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Hitler at War : What *Really* Happened ?

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Part 5

Chapter 4: Prelude to War

“You resist any kind of peace. You want the eternal recurrence of war and peace.”

Friedrich Nietzsche,
Introduction, *Thus Spake Zarathustra*

When the Third Reich was born on 30 January 1933, opponents both inside and outside Germany were convinced it would soon collapse. Their misconception was bolstered with the divisive Roehm Putsch in July, the following year. But by 1936, they finally realized that National Socialism was a phenomenon that could only be removed by external military aggression, which they were determined to employ under appropriate circumstances; in other words, when rearmament was complete and the masses of Gentiles in other lands were sufficiently conditioned to risk their

lives as cannon fodder.

The Germans had voluntarily laid down their weapons after World War I at the behest of U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, who promised that the Allies would follow soon after with their own disarmament programs. Instead, Britain and France not only preserved their armed forces, but continued to develop them, years before the Fuehrer became Chancellor. "The German people and the German government have demanded absolutely no weapons," he declared in an international radio broadcast of 16 October 1933, "but rather, equal rights. If the world decides to eliminate all weapons right down to the last machine-gun, then we are ready to join such a convention. If the world decides to abolish *particular kinds* of weapons, then we are ready to do without them right from the start. But if the world decides that only certain nations may arm, but others may not, then we are not ready to allow ourselves to be excluded as a people with fundamentally fewer rights."

Throughout the 1930's, he offered proposal after proposal for mutual European disarmament, only to find himself vilified in the Allied press as a "war monger". As early as 1934, he demonstrated the seriousness of his ultimate intentions by naming Joachim von Ribbentrop a Special Commissioner for Disarmament. Eleven years later, during the final days of the international conflict he sought to avoid, Hitler remembered in his last will and testament, "I have made so many offers for the reduction and elimination of armaments, which cannot be explained away for all eternity, that the responsibility for the outbreak of this war cannot rest on me. Furthermore, I never desired that after the first terrible World War a second war should arise against England or even America."

Aware of the international agitation against his duly elected regime, Hitler moved quickly to establish peaceful relations with his country's neighbors. Fascist Italy was already cordially disposed to the New Germany on ideological grounds. But France and England were old enemies. To assure the latter, he had von Ribbentrop negotiate the Anglo-German Naval Agreement in London on 18 June 1935. It permanently reduced the number of Kriegsmarine warships to 35% the size of the Royal Navy's surface capacity, thereby proving the Third Reich's intention of never challenging British sea-power. This generous move was not, however, reciprocated. After more than two years of mutual disarmament negotiations with the British, they informed him in no uncertain terms that England would *not* abide by the Treaty of Versailles, which they themselves had signed, in scaling down its military production, but would, in fact, continue to up-grade and expand their armed forces.

With incessant Jewish agitation for war heating up in Britain, as elsewhere, Hitler knew now he had to re-arm the Wehrmacht, if Germany were to have a fighting

chance against the coalition of Jewized states building up around him. To the French, in a major effort to win over Germany's traditional foe, he renounced all claims on disputed territories where large populations of his fellow countrymen still resided (like Alsace Lorraine), and made numerous diplomatic moves toward rapprochement. For example, "In 1935, he had received in Berlin with special honors a delegation of French war blind led by Deputy Scapini, who was also blind," according to Leon DeGrelle. And "he arranged a pilgrimage of German veterans to Douamont for the purpose of fraternizing with their former French adversaries."

Since 1928, five years before Hitler came to power, German shipyards had been building a battleship that would challenge the *Dunquerque* Class, the largest type of armed vessel in the French Navy, but he ordered it dismantled as a gesture of peace. Paris politicians answered these moves by forging a military alliance with Communist Russia directed specifically against the Reich. Their actions had nothing whatsoever to do with Hitler's diplomacy, but were aimed solely at crushing Germany. Many Frenchmen were appalled by their government's outrageous conduct. "From now on," the statesman, Benoist-Mechin, exclaimed after the Franco-Soviet pact was ratified on 27 February 1936, "we are on a dangerous down-hill slope."

Even the British thought the French had gone too far. Their foreign secretary, Sir John Simon, told his ambassador in France to "make known in no uncertain terms that England is disturbed to see France conclude a treaty which could eventually lead to participation in a war against Germany under conditions that are incompatible with paragraph two of the Locarno Pact." The paragraph to which Simon alluded specified that its signatories, of which France was one, pledged to never ally themselves with any state for the purpose of surrounding another country. The French people had nothing to gain and everything to lose (which they eventually did) by aligning themselves with Stalin against their own, vital interests. Such a suicidal pact with the Devil could only serve the Jews, who were openly agitating in every Allied and neutral country for "a holy war" against Germany, regardless of international law or the sacrifices Gentiles would undergo to make the world safe for Jewry.

To demonstrate that he was not intimidated by such gangster tactics, on 7 March, Hitler sent his troops to re-occupy the Rhineland. Its very name identified it as German, not French. As part of their booty promised them by the war-profiteers who authored the Treaty of Versailles, Paris politicians, driven by greed and eternal revenge, had torn the Rhineland from a post-war Germany prostrated by defeat. The same newsmedia that howled with outrage at Hitler's "invasion" of the Rhineland never printed a word about "the expulsion of thousands and thousands

of families from their homes” by the French (Brinkley, 9). To further humiliate the defenseless Rhinelanders, black colonial soldiers from Sudan had been used as occupation troops.

This despicable measure outraged people around the world, and exposed the French as entirely driven by mindless hatred. In a British Broadcasting Corporation statement, the famous playwright, George Bernard Shaw, condemned the French take-over of the Rhineland with armed Negroes as “not playing the game of Western Civilization”. Hitler’s “re-militarization” of the Ruhr reversed this shameful situation, and sent a clear message to the French politicians: If they provoked a confrontation, they would be the first to feel its consequences. They backed down, but the world had entered the “dangerous down-hill slope” to war.

It cannot be stressed too strongly that the Fuehrer decided on German rearmament at this time only because of unremitting French threats and steadfast unwillingness to seek peaceful solutions for international problems. While he strove for accord with all Aryan peoples because of their kindred ties of blood and culture, Allied politicians thought only of destroying every vestige of National Socialism at the behest of their Jewish pay-masters, who had already declared war on the German people. The same battleship Hitler had previously ordered dismantled as a sign of good-will toward France he now ordered rebuilt. A few years later, the Allies would pay dearly for their refusal to accept his olive branch, when the mighty battle-cruiser *Scharnhorst* became their scourge and humiliation at sea.

While French political puppets of international Jewry were playing with fire, a Marxist coalition in Spain stole that country’s national elections through terror and corruption. Although the majority of Spaniards voted otherwise, the Communists and Anarchists had the *chutzpa* to call their new alliance the “Popular” Front. The government in Madrid was about to be hijacked by this Bolshevik cabal, when a genuine popular rebellion broke out against it. By summer, 1936, Spain was in the grip of civil war. Patriotic resistance was led by Jose Antonio de Rivera, founder of the Falangist Movement, the Spanish version of Fascism. His execution by a Communist kangaroo court sparked national resistance.

On 26 July, the watchful Soviets took advantage of Spanish internal distress, which they saw as an opportunity for establishing their long-dreamt-of foothold in Western Europe. Stalin dispatched “military advisors” and materiel to the Marxist Republicans. Soon, not only financial aid, but arms---including the Red Air Force’s latest fighters and bombers---poured into Spain from the USSR. To counter this influx of men and weapons, the Nationalists needed to transfer their army from Morocco to the Iberian battlefields at once, but they lacked the means to do so.

A desperate Francisco Franco, representing his country’s patriotic interests, ap-

pealed to Mussolini and Hitler for help. “Could we Fascists leave without answer that cry,” the Duce asked five years later, “and remain indifferent in the face of the perpetuation of such bloody crimes committed by the so-called ‘Popular Fronts’? Could we refuse to give our aid to the movement of salvation that had found in Antonio Primo de Rivera its creator, ascetic and martyr? No. Thus our first squadron of warplanes left on 27 July 1936, and during the same day we had our first dead.”

For his part, the Fuehrer ordered an air fleet of transport planes to North Africa, from which they ferried the Nationalist army to Spain just in time to prevent the Red take-over of Iberia. Adolf Hitler thus envisioned and enacted the first military air-lift in history. It not only saved Spain, but eventually all Europe from being reduced to an extension of the Soviet Union. As the Fuehrer remarked later, “Franco ought to build a monument to the Ju-52”. The Junkers Ju-52, affectionately known as *Tante Ju*, or “Aunt Ju”, by its crews, was the aircraft that flew in the Nationalist troops from Morocco.

Over the next three years, the Spanish Civil War threatened to become a worldwide conflagration, as Stalin escalated support for the Republicans. They were joined by overseas’ Communist volunteers, often with their countries’ covert blessing and aid. Under the thinly disguised patronage of France’s Jewish premiere, Leon Blum, they slipped unhindered over the Spanish border. Others came from as far away as the United States, where members of something called “the Abraham Lincoln Brigade” (a personification of Jewish Communism if ever there was one) were allowed free access to the Spanish Civil War, despite Roosevelt’s “official” public policy of non-intervention.

But the Nationalists attracted their volunteers, too, from the Blue Shirt Fascists of Ireland and Italian Black Shirts, to Polish pilots and Russian expatriates. Among these were the airmen of Germany’s *Condor Legion*, which played a decisive role in the outcome of the war by winning aerial superiority for the Nationalists. Their epic saga was *Flowering Rifle* by Roy Campbell, among the great names in 20th Century English poetry, and one of Franco’s British volunteers.

On 27 April 1937, newspapers around the world were filled with outrage over an air-raid on the undefended Basque city of Guernica. Gruesome photographs of 6,000 dead women and children appeared accompanied by headlines accusing the “Nazi murderers” of causing this terrible tragedy. While every effort was being made by journalists in France, England, Russia and America to inflame public opinion against the Germans, *Condor Legion* pilots were puzzled, because they never bombed Guernica. Their targets had been confined to Republican strongholds around the nearby city of Bilbao. Although Guernica’s civilian dead were real enough, they had in fact been butchered by Communist hit-squads, who trans-

formed their own atrocities into anti-Fascist propaganda. They were aided and abetted, of course, by the largely sympathetic world press, whose readers were allowed an opportunity to learn about contrary evidence from neither the Germans nor the International Red Cross. Communist and news-media connivance in twisting the truth against National Socialists had been common enough from the moment Adolf Hitler developed his ideology in 1920. But with Guernica, the scope of deception reached an unprecedented magnitude that would be continually repeated and expanded throughout the Second World War, down to the present moment. The great truth of the Spanish Civil War was that it was won by patriotic elements from all over Europe in a new co-operative spirit transcending the petty, chauvinist divisions of old.

That truth was dramatized in April, 1939, when a gigantic demonstration was staged through the streets of Madrid by the victorious forces of General Franco. Spanish Falangists and Italian Fascists paraded with German Condor Legionaries and volunteers representing many other European nationalities. They had shown that the worst enemies of their race could be defeated by standing together as Aryan warriors---a proof they validated again in a few years to come.

Having failed to crush Fascism and National Socialism in Spain, the disappointed Jews and their lackeys looked around for other opportunities to re-ignite their "holy war". They found two in central and eastern Europe.



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