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Hitler at War : What *Really* Happened ?

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Part 2

Chapter 1: Who Really Started the War?

“Anyone who brandishes the torch of war in Europe can wish for nothing but chaos.”

Adolf Hitler
3 August 1939

Although he is universally held as the man singly responsible for World War Two by conventional historians, it was a role for which Adolf Hitler was entirely unsuited, both personally and ideologically. As a common soldier during the First World War, he witnessed the violent deaths of his close comrades, and was himself the victim of an excruciating mustard-gas attack which nearly cost him his sight. Four years at the front brought him face to face with the unspeakable horrors of trench warfare, an experience he never wished repeated for himself or his fellow

countrymen.

After the Armistice, he developed National Socialism, the central tenet of which is preservation of Aryan mankind. Hitler taught that all White people, regardless of their individual nationalities, are brothers and sisters of the same race. Hence, wars between Aryans are fratricidal conflicts, and must be avoided. In war, he lamented, the best individuals are the soldiers who most freely give their lives for their country, thereby impoverishing society through the loss of its most valuable members. Following his election as German Chancellor, Hitler's chief passion was not the re-militarization, but the social renovation of his country. Cultural reform especially fascinated him, and he wanted to spend the rest of his life revamping German cities. When war did come, he regarded it as a diversion from his real interest, and often expressed regret that he was not more happily occupied in the realization of public works projects. As he explained several times even during the conflict, "I am an eager builder, but a reluctant general," a remark that hardly characterizes the role of "world conqueror" cast for him by his enemies.

Hitler was, however, keenly interested in international affairs, particularly as they directly concerned the Soviet menace. Together, the Third Reich and Fascist Italy would act as a central "Axis", around which the other continental peoples could rally, strengthening the middle European backbone. Imperial Japan would contain the spread of Communism in Asia, while an alliance with Britain combined the world's greatest naval power with its most powerful army, the German armed forces, the Wehrmacht. Thus contained, the Soviet colossus would implode without the necessity of war. Thus he hoped.

When hostilities could no longer be avoided, however, Hitler rose to the occasion. His first-hand experience on the Western Front more than twenty years before schooled him as no formal military education could. Moreover, his post-war political campaigns---with their repeated emphasis on mass-action---were themselves conducted like battle campaigns. Undeniably, however, Adolf Hitler's natural gifts were the most important factors in his leadership as the greatest warlord of the 20th Century, perhaps of all time. The numerous examples of his superior abilities cited in this history underscore Hitler's unquestionable status as the Second World War's foremost strategist and leader. Typical among these was his own plan for the crucial capture of Belgium's Fort Eben Emael, without which the entire Western Campaign would not have been possible, and his single-handed salvation of the German armies in the early winter of 1941, when the whole Eastern Front was on the verge of imminent collapse. These and many more military achievements were without parallel, so much so, it is impossible to imagine any other leader, either Axis or Allied, pulling them off.

This is not to suggest he never made a mistake. As Hitler said of himself just pri-

or to his successful invasion of France, in the spring of 1940, "Mr. Churchill declared recently in a radio broadcast that he counted 16 mistakes I have made so far in this war. He is wrong. I have made at least twice as many mistakes that I am aware of! But if Mr. Churchill and his followers have made only one mistake, it is far worse than any I have ever made; namely, when they started this war which must inevitably end, regardless of its outcome, in the dissolution of the British Empire."

Hitler's most grievous fault, as he belatedly admitted, was to put his trust in the German General Staff. Because he was a man of his word, he could not imagine that anyone else, especially a German officer, would act dishonorably. Yet, responsibility for the final defeat of 1945 rested primarily with some German generals, the worst pack of traitors ever inflicted on any country. Unlike his Western Allied counterparts, Hitler was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth. Wealth, social standing, politics-as-usual and personal power or prestige---the very things which obsessed F.D.R. and Churchill---repelled him. While Roosevelt hob-nobbed with New York's financial elite at Hyde Park, a poverty-stricken Hitler sold his water-colors in Vienna for a few florins. Later, when Hitler was risking his life as a nameless soldier on the Western Front, Churchill, from the safety of London's Home Office, sent thousands of Australians to be pointlessly massacred on the beaches of Gallipoli, and Stalin was a hold-up man in Czarist Russia.

Hitler has been so long associated in the popular mind with the worst tyranny the world has ever known that anyone who learns the truth about his rule is invariably astonished. To regard him in the context of his own times clarifies much. Until the end of the First World War, Germany was ruled by an obsolete monarchy. With its passing, the country was torn between self-styled Marxists who regarded Germany only as a foot-stool for the Soviet Union; capitalist conservatives more interested in preserving their wealth than their race; and cabaret democrats wallowing in the "delightful decadence" of the '20s. In short, Germany simply did not have a tradition of good government.

When Hitler became Chancellor, he had no precedent on which to erect a sensible administration, yet the chaos overwhelming his nation screamed for replacement by a new public order. The only alternatives confronting him were authoritarian rule or social dissolution. It is true that he was one of the mightiest men in history, but not for any governmental powers he possessed, or the armed forces at his disposal, but because of his people's overwhelming devotion. No other individual was more beloved by his fellow citizens. Nor did he rule without their consent. They had, after all, elected him to power as their legal representative. Afterward, he always consulted them on his major peacetime decisions by way of referendums, in which they were asked to vote for or against his policies. Supervised

for their integrity by international monitoring commissions, some from countries hostile to Germany, these plebiscites consistently approved of the National Socialist regime by 90% of the electorate and more, most often in the upper range of that percentile. For example, of the 2.94 million ballots cast in the Sudetenland elections of 4 December 1938, 2.64 million votes (98.8%) went to the NSDAP. Earlier that same year, when Hitler asked the Austrian people if they wanted to become part of the Third Reich, 99.7% responded in the affirmative.

No democratic politicians on Earth, before or since, ever polled that kind of approval rating. Understandably, their deep-seated hatred for this extremely popular man was rooted in personal jealousy. Roosevelt, Churchill, Clinton, Bush and all the rest of the Jews' front-men could never achieve more than a fraction of the support Adolf Hitler received from *his* fellow citizens. If democracy is the "popular rule of the people", then he was a "democrat" in its truest sense. As he himself asked, "Where is there a similar 'democracy' in other lands? Where else have people and leadership, nation and government merged so completely, and stand so close to each other?" Even so, as the Fuehrer made clear in his "table talk", he regarded the Third Reich's populist state as a bridge to an envisioned racial-authoritarian republic modeled after the U.S. Constitution with its immigration and naturalization laws, which he so greatly admired. Tragically, that vision of liberty was extinguished by foreigners who preferred mass-destruction to political freedom.

Perhaps nothing better illustrates the differences between Axis and Allied leaders than a comparison of gifts they exchanged during the war. On the occasion of his 59th birthday, in 1942, Mussolini received from Hitler a beautifully bound, complete set of the works of Friedrich Nietzsche, the great 19th Century philosopher. In that same year, for *his* birthday, Franklin Roosevelt sent Winston Churchill a case of bourbon.

Only six years before his country declared war on the Third Reich, when asked by a reporter from the *London Times* what he thought of Adolf Hitler, Churchill responded that if ever England were afflicted with catastrophes like those which overwhelmed Germany, he would pray to God for a man of genius like the Fuehrer to lead the British people toward their salvation. More amazing still, in the previous decade, Churchill authored a long article for London's prestigious *Illustrated Sunday Herald*, (8 February 1920), in which he described Communism as a murderous tyranny led by Jewish terrorists, whose revolutions must be ruthlessly extinguished in whichever country they appear.

In that same decade, he declared, "It is the duty of the civilized world to reconquer Russia. The Soviets do not represent Russia. They represent an international concept entirely foreign and even hostile to what we call civilization. To win

against Russia, militarily and morally, would be too heavy a task for the victors of World War One alone, and, as we must do it, we will do it with Germany. Germany knows Russia better than anybody else. That will be for her the great opportunity. Nothing is possible in Europe without Germany; everything is possible with her.” Yet, when Hitler took his suggestion by seizing “the great opportunity” of attacking Russia, Churchill condemned him as an “aggressor” and dispatched military aid to the Soviets he claimed to despise.

Despite these perplexing inconsistencies, conventional historians, ignoring his anti-Communist, even anti-Jewish statements published less than twenty years before World War Two, continue to enshrine him as one of the 20th Century’s most illustrious heroes for his uncompromising opposition to Adolf Hitler and all the German leader stood for. Perhaps Churchill’s contrary personality may be understood in the context of his life-long bout with alcoholism. One of his most memorable quips came in response to a female member of Parliament, who bitterly complained that he brought discredit upon that august body by often appearing in an intoxicated condition. Adroitly side-stepping the issue she raised, he declared, “Tomorrow I shall be sober. But you, madame, will still be ugly!”

In a similar encounter, he was accosted by Lady Astor, recently alerted to the scope of his villainy, “If I were your wife,” she told him, “I would put poison in your whiskey!” “And if I were your husband,” he turned on her, “I would drink it!”

Even his best friend, Franklin Roosevelt, caustically referred to him as “that drunken bum”. While visiting the British Prime Minister in summer, 1940, Sumner Welles reportedly found him in an incoherent, alcoholic haze. A contributing factor to his emotional instability may have been Churchill’s politically problematical ancestry, which he endeavored to keep secret. His mother was Jenny Jerome, an American Jewess. When the Jewish background of Franklin Roosevelt is additionally factored into the supreme Allied leadership, its racial identity and origin for the indelible hatred of Hitler become clear.

To be sure, Churchill’s personal behavior often exceeded the bounds of eccentricity, verging on true madness, such as his lunatic penchant for wearing women’s underclothes and naked exhibitionism. For example, while visiting in Washington, D.C. during 1942, he confronted a startled F.D.R. completely nude, explaining only, “You see, Mr. President, I have nothing to hide from you!” On a later occasion, the Prime Minister was so emotionally overcome by the sight of British bombers flying low overhead during a training mission, he stripped off all his clothes, then ran screaming naked across the tamarack to the astonishment of assembled RAF officers and aircraft company executives. Public knowledge of regrettable incidents such as these was, of course, suppressed on grounds of national security and

morale until long after 1945.

But Churchill's motivating impulse was a pathological passion for war and the human destruction it brings. At the Casablanca Conference, he mused to Roosevelt that progress can only be made in time of war; there is only complacency in peace, he asserted. Dr. Goebbels saw Churchill as a 20th Century counterpart to the Greek who burned the beautiful Temple of Diana at Ephesus in 356 B.C., just to immortalize himself; the Prime Minister was "a factor of destruction. He will surely go down in history as Europe's Herostratus, capable of perpetuating his name only by destroying what many generations have built up over numerous centuries"(17 March 1945).

Far removed from his idealized image as a defender of ethical conduct, Churchill's whole career was built on subterfuge and immoral manipulation. For example, in June, 1941, he had Sir William Stephenson, head of the British secret service in North America, deliver to the U.S. state department a letter allegedly composed by Major Elias Belmonte incriminating the Bolivian military attache in Berlin as the leader of a plot to overthrow the LaPaz government with Hitler's help and set up a Nazi puppet-state in South America. Although the letter had been entirely fabricated by Stephenson, its uncritical acceptance as authentic by the American press and Roosevelt administration got the innocent Bolivian major dishonorably discharged and prompted his deluded fellow countrymen to declare war on Germany.

Bolivia's German population was subsequently interred for the next four years under conditions for which South American prisons are notorious. Meanwhile, the real aim of Churchill's deception was to hand F.D.R. another ready-made excuse for inciting U.S. public opinion against the Third Reich. Hard on the heels of this propaganda success, Stephenson forged a "secret Nazi map" which detailed Hitler's plans to take over South America. The contrived revelations of this perfidious document were swallowed whole by the U.S. president.

A decade before, in the early 1930's, Winston's political career was on the skids. Gambling debts incurred by Randolph, his ne'er-do-well son, were threatening bankruptcy and the loss of his beloved country estate, Chartwell. In desperation, he joined the "Focus", a secret society of a dozen ex-politicians who had lost their cushy government jobs during the Depression, and were determined to retrieve them by any means possible. Aware that these unemployed "statesmen" would say or do anything to get back into power, the Jews fished out of the "Focus" several Gentile skills to front for their planned destruction of Germany. Their biggest catch was Winston Churchill.

Beginning in 1936, denizens of the "Focus" were richly funded by the American Jewish Congress, the London Board of Deputies of British Jews, and the Depart-

ment President, Chairman of British Shell, Sir Bernard W. Cohen. They paid Churchill 50,000 pounds to agitate against Hitler, who, as cited above, he personally admired. Churchill's reputation as a prostitute for anti-Nazi causes grew. Six years later, he told Franklin Roosevelt that he was "wedded to the Zionist policy".

In 1938, Winston was paid \$800,000 by the knighted Jewish plutocrat, Sir Henry Starchos, who lost his monopolistic holdings in Austria after the *Anschluss*. His assignment was to condemn that country's union with the Reich, despite internationally controlled referendums, in which the vast majority of Austrians voted to join Germany. That same year, the Prague government dispatched pro-Communist foreign minister, Jan Masaryk, to London with 2 million pounds for the "Focus", and orders for its members to over-throw Neville Chamberlain, who the Czechs deemed too soft on the Fuehrer. The Germans learned about Churchill's acceptance of foreign monies and informed Chamberlain just prior to the Munich Agreement, one of the reasons for its outcome in Hitler's favor. But Churchill's new, lucrative career as a hired mouthpiece for Jewish agendas was assured.

During the so-called "London Blitz", Churchill was lionized by the Allied press for manfully standing alongside the English people, sharing their dangers and hardships, and encouraging them to follow his personal example of defiant courage. In fact, British Intelligence knew well in advance of every German air raid, and secretly forwarded the information to Churchill, who invariably fled to his private refuge in the country. No one else was able to avoid the Blitz via this confidential escape route. After the "all clear" sounded, he skulked back to London, where he strutted before newsreel cameras while gesturing a *V-for-victory* mudra with his two, pudgy, cigar-stained fingers, muttering defiantly, "We can take it!"

On the afternoon of 14 November 1940, he just drove out of London to avoid the Luftwaffe's anticipated return, when a secret report from his code-breakers informed him that the bombers' next target would be Coventry instead. Returning to the safety of the capital, Churchill postured defiantly on the roof-top of his headquarters building, challenging non-existent Nazis in the sky with his clenched fist for the benefit of reporters and photographers. Images of the Prime Minister's indomitable courage were exhibited around the world, while the Luftwaffe bombed far-off Coventry.

As an example of his abominable callousness where the sufferings of British civilians were concerned, on the night of 10 May 1941, Churchill was notified that a particularly heavy air raid on London was causing unparalleled mayhem. In his own words, "Since there was nothing I could do about it, I went into my private screening room, where I enjoyed watching a Marx Brothers' movie." One wonders how Londoners huddling for their lives in underground subway stations would have felt about Churchill, had they known that meanwhile he was giggling at a

Jewish American film in the luxurious safety of his countryside retreat.

During July, 1944, with a weakened Reich less than a year away from defeat, Churchill ordered an anthrax attack on German civilians. His horrified generals persuaded him against mass-murder only by reminding him that Hitler would certainly retaliate, justifiably sending V-1 flying-bombs armed with poison-gas war-heads against London. It took them a month of arguments to finally convince him that he must abandon his plans for Aryan genocide. As he later groused, “The parsons among my generals have prevented me from following through”. Had his anthrax attack been carried out, virtually every living thing on the European Continent would have been wiped out, including the inhabitants of all Allied and neutral countries.

For all his love of bloodshed, Churchill, besides being a physical coward, was an exceedingly poor militarist. During the First World War, as head of the Admiralty, he sent thousands of Australian infantrymen to their deaths in a foredoomed invasion of Turkey. The Gallipoli debacle was not merely a defeat, but a severe humiliation for the Allies at the hands of mere Turks that would have cashiered any other commander for life. Churchill was more a wily politician than military leader, however, and, twenty five years later, he was back in power again. He repeated his blunder on a far grander scale of death by diverting Allied strategy, against the admonition of both British and American advisors, to what he insisted was “the soft under-belly of Europe”.

Tens of thousands of Allied soldiers fell in an Italian campaign that needlessly prolonged the war and never brought them strategic success. After nearly two years of suffering and slaughter, Anglo-American forces were still bogged down in Italy when Germany surrendered, all thanks to Churchill’s assurances that they would “achieve a quick break-through into Austria”, back in 1943. Ralph Edwards, the Director of Britain’s Naval Operations, who worked closely with Churchill throughout the war, described him as “without doubt one of history’s worst strategists” (Irving, *Churchill’s War*, Vol. 2, 103).

Churchill’s artificially preserved reputation as the century’s greatest orator in the English language is just part of his enduring fraudulent image. His stirring radio broadcasts urged Britons to fight, endure and die in the war he had long been preparing for them. Thanks in large measure to these inspiring transmissions, the British people held out under the worst circumstances for six, long years, in which half-a-million of them lost their lives. During all that time, he carefully concealed the more-than-generous peace offers Hitler made to Britain. Also hidden was the real identity of the famous voice English men and women were led to believe belonged to their heroic Prime Minister. Many of the silver-tongued broadcasts attributed to him were actually spoken by Norman Shelly, a radio actor selected for

his ability to mimic Churchill on occasions when he was too drunk or hung-over to speak in public.

Enduring public portrayals of Winston as a champion against dictatorship are at odds with his oft-stated ambition to create, as he proposed to Roosevelt on 20 May 1943, a “world dictator”, who would forever deprive his own French ally of any military, and reduce the few German survivors of the war to perpetual slave status. Global power was to be confined to the British Empire, United States and Soviet Union. Roosevelt agreed, differing only in that the title “moderator” would be more politically acceptable.

Churchill lived into over-ripe old age, growing obese on luxurious feasts, scribbling censored, self-serving histories, and daubing dozens of paintings as amateurish as they are forgotten. When death finally came in 1965, he left behind instructions for a gaudy funeral, which specified, among other twists of megalomania, that all cranes along the banks of the Thames be lowered as his oversize casket floated past. As in Shakespeare’s *The Tempest*, the whole British people might have exclaimed at that moment, “What a thrice-double ass was I to take this drunkard for a god, and worship this dull fool!”

Like Churchill, F.D.R. was a master of public relations. He knew how to ingratiate himself with voters as their “fellow American”, and his regular radio broadcasts, the so-called “fireside chats”, were carefully orchestrated to emphasize his humble, down-home, “apple pie” persona. Hitler and National Socialism interested F.D.R. not in the least until 1937. It was an election year, and the glib politician was afraid he might end his public life as a one-term president. Four years earlier, he had entered the White House grandly assuring Americans he would end the Great Depression. But his democratic programs, riddled with corruption, came to nothing, and national unemployment was still on the rise. As the Fuehrer said of Roosevelt, “If his economic policies had continued indefinitely during peace time, there is no doubt that sooner or later they would have brought down this president, in spite of all his dialectical cleverness.”

Clearly, F.D.R.’s career depended on the nation’s economic health. He finally realized that the only way to get the country back on its feet was to jump-start production, and the quickest method was massive arms manufacture. To justify transforming American factories into weapons plants, however, a serious threat or at least the illusion of one was required. As a recent enemy, Germany made the appropriate bugaboo. The Jews who dominated America’s press and movie industry were elated to serve as Roosevelt’s most devoted propagandists. Together with his alarmist rhetoric, a profusion of anti-Nazi Hollywood films and relentless newspaper agitation against Hitler eventually generated national hysteria to such an extent that invasion seemed imminent. In this artificial climate of fear, the President

was able to railroad his bloated military expenditures through a Congress intimidated by voter unrest. And by raising a hue and cry about the deadly threat to the United States posed by Nazi Germany (no larger than Texas), the President successfully diverted attention from the lingering, worsening Depression he was unable to solve.

Although his panic-inspired arms manufacture began to stimulate national production, weapons are perishable goods that must be used, else they rust and are rendered obsolete by technological advances. To that end, Roosevelt needed war. Through his floating operative in Europe, William C. Bullitt, he made secret promises to the effect that Warsaw politicians could count on the armed intervention of the Allies, if they provoked a military confrontation with the Third Reich. Thus duped into imagining they could glut themselves at a cheaply won victory feast, the Poles precipitated hostilities (as described below), which back-fired on them in the worst way possible. But with the beginning of the war in Europe, Roosevelt's plans for participation were given a serious set-back by national opinion polls, which showed that the vast majority of Americans opposed U.S. involvement in any war, unless deliberately attacked. Ever the consummate politician, he vigorously campaigned on a popular "peace platform" for the 1941 presidential election.

Meanwhile, he continuously maneuvered to provoke Hitler into declaring war on the United States by giving warships to the Royal Navy, sending supplies to England on American freighters escorted by U.S. Navy destroyers, even directly assisting British military operations. Among the most flagrant examples was the position of the *Bismarck*, radioed to the British, who were previously unable to find it, by a U.S. Navy PBY seaplane, thereby enabling them to sink the German battleship with heavy loss of life. The same month Roosevelt was elected by voters persuaded he was determined to keep their country out of the European conflict, he instructed his Navy to "fire on Axis warships whenever and wherever they are found". This went far beyond all other breaches of American neutrality to constitute a declaration of war. Still, Hitler stubbornly refused to rise to the bait.

On 9 August 1941, during the Atlantic Charter Conference, Roosevelt confidentially promised Churchill that he would "work for an incident" that would drag America into the war against the will of most of his fellow countrymen. Later, Winston reported to King George VI that the President's strategy was not to declare war, but provoke it by creating an incident. The previous October 30th, F.D.R. had seriously intoned over national radio, "And while I am talking to you mothers and fathers, I give you one more assurance. I have said this before, but I will say it again and again and again: Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars!" Even today, at least some American scholars realize along with

Gore Vidal that "Roosevelt told lies to get us into the war against Hitler which, considering the nature of the beast, many people were and are glad that he did."

Frustrated and anxious that his threat-based economy would trigger another, even more severe economic collapse if the U.S. could not get into the fighting soon, the President knocked at what historian, Harry Elmer Barnes, referred to as "the back door to war". It opened on Germany's Anti-Comintern partner. During the same Atlantic Charter Conference, Churchill and Roosevelt voiced their common desire to attack Japan, then still a neutral nation, after August, 1941. Their scheme was applauded by Cordell Hull and other political yes-men that surrounded the President, but his military advisors affirmed that America would be militarily unable to risk hostilities until late fall.

Earlier, on 26 July 1941, F.D.R. had already imposed an international oil embargo against the Japanese for their invasion of China, which was, of course, none of his business, because of the total absence of American interests there. His action was an economic act of lethal aggression, because the industrial existence of Japan depended entirely on foreign imported oil. Experts on both sides of the Pacific Ocean calculated that Japanese society would disintegrate into poverty and starvation by the following spring. Roosevelt hoped his embargo would incite the Japanese to strike first, thereby rallying popular support for his involvement in the Second World War.

Disappointingly, the Japanese Cabinet responded, not with defiance, but conciliation. Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo dispatched a "Five Point Plan" to Washington, offering important concessions, including renunciation of areas in China specifically mentioned by the Americans, and self-limitations on Japanese overseas' expansion to alleviate over-population. He further sought a resumption of negotiations to discuss the Cabinet's "Plan" for the normalization of relations between the two powers. But Roosevelt had anything but peace on his mind. He decided to initiate hostilities as soon as possible, with or without approval of the American people. He already decided to launch a U.S. air raid from Claire Chennault's bases in eastern China against Japan by mid-November. Actually, the President had authorized the sneak attack three days before he imposed the oil embargo. Churchill, long desperate for America to enter the war, was informed of the good news by U.S. Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, via top secret diplomatic codes.

An article in *The Los Angeles Times* on the 60th anniversary of the 1941 Japanese raid, headlined, "Japan Broke U.S. Code Before Pearl Harbor, Research Finds". Staff writer Valerie Reitman reported that a young Japanese-American history professor at Kobe University found Roosevelt-era written records declassified by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in 1996. Toshihiro Minohara discovered

them among information about pre-war secret codes at the U.S. National Archives in College Park, Maryland. Attached microfilm documents showed Japanese translations of F.D.R. telegrams to various ambassadors and allied leaders. Cryptographers at Tokyo had apparently broken the President's top diplomatic codes.

For confirmation, Minohara asked Dr. Satoshi Hattori, a professor of modern history at Kobe University, to make a special search of Tokyo's diplomatic archives. In a folder entitled, "Special Documents", Hattori found thirty four typed communiques, mostly in English, of top-secret U.S. and British diplomatic discussions in the months and weeks prior to 7 December. The Japanese read Roosevelt's decision to attack them by mid-November. Learning of his duplicity, Togo, a strong advocate of peaceful relations with the U.S., and who had previously opposed the "hawks" in the Cabinet, wrote in his postwar memoirs, "I was shocked to the point of dizziness. At this point, we had no choice but to take action." Only after reading the President's stab-in-the-back plan for themselves did even the "doves" among the Japanese government decide to strike before he could hit them first.

Meanwhile, Roosevelt's secret scheme to attack without notice a people with whom America was still at peace had been put on hold by logistical delays. On 22 November, he was informed by Lauchlin Curie that the bombers and their crews would not be able to reach Chinese bases until the end of December. The raid would be launched no later than a short time after New Years, 1942. The 2,400 Americans who died at Pearl Harbor never realized that they were sacrificed for their President's un-publicized conspiracy to involve them in an illegal war. Having broken his diplomatic code, the Japanese knew what he was really up to, and beat him to the punch, just barely, by approximately one month.

But in one stroke they handed him the war he had long been seeking to save his political neck by rejuvenating the U.S. economy through massive arms production. Now the overwhelming majority of Americans gladly served his cause in the tragic delusion that they were defending their country. They elected him to an unprecedented fourth term in office. By then, however, Roosevelt was already dying of terminal gonorrhea; the final blow would be a cerebral hemorrhage.

Sir Robert Craigie, England's representative in Tokyo, declared that the Japanese were innocent victims of Roosevelt's imperialism and Churchill's back-stage plots to involve America in the war, no matter what the cost in human lives. Craigie had been a personal witness to the previous half-year of intrigue woven by these two international criminals. He was seconded by Congressman Hamilton Fish, who had fervently backed the President's request for an official U.S. declaration of hostilities, but later confessed, "Roosevelt was the main instigator and firebrand to light the fuse of war."

Like Churchill (and every other world leader), Roosevelt understood the Jewish Question well and even personally sympathized with the German National Socialists against whom he was hypocritically waging a war of annihilation as late as February, 1943: "One can't really blame the Nazis for what they did to the Jews," he confided to General Auguste Nogues, the French commander of Morocco, during the Casablanca Conference, "because if the German people had to suffer what they did before the Nazis came to power, no other people in the world would have acted differently". F.D.R.'s understanding of the Jews makes his and Churchill's willing obedience to them all the more immoral. He was no witless dupe, but conscious of the evil he served.

Franklin Roosevelt died before the close of the war he, more than any other individual, brought about. In those last months, he met at Yalta with his infamous co-conspirators. Physically deteriorated by the ravages of a syphilitic disease and mentally unbalanced, he sat for photographers between a tipsy Churchill, his Empire as good as gone, and Stalin, who, musing on the enervated condition of the Western powers personified by these two pitiful characters, smiled secretly to himself, like the Communist cat who just swallowed the Capitalist canary. In describing the Soviet potentate at Yalta, the *Encyclopedia Britannica* writes, "A formidable negotiator, he out-witted these foreign statesmen."

Born Joseph Vissarionovich Dzhugashvilli in 1879, he changed his name to "Stalin" (from the Russian word for "steel", *stal*) after becoming an ardent Communist. With early German victories tearing up the USSR, he wailed, "Everything Lenin built for us is lost forever!" As the Axis advance continued throughout that first summer of 1941, he went on an extended binge, locked inside his remote *dacha*, leaving the Soviet Union utterly adrift. Although the German invasion had begun on 22 June, Stalin was too drunk to make a public address until 3 July; even then, he could hardly mumble in a low monotone that inspired nothing but defeatism. His alcoholic sabbatical must have done him some good, however, because he eventually sobered up enough to personally lead the defense of Moscow the following winter. Cynically abandoning the Marxist rhetoric by which he had lived all his life, he suddenly portrayed himself as a larger-than-life Slavic nationalist. The hypocritical pose worked, and millions of until-then demoralized Russians rallied to the successful defense of their homeland.

For the rest of the war, he proved to be a superb warlord, less because of his military abilities---of which he possessed virtually none---than for his ruthless reorganization and leadership of the USSR's armed forces. Faced with their wholesale demoralization through unrelieved defeat, he stiffened his country's resistance by instituting a system of Red Army commissars, who quite literally stood behind the Russian soldiers, pistols at the ready, to shoot any man who wavered. Compared

with the total number of persons (7,500) working for Germany's Gestapo in 1939, at the same time the Soviet Union employed no less than 366,000 secret police.

To Stalin's credit, he had already brought Russia into the industrial age (albeit at the expense of ten million murdered peasants, the *kulaks*), and now he transformed her factories into gigantic munitions plants geared for total war in a matter of months. He established Soviet battlefield tactics which ignored all strategy for attacks of men and materiel only when the opponent could be overwhelmingly outnumbered, regardless of the always heavy casualties incurred by his soldiers. Sometimes these mass-assaults worked; often, they failed, invariably with the wholesale destruction of Russian men and machines. Soviet successes at Stalin-grad, Kursk and to the end of the war seemed to confirm Stalin's apparent military leadership, even in the eyes of Adolf Hitler.

But the Fuehrer and the rest of the outside world did not know that Stalin's victories were handed to him before each battle by traitors in the German General Staff, who, cooperating with Leopold Trepper, Jewish head of the "Red Orchestra" espionage network, conveyed Hitler's plans to the Soviet high command. As Winston Churchill pointed out, the Russian Revolution was largely a Jewish affair, and Joseph Stalin---perceived by Jews like Leon Trotsky and Grigory Zinoviev as a witless but pliable puppet---was put up as the Jews' stooge for their Soviet tyranny. Appropriately, he sat between Zinoviev and another Communist Jew, Lev Kamenev, on the first ruling triumvirate following Lenin's death.

Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt were common mediocrities of limited intelligence, defined only by their huge appetites for personal power and prestige. Greedy political non-entities are never in short supply, and readily available to the less frequently glimpsed Jewish wire-pullers, to whom such willing shills are as common as they are utterly disposable. The war meant different things to the world leaders engaged in it. To Churchill, it was simply the most rewarding opportunity of making a living and escaping financial scandal. For Roosevelt, it was the only way to pull out of the Depression and save his political existence. Stalin welcomed it as his best chance to become another Genghis Khan, the ruler of a Soviet-dominated planet. To these men, World War Two was just a means to personal ends that had nothing to do with Fascism, democracy, civilization, or any of the other public issues with which they window-dressed their private agendas at the expense of many millions of human beings.

The Allied leaders were alike in that they all suffered from personal problems which twisted their behavior. Churchill was a hopeless alcoholic. Like all heavy drinkers, he was a bad drunk, reeling from paranoia and dependency to belligerency. F.D.R. had been a physically vigorous man in the Roosevelt tradition, until struck down during early adulthood by polio. Stung by the need to appear strong,

despite his own humiliating weakness, he over-compensated for and sublimated his frustration in outward aggression. Stalin was born with a deformed, withered arm, for which he nurtured deep-seated feelings of inferiority and revenge, like Shakespeare's Richard III.

These were the misfits and flukes, the crippled psychopaths, to whom the fate of nations were entrusted. Churchill and Roosevelt were themselves part Jewish, while Stalin, a Georgian Gentile, lived with a Jewish family (the Communist Kagonovitches), married a Jewess (Nadezhda Alliluyeva), and even spoke Yiddish. The racial disparity of Allied and Axis causes was thus clearly defined in their respective leadership. As such, understanding World War Two, or all human history for that matter, is impossible without appreciating the role played by the Jews. Nowhere is this more apparent than the history of the Second World War, the logical, inevitable, military extension of the National Socialist political struggle launched against them by Adolf Hitler twenty years before.

To make sense of his fight, it should be made clear that post-World War One, democratic Germany was the playground of Jewish Communists following Lenin's dictum about the Red revolution of the world leading through the Reich. The German people were literally starving to death in the streets of Munich and Berlin, unable to find real work, and grateful for the menial, often demeaning jobs that infrequently came their way. The nation's infant mortality rate soared. Hunger, extreme poverty, juvenile delinquency, crime, immorality, cultural rot, political street violence, and social chaos prevailed. Meanwhile, Jewish land speculators became wealthy over night by acquiring huge tracts of real estate, mostly farms, from Germans rendered destitute by the catastrophic effects the "Great" War. Then, as now, Jews dominated most of the professions (especially medicine, the press, arts and government), because the Germans had been "legally" disenfranchised by the Versailles Treaty. At the same time, the putrid Weimar Republic of the 1920's was a mixed bag of Marxist and capitalist Jews, who regarded the impoverished German people as nothing more than an ideological and economic bean-bag. Whole states, cities and towns, like Bavaria, Berlin and Coburg, were seized by communist criminals; virtually all of their leaders---Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Kurt Eisner, etc., etc.---were Jewish.

But they were defeated by a popular movement, the likes of which had never been encountered before, when Adolf Hitler was voted in as Chancellor. Many Jews left Germany, immigrating to the Soviet Union, France, England and the U.S., where they immediately began agitating for a war of revenge. All their political and financial investments in a permanently defeated Germany had evaporated with the popularity of National Socialism. As early as summer, 1933, just months after Hitler's victory at the polls, a mass rally in New York City's Madison Square

Garden was staged by the most powerful figures of World Jewry. Their spokesman was Samuel J. Untermyer, a perfect choice for the work they proposed. Twenty six years before, Untermyer had railroaded the United States into declaring war on Germany over the objections of most Americans. He accomplished this remarkable feat by paying off a black-mailer threatening Woodrow Wilson with scandal, on condition that the indiscreet President reverse his government's non-belligerent policy. (The Jewish origins of American participation in World War One are irrefutably spelled out by the noted researchers, Andrew Collins and Chris Ogilvie-Herald)

Now, in 1933, the professional war-monger was at it again. Untermyer proclaimed "a holy war", subsequently endorsed by every prominent American Jew, against the New Germany. "What we are proposing and have already gone far toward doing is to prosecute a purely defensive economic boycott that will undermine the Hitler regime," he said, "and bring the German people to their senses by destroying their export trade on which their very existence depends."

Responding to Untermyer's "declaration of holy war" against a people who so far had not harmed anyone, the Jewish newspaper, *Natscha Retsch*, murderously fulminated in the best Old Testament tradition, "The war against Germany will be waged by all Jewish communities, conferences, congresses, by every individual Jew! Thereby the war against Germany will ideologically enliven and promote our interests, which require that Germany be wholly destroyed. The danger for us Jews lies in the whole German people, in Germany as a whole, as well as individually. It must be rendered harmless for all time."

Adolf Hitler's last will and testament, signed on the day he died, 30 April 1945, seems borne out by such ferocious agitation: "It is untrue that I or anybody else in Germany wanted war in 1939. It was desired and instigated exclusively by those international statesmen who were either of Jewish origin or working for Jewish interests."

More than sixty years later, Jews were still referring to all Germans, no matter how pro-Jewish or anti-Nazi some of them might be, as members of the "Perpetrator Race". This was how the Canadian Jewish Congress condemned the Chief Historian of the "War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity Section" of the Canadian Department of Justice, Ruth Bettina Birn, simply because she was a Gentile German, even though she was prosecuting National Socialists!

The first phase of Untermyer's "holy war" was an economic boycott aimed at destroying Germany with the help "of our millions of non-Jewish friends" (*The New York Times*, 7 August 1933). He was paraphrasing a strategy outlined in *The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion* (minutes from a covert meeting of world leaders around the turn of the 20th Century), wherein any Gentile nation rebelling

against Jewish agendas must be strangled through economic sanctions. These would serve as a prelude to military measures undertaken by other Gentile countries where the Jews still exert political (i.e., financial) influence. In Point 3, Protocol VII, the minutes read, “We must be in a position to respond to every act of oppression by war with the neighbors of that country which dares oppose us”.

Although hysterically and consistently branded “a forgery” by the molders of public opinion, the document’s authenticity has been nevertheless established by the Jews themselves. In his book, *Beware of God: The Ultimate Paradox*, the South African Jewish historian, David Ash, describes the “Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion, as being a true warning to humanity that Jews use biblical tenets to seize power and further their own ends” (Parfrey, 405). During the early 1980’s, one of the most influential Jews of the mid-20th Century, Armand Hammer, boss of the American Occidental Petroleum Corporation, and political puppet-master of presidents Nixon and Reagan, established an international corporate enterprise with other Jews (media-mogul, Robert Maxwell; Israeli multi-millionaire Shaul Eisenberg; Albert Reichmann, head of the world’s largest property company; etc.). Hammer brazenly referred to this billionaires’ club of some of the world’s most powerful men as “The Elders of Zion” (Epstein, 322). After all, the world leader of Zionism was only repeating what Untermeyer and Point 3, Number 7 of the *Protocols* asserted, when Chaim Weizman told Winston Churchill in 1941 that the Jews got America to fight Germany in World War One, and they would do so again in the Second World War (Irving, *Churchill’s War*, Vol. 2, 76,77).

M. Raphael Johnson, Ph.D., writes that Untermeyer’s boycott “was an act of war not solely in metaphor: It was a means, well crafted, to destroy Germany as a political, social and economic entity. The long-term purpose of the Jewish boycott against Germany was to bankrupt her with respect to the reparation payments imposed on Germany after World War I, and to keep Germany demilitarized and vulnerable. The boycott, in fact, was quite crippling to Germany. Jewish scholars such as Edwin Black have reported that, in response to the boycott, German exports were cut by 10%, and that many were demanding seizing German assets in foreign countries”(43). All this launched against a people whose only “crime”, so far, had been to criticize the Jews.

But the worldwide boycott failed, because National Socialism was making Germany economically independent from their international monetary web. And no Jew needed to be told what would happen if other Gentile peoples awoke to the reality of Jewish power, as had the Germans. Also, Hitler solved unemployment and restored prosperity in his country, while the rest of Western Civilization wallowed in a Great Depression. If his example was adopted in other lands, the Jews’

international banking network established by the House of Rothschild would collapse.

Agitation against Hitler in the outside world throughout the 1930's becomes clear not only in light of Untermeyer's "Declaration of War" from the podium of New York's Madison Square Garden. France had a Jewish premier, Leon Blum, while Isaac Leslie Hore-Belisha, 1st Baron Hore-Belisha, was Britain's Jewish Secretary of State for War and most vocal war-monger. Not surprisingly, Churchill gave him a peerage for services on behalf of the conspiratorial "Focus". Then there were the Soviet Jews, whose plans to institute a one-world government were threatened by the ideological appeal of National Socialism far beyond German borders. There was every reason to believe that the same laboring masses that had been won away from Marxism and brought National Socialism to power in Germany would do so repeatedly in other lands, ending forever Karl Marx's dream of an international "dictatorship of the proletariat" dominated by Jewry.

Through their unilateral portrayal of Adolf Hitler in the press and film industry as mankind's worst enemy, the Jews began to psychologically engineer a climate of hatred as their prerequisite for armed hostilities. But sixty years after their peace-time declaration of aggression, even the Jewish author, Lenny Brenner, admitted, "Before the war, the Zionist leaders proclaimed a massive international boycott against the German government. This aggressive policy poured fuel upon an already inflammatory situation, and consequently it helped start the Holocaust [sic]"... (Parfrey, 404,405).

Ludwig Lewisohn, one of F.D.R. "advisors" and head of the Zionist Organizations of America, told New York's *The Jewish Mirror* on 3 October 1942, "The Jewish people is the symbol of the nature of this war. No one else. Nothing else. This is the alpha and omega, the beginning and the end of the whole matter!" The 61 million fatalities (to say nothing of the 240 million wounded, countless millions enslaved for generations under Communism, and irreplaceable cultural treasures obliterated) resulting from the conflict he takes credit for in the name of his people make them the most blood-stained war criminals in all human history.



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