



NS News Bulletin

**NSDAP/AO : PO Box 6414
Lincoln NE 68506 USA
www.nsdapao.org**

#1163

29.06.2025 (136)

Hitler at War : What *Really* Happened ?

by A.V. Schaerffenberg

Part 10

Chapter 9: Battle of Britain

“She (England) went along with the rest, she will be carried along with the rest, and she will hang with the rest. She has started on the downward path and must now stew in her great dilemma.”

Dr. Joseph Goebbels,
diary, 28 February 1945

With France defeated, the war in Europe effectively came to a close. Further hostilities were pointless and unjustified. The British, having been literally driven into the sea, stood alone in a hopeless position. Their only potential ally of any military value was the United States. But the overwhelming majority of the American people and members of Congress were steadfastly opposed to intervention, despite all the blandishments of Roosevelt and Hollywood's kosher movie-makers.

No, the Yanks would not be coming any time soon. And a 20th Century repeat of William the Conqueror's 11th Century conquest of England seemed imminent. Adolf Hitler had something entirely different in mind, however.

Since his composition of *Mein Kampf* back in 1924, he was determined to reach an accord with the British. He believed their Empire was essential to world stability, and that its racially related Aryan people were Germany's natural allies. The New World Order he envisioned was a United States of Europe led by the Reich on the Continent as far as the Ukraine after the destruction of Soviet Communism. The rest of the globe would be divided between Italy in the Mediterranean and Japan in the Far East; the U.S.A. throughout all the Americas, with Great Britain the dominant colonial power on the seas, and in Africa and India.

While this vision of a kind of *Pax Aryana* (Hitler referred to the Japanese as "the Aryans of the Orient") was unquestionably sane---a global epitome of *Realpolitik*---even desirable, it was spoiled by the Jewized governments which prevailed over most of these countries. Minus Gentile leadership unaffected by influential Jews with their own international agendas, such a universal peace could not and cannot materialize. Incredibly, Adolf Hitler, who created the first Jew-conscious mass-movement in history, underestimated the Jews. "The best blood in England and North America will go with us," he innocently assumed. When, after his best friend, Rudolf Hess, understood that his one-way mission to England on behalf of cooperation with Germany had failed, he wrote to his wife, "We did not realize then how far the British governmental authorities were no longer in control of their own country."

The *Pax Aryana* Hitler sought would only have been possible if Sir Oswald Moseley's *British Union of Fascists* installed itself in the British Parliament, or William Dudley Pelley's *Silver Legion* took over the United States Congress. The Allied governments were incapable of working with Hitler, however much such cooperation was in the best interests of their own people. Like Roosevelt, they simply had too much *invested in* or, like Churchill, were themselves personally *indebted to* the Jews. For example, in the private diary of Henry Wallace, F.D.R.'s openly Communist vice president, we read of a May, 1942, Cabinet meeting, in which the U.S. Secretary of State recorded that "the destruction of the British Empire is the President's aim, beginning with India."

Compare F.D.R.'s intentions, stated during the war, when the British people looked most of all to America for help, with the Fuehrer's desire to preserve their Empire. Roosevelt knew that Churchill made money as an art forger, faking the paintings of an obscure, safely dead, post-impressionist French artist (Charles Mauren), and used the scandal to intimidate the British Prime Minister. In sharp contrast, Hitler once joked that after the war he would allow Churchill to continue

painting. All the 1930's and half of the Second World War were to pass before the Fuehrer gave up his dream of Anglo-German friendship.

But in the summer of 1940, with his armies triumphant on the Continent, he was anxious to forge a permanent peace, if not an alliance with the British. "I can see no further use for the continuation of this conflict," he told them in a public radio address. "Let us think of the unbearable hardships our women and children in both lands will have to endure, if we allow this senseless war to go on. I am speaking now, not as a beaten man begging for peace, but as the leader of a victorious armed forces asking for reason." He made no claims whatsoever on the Empire; he demanded no terms of surrender, because England's defeat did not fit into his vision of a United States of Europe, of which Britain was a part. Instead, he presented the most generous offers of cooperation ever made by a conqueror to enemies humiliated on the field of battle.

In addition to renouncing military operations against Great Britain, the Fuehrer offered to immediately withdraw his armies from all occupied territories, except for the German city of Danzig, and presented 25 Wehrmacht divisions at England's disposal against all her enemies. Speaking to Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt after England's debacle at Dunkirk, "he said that all he wanted from Britain was that she should acknowledge Germany's position on the Continent ... He concluded by saying that his aim was to make peace with Britain on a basis that she would regard as compatible with her honor to accept" (Walsh, 42).

Hitler was joined by the King of neutral Sweden, Pope Pius XII and Britain's own Queen Elizabeth in calling upon Churchill to end the war. Average citizens were allowed to learn virtually nothing of Hitler's unprecedented offer, however. Even so, after the fall of France, newspaper polls revealed that *more than 50%* of the British people did not want their leaders to continue the war. Their pro-peace stance was virtually reflected by half of the cabinet members, who urged acceptance of Hitler's offer. Churchill succeeded in keeping all the details of this magnanimous proposal from both the masses and his own government. Had those details been made known, he realized, the majority would have weighed against him, leaving him unable to pay his crushing debts, which were being picked up by the Jewish pro-war interests to which he was indentured.

After the British went to war, anti-Semitism spread throughout their country. They were outraged by the catastrophe into which they had been led by the likes of Hore-Belisha and his fellow tribesmen. According to his entry in the on-line *Wikipedia*, "Even those who were not strongly opposed to him took to nicknaming him 'Horeb' as a humorous pun on his race, Horeb being mentioned in the Hebrew Bible as the place where the golden calf was made. At that time, it was widely accepted that Belisha was more concerned about Jews than Britain. As a result, he

wanted Britain to fight with Germany just to save those Jews.”

In the early months of World War Two, an anti-Jewish song was so popular among servicemen, he had it banned throughout the armed forces. Sung to the tune of a well-known religious march, “Onward, Christian soldiers”, its irreverent lyrics not only expressed British disdain for the conflict, but displayed political insight:

“Onward, conscript army! You have naught to fear.
Israel Hore-Belisha will lead you from the rear.
Clothed by Monty Burton (a Jew who dominated England’s garment industry),
fed on Lyons pies (Abraham Lyons, who controlled England’s baking goods industry),
fight for Yiddish conquest, while the Britons die.
Onward, conscript army, marching off to war!
Fight and die for Jewry, as we did before.
You must die for Poland, pay your debt of thanks
to your benefactors, international banks.
Suppress again the Germans beneath a Jewish star.
Onward, Christian soldiers, goyim that you are!
Driven to the slaughter like a flock of sheep
by lying propaganda that lulled you all to sleep.
So, for Israel overseas you must fight and die
that Markus Spence and Lowenstein (Jewish newspaper owners)
may profit from our time.
Forward into Poland, a million men shall fall
that Juda’s reign of terror may hold us all in thrall.”

Churchill had more than witty songs to worry about. He was having trouble plugging public leaks of Hitler’s peace-plans. On 20 July 1940, a prominent member of the British aristocracy, Lord Lothian, asked the Germans directly for a copy of their terms. Through wire-taps, Churchill learned of Lord Lothian’s inquiry, and ordered him to cease all communication with the Reich authorities at once. He subsequently informed the British ambassador that he was to suspend any dialogue with Berlin representatives, who were then desperately trying to make Hitler’s proposals known and understood by the government in London. Through his powers as Prime Minister, only Churchill and his immediate entourage knew the extent of the Fuehrer’s magnanimous offer, and they were not about to make that generosity public.

The same day he ordered the British ambassador to refrain from all contact with

the Germans, Churchill sent for the Commander-in-Chief of Bomber Command, Charles Portel, asking him how soon he could launch a large-scale terror-raid on Berlin. Portel replied that since the Luftwaffe had so far confined its attacks to military targets, the Royal Air Force could not legally bomb the enemy capital, since both England and Germany were signature-bound by international law. Shortly before their meeting, Churchill told the American ambassador, Joseph P. Kennedy, that he wanted Hitler to start the bombing of British civilian centers, as a means of frustrating the peace movement gathering momentum among public and government alike.

On 24 August 1940, his wish was granted, when the pilot of a single Heinkel HE -111 over-shot his target to drop two or three bombs that exploded just inside London's eastern city limits. No deaths or injuries resulted, and property damage was extremely slight. Luftwaffe notification of the error was sent to the International Red Cross, and passed through neutral Switzerland on to the British authorities. The next day, Churchill did something meriting dismissal and even criminal prosecution by his own government. Without notifying Parliament, the Cabinet or even Bomber Command, he ordered 100 *Wellington* and *Whitney* medium-bombers to attack Berlin. Many of the intruders were shot down, but not before they had killed a few non-combatant men, women and children. No military installations suffered damage. Hitler forbade the Luftwaffe from retaliating.

Over the next ten days, the RAF returned to the Reich capital in seven raids, all alike, in that residential areas were always targeted. The German civilian death-toll began to rise. Still, the Fuehrer refrained from counter-attacking, as his diplomatic operatives frantically strove to arrive at some kind of peaceful settlement or fundamental agreement with their British counterparts. But they had been ordered by the Prime Minister to stop their ears against all appeals to reason. Under mounting political pressure from the German people demanding justice for the murder of innocent civilians, Hitler reluctantly ordered the first Luftwaffe raid on London.

It was no sortie by 100 or so aging medium-bombers, but the first mass-raid in history by state-of-the-art Junkers-88s, Dornier-17s, and Heinkel-111s. The British capital erupted in a fire-storm. Churchill was over-joyed, while newsreels throughout England and the outside world dramatized heaps of dead civilians for millions of movie-goers, who were never shown images of the hundreds of Berlin's dead civilians earlier massacred by Churchill, who was responsible for the mutual slaughter. He had set in motion the bombing of civilians, a modern form of savagery whose legacy was the so-called "carpet-bombing" of North Vietnam during the 1970's, and American air attacks on unarmed Serbian passenger trains in 1999.

"The Blitz", as it was referred to by Londoners at the time, revealed the already

widening cracks in English democracy. According to British historian, Michael Walsh, “the Minister of Information, Alfred Duff Cooper, sent his son, Julius, to Canada---but failed to inform anyone. Parents who could afford to do so shipped their families out to America or the Commonwealth ... In June, July and August of 1940, over 6,000 children took part in the exodus of the rich” (42). As Britain’s propaganda chief, Cooper was responsible for the myth of the English people sharing common danger against the cruel foe supposedly bent on their annihilation.

Churchill’s terror-attacks against non-combatants convinced Hitler that carrot-and-stick diplomacy was the only method left to him. Perhaps bombing would bring the British to the conference table, if not their senses. Despite plans for “Operation Sea Lion” (the invasion of Britain) drawn up by the Wehrmacht, he had always hoped to avoid invading England. Even now, he still harbored hopes of future Anglo-German reconciliation, and forced occupation would forever make such a future impossible.

Beginning in late summer, Reichsmarshal Goering was at a distinct disadvantage in his operations against England. *Knickbein*, or “Crooked Leg”, code-name for the German bombers’ electronic navigation system, “involved narrow radio beams sent out from two widely separated locations,” according to historian Greg Goebel. “The two beams would intersect over a target city, marking it for bombing ... By September, 1940, when the Luftwaffe turned to night raids, countermeasures against *Knickbein* had been refined. The British were operating more powerful anti-*Knickbein* transmitters that degraded *Knickbein* signals by injecting them with Morse code patterns ... *Knickbein* had been neutralized. Without direction, German bombers sometimes got lost in the dark ... On 19 November, the Luftwaffe attacked Birmingham. The British jammers were on frequency, and German bombing accuracy was poor. The Luftwaffe enjoyed some success in December against British cities not protected by jammers. But by January, 1941, the British had plugged all the holes (2, 4, 5).

While German bomber effectiveness was reduced by the interdiction of their navigational system, the Supermarine *Spitfire* was at least the equal to the Messerschmitt ME-109, whose combat time was limited by fuel considerations, something that did not concern RAF pilots, who could additionally parachute to safety, and do battle again in another warplane. Luftwaffe pilots were less fortunate; flyers bailing out over England never returned. It is nonetheless untrue that England was saved from imminent invasion, because her Royal Air Force destroyed too many enemy aircraft. From 8 August, when air operations began, until 1 September, when Hitler first expressed his misgivings about them, 467 German aircraft had been lost to 1,115 British planes destroyed. Despite the continuing balance of

losses in the Luftwaffe's favor, he stated at a naval conference two weeks later that "the degree of air supremacy necessary to justify executing Operation *Sealion* has not yet been reached."

In the months thereafter, he vacillated between hopes that his efforts might reach a settlement with the British and his bombers' ability to force them to the conference table. He recoiled from the prospect of invading a natural ally, whose friendship would be forever compromised if Germany occupied her. Operation *Sea Lion* was called off, less for lack of sufficient domination of the air, than because Hitler still nurtured hopes of winning Britain to his side. But she suffered grievously in the previous weeks. Her infrastructure had been shattered, factories blasted, the RAF down to a few hundred surviving pilots and fewer serviceable aircraft. Although they had apparently avoided total defeat, the British faced starvation rations and increasing isolation.

The Fuehrer was under pressure himself. He was aware that time was rapidly running out on his non-aggression pact with the USSR, which was busily engaged in building up its military. The price Stalin had demanded for the agreement was extending his sphere of influence over the Baltic states. Hitler recoiled at the demand, but was forced to yield under the pressure of events: Russian neutrality was essential for his confrontation with the Western Allies after Poland's defeat. All he could do for the inhabitants of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia was to insert a protocol restricting the Soviets from abusing them in any way, while allowing migration of all persons with their personal possessions. Stalin, of course, paid no heed to this part of his agreement in 1940, when he occupied the Baltic states, subjecting them to the same kind of plunder, mass-arrests, and executions that typified Red Army take-overs everywhere.

Hitler's hands were no less tied when the Soviets attacked Finland on 30 November. Their invasion put him in a very bad position, politically and militarily. Strategists in London and Paris placed the capture of Norway and Sweden at the top of their priority list for the latter's iron-ore resources and the former's naval bases. Accordingly, Britain and France aided the Finns with supplies to take advantage of anti-German sentiment sweeping through Scandinavia, where the Reich was regarded as abetting Russian aggression, and Allied propagandists had a field-day lampooning "the Nazis' phony anti-Communism". All this the Fuehrer endured in bitter silence, while trusting that support from his own countrymen would not be undermined. They had to remain aloof, despite their deep sympathies for the Finns and Balts, while a rapacious Soviet juggernaut gnawed at the eastern edges of Europe. Hitler had indeed signed a pact with the Devil, whose price of gaining time for victory was the terrible sacrifice of fellow Nordic peoples.

Stalin's designs on Finland seemed no less assured than his effortless capture of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, which fell into his hands without a fight. 300,000 Soviet troops and 800 warplanes confronted 120,000 Finnish defenders flying about 100 mostly obsolete, under equipped aircraft. Invading through the Karelian Isthmus, the mighty 7th Red Army was stopped in its tracks at the Mannerheim Line, a cunningly devised series of staggered, superbly camouflaged pill-boxes and anti-tank defenses named after Finland's Commander-in-Chief, Carl Gustav Mannerheim. Rushing up to relieve the pinned-down Reds, the 75th and 139th Divisions of the 8th Army were ambushed on the far shore of Lake Ladoga by Finnish ski-battalions firing winter-proofed *Suomi* 9-mm machine-guns. Inferior Russian firearms froze up in sub-zero temperatures, contributing to the more than 5,000 Communist fatalities. Meanwhile, the Soviet 163rd Division was cut off from its 9th Army advancing into central Finland, then annihilated, as was the 44th Division in the midst of its headlong retreat.

The Finnish Air Force was a motley mix of cast-offs from other nations, mostly aged bi-planes from Italy, Holland, France and England. With these obsolete mounts, and outnumbered by eight-to-one odds, Finnish pilots nonetheless challenged the Soviet air armada, until their success in the skies over the front resembled victory on the ground. Less than a month after the Reds invaded, 27,500 of them lay dead, more than ten times the number of Finnish casualties. Stalin's humiliation at the hands of a numerically and technologically disadvantaged victim was attributable in part to the poor morale and training of his own troops, who were badly served by their politically correct, militarily incompetent officers. They were literally out-thought and out-fought by the more motivated Finns, whose heroic defense encouraged Hitler, as he readied his own attack against the USSR.

If Germany was to be ready for that life-or-death confrontation in the spring, the neutralization of Britain was essential. He knew that the struggle against her Empire, a sea-power, could only be entrusted to the Kriegsmarine. Accordingly, he ordered submarine production increased. England could be effectively contained by sealing her off from all outside support, something his naval forces might be able to accomplish. Thus placing his confidence in the Reich's sailors and ships, the Fuehrer turned his attention to the East. But before he could begin there, another continent drew his attention.



The NSDAP/AO is the world's largest National Socialist propaganda supplier!

Printed and online periodicals in many languages

Hundreds of books in many languages

Hundreds of web-sites in many languages



NSDAP/AO nsdapao.info