket](#) chain [Aldi](#) with his brother [Theo](#). He was for many years the richest person in Germany. In February 2014, he was ranked the 21st-richest person in the world by [Hurun Report](#).”

Not bad for an assistant who completed an apprenticeship in his mother's shop, which, as we are about to see, was a grocery store.

“Karl and Theo Albrecht were born and raised in a [Catholic](#) family in modest circumstances in [Essen](#), Germany. Their father, Karl Sr, was employed as a [miner](#) and later as a [baker's](#) assistant. Their mother Anna, née [Siepmann](#), had a small grocery store in the workers' quarter of [Schonnebeck](#), a suburb of Essen. Theo completed an [apprenticeship](#) in his mother's store, while Karl worked in a [delicatessen](#) shop. Karl served in the [Wehrmacht](#) during [World War II](#) and was wounded on the [Eastern Front](#). After the war, the brothers jointly took over their mother's business and founded Albrecht [KG](#).”

We have already seen many stories of children of poor Catholic families who become the richest person in their country –in this case, starting from a grocery store. We already know how reliable they are. Note by the way the surname of the mother, Siepmann, which sounds Jewish to me –like Albrecht. Karl Albrecht Sr., the miner who became a baker's assistant, married a Jewish woman -nothing new.

In 2014, [PMO: Karl Jr] Albrecht was listed as one of the richest people in the world with an estimated [net worth](#) of US\$23.14 billion. *Forbes* magazine listed him as the third richest man in the world in 2004. In 2012, with an estimated net worth in 2011 of US\$25.4 billion, the magazine ranked him tenth on its [list of billionaires](#) -making him the oldest billionaire in the Top 20 list. Upon his death, Albrecht was named the richest person in Germany, and the fourth-richest in Europe.

Now for the other pioneering brother, Theo:

Theodor Paul Albrecht (28 March 1922-24 July 2010) was a [German](#) entrepreneur. He established the discount supermarket chain [Aldi](#) with his brother [Karl Albrecht](#). In 2010, Theo was ranked by [Forbes](#) as the [31st richest](#) person in the world, with a [net worth](#) of \$16.7 billion. Albrecht learned the grocery business from his mother, in order to escape the fate of his father in the mines [PMO: and the heat in the bakery, I guess]. He and his brother Karl developed Albrecht Diskonto, one of Europe's largest chains of supermarkets, with the motto “The best quality at the lowest price”, and now known by its acronym, Aldi.

The Wikipedia bio of Theo Jr. gets more thrilling than that of Karl, however:

In 1971, Albrecht was kidnapped. A ransom of seven million [German marks](#) (approximately US\$2 million at the time) was paid for his release. He was held at gunpoint by Heinz-Joachim Ollenburg, a lawyer, and his accomplice Paul Kron. The ransom sum was delivered by [Franz Hengsbach](#), then [Bishop of Essen](#). His kidnappers were eventually caught by authorities, but only half of the money was recovered. Albrecht later unsuccessfully claimed the ransom as a tax deductible [business](#) expense in court.

The half that was not recovered was discreetly deposited in Switzerland, I guess. Otherwise, Theo was lucky, for having acknowledged that he paid a ransom, he was not incarcerated. Nor, as it seems, the Bishop of Essen, necessary accomplice.

Albrecht's kidnapping in 1971 partially explains his and the family's hermit-like manner of existence. The kidnapping caused him to drive to work in an armored car, using a different route every day. Little is known about Theo and the Albrecht family's personal lives.

Except that they are not related to Ursula.

The Albrecht family members are known to be very reclusive and have been described by *Forbes* as 'more reclusive than the yeti'. Theo was rarely pictured by photographers, and he never made a public statement. The last published photo of Theo Albrecht dates from 1971, one day after his kidnapping. Another photo of the two Albrecht brothers together was taken in 1987 by journalist Franz Ruch.

Albrecht and his brother Karl were once said to own an island located in the [North Sea](#), where they indulged their hobbies such as golf and pastimes, including the collecting of antique typewriters. Theo had, as do members of the Albrecht family now, a highly secure estate overlooking the [Ruhr valley](#). Obsessed with frugality, Theo is said to have collected and used pencil stubs frequently. He was also known to wear cheap, poorly fitting suits, and preferred plain meals with many potatoes. When he was asked to approve the plans for a new store in the Netherlands, he stated that the design was good, but the paper it was drawn on was too thick: "If you use thinner paper, we will save money". Albrecht died 24 July 2010, in his hometown of Essen.<sup>[1][14]</sup>

As to the American roots of Ursula, we find some more information in the Wikipedia page of her ancestor Carl Albrecht:

Carl Albrecht (15 September 1875-24 December 1952) was a [major cotton merchant](#) in the city-state of [Bremen](#). He was the son of the wealthy cotton merchant [George Alexander Albrecht](#) (1834–1898) and Louise Dorothea Betty Knoop (1844–1889). His father was the owner of the company Johann Lange Sohn's Wwe. & Co.; his mother was the daughter of the major industrialist, Baron [Ludwig Knoop](#), one of the most successful entrepreneurs of the 19th century [Russian Empire](#). In 1902, he married the American Mary Ladson Robertson (1883–1960), who belonged to a prominent [planter class](#) and slave owner family from [Charleston](#), [Charleston County](#), [South Carolina](#). They were the parents of the psychologist [Carl Albrecht](#) and the grandparents of the conductor [George Alexander Albrecht](#) and of the politician [Ernst Albrecht](#). Among their great-grandchildren are the politician [Ursula von der Leyen](#) (née Albrecht), the businessman [Hans-Holger Albrecht](#) and the conductor [Marc Albrecht](#). (...) His wife was the older sister of the [cotton merchant](#) Edward T. Robertson, who moved to [Bremen](#) in 1905 to establish [Edward T. Robertson & Son](#).

I suppose that those Robertsons are the ones who supply marmalade to HM the King of England "by appointment".

Summing up. Judging from her paternal lines (there is nothing on the Internet about the maternal lines), Ursula is, if not a royal, a high ranking aristocrat. There are struggles for power up there that, sometimes, have targeted her, but, so far, she has always come out unscathed. She is very well protected. Her bio is mainly manufactured; at least, her academic achievements are either fictional or presents. She's got an impressive career just because she is an aristocrat.

[And why was she chosen?](#)



Because of her looks, obviously. That is her about 30 years ago, I guess. She is an actress and they choose these people based on looks. The rest of this, like degrees, they can make up, but you can't make up looks like that. So they scan their ranks every year and sort the children accordingly. Those with faces like Ursula go into politics or Hollywood. I guess she couldn't act or was too stupid to remember her lines. Acting, art, and music are actually the first choices for these privileged kids, since politics is pretty boring. The smartest and most talented now go into acting or music. A hundred years ago they might have gone into art, but that is now just for the dregs: no one with any self-respect wants to create Modern art. It is too embarrassing. A half step up from that is politics, where they send the ones just smart enough to read a Teleprompter. Or, if they rank highly enough, even that requirement can now be waived, think Bush or Harris.

She was hired to keep your eyes off ghouls like Klaus Schwab, who should have never gotten near a camera. Why else would she be picked as Merkel's Defense Minister? She was qualified to be peroxide minister and that is about it. What could she know about defense? But she is now 66 and the cracks have long been showing. She has to cheat more and more:



They sell the first one as a recent image at Wiki, but as you see she doesn't look like that. It has been heavily retouched. And 50 years of peroxide can't have been good for her. It is all coming due for her one way or the other. Her spirit now shines darkly through her face, and we see that she was always a very nasty person. But we knew that from her actions, like demanding censorship in order to hide crimes. Both Germany and the EU are now in love with censorship, as we have seen in the news this week with J. D. Vance calling them out for it. But he is still being far too easy on them. In cahoots with Pfizer and other drug companies, these people have murdered millions for profit. And of course that isn't just limited to Europe, it applies here as well. But here we can't be fined or thrown in jail for publishing known facts, as above, just because they are inconvenient for the rulers. In Germany, we are supposed to believe [you can be jailed and have all your licenses revoked](#) simply for criticizing public figures. Though I would say even those stories are faked. My guess is they are manufactured bench trials with no juries, since no juries would find against these people. In that linked story, it never went to trial. Despite being an attorney, he didn't even go to court, he just paid the fine. So that makes no sense. An over-60 attorney who is brave enough to criticize major public figures, but not brave enough to contest a 3000 euro fine? Right. This story is a bluff to scare you into compliance.