

Hitler's Psychiatric Condition

Neurotics have the ability to harm themselves. Psychotics have the ability to harm others. Hitler did both, but as a British military agent, he was trained to harm others en masse and to harm himself with a cocktail of drugs and perverse sexuality.

In 1911, the Swiss psychiatrist Eugen Bleuler invented the term 'Schizophrenia' for the condition of having a split mind. The following year Hitler began his British Military Psych-Ops training (February–November 1912). Hitler had defensive and self-important postures because he was living a fantasy given to him by others in order to change the times.

Hitler was part neurotic, psychotic, paranoid and schizophrenic. This was the basis of his deconstruction, which although developed, was always in the experimental phase. That is, it was always being tested and improved upon.

This work continues in Tavistock today. It includes the deconstruction of all age groups within Britain, including pre-school, school children, teenagers, young adults, working adults, and the elderly. It works the media, education and politics towards a predetermined plan. In the centre is the main military deconstruction building. It is surrounded by buildings, which specialise in more publicly acceptable forms of deconstruction with names like the 'Tavistock Institute for Human Relations'.

For total control over a person, the record of an embarrassing sexual history is essential. From this, neurosis, psychosis, paranoia and schizophrenia are developed and continually built upon. The avoidance of shame becomes a personal motivation.

A sense of persecution and self-importance are characteristic of paranoiacs – the ability to harm oneself. When the war schools look for their new protagonists they always look for paranoiacs with a personal history of persecution and self-importance. This gives the maximum gap in the subconscious for deconstruction to take place – the gap between persecution and self-importance.