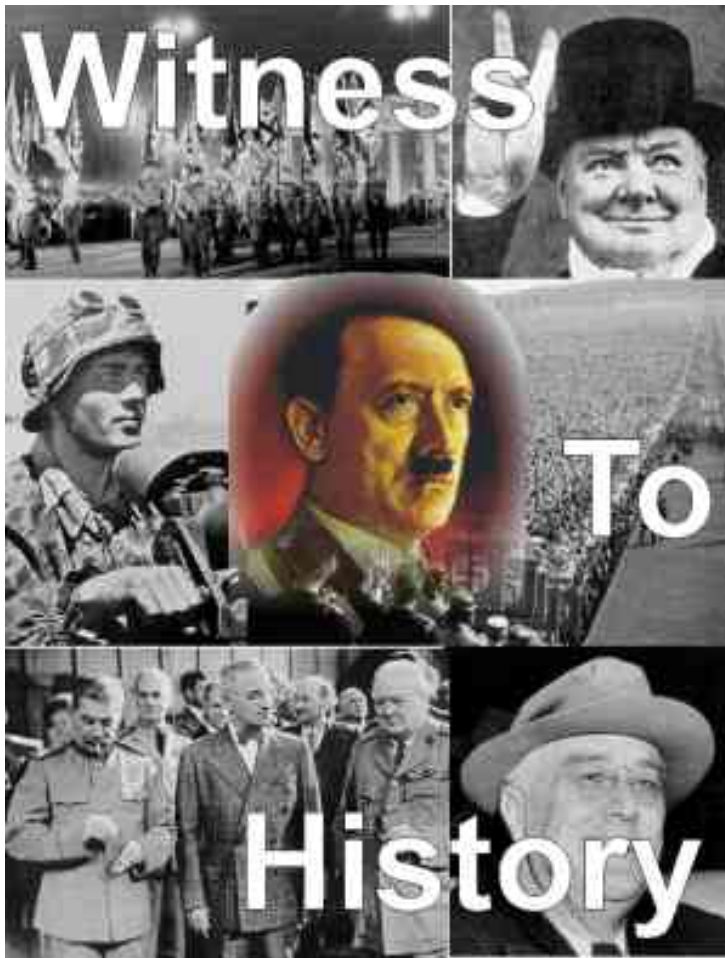




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Witness To History



Michael Walsh

Witness To History

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INTRODUCTION

For whom was Witness to History written? For anyone who has ever offered an opinion on the 2nd World War, its causes and its aftermath. Or for those who are likely to. Why? Because the writing of it was motivated by those who did so and got it wrong. Including myself.

Witness to History

There can be few historical dramas the embroidery of which comes near to matching that which has been woven about Hitler's Germany. Of this epic tens of thousands of books have been written, television and radio programmes made, and films produced. Yet who can deny that the truth is even more distant today than it has ever been. So much so that very little of what is written today is other than fanciful notion.

Witness to History is not an opinion unless it is that of the main players whose part created, shaped and finally pulled the shroud over the Third Reich. Their contribution then is clearly a relevant one. It is their war, without the embroidery. It is the story of a nation that broke free from the old order, soared to heights undreamed of, but not beyond the range of the gun. It is an epic written by the men who made it so.

I am the spectator. The man who sat on the hill and watched it happen. My only contribution is to string the quotations together. I am if you like painting pictures with quotations. I am putting together a jigsaw that when completed should provide you with a picture that will allow a more balanced view of the period.

How you colour the picture in afterwards is entirely up to yourself; your prejudices, your ethics and your cultural leanings. You are welcome to them, but please, do not let us have a war about it. We have had enough of those already. More than enough.

DEDICATION

I have written this book for all the innocent victims of war, of all nations and creeds. Not the least the children for in this, the 2nd World War; they were the true innocents without vote of influence. A lost generation; the children who were betrayed and lost to our world by a generation to whom they were entrusted. They

the children reaped the wind they did not sow.

I hope that this book provides some of the answers and makes their brutal and untimely deaths less than a mere statistic and more of a lesson for the future.

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CHAPTER 1

FORMIDABLE TRANSFORMATIONS

Winston Churchill described the tumultuous years between 1918 and 1933 as a period of 'formidable transformations'. Germany, defeated in a war not of its own making, was laid prostrate by defeat, revolution and anarchy. Communist revolutionaries eager to capitalise on their overthrow of the Russian state seized power. A British Government White Paper estimated that the Royal Navy's blockade on Germany "caused nearly 800,000 deaths, mainly women and children." Vast tracts of German territory were seized as booty and claims for reparations were so draconian that they effectively turned every German into a slave of the victors.

With the Kaiser (king) in exile, the Workers and Soldiers' Soviets and the Social Democrats 'dismissed' the legitimate Ebert government and proclaimed a Soviet Republic. Armed bands of communists (Spartacists) led by Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, patrolled the streets. In Bavaria, another Jew, Kurt Eisner had declared the province a Soviet Republic. Soldiers returning from the front were massacred, revolutionaries seized state property and strikes designed to cause maximum damage to the staggering economy were organised. Barracks and naval dockyards were seized and street barricades divided Germany's cities and towns into politico-criminal fiefdoms.



The French occupied the Rhine-land and ruled with an iron fist. An ordinary German passer-by might be randomly picked out and smashed to the ground with a rifle butt or fist. The French attempt to separate Bavaria from Germany sparked Adolf Hitler's brave but futile November Putsch.

The Saar and the Rhineland were occupied by French troops; inflation soared out of control until there were 136,000,000 Deutsch Marks to the dollar. Decadence erupted in sleaze. Art was debased as were the German people. Child prostitutes of both sexes could be bought openly on the streets. The world's debased were quick to take advantage of the German nation's descent into the economic chaos of defeat and revolutionaries fought like jackals for the territorial remains.

The peace terms (Versailles Treaty); dictated by the victor nations and notorious for its monstrously unjust nature was heaped upon

this volcanic social upheaval.

"The greater part of our troubles is the result of World War 1 and the bad treaties which ended it." (Alfonso of Bourbon and Orleans. Great Grandson of Queen Victoria)

"Germany suffered most as a consequence of this Peace Treaty and the general insecurity which was bound to arise from it. The unemployment figures rose to a third of the number usually employed in the nation, which means, however, that by counting the families of the unemployed as well there were 26 million people in Germany out of a population of 65 millions faced by an absolutely hopeless future." (Adolf Hitler)

In Russia, the Bolsheviks had seized power. The geographical giant on Germany's eastern borders was locked into civil war, the brutality of which knew no bounds. The tentacles of the emerging internationalism of Communism were spreading like wildfire throughout Europe.

"Germany, with more than 6 million communists was on the verge of a catastrophe which none but those wanting in common sense can possibly ignore. If red terrorism was to have swept over Germany the western countries of Europe would probably also have realised that it is not a matter of indifference to them whether the outposts of a destructive Asian world power stand guard on the Rhine and on the North Sea, or whether the land is populated by peaceful German peasants and working men whose only wish is to make an honest living and to be on friendly terms with other nations. By averting this disaster which was threatening to ruin Germany, the National Socialist movement saved not only the German people, but also rendered the rest of Europe a service of historical merit. The National Socialist revolution has but one aim; To restore order in our own country, to provide work and bread for our starving masses and to lay down the ideas of honour, loyalty and decency as being the basis of our moral code, which, far from doing harm to other nations, can be for the benefit of all." (Adolf Hitler)

BRITISH WHITE PAPER: It was an open secret that the overthrow of the Russian Government and the seizure of power with incalculable consequences for the rest of the world, was largely organised by international Jewish revolutionaries. The world's greatest land mass was being hijacked. Mr. Oudendyke, the Representative of the Netherlands Government in St. Petersburg in charge of British interests after the liquidation of the British Embassy by the Bolsheviks sent in a report to Mr. Balfour.



British troops in Kdn. England also occupied defeated Germany and sucked the German economy dry. The blockade resulted in nearly a million German civilians dying through starvation and disease. Children were reduced to begging, even selling their bodies on the streets of Germany.

"I consider that the immediate suppression of Bolshevism is the greatest issue now before the world, not even excluding the war which is still raging, and unless Bolshevism is nipped in the bud immediately it is bound to spread in one form or another over Europe, and the whole world, as it is organised and worked by Jews, who have no nationality, and whose one object is to destroy for their own ends the existing order of things...." (British Government White

Paper, April, 1919 - Russia No.1)

"It may well be that this same astounding race may at the present time be in the actual process of providing another system of morals and philosophy, as malevolent as Christianity was benevolent, which if not arrested, would shatter irretrievably all that Christianity has rendered possible..... this movement among the Jews is not new. ... it has been the mainspring of every subversive movement during the nineteenth century; and now at last this band of extraordinary personalities from the underworld of the great cities of Europe and America have gripped the Russian people by the hair of their heads and have become practically the undisputed masters of that enormous empire." (Winston Churchill. *Illustrated Sunday Herald*. Feb. 8th, 1920)

"As for anyone who does not know that the present revolutionary movement is Jewish in Russia, I can only say that he must be a man who is taken in by the suppression of our despicable Press." (Hilaire Belloc. *G.K's Weekly*, Feb., 4th, 1937)

"The conceptions of Bolshevism are in harmony in most points with the ideas of Judaism." (*Jewish Chronicle*, April, 4th, 1919)

In the front line against the Bolshevik explosion stood defeated Germany, out of which maelstrom emerged Adolf Hitler, a highly decorated soldier of the front lines. Aware of the appalling consequences should the revolutionary communists overthrow Germany, he organised against it and addressed his first public meeting in October, 1919, at Munich's Hofbrauhaus.

Of him, Winston Churchill had this to say. "While all those formidable transformations were occurring in Europe, Corporal Hitler was fighting his long, wearing battle for the German heart. The story of that struggle cannot be read without admiration for the courage, the perseverance, and the vital force which enabled him to challenge, defy, conciliate, or overcome, all the authorities or resistance's which barred his path. He, and the ever increasing legions who worked with him, certainly showed at this time, in their patriotic ardour and love of country, that there was nothing that they would not dare, no sacrifice of life, limb or liberty that they would not make themselves or inflict upon their opponents." (Winston Churchill. Francis Nielson. *Makers of War* p.101)

"There must not be lacking in our leadership something of that spirit of the Austrian corporal who, when all had fallen into ruins around him, and when Germany seemed to have fallen into chaos, did not hesitate to march forth against the vast army of victorious nations and has already turned the tables decisively against them."

"The German leader with the highest of praise for his accomplishments as no other foreign statesman ever received from an Englishman." (Winston Churchill, 4th, October, 1938)

Of contemporary Russia Winston Churchill said: "In Russia, we have a vast, dumb people dwelling under the discipline of a conscripted army in war time; a people suffering in years of peace the rigours and privations of the worst campaigns; a people ruled by terror, fanaticism's and the Secret Police. Here we have a state whose subjects are so happy that they have to be forbidden to quit its bounds under the direst of penalties; where diplomatists and agents sent on foreign missions have often t leave their wives and children at home as hostages to ensure their eventual return.

Here we have a system whose social achievements crowd 5 or 6 people in a single room; whose wages hardly compare in purchasing power with the British dole; whose life is unsafe, where liberty is unknown; where grace and culture are dying, and where armaments and preparations for war were rife. Here is a land where God is blasphemed, and man, plunged in this world's misery, is denied the hope of money on both sides of the grave. Here we have a power actively and ceaselessly engaged in trying to overturn existing civilisations by stealth and propaganda, and when it dares, by bloody force. Here we have a state, three million of whose subjects are languishing in foreign exile, whose intelligentsia have been methodically destroyed; a state nearly half a million of whose citizens reduced in servitude for their political opinions, are rotting and freezing through the Arctic night; toiling to death in the forests, mines and quarries, many for no more than indulging in that freedom of thought which has gradually raised man above the beast. Decent good-hearted British men and women ought not to be so airily detached from realities that they have no word of honest indignation for such wantonly, callously inflicted pain." (Winston Churchill. *Great Contemporaries*)

"The Soviet system is barbarism worse than the Stone Age." (Winston Churchill)

"No faith need be, indeed may be kept with non-communists. Every act of goodwill, of tolerance, of conciliation, of mercy, of magnanimity on the part of governments or statesmen is to be utilised for their ruin. Then, when the time is ripe and the moment opportune, every form of lethal violence, from revolution to private assassination, must be used without stint or compunction. The citadel will be stormed under the banners of Liberty and Democracy; and once the apparatus of power is in the hands of the Brotherhood all opposition, all contrary opinion, must be extinguished by death. Democracy is but a tool to be used and afterwards broken." (Winston Churchill '*Great Contemporaries*' 1937, p.168)

"Many illusions about Soviet Russia have been dispelled in these fierce weeks of fighting in the Arctic Circle. Everyone can see how communism rots the soul of a nation; how it makes abject and hungry in peace and proves it base and abominable in war.... if the light of freedom which burns so brightly in the frozen north should finally be quenched, it might well herald a return to the Dark Ages when every visage of human progress during 2,000 years would be engulfed." (Winston Churchill, 20th, January 1940)

CHURCHILL IN PRAISE OF ITALIAN FASCISM:

"Of Italian Fascism, Italy has shown that there is a way of fighting the subversive forces which can rally the masses of the people, properly led, to value and wish to defend the honour and stability of civilised society. Hereafter no great nation will be unprovided with an ultimate means of protection against the cancerous growth of Bolshevism." (Winston Churchill, 11th, November 1938)

"We wish to state most clearly and emphatically that there exists here today nothing that can be justly termed either tyranny or suppression of personal freedom as guaranteed by constitutional law in any civilised land. We believe that Mussolini enjoys the enthusiastic support and admiration of.... and who are contented, orderly and prosperous to a degree hitherto unknown in Italy, and probably without parallel at the present time among other great European nations still suffering from the war." (Committee of British Residents, Florence. '*Financial Times*', 1926)

NOTE: In 1933, the *Financial Times* brought out a special eight-page supplement under the caption: '*The Renaissance of Italy: Fascism's Gift of Order and Progress.*' This was published before Mussolini's Italy proceeded against undue Jewish control of its affairs.

LLOYD GEORGE: upon his return following a visit to Hitler, his daughter greeted Lloyd George, humorously with a "Heil Hitler!"

"Yes, Heil Hitler. I too, say that because he is truly a great man. I have never met a happier people than the Germans and Hitler is one of the greatest men among the distinctly great men that I have ever encountered."

STALIN:

"He (Stalin) did not share the view of the President that Hitler was unbalanced and emphasised that only a very able man could accomplish what Hitler had done in solidifying the German people whatever we thought of the methods."

THEODUR HEUSS:

"No one can deny recognising the indefatigability of this man who, after his sentence of confinement, cautiously undertook with understanding and precision, painstakingly and with great tenacity, to form a new vessel out of the fragments. Of course one would not be fully objective towards Hitler's accomplishments if one intended only to see him as the great, untiring organiser. He also moved souls, the will to sacrifice, and great devotion, enthralling and enthusiastically inspiring everyone by his appearance."

VISCOUNT ROTHERMERE:

"In England, many people imagine Hitler as a cannibal; but I would like to say how I have found him. He conveys good comradeship. He is unpretentious, naturally and apparently sincere. It is not true that he speaks to individuals as though he were speaking to an assembly.

He has a supreme intellect. I have known only two other men to whom I could apply such distinction - Lord Northcliffe and Lloyd George. If one puts a question to Hitler, he gives an immediate, brilliant clear answer. There is no human being living whose promise on important matters I would trust more readily. He believes that Germany has a divine calling and that the German people are destined to save Europe from the revolutionary attacks of Communism. He values family life very highly, whereas Communism is its worst enemy. He has thoroughly cleansed the moral, ethical life of Germany, forbidden publication of obscene books, and performance of questionable plays and films.

I spoke with Hitler about one and a half years ago when he said, 'certain English circles speak of me as an adventurer. My reply to that is that adventurers have built the British Empire.

No words can describe his politeness; he disarms men as well as women and can win both at any time with his conciliatory, pleasant smile. He is a man of rare culture. His knowledge of music, the arts and architecture is profound.

Many evidently find it difficult to imagine a cultivated man in accord with a man of determined action....

If a vote of general opinion was taken on who was the greatest politician that British history ever produced, the name of Cromwell would very likely head the list. But Cromwell was a man of the greatest determination, and used methods of reckless inconsideration." (Viscount Rothermere, *Warnings and Predictions*, p.180 - 183)

"Hitler's political aim and policy is directed towards attaining his goal without loss of blood. He succeeded in ascending to the highest power-position in Germany with very little spilling of blood or loss of human life in a land of 68 million inhabitants. Austria was annexed without one shot being fired. The unrest in Palestine cost more lives during the past five years than that in Germany and Austria since the inception and the establishment of the Hitler regime." (*Daily Mail*, 20th, May, 1938)

RUDOLF HESS:

"Jewish influence was one of the chief causes of the disintegration that took place in Germany. If at the decisive hour National Socialism had not stepped in and brought this process of disintegration to a standstill a condition of strife would have resulted, in which everybody would be against everybody else, and then we would have had that state of affairs which goes by the name of Bolshevism. Germany came much nearer to Bolshevism than the outside world believes or will even admit."

"When Germany was on the path to ruin a counter movement set in to save the country from a complete break up. One man alone proved himself able to bring this counter movement to a successful issue. This man was, as a matter of course, one of the soldiers who had fought in the trenches, and he had political gifts of an unusually high quality."

He countered atheistic blasphemy with the idea of an Almighty Being."

"National Socialism is the ruling power in Germany. It has reinvigorated and guaranteed the life of the people. Germany would have fallen to pieces if the one man had not come forward and created National Socialism. That man is Adolf Hitler."

"Was it an accident that Hitler came? I do not think so. I believe that a Providence watches over the nations and that when a task is to be fulfilled in the world, this Providence sends the right man at the right time to fulfil and thus save the nation from downfall."

ADOLF HITLER:

"In five years we have transformed a people who were humiliated and powerless because of their internal disruption and uncertainty, into a national body, politically united, and imbued with the strongest self-confidence and proud assurance. If Providence had not guided us I would often have never found these dizzy paths. Thus it is that we National Socialists have in the depths of our hearts our faith. No man can fashion world history or the history of peoples unless upon his purpose and his powers there rests the blessing of this Providence."

HANS GRIMM:

"I witness with awe and admiration, that he, as nearly the first in the world, caused multitudes without force or any personal benefits to follow him of their own free will and volition."

Describing in 1945 the conditions that gave rise to National Socialism: "An unyielding predilection for an ethnic community towards national integrity, coupled with a passionate eagerness for Anglo-German co-operation. There was a general anxiety for reform in a changing world; this mass movement recognised new values - both spiritual and physical, as was demonstrated by basing the currency upon production instead of upon gold. Furthermore, the claim that quality must be protected against quantity was also upheld and the whole of this great experiment set out to prove that the spirit of Versailles must be abolished for everybody's benefit."

"Between 1933 and 1939 more was done for public health, for the mother and child, as well as for the promotion of social welfare than before and, perhaps we might admit, than ever before."

HOUSTON STEWART CHAMBERLAIN:

"At one stroke you have transformed the state of my soul. That Germany in the greatest hour of its need can produce a Hitler testifies to its vitality."

JOSEPH GOEBBELS:

"This century will be named and shaped after Adolf Hitler."

ALFRED ROSENBERG:

"We National Socialists accept with our whole hearts the present epoch, for we feel ourselves as vital elements in the renaissance which is now shaping itself."

VON RIBBENTROP:

"I do not believe that I do not foresee wrongly when I say that at a later, objective, historical writing must recognise the National Socialist struggle for power as nothing short of an exemplary model that only a nation of the highest cultural standards could achieve."



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CHAPTER 2

THE ENEMY AT THE GATE

By 1922, the Bolshevik influence on Russia and indeed the world, by what Churchill had describes as, 'this same astounding race' was almost complete. Many saw events as being the first stage of an international plot, mainly by those of Jewish race, to seize world control. By explanation or defence of these phenomena some will suggest that Jews, intellectually inclined towards all forms of social change, peaceful and otherwise, should naturally find themselves disproportionately represented in such an upheaval.

Be that as it may, the facts are clear and although often hidden from Gentile eyes, are never disputed. On the contrary, many of the world's most highly placed and influential Jews have openly boasted of their responsibility for communism; even its crimes.

"Have we escaped a Pax Germanica only to fall into a Pax Judaeica?" (*The Times*, May, 8th, 1920)

"I have glimpsed into hell. The Jews are in control." (Sir Percival Phillips)

"The Communists are Jews, and Russia is being entirely administered by them. They are in every government office. They are driving out the Russians." (Clare Sheridan, Close friend of Leon Trotsky, alias Lev Bronstein)

POPE PIUS XI: "For them (the peoples of the Soviet Union) we cherish the warmest paternal affection. We are well aware that not a few of them groan beneath the yoke imposed upon them by men who are in very large part strangers to the real interests of the country. We recognise that many others were deceived by fallacious hopes. We blame only the system with its authors and abettors who considered Russia the best field for experimenting with a plan elaborated years ago, and who from there continue to spread it from one end of the world to the other." (Pope Pius XI, *Encyclical Letter, Divini Redemptoris*)

"The world revolution which we will experience will be exclusively our affair and will rest in our hands. This revolution will tighten the Jewish domination over all other

people." (*Peuple Juif*, February, 8th 1919)

"The achievement (the Russian Revolution) destined to figure in history as the overshadowing result of the world war, was largely the outcome of Jewish thinking, of Jewish discontent - of Jewish effort to construct - the Bolshevik Movement is neither polite nor tolerant; in its initial phase it was totally destructive...." (Svetozar Tonjoroff. *The American Hebrew*, September 10th, 1920)

"The Jewish domination in Russia is supported by certain Russians... they (the Jews) having wrecked and plundered Russia by appealing to the ignorance of the working folk are now using their dupes to set up a new tyranny worse than any the world has ever known." (Robert Wilton, *The Last Days of the Romanovs*)

"In 1936 we proved by means of a whole series of astounding statistics that in Russia today more than 98% of the leading positions are occupied by Jews.... Who were the leaders in our Bavarian Workers Republic? Who were the leaders of the Spartacist Movement? Who were the real leaders and financiers of the Communist Party? Jews, every one of them. The position was the same in Hungary and in the Red parts of Spain." (Adolf Hitler, September 1937)

"There are few Russians among the Bolshevist wire-pullers; i.e. few men imbued with the all-Russian culture and interests of the Russian people. None of them have been in any way prominent in any stage of former Russian life.... Besides obvious foreigners, Bolshevism recruited many adherents from among émigrés who had spent many years abroad. Some of them had never been to Russia before. They especially numbered a great many Jews. They spoke Russian badly. The nation over which they had seized power was a stranger to them, and besides, they behaved as invaders in a conquered country. Throughout the revolution generally and Bolshevism in particular, the Jews occupied a very influential position. This phenomenon is both curious and complex. But the fact remains that such was the case in the primarily elected Soviet (the famous trio - Lieber, Dahn, Gotz), and all the more in the second one." (Ariadna Tyrkova-Williams, *From Liberty to Brest-Litovsk*. MacMillan, 1919)

"Over one-third of the Jews in Russia have become officials." (*Jewish Chronicle*, January 6th, 1933)

"The great Russian revolution was indeed accomplished by the hands of the Jews. There are no Jews in the ranks of the Red Army as far as privates are concerned, but in the Committees, and in the Soviet organisation as Commissars, the Jews are gallantly leading the masses. The symbol of Jewry has become the symbol of the Russian proletariat, which can be seen in the fact of the adoption of the five-pointed star, which in former times was the symbol of Zionism and Jewry." (M. Cohen, *The Communist*, April 12th, 1919)

"The exclusive Comintern. The pretence of the Soviet Government that the Comintern is a body completely beyond the range of its influence and authority, is a masterpiece either of make believe or audacity." (*London Times*, January 10th, 1936)

"There is much in the fact of Bolshevism itself, in the fact that so many Jews are Bolsheviks, in the fact that the ideals of Bolshevism at many points are consonant with the finest ideals of Judaism." (*Jewish Chronicle*, April, 4th, 1919)

"Will you say for me to those present at tonight's meeting how deeply I regret my inability to celebrate with the Friends of Russian Freedom the actual reward of what we hoped for and striven for these long years! " (Jacob Schiff of the New York bankers, 'Kuhn, Loeb & Co, *New York Times*, March 24th, 1917)

"Today it is estimated even by Jacob Schiff's grandson, John Schiff, a prominent member of New York society, that the old man sank about \$20,000,000 for the final triumph of Bolshevism in Russia." (Cholly Knickerbocker, *N.Y American Journal*, February 3rd, 1949)

THE GOVERNMENTS OF BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

62 Members (42 Jews) 20 Gentiles

EXTRAORDINARY COMMISSION OF MOSCOW

36 Members (23 Jews) 13 Gentiles

THE COUNCIL OF THE PEOPLES COMMISSARS

22 Members (17 Jews) 5 Gentiles

The Soviet Press provided a list of 556 important functionaries of the Soviet State (1918 - 1919), which included 17 Russians, 2 Ukrainians, 11 Armenians, 35 Letts, 15 Germans, 1 Hungarian, 10 Georgians, 3 Poles, 3 Finns, 1 Czech, 1 Karaim (Jewish sect) - and 457 Jews.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE BOLSHEVIK PARTY

Bronstein (Trotsky), Apfelbaum (Zinovieff), Lourie (Larine), Ouritski, Volodarski, Rosenfeldt (Kamenev), Smidovitch, Sverdov (Yankel), Nakhamkes (Steklov), Lenin* (The names in brackets are their real names).

Jews 10, Gentiles 2 (Krylenko, Lounatcharski).

* There is some dispute as to Lenin's racial origins. It is known that he was married to a Jewess; spoke Yiddish as did his children. "Lenin had taken part in Jewish student meetings in Switzerland thirty-five years before. He is generally regarded as a Russian but there is doubt." - (*Jewish Chronicle*, December, 16th, 1932).

"Although Lenin was a political monster, he was no enemy of the Jews. He was aware of his partly Jewish origin, many of his close associates were Jews, he often spoke of Jews in favourable terms and he opposed anti-Jewish attitudes." (*The London Times*, Dec. 8, 1996, Section 7, page 2)

CENTRAL COMMITTEES

MENSHEVIKS: 11 Members, all Jews

COMMUNISTS OF THE PEOPLE: 6 Members, 5 Jews

S.R (RIGHT WING): 15 Members, 13 Jews

S.R (LEFT WING): 12 Members, 10 Jews

COMMITTEE OF THE ANARCHISTS: 5 Members, 4 Jews

POLISH COMMUNIST PARTY: 12 Members, all Jews

THE OTHER RUSSIAN SOCIALIST PARTIES ARE SIMILAR IN COMPOSITION

MINISTRY OF THE COMMISSARIAT

22 Members: 17 Jews, 5 Gentiles

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

61 Members: 41 Jews, 20 Gentiles

Stalin is neither a Jew nor a Russian but a Caucasian. His Deputy however, is his father-in-law who is Jewish, Lazarus Mosessohn Kaganowitsch, who by Government decree enjoys full rights and privileges and is to all intents and purposes the Supreme Ruler. Kaganowitsch ensured that criteria for key positions in the Police Force, the Red Army, the Department of the Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and in the Foreign Office, is to be of Jewish race.

"Three-quarters of mankind may die if necessary, to ensure the other quarter for Communism." (V.I. Lenin)

"In principle we have never and can never renounce terror." (V.I. Lenin)

"We hate Christianity and Christians. Even the best of them must be regarded as our worst enemies. They preach love of one's neighbour and mercy, which is contrary to our principles. Christian love is an obstacle to the development of the revolution. Down with love of one's neighbour. What we need is hatred; only thus shall we conquer the universe." (A Lunacharsky)



Ilich Ulin (Vladimir Ilich Uliyanov or Nikolai Lenin). President of the Supreme Soviet, Jew on mother's side. His mother was called Blank, a Jewess of German origin.

"By May, 1st, 1937, there should not be one single church left within the borders of Soviet Russia, and the idea of God will have been banished from the Soviet Union as a remnant of the Middle Ages, which has been used for the purpose of oppressing the working classes." (Joseph Stalin)

"We Bolsheviks are going to bring the Social Revolution as much to America as to Europe. It is coming systematically, step by step. The struggle will be long, cruel and sanguinary... what matters the loss of 90% by executions if 10% of Communists remain to carry on the revolution? Bolshevism is not a seminary for young ladies. All children should be present at the executions and rejoice at the death of the enemies of the proletariat." (V.I. Lenin)

Many excellent books contain similar conclusive evidence of the true nature of Communism, but the purposes of this

particular book is to simply and adequately describe the background to world events at the time in relation to the rise and fall of the Third Reich.

"In April, 1937, Mr. R.A. Butler, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, India Office, reported in the House of Commons that free tuition was available for Indian students returned to India as Bolshevik recruiters and agitators against Britain."

HITLER'S RESISTANCE TO BOLSHEVISM: Condensed from the Fuhrer's closing speech, Nuremberg Congress of Honour:

"We do not deny the grave concern which we feel at the thought of other nations becoming a victim of Bolshevism towards which we are deadly antagonistic.

This deadly enmity of ours is not based on an obstinate refusal to recognise any ideas that may be contrary to ours. But this enmity is based on a natural feeling of revulsion towards a diabolical doctrine that threatens the world at large and us.

The first phase in the fight of National Socialism against Communism did not take place in Russia. Soviet Communism already tried to poison Germany between the years 1918 and 1920, and its methods of penetration into this country was much the same as its present-day military efforts in moving the Bolshevik military machine closer and closer to our frontiers.

We have stamped out Bolshevism which Moscow's bloodfiends such as Lewin, Axelroth, Neumann, Bela-Kuhn, etc. tried to introduce into Germany. And it is because we see day by day these efforts of Soviet rulers to meddle in our domestic affairs have not yet ceased, that we are forced to regard Bolshevism beyond our frontiers as our deadly enemy.

We have fought Bolshevism in Germany as a Weltanschauung that is, as a form of

philosophy that endeavoured to poison and destroy our people. And Bolshevism will continue to be fought if it attempts to introduce its sordid Spanish methods into Germany.

It is not the aim of Bolshevism to free nations from their ailments. Its object is to exterminate all that is healthy and replace the same by depravity and degenerate elements....

....we do not want a situation here in Germany, as in Russia, in which 98% of official key positions are held by alien Jews. Under no circumstances do we want our national intelligence debased.

"... Communism however cannot deny that in Russia today 98% of all official positions are held by Jews who not only can never be classed as members of the proletariat, but who have never earned an honest penny in their lives.

"..... we have fought Bolshevism because its leaders had planned for us a slaughter house on Russian and Spanish lines. Such is the difference between the Bolshevik and the National Socialist revolutions. The one transforms prosperous and peaceful countries into a waste of ruin and devastation, whilst the other, re-builds a broken-down and poverty stricken Reich into an economically sound and prosperous state."

We believe that it is a bigger task to put 5 million people back to work than to burn down houses and churches and allow hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants and others to kill each other. We have also fought Bolshevism on general economic grounds. From time to time the world hears of hunger famines in Russia. Since, 1917, that is, since the victory of Bolshevism, there is no end to this form of distress,

This self-same Russia, starving for close on 20 years, was one of the richest grain countries in the world.

When compared with Germany, Russia possesses 18 times more land per head of population, and yet what a sorry form of economic policy this country must have to deny its people a decent form of livelihood. If Bolshevism in Russia, however, does not succeed in getting nine farmers to produce sufficient to at least support one non-farmer what then would have happened in Germany, where two and a half farmers produce sufficient to support seven and a half non-farmers? What would have happened to Germany and the whole of its economic structure if Jewish-Bolshevik economic malpractice had ever been allowed to take root here?

"We have fought Bolshevism because a victory for it in Germany would have spelt starvation for perhaps 50% of our population. If Russia is incapable of supporting not even eight people per square kilometre, then in Germany under Bolshevik rule, not even ten millions would have had the necessary minimum standard of living. For here in Germany our 68 million people occupy the same area which in Russia would not support more than 5 million.

Bolshevism preaches world revolution, and it would use the German workers as cannon fodder for the attainment of its goal. We National Socialists, however, do not want our military forces to be used for forcing upon other nations something that they do not want. Our Army does not swear an oath that it will carry our National Socialist ideology to other nations."

British politicians in England have so far not had the opportunity of learning what Communism in one's own country stands for. But we have. As I am the one who has fought against this Judeo-Soviet teaching in Germany and stamped it out, I flatter myself that I possess more understanding of the true character of Bolshevism than those arm-chair critics who at most have read up on the subject a little. Today, I follow the spread of Bolshevik poison throughout the world just as assiduously as I followed its poisonous trail years ago in Germany, and never lost an opportunity of warning the country.

The abhorrent mass-murders of nationalists, the burning alive of wives of nationalist officers after soaking them in petrol - the revolting murder of children on nationalist parents as for example in Spain, should serve as a warning to help to break down resistance on other countries..." (Adolf Hitler)

"If my international opponents reproach me today that I have refused this co-operation with Russia, I make the following declaration: I do not and did not reject co-operation with Russia but with Bolshevism, which lays claim to world rulership.

The German nation has not only wept but has laughed heartily throughout its life and I will not see it descend into the gloom of international communism and the dictatorship of hate. I tremble for Europe at the very thought of what would happen to our old and over-populated continent if this Asiatic concept of the world, which is destructive of all our ideals, should be successful in bringing upon us the chaos of the Bolshevik revolution." - Adolf Hitler, March, 7th, 1936

"Bolshevism turns flourishing countryside into sinister wastes of ruins; National Socialism transforms a Reich of destruction and misery into a healthy state with a flourishing economic life." - Adolf Hitler

"Since I have fought against these Jewish-Soviet ideas in Germany, since I have conquered and stamped out this peril, I fancy that I possess a better comprehension of its character than do these men who have only to deal with it in the field of literature." (Adolf Hitler)

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Michael Walsh

Witness to History

CHAPTER 3

THE JEWS IN GERMANY

After the great war (1914 -18) had come to an end, the distress prevalent in Eastern Europe, coupled with other causes, induced large numbers of those of Jewish race to cross the German frontiers and to take up residence in Prussia, where a Herr. Badt - himself a Jew - managed to obtain an official position authorising him to control all matters relative to immigration and naturalisation. He saw to it that those sharing his race secured easy access to Germany, whilst at the same time the West European and overseas countries imposed far-reaching restrictions on immigration. These newcomers began to concentrate themselves in the major cities and organised from them the systematic infiltration and control of the German nation.

A few statistics may be helpful to show the extent to which these non-Germans gradually succeeded in spreading their influence upon important professions and in various allied domains.

In reading these statistics it is important to remember that those of Jewish race formed just 1% of the total population.

UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

BERLIN and GOTTINGEN:

Medicine 45% Jewish, Mathematics 34% Jewish, Medicine 34% Jewish

BRESLAU: Arts 40% Jewish, Law 47% Jewish, Arts 25% Jewish, Medicine 45% Jewish.

KONIGSBERG: Law 48% Jewish, Arts 7% Jewish, Law 14% Jewish, Medicine 25% Jewish.

JEWISH LAWYERS (1928)

DORTMUND 29%, HAMBURG 25%, STUTTGART 26%, DUSSELDORF 33%,

KARLSRUHE 36%, BEUTHEN 60%, FRANKFURT 64%, STETTIN 36%

JEWISH LAWYERS (1933)

BERLIN 55%, BERLIN CHAMBER OF ATTORNEYS 66%, BRESLAU 67%

JEWISH MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS (1928)

WIESBADEN 20%, KARLSRUHE 26%, COLOGNE 27%, MAINZ 30%, GOTHA 31%, BEUTHEN 36%, BERLIN 52%

BERLIN HOSPITALS IN JEWISH HANDS

MOABIT 56%, FRIEDRICHSHAIN 63%, NEUKOLLN 67%

THE THEATRE AND FILM INDUSTRY

"1931, of 234 theatre managers 50.4% were members of the Jewish race. In Berlin the figure rises to 80%. Jews wrote not less than 75% of all plays prior to Hitler's election. In the film industry too, the Jewish influence predominated." (The periodical '*Schönere Zukunft*' - *A Brighter Future* - February, 3rd, 1929)

This was the period when Berlin had an international reputation for theatrical seediness, debasement and pornography. "The share of Jews in the modern film industry is so decisive that a very slight percentage is left available for non-Jewish undertakings."

"One needed only to look at the posters announcing the hideous productions of the cinema and theatre, and study the names of the authors who were highly lauded there in order to become permanently adamant on Jewish questions.

Here was a pestilence, a moral pestilence from which the public was being infected. It was worse than the Black Plague of long ago.

And in what mighty doses this poison was manufactured and distributed. Naturally, the lower the moral and intellectual level of such an author of artistic products the more inexhaustible his fecundity. Sometimes it went so far that one of these fellows , acting like a sewage pump, would shoot his filth directly in the face of other members of the human race..... It was a terrible thought, and yet it could not be avoided, that the greater number of Jews seemed specially designed by Nature to play this shameful part." (Adolf Hitler. *Mein Kampf*. Ibid.42)

"The fact that nine-tenths of all the smutty literature, artistic tripe and theatrical banalities, had to be charged to the account of people who formed scarcely one per cent of the nation - that fact could not be gainsaid. It was there. It had to be admitted." (Adolf Hitler. *Mein Kampf*. Ibid.42)

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

COMMITTEES ON THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

Stocks and Shares 69%, Metal Exchange 83%, Produce Exchange 75%, Futures 83%, Administration 80%, Official List 87%

In 1928, it was revealed that just fifteen Jews between them had occupied 718 board positions. Of leading positions in industry there were ten Jews to every five non-Jews.

LEADING POSITIONS IN COMMERCE (EMPLOYED AS WORKERS)

BERLIN: 49.4% (2.4%)

FRANKFURT: 48.9% (1.9%)

COLOGNE: 49.6% (2.9%)

BRESLAU: 57.1% (1.8%)

POLITICAL INFLUENCE: Of the Social Democratic Party's 39 Representatives, 38 were of Jewish race. The Workers Educational Institutes comprised 81% of Jewish. Karl Marx (real name Karl Modercai Levi) and Friedrich Engels, the godfathers of Communism were Jewish, as was Leon Trotsky (real name Lev Bronstein).

GOVERNMENT: In November, 1918, Jews had seized control of the following states; Hirsch, (Haase and Herzfeld. Prussia), Eisner (Bavaria), Lipinsky and Gradnauer (Saxony), Heymann (Wurttemberg) and Haas (Baden).

The Government of the Revolution included among others, Haase, Cohn, Herzfeld, Schiffer, Bernstein, Cahen and Preuss. The latter was given the task of drawing up the new German Constitution.

"The German nation, moreover, was rapidly falling under the control of its alien elements. In the last days of the pre-Hitler regime there were twenty times as many Jewish Government officials in Germany as had existed before the war. Israelites of international attachments were insinuating themselves into key positions in the German administrative machine." (The Daily Mail, July, 10th, 1933)

JEWISH VOICES: Dr. Manfred Reifer, the well-known leader of the Jews in Bukowina, published an article in September, 1933 (*Czernowitzer Allgemeine Zeitung*) in which he wrote: "Whilst large sections of the German nation were struggling for the preservation of their, we Jews filled the streets of Germany with our vociferations. We supplied its Press with articles on the subject of its Christmas and Easter festivities and administered to its religious beliefs in the manner we considered suitable. We ridiculed the highest ideals of the German nation and profaned the matters which it holds sacred."

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President. World Zionist Organisation: "No Jewish minority in any other country, not even that in America could possibly compete with the German Jews. They were involved in large-scale banking, a situation unparalleled elsewhere, and, by way of high finance, they had also penetrated German industry. A considerable proportion of the wholesale trade was Jewish. They controlled even such branches of industry, which is in general not in Jewish hands. Examples are shipping or the electrical industry, and names such as Ballin and Rathenau do confirm this

statement. I hardly know of any other branch of emancipated Jewry in Europe or the American continent as deeply rooted in the economy, as was Germany Jewry. American Jews of today are absolutely as well as relatively richer than the German Jews were at the time, it is true, but even in America with its unlimited possibilities, the Jews have not succeeded in penetrating into the centre spheres of industry (steel, iron, heavy industry, high finance, shipping) as was the case in Germany."

"Their position in the intellectual life of the country was equally unique. In literature, they were represented by illustrious names. The theatre was largely in their hands. The daily Press, above all its internationally influential sector, was essentially owned by Jews or controlled by them. As paradoxical as this may sound today, after the Hitler era, I have no hesitation to say that hardly any section of the Jewish people has made such extensive use of emancipation offered to them in the nineteenth-century as the German Jews. In short, the history of the Jews in Germany from 1870 to 1933 is probably the most glorious rise that has ever been achieved by any branch of the Jewish people." (Goldmann, *Mein Leben als Deutscher Jude*)

HITLER: "If the question is still asked why National Socialism combats the Jewish element in Germany so fanatically, the answer can only be, because National Socialism wishes to establish a real community of the people. Since we are National Socialists, we cannot permit an alien race to impose itself upon our working people as their leaders." - Adolf Hitler

"Nearly all Bolshevist agitators in Germany and elsewhere were Jews." (Adolf Hitler)

FRENCH AGREEMENT: On May, 29th, 1934, a Paris newspaper, *'L'ami du Peuple'* carried an article against the anti-social 'machinations' of the Jewish refugees from Germany: "These people fled from Germany because they attempted to set up a rule of fire and blood and to let loose the horrors of civil war and universal unrest."

AN AMERICAN VOICE: E.B Pierce, the President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, stated on the occasion of a meeting held at the end of May, 1934, that "it would be impossible to speak any longer of orderly economic conditions in Europe if Germany had not succeeded in saving Europe from the dangers of Bolshevism."

Clearly the German nation had fallen to an alien racial minority that in the words of the *Daily Mail* had 'insinuated themselves' into a position whereby they effectively controlled Germany as they did Russia.

Adolf Hitler determined on a course that would recover German control; of German interests, which many would agree under the circumstances was a perfectly legitimate and noble aim. This however is now dressed up as 'virulent anti-Semitism.' One might reflect on the horrors that would have been spared the peoples of Russia and scores of other Christian nations had they taken a similar course of action.

Adolf Hitler's national recovery program was however extremely lenient, and is best illustrated by his *Act for the Restoration of the Professional Status of Civil Servants*, (Act.3, published April, 7th, 1933: "Officials of non-Aryan descent are to be pensioned. Those of them acting in an honorary capacity are to be removed from their office. This provision is not applicable to officials whose appointments date from August 1st, 1914, or from an earlier date; nor to those who fought during the World

War in the front line either in Germany or for her allies, nor to those whose fathers or brothers were killed in the World War."

Thus, those Jews who had 'insinuated themselves into key positions' were not summarily dismissed but were placed on the retirement list. "They now receive the same rates of retired pay as an other German official, in conformity with legal provisions."

"I have nothing against the Jews themselves. But the Jews are all Communists, and these are my enemies.... it is these I am fighting.... all Jews stick together like burrs..... it is up to the Jews themselves to draw a dividing line between these different kinds. But they have not done that, and therefore, I must proceed uniformly against all Jews." (Max Planck quoting from a conversation held with Adolf Hitler)

Hitler regularly attended concerts; one of his favourite composers being Gustav Mahler (1860 - 1911), who is of course Jewish.

HITLER NOT ANTI-SEMITIC BUT ANTI-TALMUDIC

"... in that the Third Reich treated Christianised Jews preferentially. The National Socialist Third Reich carefully distinguished between Talmudic and Christianised Jews." (Philip Freedman, *Their Brothers Keepers* N.Y 1957)

"In early 1938, Jewish doctors and dentists were still participating in the German State compulsory insurance program (Ortskrankenkassen) which guaranteed them a sufficient number of patients."

"In 1938, 10% of the practicing lawyers in Germany were Jews, although the Jews constituted less than 1% of the population." (United States Ambassador Hugh Wilson to Secretary of State Hull)

"The United States took exception to a German law on March, 30th, 1938, which removed the Jewish church from the established German church roll which deprived it of state funds. In fact, this brought German law into line with English Law." (Daniel L. Hoggan. Historical Revisionist)

On February, 27th, 1943, when 10,000 Jews were being deported from Berlin: "The Christian wives of those arrested were able to wring concessions from the Nazis, who released the men." (Philip Freedman. *Their Brothers Keepers*. NY 1957)

One may also wonder that as late as 1943, three and one half years into the war and eleven years after Hitler was elected, there were still 10,000 Jews living openly and freely in the German capital, and married to German wives. Such facts disprove allied propaganda and so they are hidden carefully from sight. It is also interesting to note that whilst in Hitler's capital city, such numbers of Jews were allowed to go about their business freely, had they been of Japanese descent and living in the United States, all would have been rounded up; men, women and children; orphans and the offspring of mixed marriages, and confined to concentration camps.

Clearly it was healthier to be a Jew in Berlin, 1943 than it was to be the unfortunate child product of a Japanese-American marriage!

"In 1939, six years after Hitler was elected, there were still 120,000 Jews living voluntarily in Germany." (Heinz Roth. *Why Are We Being Lied To?*)

The question increasingly being asked is, if Hitler's intention was to exterminate the Jews, why had he given them every assistance to emigrate throughout his years of government, and how does it explain that years after the alleged program of extermination was begun, 120,000 having had every opportunity and assistance to leave the country had refused to do so?

JEWS NOT SERIOUSLY HINDERED: "The German Jews were being treated like a humbled minority, out of favour... the activity of the Jews was in reality not seriously hindered." (Heinz Roth. *Why Are We Being Lied To?* - 29, 121)

What is a matter of public record is that by 1939, 400,000 resident Jews had received every assistance, compensation and indeed training to re-settle elsewhere; Madagascar being the chosen destination. This was done in open collaboration with Jewish organisations. Other countries too had a program of assisted emigration not just for Jews but for their own nationals too. The French long before the outbreak of war were planning the immigration of 10,000 Jews.

Emigration was a normal means of population dispersal and settlement practiced by most countries of which it can safely be said that Britain led from the front. It is well to remember that at this time and for a long time afterwards, the great shipping companies of the world were making enormous profits from the government-subsidised emigration of British nationals to the United States and the Dominions. These included 130,000 British children, many of them without parents, even babes in arms, taken from orphanages and care wards and against their wishes and often without the knowledge of parents, where they had them, forced to leave their homeland and often settled in institutions where they were to suffer every kind of abuse and deprivation.

Many were lied to and told that they had no parents; often split from their brothers and sisters. This expulsion of our country's children, and adults too, is a shameful blot on its history and it is interesting to suppose that the Third Reich's policy of re-settlement was a great deal more enlightened than was Britain's. Incredibly, this enforced re-settlement of children without parents continued until 1967 and is still cloaked in a veil of secrecy.

It is equally interesting to reflect that whilst the British governments of the time by a combination of deception and financial inducements (£10 assisted passages to Australia) were draining orphanages of unwanted British children, they were simultaneously assisting the colonisation of Britain by West Indians and others from far-flung territories.

Hitler's Germany had no policy of forced re-settlement of its own citizens; quite the opposite in fact. A great deal of effort and investment was made to encourage the return of Germans who had previously emigrated to escape the shortcomings of German administrations prior to the Third Reich era.

Despite Germany's enormous and by comparison more liberal policy of resettlement, 680,000 Jews were still living in the Third Reich by 1939.

VIOLENCE EXAGGERATED: Hitler's antagonism towards sections of the international Jewish community has been deliberately falsified and exaggerated to create the impression that Jews in Germany were treated badly. The determination of 680,000 of them to stay suggests otherwise.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S OBSERVATIONS:

"My private conversations with Jews were illuminating. They did not bear out what the British newspapers suggested. Mountains had been made out of molehills; melodrama out of comic opera. The majority of the 'assaults' were committed by over-zealous youths, and in nearly every instance consisted of 'ratting' unfortunate men who were not particularly respectful of the new regime. Physical harm very little, mental, probably much.

This is what I learned from my Jewish friends, who are staying in Germany and have no intention of leaving the country, nor have they ever been asked to leave the country. Those who wish to leave and return may do so at their own pleasure. The law relating to the freedom of Jews are substantially the same as those of other people.

The trouble that has risen has nothing to do with the domiciled Jew, many of whom are still employed by government in various spheres of usefulness. There are about 80,000 undesirable Jews that Germany wants to get rid of for all time, and willingly would she deport them all to Great Britain or the United States of America if the request was made. These are Jews who since the Armistice have penetrated the country and created a situation that has wrought considerable social and political harm in Germany. Among these undesirables are murderers, ex-convicts, potential thieves, fraudulent bankrupts, white slave traffickers, beggars of every description that beggars description, and political refugees. Many have come from Baltic states, others from Poland, and not an inconsiderable number from Russia." (G.E.O Knight, *In Defence of Germany*)

"Before the revolution of last March, the Jews in the Reich overran every government department, and enjoyed the highest privileges in every profession and calling. They were the principle organisers of the Communist Party, and became identified with every one of the seventy-two warring political sects in the country. In every way they proved themselves eminently capable businessmen and politicians. Many had grown very wealthy. Nearly every German war profiteer was a Jew; the native German seems to have regarded with feelings of shame and horror the idea of making money out of his country during times of great stress....

That one per cent of the population of Germany should impose their rule and culture - however eminent that culture may be - on more than sixty-million native born Germans is unreasonable, to use no stronger word....

So when the Nazi worm turned, and the services of many Jews were dispensed with, Jewry throughout the world rose in arms and through the medium of the Press here, and public meetings in London and the provinces, denounced the German Government in violent terms.

The Germans have assumed control of their country, and for weal or woe they mean to maintain their position. The German people are perfectly entitled to possess what form of government they please; it ill becomes us to dictate to them." (G.E.O Knight,

In Defence of Germany)

ONE OF HITLER'S CLOSEST COMRADES A JEW

In *Mein Kampf*, Hitler describes a fracas, which took place in the Hofbrauhaus on November 4th, 1921, when Communists tried to break up a meeting being held by the National Socialist Party (NSDAP).

"The dance had hardly begun when my Storm troops, as they were named from that day forth, attacked. Like wolves they rushed again and again in parties of eight or ten on the enemy, and began gradually to sweep them literally out of the hall. After five minutes I could see hardly one who was not streaming from blood. I was beginning to know their quality; at their head my splendid Maurice..."

The Maurice referred to was Emil Maurice. A tall, handsome moustached man who appears in numerous often published photographs of Hitler with his political companions. The most common is the much-published photograph of Hitler with Emil Maurice and Lieutenant-Colonel Kriebel in Landsberg Prison. Emil Maurice was Party member 594 (the numbering sequence began at 501). A member since 1919 and prior to the formation of the NSDAP, Maurice became SS Member No.2. He was Hitler's personal bodyguard and permanent companion for many years.

Emil Maurice was Jewish and Hitler was well ware of the fact. When Heinrich Himmler wanted Maurice expelled from the SS, Hitler would not hear of it and intervened on his behalf.

WORKING TOGETHER FOR A COMMON INTEREST: It must be remembered in terms of context that Jewish Zionists believed firmly in the setting up of a separate Jewish homeland. Britain moreso than any other country (except Germany) has made untold sacrifices and has spent enormous amounts of money; and British lives, expelling Palestinians from their historical homeland in order to set up the first Jewish state and facilitate emigration to it.

It should also be remembered that racially mixed marriages were (and are) as much anathema to Jews as they ever were to Hitler. Even today, Jewish organisations - quite rightly in my opinion - discourage marriage between Jews and Gentiles. Advertisements regularly appear in newspapers - the *New York Times* comes to mind - openly discouraging such marriages.

That Hitler's NSDAP worked together with Jewish organisations to discourage inter-racial marriage and collaborate in areas of mutual interest, such as resettlement is beyond question. Hitler wanted to be rid of the problem of Jewish predominance in German affairs. At the same time many Jewish organisations wished to set up an independent homeland and had a vested interest in wildly exaggerating claims of anti-Semitism as a means of applying pressure for a Jewish homeland (Madagascar was considered the most likely) and discouraging their co-racials from settling in Germany.

"It is certain.... that during the first phases of National Socialist Jewish policy situations developed in which it seemed suitable to the National Socialists to accept or advance a pro-Zionist attitude." - The Jewish writer, Hannah Arendt.

JEWISH OPINION: The German emigration plans foundered on the objections of Chaim Weizmann, the Zionist leader, which moved the great Jewish philosopher, J.G. Berg to comment: "Thereby was wasted one of the great chances for the deliverance of the German Jews."

The Jews themselves scuppered a sensible and civilised policy of emigration, not unlike but kinder than Britain's own emigration programs.

The Jewish author and philosopher J.G.Berg expressed surprise when studying German documents, that the German policy of Jewish emigration (not extermination) was hampered by the reluctance of other states to take them in.

In Nuremberg numerous original documents from the Foreign Office were submitted. Under the entry, Berlin, 25th, January 1939, I read the astonishing official statement; point two is one of these documents:

'The final goal of the German Jewish policy is the emigration of all Jews living in the Reich....' In Point.4 it is said. 'The emigrated Jews is the best propaganda for the German Jewish policy.' Further on: 'After 100,000 Jews, in the years 1933 - 34 had found their way, legally or illegally, out of Germany into foreign parts... almost all of the states of the world hermetically sealed their borders against the Jewish emigrants.'

"What a fearful, what a bitter and shameful fact! later I read many more interesting facts in these documents." (J.G. Berg)

JEWS STILL HEADING FOR GERMANY:

"That even during the anti-Semitic Hitler period in Germany in the years 1933-37, over 10,000 Jews immigrated to Germany; of about 1,200 in 1937, 97 came directly from Palestine. Considering the Press campaign against National Socialism, that is inexplicable because all immigrants were certainly warned: a special investigation of the reasons for the immigration is certainly necessary." (Dietrich Bronder. *Bevor Hitler Kam.*)

It is worth remembering that whilst Jews were immigrating to Hitler's Germany, other countries asked to relieve the German state of this problem, refused to accept them. As late as 1945 the Swedish Government was refusing to accept Jews from Germany.

NO THANK YOU:

"Very honoured, Herr Himmler! The Jews are just as unwanted in Sweden as in Germany. Therefore I understand you completely on the Jewish question. As medical officer Kersten told me, you have released 5,000 Jews to him for evacuation to Sweden. I am not pleased with this , because I want to move no Jews. Since I cannot, however, officially refuse, I ask you to, Herr Himmler." (Count Bernadotte of Sweden to Himmler. March 10th, 1945)

Note the date. We are told that 'Nazi' Germany's intention was to exterminate Jewry, even at enormous expense to the war effort, shipping them in from France, Russia and suchlike. One wonders then at the contrary - and proven evidence - that in fact

the beleaguered country was sparing no expense to assist the emigration of Jews to any country that would take them in.

"That the German Government at that time, in spite of everything, even when the war of total destruction against Germany was drawing to its tragic close, still did not give way to the correspondingly radical course; indeed, it intervened in individual incidents of persecution (against the Jews), when brought to its attention. Even at the end of 1944, it repeated its previously made suggestions (Madagascar, etc.) to remove the Jews from the whole German area of influence. See the statements of Joel Brand in the Kastner proceedings in Jerusalem." (Scronn)

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Michael Walsh

Witness to History

CHAPTER 4

HITLER, THE VOTE WINNER



75 Million Germans say "YES" to One Nation, One People, One Leader. "No democratic Government in the world can submit itself to a popular vote in greater trust and with greater confidence than can the National Socialist Government of Germany." - Adolf Hitler, 30th January, 1935.

The election on July, 31st, 1932 was a victory for the National Socialists. They polled 13,574,000 votes and with 38% of the total votes cast legitimately and democratically became the largest Party in the Reichstag with 230 seats. The Social Democrats had 133 seats and the Communists 89. On January 30th, Adolf Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany.

At the polls of March, 5th, the NSDAP polled 17,277,180 votes; an increase of 5.5 million bringing their voting percentage up to 44%, which when placed in coalition with the Nationalists led by Franz von Papen and Alfred Hugenberg who had polled 3,136,760 votes, showed an overwhelming majority of Germans had in free and open elections made their preference for German nationalism clear.

Immediately after his appointment as Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, in his first appeal to the German nation on February, 1st, 1933, asked to be allowed just four years in order to carry out the task of national reconstruction. He repeated the same request when a few days later, when at a speech in the Berlin Sportpalast, he said: "During fourteen years the German nation has been at the mercy of decadent elements which have abused its confidence. During fourteen years those elements have done nothing but destroy, disintegrate and dissolve. Hence it is neither temerity nor presumption if, appearing before the nation today, I ask: German nation, give us four years time, after which you can arraign us before your tribunal and you can judge me! Allow me four years, and I swear to you, as truly as I have now undertaken my duties, I will depart. It is not for any reward or benefit that I have taken office, but only for your sake. It has been the greatest decision of my whole life.

I cannot rid myself of my faith in my people, nor lose the conviction that this people will resuscitate again one day. I cannot be severed from the love of a people that I know to be my own. And I nourish the conviction that the hour will come when millions of men who now curse us will take their stand behind us to welcome the new Reich, our common creation born of a painful and laborious struggle and an arduous triumph - a Reich which is the symbol of greatness, honour, strength, honesty and justice."

True to his word, on March 29th, 1936, the German nation was given as promised the opportunity to express their approval or disapproval of the National Socialist state. It was an entirely free election without fear or intimidation with adequate provision made for monitoring by neutral observers.

THE OUTCOME

TOTAL QUALIFIED VOTES:	45,453,691
TOTAL VOTES CAST:	45,001,489 (99%)
VOTES 'NO' OR INVALID:	540,211
VOTES FOR HITLER'S NSDAP:	44,461,278 (98.8%)

Small wonder that of all the books written and documentaries produced on the Third Reich, none dare to publish facts such as these. As someone wisely said; 'history is the propaganda of the victors.'

GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE

The National Socialist electoral system was not based on the parliamentary system but was nonetheless democratic. Of the parliamentary system of government, Hitler was scathing: "... a turbulent mass of people, all gesticulating and bawling against one another, with a pathetic old man shaking his bell and making frantic efforts to call the House to a sense of dignity by friendly appeals, exhortations and grave warnings. I could not refrain from laughing." - Adolf Hitler, Mein Kampf, p.53

"Several weeks later I paid a second visit. This time the house presented an entirely different picture, so much so that one could hardly recognise it as the same place. The hall was practically empty. They were sleeping in the other rooms below. Only a few deputies were in their places, yawning in each other's faces. One was speechifying. A Deputy Speaker was in the chair. When he looked round it was plain that he felt bored." - Adolf Hitler, Mein Kampf, p.53

"As a contrast to this kind of democracy we have the German democracy, which is a true democracy; for here a leader is freely chosen and is obliged to accept full responsibility for all his actions and omissions. The problems to be dealt with are not put to the vote of the majority; but they are decided upon by the individual, and as a guarantee of responsibility for those decisions he pledges all he has in the world and even his life." - Adolf Hitler, Mein Kampf, p.61

The National Socialist system of government was largely based on referenda in which the really important issues of the day were debated and voted upon by the German people. When, for instance, Adolf Hitler felt it necessary to prove the German nation's sincerity in its peaceful intentions, he called for an election combined with a plebiscite (referendum) that stated:



"The German Government and the German nation are united in the sincere wish to examine and solve dispassionately, by means of negotiations, all pending questions with all other nations, including Germany's former adversaries. The German Government and the German nation are prepared to conclude long term continental pacts of non-aggression with the object of securing peace, the economic prosperity, and the general reconstruction of Europe."

This general election and plebiscite took place on November 12th, 1933. Of a total of 43,491,575 votes recorded, 40,632,628 were cast in favour of the Government, this being a majority of 95%.

HITLER THE VOTE WINNER (THE

"It is not for my own sake that I asked for this national vote, but for the sake of the German people. It is not I who require such a vote of confidence to strengthen and sustain me; it is the German people who require a Chancellor supported by such confidence before the world. For I am nothing my fellow-countrymen, but your mouthpiece, and do not wish to be anything but the representative of your life and the defender of your vital interests." - Adolf Hitler.

SAAR REGION)The Versailles Treaty deprived Germany of the Saar territory, falsely claiming as justification that the region was historically French and with a French population of 150,000. In fact, the French population was just 2,000. For every French citizen in the Saar, there were 250 Germans.

On January, 13th, 1935, two years after the election of Adolf Hitler, free elections observed by international observers were held in which the electorate were asked whether they wished to remain as French citizens or would prefer to become part of the Third Reich.

IN FAVOUR OF UNIFICATION WITH GERMANY:	477,119
THOSE FAVOURING NO CHANGE:	46,513
IN FAVOUR OF REMAINING FRENCH:	2,124

There was a 90.5% majority in favour of reunification with Germany. Yet another election the propagandists choose to ignore for reasons transparent.

HITLER THE VOTE WINNER (AUSTRIA)On March 13th, 1938, the Austrian Government enacted a constitutional law concerning a plebiscite for the reunion of Austria with the Third Reich. On 18th, March, 1938, Hitler dissolved the Reichstag and announced conformity with the plebiscite which was announced on April, 10th, 1938. The peoples of both nations were to be given the opportunity to decide for or against unification with Hitler's Germany.

AUSTRIA: THE RESULTS

ENTITLED TO VOTE:	4,474,138
ACTUAL VOTE:	4,460,778 (99.07%)
TOTAL VALID VOTES:	4,455,015
VOTES IN FAVOUR OR UNIFICATION:	4,443,208 (99.73%)
VOTES AGAINST UNIFICATION:	11,807
SPOILT PAPERS:	5,763

GERMANY: THE RESULTS

ENTITLED TO VOTE:	45,073,303
ACTUAL VOTE	44,872,702 (99.55%)
TOTAL VALID VOTES	44,803,096
VOTES IN FAVOUR OF UNIFICATION	44,362,667 (99.02%)
VOTES AGAINST UNIFICATION	440,429

OBSERVATIONS:

"Most foreign observers present in Vienna that day accepted that the polling had been free from any open intimidations." (Gordon Brook-Shepherd. British writer)

"The crisis of March, 1938 (which led to the Anschluss) was provoked by Schuschnigg, the Austrian Chancellor, not by Hitler." (A.J.P.Taylor. British Historian)

"He (Chamberlain) had no difficulty in recognising where this injustice lay. There were six million Germans in Austria to whom national reunification was still forbidden by the Peace Treaties of 1919. Three million Germans in Czechoslovakia whose wishes had never been consulted; three hundred and fifty thousand people in Danzig who were notoriously German." (A.J.P.Taylor)

"The German Army was invading Austria, or rather was marching in to the general enthusiasm of the people." (A.J.P.Taylor)

"The pull of sentiment, language and history, reinforced by the material advantages offered by becoming part of a big nation, was strong enough to waken a genuine welcome when the frontier barriers went down and the German troops marched in garlanded with flowers.... there was a widespread sense of relief, even amongst those who were far from being Nazis." (Alan Bullock. Historian)

"Chamberlain's conduct towards Germany.... had never been dictated by a consciousness of military weakness but exclusively by the religious idea that Germany must have justice, and that the injustice of Versailles must be made good." (Prime Minister Chamberlain's Press Officer)

"It (Munich) was a triumph for all that was best and most enlightened in British life; a triumph for those who had preached equal justice between peoples, a triumph for those who had courageously denounced the harshness and the shortcomings of Versailles." (A.J.P Taylor. The Origins of the Second World War)"Hitler had a plausible case to argue when he claimed that the Anschluss was only the application of the Wilsonian principle of self-determination." - Alan Bullock

THE SUDETENLAND:

"The worst offence (of the Versailles Treaty) was the subjection of over three million Germans to Czech rule." (H.N Brailsford. Leading Left-Wing Writer. 1920)

".... in early 1939 the problem of Czechoslovakia - the rump, polyglot state created at Versailles, comprising many central European ethnic populations - continues to dominate European affairs. Hitler backs the aspirations for independence from the Czechs of the Slovaks, the biggest minority within the artificial Czech state." (Count Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador)

Coincidentally, on the very day I include this relevant quotation (31st, January, 1993), 54 years on from the Fuhrer's recommendation, the Czech and Slovak people

of their own free will took Hitler's advice and separated themselves from each other, amidst much rejoicing. During the same period (1939) Lord Halifax warned that Hitler intended to establish an independent Ukrainian state.

Is it not interesting that these paragons of the democratic process and signatories of the Atlantic Charter, who had set themselves up as the guarantors of small nations' independence, should have been so alarmed when that Czechs, Slovaks, Ukrainians and others too, opted for independence. How ironic also that this was Adolf Hitler's advice.

"There has never been a government in Germany which had a better right to claim that it represented the broad masses of the people than has the National Socialist Government. The elections held on November, 12th, 1933, when 95% of the valid votes recorded by the German people were given for Herr Hitler and his policy, proved that the German people unanimously back the German Government." Dr. Joseph Goebbels

THE ECONOMIC MIRACLE: The following figures are typical of the increase in German production, progress and living standards between 1932 and 1937, and are taken from a three hour reported address by the German Chancellor.

"In 1932, before National Socialism acquired power, the German national income amounted to 45.2 milliard Reichsmarks.... and in 1937 reached the round figure of 68 milliard Reichsmarks. In contrast to this increase in income the general cost of living index remained practically unchanged. In other words, while the national income increased by nearly 50% the increase in the general cost of living rose by only 4%."

Five years of National Socialist industrial and economic activity show that:

Paper manufacture	has increased by 50%
The manufacture of diesel oil	has increased by 66%
The production of coal	has increased by 68%
The production of oil fuel	has increased by 80%
The production of mineral oil	has increased by 90%
The production of artificial silk	has increased by 100%
The production of Kerosene	has increased by 110%
The production of steel	has increased by 167%
The production of lubricating oil	has increased by 190%

"The production of petrol and other motor fuels increased by 470%. Aluminium production by 570% and the production of Zellwoille by 2,500%."

"We have been successful in increasing our foreign trade in imports from 4.2 to 5.5 milliard Reichsmarks and in exports from 4.9 milliard in 1933 to 5.9 milliard Reichsmarks in 1937."

"After the USA, Germany today is once more the leading steel producing country in the world." - Adolf Hitler

THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF VEHICLES WERE LICENSED:

1932:	1937:
56,400 motorcycles	234,000 motorcycles
41,100 motor cars	216,000 motor cars
7,000 commercial vehicles	50,600 commercial vehicles

"Whereas in 1937 roughly five times as many motor vehicles were licensed as in 1932, the export of motor cars has increased eightfold as compared with the same year."

"In 1932 German inland shipping conveyed 73.5 million tons which increased to 130 million tons in 1937."

"German ocean shipping conveyed 36 million tons in 1932 and 61 million tons in 1937. The idle tonnage that was laid up along the rivers Elbe and Weser and along the German coast has completely disappeared."

"German shipbuilding yards had orders for 22,000 tons in 1932. At present they have orders on hand for a total tonnage of 1,120,000 tons for merchant shipping alone."

ROADS: "For the maintenance and development of German roads, including the super highways, the following sums have been spent.

1932:	440 million Reichsmarks
1933:	708 million Reichsmarks
1935:	1325 million Reichsmarks
1937:	1450 million Reichsmarks

"... the displacement of earth by far exceeds the building achievement of the Panama Canal."

"The following large bridges were built. 6 bridges over the Rhine, 4 over the Elbe, 2 over the Oder, 3 over the Danube, 1 over the Weser, and 1 over the Pregel. In addition, 3,400 further bridges were built in connection with the super highways."

"Every year a thousand kilometres of motor-roads will be opened until the greatest work in the history of mankind is completed." (Adolf Hitler)

"340,000 houses were built in 1937 - twice the number built in 1932. Altogether 1,400,000 houses have been put on the housing market since the National Socialists acquired power.

In 1932, only 19 out of every 1,000 people in Germany owned cars as compared with 41 in France and 37 in Great Britain; today, however, the figure for Germany is 35 in every 1,000 as compared with 51 per 1,000 in France and Great Britain.

Total industrial production in Germany is today 144% greater than in 1932. Even the peak year of 1929 was exceeded as early as 1936, while today about 30% more industrial goods are produced than in 1929. The production of capital goods has risen much more strongly than has the production of consumption goods, being now four times as great as in 1932 and more than one and a half times as great as 1929.

Progress in the field of domestic raw material production has been even greater. Iron ore production has risen from an average of 843,000 metric tons for the first three months of 1932 to 1,226,000 metric tons in the first three months of 1938. This means an increase of 45%. Furthermore there has been great progress in domestic oil production. In 1938, staple fibre production has reached 155,000 metric tons as compared with 5,400 metric tons in 1933 and 102,000 metric tons in 1937." (Adolf Hitler)

"In the sphere of economic life all action must be governed by one law; capital serves industry, and industry serves the people." - Adolf Hitler / "German economic salvation has been brought about solely through the efforts of the German people and the experience they have gained. Countries abroad have contributed nothing to this." - Adolf Hitler / "Germany's economic salvation was due solely to the nation's own efforts under its own leadership." - Adolf Hitler / "We have made it possible, without gold and without foreign exchange, to maintain the value of the German mark. Behind the German mark stands the German capacity for work, while some foreign countries, suffocated by gold, have been compelled to devalue their currencies." (Adolf Hitler)

"Today in May, 1938, the world around us suffers from the anxiety which the unemployment of millions brings with it. In Germany we begin to be anxious because we have not enough workmen." (Adolf Hitler)

CRUSH THE COMPETITION: Germany's reduced dependency upon imports and its phenomenal increase in productivity and exports provided Germany with an economic and social advantage with which neither Britain, the USA and the USSR could compete. Furthermore, severe social deprivation, the effect of the Great Depression, social unrest and economic uncertainty in these countries were in contrast to Germany which was experiencing an economic and social miracle. Germany had to be destroyed.

Hitler was well aware that Britain and America would seek to resolve their problem by initiating a trade war that would destroy Germany and grab its markets.

"The war was not just a matter of the elimination of Fascism in Germany, but rather of obtaining German sales markets." (Winston Churchill. Fulton. March 1946)

Hitler said that he understood that Germany's economic prosperity caused problems, and put forward a proposal that soon, after steps being taken for mutual disarmament. There would be an exchange of opinions on the economic situation in Europe.

"Britain was taking advantage of the situation to go to war against Germany because the Reich had become too strong and had upset the European balance." (Ralph Franklin Keeling)

ON WAR BEING DECLARED:

"Uneasiness ruled in the House of Commons. A delegate of the Labour Party met with the British Foreign Minister Halifax on September 2nd, (1939) in the lobby of Parliament. 'Do you still have hope?' he asked. 'If you mean hope for war,' answered Halifax, 'then your hope will be fulfilled tomorrow.'

'God be thanked!' replied the representative of the British Labour Party. (Professor Michael Freund)

"In Britain, Lord Halifax was reported as being 'redeemed'. 'He ordered beer. We laughed and joked.'" (H. Roth. Are We Being Lied To?)"Germany is too strong. We must destroy her." (Winston Churchill, November 1936 to US General Wood.)

"I believe now that Hitler and the German people did not want war. But we declared war on Germany, intent on destroying it, in accordance with our principle of balance of power, and we were encouraged by the 'Americans' around Roosevelt." (Sir. Hartley Shawcross. British Attorney General)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE:

"You will be visiting Japan, where goods that are flooding the world's markets are being manufactured under entirely different labour conditions. That will, one day also apply to Russia. The powers-that-be in Moscow will, if necessary, allow part of the populace to starve in order to maintain the export trade." (Adolf Hitler, Paris Soir, January 26th 1936)

In fact, such was the reason and result of the Ukrainian famine; artificially created by 'Uncle Joe Stalin' precisely for that purpose, the effects of which led to an estimated 30 million Russian deaths.

"I want bread and work for my people. And certainly I do not wish to have it through the operation of credit guarantees, but through permanent labour, the products of which I can either exchange for foreign goods or for domestic goods in our internal commercial circulation.

Germany has an enormous number of men who not only want to work but also to eat. I cannot build the future of the German nation on the assurances of a foreign statesman or on any international help, but only on the real basis of steady production, for which I must find a market at home and abroad." (Adolf Hitler, Paris Soir, January 26th, 1936)

The terms of the Versailles Treaty and various other trade restriction impositions had put Germany at a trading disadvantage. Hitler's Germany however turned the tables by adopting a system of trade-barter. In this way he effectively eliminated the international financiers and fixers, corroding their influence and giving Germany the trading advantages. The German system was so obviously superior that this unfortunately made war even more inevitable.

"The Nazi phenomenon arose from the German desire to avenge the defeat of 1918 and to find a place in the sun for the most dynamic of European nations." (Hon.

Major General Khub Chand. Indian statesman and diplomat. Doenitz at Nuremberg. A re-Appraisal)

"The reproach that world trade is declining as a result of the German method of barter trade can, if it is correct at all, only be addressed to those who are to blame for this development. They are those countries who by means of their currency manoeuvres arbitrarily destroy every fixed relationship between individual currencies in accordance with their own egotistical requirements.

In these circumstances however the German system of exchanging something that has been turned out as an honest job of work for something equally honestly produced is a far more straightforward way of doing business than by payment in foreign currency, which a year later is devalued by so much percent." (Adolf Hitler. 6th Anniversary Speech)

"Joining with Samuel Untermyer in calling for a war against Germany, Bernard Baruch, at the same time, was promoting preparations for war against Germany. 'I emphasised that the defeat of Germany and Japan and their elimination from world trade would give Britain a tremendous opportunity to swell her foreign commerce in both volume and profit.'" - Samuel Untermyer, The Public Years, p.347

"It is likely that Germany's successful competition through bilateral agreements and the banking nations desire to liquidate such interest-free competition was an important factor in the United States and Britain promoting war against Germany." (Conrad Grieb. American Manifest Destiny and the Holocausts, Examiner Books, N.Y 1979)

"After the last war, informal attempts were made to stabilise currencies but they failed... competitive currency depreciation led to other forms of economic warfare.... new currency tricks restricted and burdened trade. They must certainly be counted as a contributory cause of the great depression. And they were the first phase of the tragic war in which we are now engaged." (Henry Morgenthau, Secretary to the (US) Treasury)

UNEMPLOYMENT DEFEATED:

By 1938, unemployment was a thing of the past, and even the retired had to be induced back to accommodate the needs of German's economic and productive success: "When in the course of the last few years unemployment disappeared in Germany and turned into an even greater shortage of labour, it was impossible for the government to view this impassively, since otherwise there was a danger that some industrial branches would be compelled to restrict their production..."

Labour reserves today in Germany can be secured by the employment of additional female labour, later retirement, and employment of superfluous independent workers as wage earners in industry. But these reserves are relatively small so that the question arises how to increase efficiency of labour." (Congressman Hamilton Fish)

"At the end of February, 1933, registered unemployment was 6,014,000. The corresponding figure for 1934 was 3,374,000. It has been achieved in part by using Government credit to stimulate employment, in part by a general drive under the direction of the Nazi Party, and in part by a genuine business recovery." (H. Powys-

Greenwood, Hitler's First Year)"The wage of a people has meaning only when it arises from production. Every increase in production should benefit the whole people and raise the people's standards of living." (Adolf Hitler)

"Life is not a problem of financial speculations, but always only a problem of work. The folk community does not exist on the fictitious value of money, but on the results of productive labour, which is what gives money its value. This production, and not a bank or gold reserve, is the first cover for a currency." (Adolf Hitler)

"In the course of carrying through our program for which we have calculated four years, two and one-quarter million out of 6 million unemployed have already received employment again within a period of eight short months." (Adolf Hitler)

THE REICHSTAG FIRE:

"The German people have no reason to envy the rest of the world an acquisition of any kind. But what would the world say about Germany if we had held a farcical trial for the benefit of a criminal who had attempted to set fire to the British Houses of Parliament, a trial which could have had no other object but to place British justice and her legal administration below the level of such a scoundrel." (Adolf Hitler)

GERMAN EQUALITY WITH OTHER NATIONS:

"I wish and will continue to wish, that the German people should learn that by reason of practical examples afforded by their ability and work, they are not a second-rate or inferior people in comparison with others. On the contrary they are their equals according to all true standards of values and therefore entitled to equal rights in all respects." (Adolf Hitler)

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Michael Walsh

Witness to History

CHAPTER 5

LIFE IN HITLER'S GERMANY



Hitler was never happier and more relaxed than when in the company of young people. **"I have never met a happier people than the Germans and Hitler is one of the greatest men. The old trust him, the young idolise him. It is the worship of a national hero who has served his country."** - David Lloyd George, Prime Minister and Statesmen, Great Britain.

Economic and social conditions began to improve. Hitler's Government by September 1936 had reduced unemployment from 6,014,000 (January, 1933) to less than 338,000 by 1936. National income had increased from 41 billion marks to 56 billions. German trade was prospering. Deficits of the cities and provinces had almost disappeared. Expenditure for armaments were minor.

Unemployment was eliminated mainly by:

- 1) Increased government spending on public works; infrastructure, railways, roads, public-building projects.**
- 2) Indirect support to private works projects.**
- 3) A sharp reduction in taxation to create incentive.**
- 4) Reduction in taxation and increased state contributions to make employment more attractive.**
- 5) Public good workfare schemes, (non-competitive) with private and government schemes.**

The effect was an injection of increased wages into the national economy, increased consumer spending which in itself led to job increases. By 1936 there was a shortage of labour, especially in the building and metallurgical trades.

TAXATION:

"The taxation of families, especially of those with numerous children, has been noticeably decreased."

CIVIL LIBERTIES:

All workers (and their employers) were protected by a 'Tribunal of Social Honour', which laid down conditions of employment that were superior to any comparable legislation in the world. Except for reasons force majeure it was illegal to dismiss an employee, all of which including employers had recourse to independent mediation by tribunal.
THE STATE: "We have laid firm foundations for the new State: we have sown seeds that have sunk deep. We have won millions upon millions of men for the ideas on which this State is based; we have introduced them to the life of this State, always in the conviction that it is not laws which protect a State; it is the living will, the faith, the confidence, and the courage of a people which are its true protection."
(Adolf Hitler)

"The national State divides its inhabitants into three classes: State citizens, State subjects, and foreigners. It must be held in greater honour to be a citizen of this Reich

even if only a crossing-sweeper, than to be a king in a foreign State." (Adolf Hitler)

CLASS:

"We have not broken down classes in order to set new ones in their place; we have broken down classes to make way for the German people as a whole. Our education also trains men to respect intellectual achievement: we bring one to respect the spade, another to respect the compass or the pen. All now are but German fellow-countrymen, and it is their achievement which determines their value." (Adolf Hitler)

"What is necessary is to teach each class and profession the importance of the others. All together form one mighty body; labourer, peasant, and professional man." (Adolf Hitler)

LABOUR:

"All work which is necessary ennobles him who performs it. Only one thing is shameful - to contribute nothing to the community." (Adolf Hitler)

"Nothing falls into a man's lap from heaven. It is from labour that life grows." (Adolf Hitler)

"Social honour recognises no distinction between the employer and the unemployed. All of them work for a common purpose and are entitled to equal honour and respect." (Adolf Hitler)

SOCIAL WELFARE:

Was based on the concept of 'one for all and all for one.' All German workers received a pension and insurance in the event of sickness or disability. Whilst some of these rights are taken for granted today, it should be remembered that at the time, such social protection was unheard of outside of Germany.

YOUNG PEOPLE:

Child labour was prohibited, hours of work regulated (especially for expectant and new mothers), safe working conditions provided for, persons between 14 and 18 years of age prohibited from working in excess of 8-hours daily; night work for young persons similarly prohibited, paid holidays of persons below 16 years (15 working days), above 16-years (12 working days); usually increased to 18 days without regard to age.

"I have heard of no instance where workers had lost important rights or amenities." - H. Powys-Greenwood. Hitler's First Year. "Good work is undoubtedly being done towards eliminating corruption in public and business life, and administration is being reorganised on more efficient and economical lines." (H. Powys-Greenwood. Hitler's First Year) "The whole of education should be designed so as to occupy a boy's free time in cultivation of his body. He has no right to loaf about idly; but after his day's work is done he ought to harden his young body, so that life may not find him soft when he enters it. No one should be allowed to sin at the expense of posterity,

that is, of the race." (Adolf Hitler)

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND SPEECH:

"Last July, feeling that the Press of this country was willfully lying and conducting a political campaign against Germany, I resolved to go to Berlin and make free and independent investigation. I was determined to do pretty much as I pleased when I got there, and no one interfered with my movements. I found Germany, comparatively speaking, a free country, much freer than some of its neighbours. My own views were not always acceptable to my many friends, among whom I can count Jews and Gentiles, Nazis and Communists, Democrats and Socialists. Soon I found that being a Nazi does not preclude one holding views that few Labour men in my own country would dare to express to their 'comrades' of the national Labour Party." (G.E.O Knight. In Defence of Germany) **BANNED: The ritual slaughter of animals.** "The Jews enjoy absolute religious freedom, and the resolution passed by the Zionist Congress in Prague in which the German Government was accused of pursuing a policy of religious persecution towards the Jews was entirely unfounded. The resolution was probably motivated by the fact that the 'Law for the Protection of Animals' prohibited the slaughter of animals according to Jewish rites." (Cesare Santoro. Hitler Germany, Vivisection)

The use of truncheons or other methods of violent restraint generally used by policemen.

Abortion

Child Labour

BENEFITS:

During the first years of National Socialist government, the improvement in the German peoples standard of living, social security and their holiday and leisure facilities, placed Germany well ahead of all other nations including the United States. Such prosperity and social benefits have never reached the same scale anywhere in the world unless perhaps in a few privileged conclaves of society.

VIOLENCE:

"More people died as a result of the tiny abortive Easter Uprising against British rule in Ireland (1916) than died as a result of political violence in Germany during the entire National Socialist revolution." - Adolf Hitler

THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST FORM OF DEMOCRACY

The National Socialist form of democracy was based on the principle of 'community of the people', which had its origins at the time of Pericles. This conception of democracy as an expression of the popular will was confirmed in the National Socialist regime by conferring on the nation the right of organising plebiscites (referendum) in order to give utterance to the peoples desires. Thus, the National Socialist form of democracy was more pure and more representative than that of a

parliamentary regime which takes no account of majority opinion (capital punishment, immigration, Europe, to name a few); political ability or experience, genuine motivation, interest, nationality; and is often based on social background and influenced by interests; commercial for instance, in which the national good comes secondary. "The result of the revolution in Germany has been to establish a democracy in the best sense of the word. We are steering towards an order of things guaranteeing a process of a natural and reasonable selection in the domain of political leadership, thanks to which that leadership will be entrusted to the most competent, irrespective of their descent, name or fortune. The memorable words of the great Corsican that every soldier carries a Field Marshal's baton in his knapsack, will find its political complement in Germany." - Adolf Hitler

"In England, under democracy, you do not put experts in charge of your affairs, but distribute favours among men of a small class without especial qualification for the posts they receive. This is the misuse of democracy in the interest of class, the betrayal of democracy, and it is the cause of our woes, past, present and to come." (Douglas Reed, Disgrace Abounding)

"What the German nation has ardently desired for centuries is henceforth a reality; one single, fraternally united people, liberated from the mutual prejudices and hindrances of past times." (Adolf Hitler)

"The will of the people is the will of the government, and vice versa. The new political structure raised in Germany is a kind of ennobled democracy; i.e., the government derives its authority from the people, but the possibility of misinterpreting the peoples will or of sterilising it by the intervention of parliamentary methods has been eliminated altogether." (Dr. Joseph Goebbels)

"The movement was consolidated together in one Reich a people who were hitherto kept in disunion but various lines of division.... religious divisions, class divisions, professional divisions, political divisions and the territorial divisions into the various autonomous federal states. This unification is now an historical fact. Nationalism has founded a genuine folk community.

Formerly the votes of the people were distributed among several political parties. Eventually the number of these parties came to thirty-six. They had no great common platform to offer to a people who were struggling to live. They carried on their political campaigns against one another in a quarrel over paltry and selfish issues.

Today the people of Germany vote for one leader and one party in a consolidated unity that has never before been dreamed of. Following the disappearance of the political parties, which fought only for their own ends and kept the nation divided, great and common vital problems were presented to the people so that they might understand which ideals were worth striving for and for which sacrifices would have to be made. The whole of Germany was aroused to struggle for these great questions which are of vital importance to a nation's existence." (Rudolf Hess. Stockholm)

"The parliamentary principle of decision by majorities only appears during quite short periods of history, and those are always periods of decadence in nations and States." (Adolf Hitler)

THE THIRD REICH LTD:

The NSDAP became (April,8th,1933) in effect a public corporation, the constitution of which removed all suspicion of a personal dictatorship by Adolf Hitler.

"We have deliberately built up an organisation counting many thousands of adherents, in which there is no dictator. And when our adversaries say; 'It is easy for you to say this, since you are yourself the dictator,' we reply: no gentlemen, you are mistaken. There is no question of a single dictator, but of ten thousand dictators, each of them in his place." (Adolf Hitler)

In a speech to the Reichstag, he stressed that whilst people outside Germany are perpetually talking of democracy and dictatorship:-

DEMOCRATIC COMPETENCE:

"They have not understood that the result of the revolution in Germany has been to establish a democracy in the best sense of the word. We are steering towards an order of things guaranteeing a process of natural and reasonable selection in the domain of political leadership, thanks to which that leadership will be entrusted to the most competent, irrespective of their descent, name or fortune." (Adolf Hitler)

HITLER, THE PEOPLES VOICE:

".... Hitler has repeatedly taken the opportunity of consulting the nation and has each time obtained its wholehearted approval of his policy and methods of government." (Cesare Santoro, Hitler Germany)"I myself was and still am a child of the people. It was not for the capitalists that I undertook this struggle; it was for the German working man that I took my stand." (Adolf Hitler)

WOMANHOOD:

"I give women the same rights as men; but I do not think they are the same to the one as to the other. The woman is the life-partner of the man. She ought not to be burdened with the tasks for which man alone is made. But in every case where women do not marry - and there are many in Germany owing to the shortage of men - they have the right to earn their living just in the same way as any man." - Adolf Hitler, Paris Soir, January, 26th, 1936

"The National Socialist state refuses to admit female labour in factories merely because such labour is cheap. There is, of course, a certain amount of industrial work which can only be performed by women, but an essential condition is that this sort of work should not be injurious to health." - Adolf Hitler

"The phrase, 'Emancipation of Women' is only an invention of the Jewish intellect and its content is stamped with the same spirit. In the really good periods of German life the German woman never needed to emancipate herself." – Adolf Hitler
SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY: "The readiness to sacrifice one's personal work and, if necessary, even one's life for others shows its most highly developed form in the Aryan race. The greatness of the Aryan is not based on his intellectual powers; but rather on his willingness to devote all his faculties to the service of his community." - Adolf Hitler

INTEREST FREE LOANS:

Interest free loans of up to 1,000 Deutschmark were paid to newly-married couples provided that the wife having hitherto been a wage earner, relieves the labour market by her marriage. The loan is redeemable at the rate of 1% per month, and for each child born is reduced by 25%.

925,000 newly married couples took advantage of this scheme, and they produced 825,000 children.

CAPITALISM – COMMUNISM:

"Capitalism and Bolshevism are the two sides of the same international Jewish coin." - Adolf Hitler
MOTHER AND CHILD: An organisation known as 'Mother and Child' was formed. Its purpose was to provide for the welfare; health, safety, financial security, and recreation of expectant mothers, mothers and their children.

This provided for 26,000 local centres staffed by 227,000 (100,000 voluntary) communal sisters, matrons, governesses, and nurses. Also provided 160 centres, which by 1937 had provided 1,800,000 children with holidays. A further 308 centres were established for mothers of which there were by 1937, 71,000 who had taken advantage of a break. There were 4,319-day nurseries and kindergartens and 2,700,000 mothers had taken advantage of NSV assistance.

CHILD CARE:

"In Germany today there are nearly two-thirds more kindergartens than before National Socialism assumed power. Thousands and thousands of children have been sent to special holiday and sunshine homes in the country and at the seaside. Their numbers would suffice to flank both sides of the Berlin-Nuremberg road." - Herr Hilgenfeldt. Head of the Welfare Organisation

"We have now been successful in decreasing the percentage of infant mortality from 7.09% in 1932 to 6.6% in 1936. In this way, and notwithstanding the increase in the birth-rate we have presented the nation with 140,000 baby boys and girls - a figure that is the equivalent to the population of Lubeck... tears must be turned into smiles and no effort must be spared in order to create a healthy and strong nationhood." - Herr Hilgenfeldt. Head of Welfare Organisation

MORALITY:

"The fight against the poisoning of the soul must be waged alongside cultivation of the body. The life of the people must be freed from the asphyxiating perfume of modern eroticism. The aim and method must be governed by the thought of preserving our nation's health in body and soul. The right of personal freedom comes second in importance to the duty of maintaining the race."! - Adolf Hitler

HOUSING:

A subsidised housing program was based on providing all German families with a maximum of two-storey accommodation each with its own garden "thereby developing attachment to the soil." The building of maisonettes and flats was discouraged.

SOCIAL WORK:

"The purpose of social work should not be to distribute favours, but to restore rights." - Adolf Hitler

FOREIGN VISITORS:

"I wish very much that your tourists would visit us not merely when sporting events are on but also that they could visit the country, I mean the whole country. There will be no organised propaganda tours to conceal the truth from them. We shall not tell them that Germany is a paradise, for there is no such thing on earth. But your tourists can travel here unhampered and complete freedom and see for themselves that Germany lives in peace and order and at work. They will observe our revival, the efforts we are making and our good will for peace. That is all I hope." - Adolf Hitler, Paris Soir, January 26th 1936

"Thousands of Americans, Englishmen and Frenchmen have visited Germany during the months after the national revolution and were able to testify as eye-witnesses that there is no country in the world where law and order are better maintained than in present-day Germany. That there is no country in the world where person and property are held in better respect than in our own, but that there is perhaps also no country in the world where a more rigorous fight is put up against those who believe that they are free to let loose their lower instincts to the detriment of their fellow-beings." - Adolf Hitler

RACE:

"We do not say that one race is superior to another, but we do say that there is a difference between the various Races of the world." - W. Gross, M.D., Racio-Political Department. Berlin

"The German intends henceforth to be the master of his own house to the exclusion of alien elements. Hence, in Hitler's view, the German Government must see to it that only persons of authentic descent are admitted to exert an influence on the destiny of the German people." - Cesaro Santoro. Hitler Germany

"Differentiation of treatment is not motivated by the difference of value of the two races, but of the fundamental difference of their respective natures." - Adolf Hitler

"Every public function, of whatever nature it may be - whether in the Reich, in the States, or in the municipalities - should be confided exclusively to German citizens." - Article V1 NSDAP Program

The National Socialist view on nationality was the claim the honest legislation of immigration policy already practised by other countries. The United States classified immigrants as desirables or undesirables according to their country of origin, as does

Australia and many other countries.

"The world is undoubtedly going through great changes. The only question is whether the outcome will be the good of Aryan humanity or profits for the Jew. The task of the national state will, therefore, be to preserve the race and fit it to meet the final and great decisions on this globe by suitable education of its youth." Adolf Hitler

"Great nations do not succumb through lost wars, but rather through racial decay and the destruction of their internal order." - Adolf Hitler

"The whole world may begin to burn, but the National Socialist State and Idea will emerge from the conflagration like platinum." - Adolf Hitler

RELIGION:

Germany is a Christian nation of which more than 46 million belong to the German Evangelical (Protestant) Church, and 30 million to the Roman Catholic faith.

ADOLF HITLER: "First I believe in Almighty God." / "And, I solemnly declare that Almighty God has chosen me for this task." / "And so I believe today that my conduct is in accordance with the will of the Almighty Creator. In standing guard against the Jew I am defending the handiwork of the Lord." Adolf Hitler, Mein Kampf.

"We wish to fill our culture once more with the spirit of Christianity - but not only in theory." - Adolf Hitler

"To a political leader the religious teachings and practices of his people should be sacred and inviolable. Otherwise he should not be a statesman but a reformer, if he has the necessary qualifications for such a mission. Any other line of conduct will lead to disaster, especially in Germany." -Adolf Hitler, Mein Kampf. p.75

"In this hour I pray that the Almighty will give His blessing in the years to come to our labours, to our judgement and to our strength of resolution, that he may guard us from all false pride as from all cowardly submission, that He will let us find the right path, which He in his providence has allotted to the German people, and that He gives us always the courage to do right and never to waver or weaken before any force or danger." - Adolf Hitler. 5th Anniversary of the National Socialist Government

"It is a tragedy of the Germanic world that Jesus was Judaized, distorted, falsified; and an alien Asiatic spirit was forced upon us. That is a crime we must repair."- Adolf Hitler

"In this hour I would ask of the Lord God only this: that, as in the past, so in the years to come He would give His blessing to our work and our action, to our judgment and our resolution, that He will safeguard us from all false pride and from all cowardly servility, that he may grant to us to find the straight path which His Providence has ordained for the German people, and that he may ever give us the courage to do the right, never to falter, never to yield before any violence, before any danger."- Adolf Hitler

"When folk have set before them a true purpose and then pursue it unmoved with

bravery and courage, when they withstand with a strong heart every trial which Heaven sends upon them, then one day at the last Almighty Providence will yet grant them the fruits of their struggle and of their sacrifices. For God has never abandoned any man upon this earth unless he has first abandoned himself." - Adolf Hitler

"If Providence had not guided us I would often never have found these dizzy paths. Thus it is that w National Socialists have in the depths of our hearts our faith. No man can fashion world history or the history of peoples unless upon his purpose and his powers there rests the blessing of this Providence." - Adolf Hitler

"I believe that this was God's Will - to send a boy into the Reich, to let him become its Leader, in order to bring his home country into the Reich. Otherwise one must doubt Providence." - Adolf Hitler

"Our task is to harness the God-given energy of this German nation to stand firm for the Truth." - Adolf Hitler

"Help thyself, then thou wilt also have the help of the Almighty." - Adolf Hitler

"The Aryan stands firm, One with God in his attitude to the world and its people." - Adolf Hitler

"The German Government, which regards Christianity as the unshakeable foundation of the ethical life of the German nation, attaches the greatest importance to the maintenance and development of friendly relations with the Holy See." - The Government's Program

"The national government regards the two Christian confessions as the most important factors of the maintenance of our ethical personality." - The Government's Program

"The Party as such advocates a positive Christianity without binding itself to any particular church." - 24th Point

"The Government will adopt a just and objective attitude towards all other religions." - The Government's Program

"No National Socialist shall be allowed to suffer because he does not subscribe to a certain religion or because he ascribes to no religion at all. Belief is a matter for each one to resolve in the light of his own conscience. Compulsion must not be exercised." - Rudolf Hess

"The tolerance shown towards the agnostic and anti-Christian confessions is also extended to Jewish religious activities in Germany. I have already attempted to make it quite clear that the special treatment meted out to Jews in Germany is inspired solely by racial and not by religious motives. The Jews enjoy full liberty in the exercise of the ritual." - Cesare Santoro. Hitler Germany Seen by a Foreigner

"The Protestant world is still under German leadership. There is no foundation for the fear, voiced abroad, that Germany will forsake the Protestant world." - Hanns Kerrl. German Minister for Church Affairs

"The Protestant may remain Protestant and the Catholic Catholic, and he who is neither and nevertheless owns Christ, may also remain what he is." - Hans Kerrl. German Minister for Church Affairs

"Dr.Muller is undoubtedly more representative. He is sincere and pious, though somewhat hearty, Army chaplain, honestly convinced that Hitler is a miracle. At last the German Christians feel that the Almighty has done something. If only the immense spiritual forces in the new Germany can be harnessed in the service of Christianity the new mission of which the Germans are profoundly conscious will be a Christian one." - H. Powys-Greenwood. Hitler's First Year

"National Socialism would have every German decide for himself on spiritual questions, just as in the days of Frederick the Great. The National Socialist state gives to the church what belongs to the church, and to the state what belongs to the state." - Rudolf Hess

"I believe in the Holy German people inside and outside the German frontiers. I believe in Adolf Hitler, who by the grace of God, was sent to give the German people faith in themselves once more." - German Faith Movement

"Adolf Hitler gave us back our faith. He showed us the true meaning of religion. He has come to renew for us the faith of our fathers and to make us new and better beings.... just as Jesus Christ made his twelve apostles into a faithful band to the martyr's death whose faith shook the Roman Empire, so now we witness the same spectacle again. Adolf Hitler is the true Holy Ghost." - Hanns Kerrl. German Minister for German Affairs

HOLIDAYS AND LEISURE:

Before National Socialism, millions of people had never seen the inside of a theatre. A survey found 87.6% (men) and 81.3% (women) had never seen an operatic performance; whilst 63.8% (men) 72.2% (women) had never visited a theatre.

By 1936, 22,100,000 had visited theatres, 18,600,000 visited film performances, 5,600,000 attended concerts, 3,300,000 factory exhibitions, and 50,000,000 to cultural extravaganzas. 230 colleges for popular/hobby education had been established, 62,000 educational conferences had been attended by 10 million.

It was arranged so that all workers traveled during their holidays on the premise that it was no holiday unless there was a change of air. In two years there were 384 sea voyages taking 490,000 workers on foreign cruises, more than 60,000 national holiday excursions (19 million participants), 113,000 hiking tours with 3 million participants. A holiday camp with full holiday facilities was built to accommodate 20,000 people.

Every big commercial or public concern was provided with its own sports and recreation grounds, swimming baths. A fleet of yachts was put at the disposal of water sports enthusiasts, likewise winter and summer sports equipment and facilities.

Likewise, all factories, offices, stores and shops were fitted out for recreation yards, swimming pools, clean and modern canteens, comradeship houses, sports grounds.

"It is hoped for every worker to have an adequate annual holiday. I saw one of the first holiday special trains leave Berlin with 1,000 workers for Bavarian mountains." - H. Powys-Greenwood

ADOLF HITLER ON ACHIEVEMENTS:

"Recently the German Labour Front launched its own ships, the Wilhelm Gustloff and the Robert Ley, which were especially built and fitted for such sea trips. It is planned to build about twenty steamers for this purpose. The comfort and living conditions in that ship are but little different from those in the great liners. Just as on the great luxurious liners, so on the Wilhelm Gustloff and the Robert Ley, you can have your daily bath in fresh water, enjoy hot and cold water in your cabin; drink ice water, swim in a large pool, play in the sports room, enjoy all the deck games and dance in the evening or attend some entertainment."

The cost of such trips was 158.37DM and was limited to workers who earned less than 300DM a month, with preference going to those who earned less than 200DM a month.

The ordinary German worker and his family enjoyed a standard of living which was at the time exclusive to the very rich in America and in Britain, where ordinary workers at the time rarely went to the theatre or concerts, and the holiday of a lifetime might be a few days in Blackpool or Margate. Foreign holidays and cruises on ocean going liners could only be dreamed about; and social deprivation, unemployment and harsh working conditions were the lot of most people. One can imagine the impression that German standard of living might make on other Europeans who might look beyond the curtain of distortion and consider National Socialism as an alternative form of government.

"Five years of National Socialist constructive work have brought about; the right for every worker to claim a holiday on full pay. Minimum and not maximum holidays are fixed." - Adolf Hitler, Fifth Anniversary Speech

"Today our achievements are so vast that the whole world has become interested in them." - Adolf Hitler

"We have done rightly in organising trips to foreign countries. We shall continue along these lines and in the spring of next year we shall have six large steamers carrying workers to Lisbon and Madeira...."

During the National Socialist Party Congress in Nuremberg, I announced a reduction of 30% would be made on future 'Kraft durch Freude' trips. Many experts at that time shook their heads and believed this to be impossible to practice. Today, after only a few weeks of preparation, I am able to announce that this reduction will be applicable to 350,000 holiday makers in 1936 - without in any way reducing the actual takings on the inn keeping, hotel, restaurant traders, etc.

In other words this means that the German worker will be able to spend a week's holiday for the sum of between 12 and 16 Marks, inclusive of fare and lodging and admission to special entertainments...

Here I should like to announce a new and still greater scheme:- We intend to bring from overseas those fellow countrymen and their families who otherwise could never have a chance to visit their homeland. Our 'Kraft Durch Freude' fleet will be used for this purpose during the winter months and between the seasons. The cost of such trips will be maintained at a very low rate. These trips will in no way interfere or compete with the existing steamship trade. Those with sufficient means can continue to travel in the ordinary passenger boats to Germany, as formerly." - Adolf Hitler

"Our final aim is, we want to achieve a position wherein we can give each of the 14 million German workers an annual holiday of from 12 to 14 days." / "We shall proceed with the construction of new ships and new holiday quarters.... a new health resort with 20,000 beds will be built on the island of Rugen in the Baltic. Two new 15,000 ton steamers with accommodation for 1,500 will also be built." - Dr. Robert Ley. German Labour Front

CESARE SANTORO:

"Does the National Socialist doctrine constitute the foundation of a new era in history? My only aim is to make known the success actually achieved by Hitler. If, however, this success be compared with the failures of other governments; and if the present political, economic, social and cultural situation of Germany be compared with that of other countries, the question inevitably arises as to whether the National Socialist doctrine is not a great step forward in social evolution; and if, on the other hand, antagonistic systems and methods do not incorporate conceptions doomed in the process of time to ultimate disappearance. But it must be left to history to answer these questions."

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Michael Walsh

Witness to History

CHAPTER 6

Former Prime Minister, Lloyd George



"I have now seen the famous German leader and also something of the great change he has effected. "Whatever one may think of his methods - and they are certainly not those of a parliamentary country, there can be no doubt that he has achieved a marvelous transformation in the spirit of the people, in their attitude towards each other, and in their social and economic outlook.



He rightly claimed at Nuremberg that in four years his movement had made a new Germany.

It is not the Germany of the first decade that followed the war - broken, dejected and bowed down with a sense of apprehension and impotence. It is now full of hope and confidence, and of a renewed sense of determination to lead its own life without interference from any influence outside its own

Faith and fulfilment: Our Führer is coming!

frontiers.

There is for the first time since the war a general sense of security. The people are more cheerful. There is a greater sense of general gaiety of spirit throughout the land. It is a happier Germany. I saw it everywhere, and Englishmen I met during my trip and who knew Germany well were very impressed with the change.

One man has accomplished this miracle. He is a born leader of men. A magnetic and

dynamic personality with a single-minded purpose, as resolute will and a dauntless heart.

He is not merely in name but in fact the national Leader. He has made them safe against potential enemies by whom they were surrounded. He is also securing them against the constant dread of starvation which is one of the most poignant memories of the last years of the War and the first years of the Peace. Over 700,000 died of sheer hunger in those dark years. You can still see the effect in the physique of those who were born into that bleak world.

The fact that Hitler has rescued his country from the fear of repetition of that period of despair, penury and humiliation has given him an unchallenged authority in modern Germany.

As to his popularity, especially among the youth of Germany, there can be no manner of doubt. The old trust him; the young idolise him. It is not the admiration accorded to a popular leader. It is the worship of a national hero who has saved his country from utter despondence and degradation.

To those who have actually seen and sensed the way Hitler reigns over the heart and mind of Germany, this description may appear extravagant. All the same it is the bare truth. This great people will work better, sacrifice more, and, if necessary, fight with greater resolution because Hitler asks the to do so. Those who do not comprehend this central fact cannot judge the present possibilities of modern Germany.

That impression more than anything I witnessed during my short visit to the new Germany. There was a revivalist atmosphere. It had an extraordinary effect in unifying the nation.

Catholic and Protestant, Prussian and Bavarian, employer and workman, rich and poor, have been consolidated into one people. Religious, provincial and class origins no longer divide the nation. There is a passion for unity born of dire necessity.

The divisions, which followed the collapse of 1918, made Germany impotent to face the problems, internal and external. That is why the clash of rival passions is not only deprecated but temporarily suppressed.

I found everywhere a fierce and uncompromising hostility to Russian Bolshevism, coupled with a genuine admiration for the British people with a profound desire for a better and friendlier understanding of them. The Germans have definitely made up their minds never to quarrel with us again, nor have they any vindictive feelings towards the French. They have altogether put out of their minds any desire for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.

But there is a real hatred and fear of Russian Bolshevism, and unfortunately it is growing in intensity. It constitutes the driving force of their international and military policy. Their private and public talk is full of it. Wherever you go you need not wait long before you hear the word 'Bolshevismus', and it recurs again and again with a wearying reiteration.

Their eyes are concentrated on the East as if they are watching intently for the

breaking of the day of wrath. Against it they are preparing with German thoroughness.

This fear is not put on. High and low they are convinced there is every reason for apprehension. They have a dread of the great army, that has been built up in Russia in recent years.

An exceptionally violent anti-German campaign of abuse printed in the Russian official Press and propelled by the official Moscow radio has revived the suspicion in Germany that the Soviet Government are contemplating mischief." - David Lloyd George, Daily Express, 17.9.1936

WINSTON CHURCHILL:

"In fifteen years that have followed this resolve, he has succeeded in restoring Germany to the most powerful position in Europe, and not only has he restored the position of his country, but he has even, to a very great extent, reversed the results of the Great War.... the vanquished are in the process of becoming the victors and the victors the vanquished.... whatever else might be thought about these exploits they are certainly among the most remarkable in the whole history of the world." - Winston Churchill, 1935

".... and the achievement by which the tables have been turned upon the complacent, feckless and purblind victors deserves to be reckoned a prodigy in the history of the world and a prodigy which is inseparable from the personal exertions of life thrust on a single man....

Those who have met Hitler face to face in public, business, or on social terms, have found a highly competent, cool, well-informed functionary with an agreeable manner, a discerning smile and few have been unaffected by a subtle personal magnetism.

Nor is this impression merely the dazzle of power. He exerted it on his companions at every stage in his struggle, even when his fortunes were in the lowest depths....

One may dislike Hitler's system and yet admire his patriotic achievement. If our country were defeated I should hope we should find a champion as indomitable to restore our courage and lead us back to our place among the nations." - Winston Churchill, 'Step by Step', p.143

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW:

"It was evident that Germany needed only a resolute and clear-headed leader to denounce the Treaty; declare her determination to assert her full equality with the Powers, and refuse to be disarmed, plundered and chastised under the pretext of reparations and 'war guilt', to rally to him every living soul whose native language was German, and at the same time take a great step towards peace in Europe by proving that neither France nor England nor the United States dare outrage humanity by attempting military occupation of her territory on the model of the old partitions of Poland; in short, that instead of Europe being plunged into war she would be dragged back from the brink of it by Germany.

Herr Hitler seized the hour and said the word, and France and England immediately climbed down, preserving their dignity by lecturing the Chancellor solemnly on his naughty behaviour as they descended.

Mr. Vernon Bartlett was soundly berated by the Foreign Office for imploring all lovers of peace to believe in the perfect sincerity of Herr Hitler's assurance that a free Germany would be a peaceful Germany, but 95% of the listeners who wrote to him wanted to have him appointed Foreign Secretary. When I said that Herr Hitler's action was right and inevitable, the storm of abuse that was about to bust on me was suddenly checked by Mr. Lloyd George saying exactly the same thing.

Europe breathed again. The beginnings of a British popularity set in for Herr Hitler as they had set in years before for Signor Mussolini, in spite of all the liberal protests, and it only remains to watch the results of the forthcoming general election in Germany, in which it is inconceivable that a single vote should be cast against him, even by the angriest German Jew or German Communist." - George Bernard Shaw. Playwright. 'The Observer' November, 5th, 1933

SIR ARNOLD WILSON, M.P.:

"Health statistics in Germany are satisfactory. Infant mortality has been greatly reduced and is considerably inferior to that in Great Britain. Tuberculosis and other diseases have noticeably diminished. The criminal courts have never had so little to do and the prisons have never had so few occupants. It is a pleasure to observe the physical aptitude of the German youth. Even the poorest persons are better clothed than was formerly the case, and their cheerful faces testify to their psychological improvement that has been wrought within them. Economic conditions in Germany, abstraction made of the influence exerted by rearmament, are steadily progressing. Unemployment has greatly decreased."

G.E.O KNIGHT:

"Altogether, Herr Hitler has worked miracles for the new Germany. I anticipate that in a very short time, the Chancellor will have shown the world more than it ever bargained for in its wildest efforts to crush the new regime." - G.E.O Knight, In Defence of Germany

JACQUES BAINVILLE, l'Action Francais:

"Is Hitler policy the result of his own unaided efforts? Or is it influenced by his counsellors? At bottom, this is more or less indifferent; then he who is capable of following sound advice is just as clever as he who gives such advice.

Hitler is undoubtedly lucky. Hitherto he has succeeded in everything, since even in his most impulsive moments he is a prudent calculator, and he shapes his foreign policy with the same bold imagination as he shaped the policy which was foreordained to make him the master of German's destinies.

Thus he is always ahead of other governments, who are invariably a day or an idea - let us hope not an army - behindhand. When our ministers were asked if they were prepared to negotiate with the Head of the German Government they replied

evasively that they were certainly ready to do so, but only in full agreement with our allies. At that very time Hitler had already concluded his non-aggression pact with Poland.

Poland's leading newspaper writes; 'Hitler is the first German statesman who has found the right language at the right time. Hitler has always stressed that any treaty signed by him is worth far more than the Treaty of Locarno. For Stresemann represented political parties which no longer existed, whereas Hitler enjoys the confidence of the whole of Germany expressed by the votes of over forty million electors.' "

AMERICAN MANIFEST DESTINY:

"These financial and industrial wonders had been performed without foreign loans. Of these miracles, Churchill gave this tribute: "Whatever else may be thought about these exploits they are certainly among the most remarkable in the whole history of the world." - American Manifest Destiny, Conrad Grieb. Examiner Books. N.Y.

DOUGLAS REED:

"Germans in their country are not less well cared for than the English people in theirs, but better. You are faced with a country immensely strong in arms and immensely strong in real wealth - not in gold bars in a vault of the national bank, but industry, agriculture, the thrift and energy of the work people, and the conditions of life they enjoy.

In Germany now they have a mighty organisation, equipped with full powers, for improving the lot of the work people in factories and workshops. Their engineers and social workers and artists go into the factories and see what needs to be done. They say that a shower room, recreation room, a restaurant, a medical clinic, a dental clinic is needed and these are provided. They have a civic sense, a social conscience, a feeling of the community of German mankind - in spite of the bestial concentration camps - which you lack."

AND OF THOSE 'CONCENTRATION CAMPS' ANOTHER ENGLISHMAN REVEALS ALL:

"In August, 1933 there were seven thousand 'political prisoners' (Britain's prison population is in excess of 50,000) in Germany of which about 700 are Communists. Most were convicted of political crimes as we define them, but rather of anti-social behaviour and crime.

The discipline in the camp was of the robust kind. Every man had some kind of work to do, but this was not always enforced. The camp rose at 6.00am and all lights were out at 9.0pm. The meals consisted of breakfast, dinner, supper with meat served daily except on Fridays. There was a dispensary attached to the camp and a German doctor was in charge. Severe cases of illness were sent to the local hospital.

Various trades were carried on inside the camp such as carpentry, tailoring and shoemaking. Part of the camp was set off for bathing. Shower baths and facilities for sunbathing were shown to me. There was also a splendid sports ground.

The sleeping compartments consisted of wooden beds and straw mattresses, with three blankets for each prisoner. The working hours were from 7.00am to 11.30am and from 1.00pm to 6.00pm. A library was in the course of being introduced.

Visitors were allowed once a week, and were received in the dining room which accommodated some 300 people. There were apartments set apart for music and dramatic performances. In addition to receiving free board and lodging, each prisoner was drawing 10DM to 12DM per week, which represented his unemployment allowance pay.

Instruction in ethics, religion, the new form of government in Germany, history, languages, was given daily to those who desired to attend. There was little or no crime among the men in the camp. Good order prevailed among all classes. The guards ate the same food as the prisoners, and were subject to the same disciplines as the internees, although they were government officials. One of the guards was a prince of the House of Hesse.

Letters and parcels were subject to censorship. In not one case out of many thousands received had it been found necessary to destroy any parcel or letter forwarded. Newspapers were permitted and smoking allowed. When a prisoner desired to light his pipe or cigarette, he had to go to a guard detailed off to supply lights for the prisoners, as no matches were permitted prisoners.

Services were held every Sunday and the majority of the opportunity. No objection was raised by the authorities to my taking photographs of both camps and internees.

The men looked in splendid physical condition. Having heard s may dreadful stories of brutal treatment being meted out to Communists in this particular camp, I asked some of the men to confide in me and tell me the truth of those allegations. Not a few laughed at 'the bloody capitalist liars in your country.' I took fifteen men at random and asked them to strip in my presence. I wanted to see if they bore any marks of violence on their persons. I saw nothing indicative of bad treatment." - G.E.O Knight, In Defence of Germany, (who was allowed complete freedom of movement in all camps)

THE MORAL MAJORITY:

"I think that it must be admitted that National Socialism has done a great deal for Germany. It has undoubtedly cleaned up Germany in the ordinary moral sense of the word. The defeatism, the corruption so manifest a characteristic in the days after the war has disappeared, at any rate from public view. It has given discipline and order and a sense of purpose to the great majority of young people who in earlier days did not know where to go or what they were living for." - His Lordship, the Marquess of Lothian, British Ambassador to Washington, June,29th, 1937

"The spectacle of Germany today is a tremendous experience. Fifteen years after the war in which the allied powers thought they had destroyed her, Germany is on her feet again. As compared with 1922 and 1931, when I last saw Germany, the change is miraculous. The people are confident, enthusiastic and courageous. They have recovered their morale. In 1931 the German people were going to pieces. But now they are themselves again, no doubt about that! The masses of the people are

increasingly with Hitler. I have been fooling myself all along that this was not so, but now I know it is so." - John H. Holmes, Pastor. Community Church. N.Y Times, July 12th, 1935

"Last May, I returned, bringing my family for another sojourn, after two years spent in other European countries. I found a Germany which has advanced miraculously from the point of 1933. I found political solidarity, a wholesome tone in the life of city dweller and country dweller alike. I found living costs materially reduced and an unmistakable optimism on every hand. In every quarter I found the same answer to my questioning: Profound belief in the genius of the Leader, love and admiration for him as an individual. My observations have covered a wide range of social classification. I have talked with the humblest type of labourers, with merchants, professional men. I have yet to discover a dissenting voice to the question of loyalty to the Fuehrer. My two young daughters are attending German public schools and are receiving an education which in thoroughness could be equalled in few countries." - John L. Garvin. The Observer

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Michael Walsh

Witness to History

CHAPTER 7

THE BERLIN OLYMPICS, 1936

SEPARATING FACT FROM FICTION

The Jesse Owens Story:



Despite his unprecedented Olympic performance and the widely published - but false - story that Hitler had snubbed Owens after he won his medals, he returned home to face a racial struggle in his own country.

"When I came back, after all the stories about Hitler and his snub, I came back to my native country and I couldn't ride in the front of the bus," Owens said. "I had to go to the back door. I couldn't live where I wanted ... I wasn't invited up to shake hands with Hitler ... but I wasn't invited to the White House to shake hands with the President, either.

Sixty-years of fanciful embellishment, ignorance and mischievous comment has created an image of National Socialist Germany that owes little to reality. A typical example of such distortion is woven around the 1936 Berlin Olympics.

This international event is often mentioned in the context of it being the Olympics at which the American Negro, Jesse Owens, 'humiliated Nazi Germany and destroyed the myth of Aryan superiority.' What are the true facts?

Jesse Owens, a fine athlete was the citizen of a country whose racism would have made Hitler blush. The contrast between the two countries would have been quite remarkable for this humble and likeable ex-cotton picker.

In Hitler's Germany, Jesse Owens could share a bus or tram ride with white people. Treated equally in all respects before the law, he could sit in a cinema next to whites, use public toilets, and dine in restaurants, stay in hotels without any discrimination being shown towards him. There was much that he could do in Hitler's Germany that was forbidden at home in the United States.

"Joe Louis and I were the first modern national sports figures who were black," Owens said. "But neither of us could do national advertising because the South wouldn't buy it. That was the social stigma we lived under."

The Hitler snub story is explained this way: After the opening day of the 1936 Olympics, the winners were escorted to the dictator's box to be congratulated.

But International Olympic Committee President Count Henri de Baillet-Latour of Belgium told Hitler he had no business congratulating any of the athletes. After that, Hitler left the stadium each day without congratulating anyone.

THE TAMPA TRIBUNE
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

sections of the crowd to break out in chants of, 'Yes-sa Ov-enss! Yes-sa Ov-enss!' - Richard D. Mandell. *The Nazi Olympics*

"Some mornings at the Olympic village the athletic hero of the hour was awakened by amateur photographers who flocked outside his bedroom window to click at the athlete before he could gather poise for one of his many appearances before the mobs in Berlin." - Richard D. Mandell. *The Nazi Olympics*

"Jesse Owens was cheered as loudly as any Aryan." - Lawrence N. Snyder; Jesse's coach. *Saturday Evening Post*. Nov 7th, 1936

THE HITLER SNUB MYTH

One of the common tales that is perpetuated in the media is that at the 'Nazi Olympics', Adolf Hitler snubbed Jesse Owens by refusing to shake his hand.

The reality is far different. Hitler on the first day of the Berlin Olympics did indeed shake the hands of several successful competitors from Germany and Finland. It was a mistake made in good faith. That evening the Fuhrer received a message from Count Baillet-Latour, President of the International Olympic Committee. It was respectfully pointed out to the German Leader that as he was merely a guest of honour at the Games, he should congratulate all - or none, in public at least.

Hitler, in common with all other national leaders before and since chose the latter as being the most sensible course. With 156 gold medals being awarded at various locations and times, it was not physically possible to personally congratulate every winner. Jesse Owens was not personally congratulated by the Fuhrer; nor were any of the other successful competitors, white or otherwise ... at the request of the President

In the United States Negro athletes were required to eat apart from their white fellow athletes. If they were allowed to share the same hotel at all, which was unlikely, it would be necessary for them to use the tradesmen's back entrance.

There were no Negroes on any major league baseball team and there were no Negro swimmers. This was of course in the so-called enlightened north. In the southern states there was no possibility of a Negro being allowed to participate in any sport unless he competed solely with other Negroes.

For Jesse Owens, his days in Hitler's Germany must have been happy indeed. There he received a great deal of pre-Olympic media hype and the German people idolised him.

"Once at the stadium, the mere appearance of Jesse Owens neatly moulded head from some pit below the stands would cause

of the I.O.C.

It is interesting to note that Jesse Owens own President Roosevelt, failed to honour this great athlete and did in fact refuse to meet him, despite there being no such protocol restriction imposed upon him.

But afterwards, Jesse Owens said: "When I passed the Chancellor he arose, waved his hand at me, and I waved back at him. I think the writers showed bad taste in criticising the man of the hour in Germany."

Afterwards, Owens and his coach, Larry Snyder on arrival in London complained that they felt like 'trained seals'. They were subjected to a barrage of 'fraudulent publicity offers', so much so that they refused further engagements. Time proved Larry Snyder and Jesse Owens right. None of the offers came to anything but big name promoters like Eddy Cantor had received a great deal of favourable publicity.

Back home in the United States, Jesse Owens was treated like a freak and an animal. "Before curious crowds he raced horses (and won). He ran against cars, trucks, dogs, and baseball players with a head start." - Norman Katkov. *Jesse Owens Revisited. The World of Sport*, p.289

His was a thirties America that had seen 26 lynchings - all Negroes; an America where Negroes had to use separate public toilets and public transport; went to all-black schools, and couldn't mix with white people in restaurants, cinemas, hotels, stadiums, etc. Hitler's Germany and the German people must have seemed very welcoming by contrast.

FOR THE RECORD:

Hitler's Germany won a total of 101 medals (41 gold) and 223 points. Their only credible rival was the United States which though three times bigger in population won 40% fewer medals and points. (25 gold medals - 4 to Jesse Owens - and just 132 points). The U.S.A's size and its reliance on coloured athletes did little to reduce its humiliation, which in fact justified Hitler's claim to the potential of Aryan superiority.

Hitler's Germany (population 80 millions) won more gold medals than the United States, Great Britain, India, Canada, Argentina, France, and Norway together; a combined population of 1,160 millions: 14 times bigger than Germany's. If this is humiliation, perhaps we could do with a dash of it ourselves.

(SUMMER OLYMPICS) GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE, POINTS:

HITLER'S GERMANY: 33, 26, 30 (181)

UNITED STATES: 24, 20, 12 (124)

FASCIST ITALY: 8, 9, 5 (47)

GREAT BRITAIN: 4, 7, 23 (29)

OLYMPIC ART POINTS: GERMANY (27), ITALY (11), BRITAIN (0), U.S.A (2)

THE WINTER OLYMPICS:

GERMANY (15)

BRITAIN (6)

U.S.A (6)

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Michael Walsh

Witness to History

CHAPTER 8

PEACE GETS THE NELSON'S EYE

SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS:

"Step by step I have arrived at the conviction that the aims of Communism in Europe are sinister and fatal.

At the Nuremberg Trials, I, together with my Russian colleague, condemned Nazi aggression and terror.

I believe now that Hitler and the German people did not want war. But we declared war on Germany, intent on destroying it, in accordance with our principle of balance of power, and we were encouraged by the 'Americans' around Roosevelt.

We ignore Hitler's pleadings not to enter into war. Now we are forced to realise that Hitler was right. He offered us the co-operation of Germany; instead, since 1945, we have been facing the immense power of the Soviet Union. I feel ashamed and humiliated to see that the aims we accused Hitler of, are being relentlessly pursued now, only under a different label." - British Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, Stourbridge, March 16th, 1984 (AP)

COMPLETE DISARMAMENT OFFERED BY HITLER:

On May, 17th, 1933, in a speech to the Reichstag, Hitler offered complete German disarmament, if others would do likewise. There was no response.

After October, 14th, 1933, Hitler again put forward proposals which included arms limitation, particularly the elimination of weapons designed for use against civilian populations, and the preparation of a mutual non-aggression pact. France said 'non!' Others did not respond at all, and France, Britain and Russia increased their arms build-up.

On May, 21st, 1935, Hitler sought to limit the dropping of gas, incendiary and explosive bombs outside of battle zones. He was also ready to agree to the abolition of

the heaviest artillery and tanks, and to accept any limitation on the size of naval vessels. Again, there was no response save for France making an aggressive anti-German alliance with the Soviet Union.

On March, 31st, 1936, Hitler formulated a nineteen-point peace plan that included the reduction of arms, and to bring aerial warfare under the protection of the Geneva Convention. His proposals were ignored.

The repeated rejection of Hitler's proposals to assure equitable peace in Europe would indicate that the Western powers were preparing for armed conflict against Germany, a conflict from which only the allies could benefit. Lord Lothian had predicted such a war in a speech on June, 5th, 1934.

HITLER PREFERRED CONCILIATION:

"It must be possible for our two great people (Germany and France) to join together and collaborate in opposing the difficulties which threaten to overwhelm Europe." - Adolf Hitler, March, 1935

THE ALLIES, NOT HITLER WHO BROKE THE TERMS OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY

"It was not Germany that unilaterally broke the Versailles Treaty - it was unilaterally broken by those powers who could not decide to carry out in their turn the disarmament which was imposed on Germany and which, in accordance with the Treaty, should have been followed by them. The Versailles Dictate was thus rendered invalid in regard to the points at issue.... The German Government, consequent on the failure of the other states to fulfil their disarmament obligations, have on their part renounced those articles of the Versailles Treaty which constituted a discrimination against Germany for an unlimited period of time owing to the one sided burden this laid upon Germany contrary to the provisions of the Treaty." Adolf Hitler

"This Treaty brought in the first division of Europe, namely a division of the nations into the victors on the one side and vanquished on the other, the latter nations being outlawed." Adolf Hitler, Reichstag speech, Fourth Anniversary

"When the German people trusting to the promises made by President Wilson in his Fourteen Points, laid down their arms in November, 1918, a fateful struggle thereby came to an end for which perhaps individual statesmen, but certainly not the peoples themselves could be held responsible. The German nation put up such an heroic fight because it was sincere in its conviction that it had been wrongfully attacked and was therefore justified in fighting.... the Peace Treaty of Versailles did not seem to be for the purpose of restoring peace to mankind, but rather to perpetuate hatred." Adolf Hitler

"Germany suffered most as a consequence of this Peace Treaty and the general insecurity which was bound to arise from it. The unemployment figure rose to a third of the number usually employed in the nation, which means, however, that by counting the families of the unemployed as well there were 26 million people in Germany out of a population of 65 millions faced by an absolutely hopeless future." Adolf Hitler

"The fantastic political and economic burdens imposed by that treaty have entirely disillusioned the German people and annihilated its belief in justice." Adolf Hitler

"Historians will one day record that never were the peaceful proposals of one man met with more hatred than mine. When Germany became the example to the world of the peaceful solution of social problems and economic difficulties, the hatred of the Bolsheviks and capitalists, the exploiters of nations, was turned against her. Only then did I turn to create the new German Wehrmacht." Adolf Hitler, 1936

HESS ON THE VERSAILLES TREATY

"The masses of the German people could not believe that a pledge so solemnly given by the supreme head of the United States of America could afterwards be openly ignored." Rudolf Hess, Stockholm

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

"... then I would point out that the League has never been a real league of peoples. A number of great nations do not belong to it or have left it. And nobody on this account asserted that they were following a policy of isolation. I should also like to call attention to the fact that up to now the outstanding feature of the League of Nations has been talk rather than action." Adolf Hitler, Reichstag speech, Fourth Anniversary

GERMAN COLONIES

"The German people once built up a colonial empire without robbing anyone and without violating any treaty. And they did so without any war. That colonial empire was taken away from us. And the grounds on which it was sought to excuse this act are not tenable. Moreover, Germany has never demanded colonies for military purposes, but exclusively for economic purposes. Therefore, as a matter of course our demand for colonies for our densely populated country will be put forward again and again." - Adolf Hitler, Reichstag speech; Fourth Anniversary

BUT THE ARMS BUILD-UP AGAINST GERMANY CONTINUED APACE

"Czechoslovakia provided Soviet Russia with landing fields for aircraft, thereby increasing the threat against Germany." - Adolf Hitler

1936, Hitler sent notes to the British Government advocating outlawing bomber type aeroplanes and bombing as a means of warfare. Anthony Eden defended the bomber as an 'effective and humane police weapon,' in maintaining law and order among the unruly tribes in some of the British colonies.

On April,1st, 1936, Hitler's proposals for a European pacification plan for Europe were delivered to the Geneva League of Nations. His proposals included the prohibition of the dropping of gas, poisonous or incendiary bombs; the prohibition of dropping any bombs outside fighting fronts, the prohibition of artillery weapons over

12 miles from battle zones.

"The German Government hereby declare themselves prepared to accede to every such arrangement insofar as it is internationally valid."

He went on to say that he understood that Germany's economic prosperity caused problems, and put forward a proposal that soon, after steps being taken for mutual disarmament:

"There would be an exchange of opinions on the economic situation in Europe."

As with all Germany's proposals for arms limitation, non-aggression pacts, the confinement of weapons to battle zones, etc. these proposals were also ignored.

"As one who fought in the front line trenches to other front line soldiers throughout the world, as a Leader of the German nation to the leaders of other nations, I ask: Must this thing be? With goodwill and co-operation cannot we save humanity from this?" - Rudolf Hess

SPANISH COMMENT

"If the powers in Western Europe were not blind they would not hesitate to sign the Pact of Non-Aggression suggested by Germany; a Pact which guarantees the peace of Europe for a period of twenty-five years." - The influential Spanish newspaper, A.B.C, three months before the outbreak of war

"The ex-soldiers who are now in the German Government honourably desire peace and understanding. I appeal to the ex-servicemen and to men of goodwill in the governments of all nations to give us their combined support in striving towards this goal. In peace we desire to build in common what is destroyed in common through war." Rudolf Hess. Speech to ex-soldiers, Konigsberg

HITLER ON PEACE

"There is not a single German who wants war. The last war cost us 2 million lives and seven and a half million wounded. At such a price, this could not have been a victory even if we had won.

What European statesman today could effect a territorial conquest by means of war? Is it necessary to kill 2 millions in order to conquer a territory with 2 million inhabitants? For us that would mean sacrificing 2 million Germans - the flower of the nation's manhood - in exchange for a mixed population that is neither wholly German nor has much in common with Germany. Sound common-sense is opposed to such a war." - Adolf Hitler, Paris Soir, January, 26th, 1936

"If the Germany of today takes her stand on the side of peace she does so not because of weakness or cowardice. She takes her stand on the side of peace because of the National Socialist conception of People and State. In each and every war for the subjugation of an alien people, National Socialism recognises a process which sooner or later will alter the inner nature of the victor - will weaken him and therewith render him vanquished in turn. Setting aside a mere transitory weakening of the

enemy, the European states have nothing whatsoever to gain from war of any kind, except a trifling alteration of frontiers which could be entirely out of proportion to the sacrifices entailed.

The blood that was shed on European battlefields during the past 300 years bears no proportion to the national result of the events. In the end France has remained France, Germany Germany, Poland Poland and Italy Italy." - Adolf Hitler, 'The Thirteen Points', Reichstag Speech

"The German Government are ready in principle to conclude pacts of non-aggression with their neighbour states, and to supplement these pacts with all provisions aiming at the isolation of the war-maker and the localisation of the areas of the war." - Adolf Hitler, 'The Thirteen Points', Reichstag Speech

Referring to the original aims of the Geneva Red Cross Convention to work towards reducing armaments, Hitler stated his intention to extend this. "..... In this instance the German Government have in mind to ban all arms which bring death and destruction not so much to the fighting soldiers but to non-combatant women and children.... they believe that it will be possible to proscribe the use of certain arms as contrary to international law and to excommunicate from the community of mankind - its rights and its laws - those nations who continue to use them." - Adolf Hitler, 'The Thirteen Points', Reichstag Speech

"Three times I have made concrete offers for armament restriction. These offers were rejected. The greatest offer which I then made was that Germany and France together should reduce their standing armies to 300,000 men; that Germany, Great Britain and France, should bring down their air forces to parity and that Germany and Great Britain should conclude a naval agreement. Only the last offer was accepted as real limitation of armaments.

The other German proposals were either flatly refused or where answered by the conclusion of those alliances which gave Central Europe to Soviet Russia as the field of play for its gigantic forces."

"If the rest of the world entrenches itself in indestructible fortresses, builds enormous flying squadrons, gigantic tanks and casts huge guns, it cannot consider it a menace if German National Socialists march in columns wholly unarmed, thereby giving visible expression of the German feeling of national community and providing it with effective protection. the German nation and the German Government have not asked for arms at all, but only for equality of rights.

But if every other nation is allowed to have certain arms, we are on principle not prepared to allow ourselves to be excluded from this rule as a nation with lesser rights!

The German nation has more than fulfilled its disarmament obligations. It is now the turn of those states that have been increasing their armaments to fulfil their own obligations in the same way. Germany has as much right to security as other nations." - Adolf Hitler

"May the time not be far off when all other European nations will come to the realisation that the primary necessity is putting an end to the quarrels and strife of

centuries and of building up of a finer community of all peoples is: The recognition of a higher common duty arising out of common rights." - Adolf Hitler

"MY FIRST PROPOSAL:

Germany demands at all costs equality with other nations, but it is prepared to renounce all further armaments if other nations will do the same. In other words, general disarmament down to the last machine-gun. This proposal was not even deemed worthy of the rest of the world as fit for a single discussion."

"I MADE A SECOND PROPOSAL:

Germany was willing to restrict her army to 200,000 men on the condition that other nations would do the same. This also was rejected."

"I MADE A FURTHER PROPOSAL:

Germany was prepared, provided other nations wanted this, to renounce all heavy artillery, tanks, bombing planes and if necessary all types of aeroplanes. But this was also rejected."

"I WENT FURTHER and proposed to limit by international agreement all European armies to 300,000 men. This was also rejected."

I SUBMITTED STILL FURTHER PROPOSALS:

Limitation of all aircraft, abolition of air bombing and gas warfare, security for those in non-warfare areas, abolition of at least all heavy artillery and tanks. All these proposals were also declined. All had been in vain." Adolf Hitler

THE RHINELAND

The German re-occupation of the de-militarised Rhineland in 1936 is often held up as proof of Hitler's willingness to break his word. In fact, France was the first to break the Rhine Pact, and the Locarno and League of Nations Agreements too, by signing a Pact with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, thereby collaborating in an aggressive military build-up encircling Germany.

Hitler reminded the French that as early as winter, 1935/36, the Soviet Union, with which France was collaborating, was mobilising the world's largest army, tank and air forces along eastern Europe's borders.

"Then a completely new state of affairs has been brought about and the political system of the Rhine Pact had been destroyed both in the letter and in the spirit.... with a military pact with the Soviet Union exclusively directed against Germany and in violation of the Rhine Pact." - Adolf Hitler

In the same speech, Hitler offered "to negotiate with France and Belgium for the establishment of a bilateral demilitarised zone, proposed the conclusion of a non-

aggression pact between Germany, France and Belgium for a period of twenty-five years, invited England and Italy as guarantors with the same inclusion of the Netherlands should they so wish. He at the same time offered agreements with countries to the east of Germany." Adolf Hitler, March, 1936

These proposals were rejected.

GERMANY PLEADS FOR PEACE

"I speak in the name of the entire German nation when I say that all of us most sincerely desire to root out an enmity whose sacrifices are out of all proportion to any possible gain.

The German people are convinced that their honour has remained pure and unstained upon a thousand battlefields, just as they see in the French soldier only their ancient but glorious opponent. We, and the whole German nation, should all be happy at the thought that we could spare our children and our children's' children what we ourselves as honourable men have had to watch in the long and bitter years and have, ourselves had to suffer. The history of the last one hundred and fifty years, with all its varied changes and chances, should have taught both at least one lesson; that important and permanent changes can no longer be purchased by a sacrifice of blood.

I, as a National Socialist, and all my followers, absolutely refuse, however, by reasons of our national principles, to acquire, at the cost of the life-blood of those who love and are dear to us, men and women of a foreign nation who, in any case, will never love us. It would be a day of untold blessing for the whole of humanity if the two nations once and for all would banish the idea of force from their mutual relationships; the German nation is prepared to do this.

While boldly asserting the rights which the treaties themselves give us, I will, however, declare equally boldly that in future there will be for Germany no more territory conflicts between the two countries.

After the return of the Saar Basin to the Reich it would be insanity to think of a war between the two states. For such a war there could no longer be, from our point of view, any reasonable or moral excuse.

For nobody could demand that millions of young lives be destroyed in order to correct the present frontiers. Such a correction would be of a problematical extent and even more problematical worth.

"The German nation has more than fulfilled its obligations with regard to disarmament. It is now the turn of the highly armed states to fulfil similar obligations to no less extent." Adolf Hitler, October, 14th, 1933

A LAST CHANCE APPEAL FOR PEACE

On August, 25th, days before the outbreak of war, Hitler made a generous and comprehensive offer of a final understanding with England. On August, 27th, 1939, an emissary, Dahlerus, took these proposals to 10 Downing Street for presentation to

Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Minister Lord Halifax. These proposals in essence were:

- 1. Germany would sign a Pact of Alliance with Britain**
- 2. Britain would act as mediator with Poland for the return of Danzig and the corridor**
to Germany with Poland being allowed the use of the port of Danzig.
- 3. Germany would guarantee the sovereignty of Poland.**
- 4. Agreement on Germany's confiscated colonies.**
- 5. Adequate guarantees for the well-being of German minorities in Poland.**
- 6. Germany would provide aid in the defence of the British Empire when called upon to do so.**

Britain ignored these proposals choosing instead to guarantee Poland's unjust occupation and retention of territory given to her as 'victors booty' following the first world war under the terms of the Versailles Treaty.

"I hope that the outside world will realise that Hitler's government has no idea of steering towards war, even though this has often been asserted abroad. As Adolf Hitler himself has said, Germany has no need of another war to avenge the loss of her military honour, because she never lost that honour. Germany does not want war of any kind. Germany wants real and abiding peace." - Rudolf Hess

"I owe it to me position not to admit any doubt as to the possibility of maintaining peace. The peoples want peace. It must be possible for governments to maintain it. We believe that if the nations of the world could agree to destroy all their gas and inflammatory and explosive bombs it would be a much more useful achievement than using them to destroy each other." - Adolf Hitler

"National Socialist Germany wishes for peace because it recognises the simple fact that no war would be likely to substantially to ameliorate the state of distress in Europe. The distress would probably be made the greater thereby.... If only the leaders and rulers had wanted peace, the people would never have wished for war." - Adolf Hitler

"The Fuhrer is one of the soldiers who fought in the trenches. I am one also. Nearly all the Fuhrer's collaborators are men who fought in the most terrible war of all time. We know what war is, and for that reason we are lovers of peace." Rudolf Hess

"The world which we are not harming in any way, and from which we only ask that it will allow us to go about our business in peace, has been submerging us for months under a flood of untruths and calumnies." - Adolf Hitler, 14th, October, 1933

"The German Government has the honest intention to do everything in its power to

discover and permanently set up such relations with the British people and State as will forever guard against a renewal of the only conflict that has ever been between two peoples." - Adolf Hitler, May,21st, 1935

"As far as concerns our two countries, there is no longer any point whatsoever in dispute between Great Britain and Germany. This, I believe, became clear to everybody after the conclusion of the German-English Naval Pact, on June,18th, 1935, which marks the first step on the road to a practical peace policy." Adolf Hitler, June,18th, 1935

Agreeing to limit German naval strength to just 35% of Royal Navy tonnage - in respect of her Empire commitment - and 15% below that of France, he said: "There has only been one struggle between these two nations, and the German Government has the straight-forward intention to try and form, and maintain, a relationship with the British people and State which will for all time prevent a repetition of this."

"The British Heir Apparent, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, recently uttered a word which has called forth a warm re-echo in our country. He said: 'No one is more fitted to stretch out the hand of friendship to Germany than we, the English ex-servicemen who fought them - and have forgotten all that.'

"I believe that I cannot better supplement this thought of our English comrades than by saying: We gladly grasp your hand in friendship."

BRITISH/GERMAN EX-SERVICEMEN FOR PEACE

"Through your visit you have found a road which ought to lead to an understanding between our two nations. That our people feel as we do has been proved to you by the welcome which the population of Berlin accorded you on your arrival. When we who had fought against one another have now come together this may be the beginning of relations which shall develop from country to country, from ex-soldier to ex-soldier. And just as we who are now comrades have forgotten the quarrel that once led us to fight one another as brave soldiers, so it is our wish that with the passing of the years our people will see those wounds healed which the war inflicted. You, my English comrades, used to call us Fritz when we were fighting against you, and we used to call you by your old soldier name, Tommy. May both our peoples so understand one another in the future as we, Tommy and Fritz, understand one another now." - Reich Leader, National Socialist War Victims Relief to a British Legion deputation visiting Germany

"There is a tremendous desire on the part of all German ex-servicemen for world peace. Their main desire appeared to be the closest possible co-operation between Great Britain and Germany. An Anglo-German organisation would perhaps be scarcely practicable, but this strong feeling for co-operation ought to be turned to good purpose. It is hoped in the not too distant future to have ex-servicemen throughout the world linked together in some way as to pursue the common objective of world peace. In Germany it is difficult to divorce ex-service matters from national affairs, because the present government is so largely composed of ex-servicemen.

"The youth of Germany is obviously being trained to regard peace as the greatest ideal, realising that the future of civilisation depends on its maintenance." - Major F.W.C Fetherstone-Godley, British Legion Delegate. Daily Mail

"Our aim is to make our people happy once more by guaranteeing to them their daily bread. The work involved is great, and the world should leave us to carry it out in peace." Adolf Hitler, 22nd, October, 1933

"We Germans don't like this war. We think it is needless and silly." - Joseph Goebbels, Daily Mail, January, 13th, 1940

"In this hour I feel it to be my duty before my own conscience to appeal once more to reason and common sense in Britain. I consider myself in a position to make this appeal since I am not the vanquished begging favours, but the victor speaking in the name of reason. I see no reason why this war must go on. I am grieved to think of the sacrifices which it will claim. I would like to avert them." - Adolf Hitler, July, 19th, 1940 to the Reichstag

"After the victories against Poland and in the West, I again decided - and for the last time - to hold out my hand to England and to point out that a continuation of the war could only be senseless for England, and that there was nothing to prevent the conclusion of a reasonable peace. Indeed there were no differences between England and Germany except those artificially created." - Adolf Hitler, November, 1941

And this time the German government was still working for a negotiated peace and issued the following statement:

"It is quite certain that the peace which will follow the German victories will not be of the Versailles type but will be a peace for the benefit of all nations. The people of those countries occupied today will regain their freedom but in the common interests of all nations they will have to compromise with certain legalities and conditions." - Adolf Hitler

This was Hitler's last great peace initiative which was declined. Britain went on to suffer 350,000 dead, £25,000,000,000,000 (in 1945 values), the loss of her Empire, Britain impoverished and beholden to American finance, middle Europe destroyed, and eastern Europe subjugated and enslaved by the Soviet Union; their erstwhile allies.

"I realised that the fight was not against enemy nations, but against international capital." - Adolf Hitler

"There you are! Unrestricted warfare in the whole Pacific Ocean, where America really doesn't belong! And when we make a Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia which belonged to Germany for a thousand years, it is considered aggression." - Joachim von Ribbentrop, Germany's Foreign Minister from his Nuremberg cell

"Just imagine going to war over Danzig - such a world catastrophe, just to prevent Germany from getting a piece of territory that belonged to her, because Britain was afraid Germany was getting too strong." - Joachim von Ribbentrop, Germany's Foreign Minister

"Do you think gentlemen, that I am an idiot and will let myself be forced into war because of the question of the Danzig Corridor?" - Adolf Hitler

FRANCE ATTACKS GERMANY - GERMANY RESPONDS

On September, 3rd, 1939, Britain and France declared war against Germany; the French piercing the German border and occupying German territory between the Rhine and the Moselle. Rather than retaliating, Hitler again offered peace on October, 6th, which was again rebuffed.

Fearing that a prolonged defensive war in the West along similar lines to those fought at such appalling loss of life in the First World War, would leave Germany weakened and vulnerable to the Red Army waiting at Germany's eastern borders, Hitler was forced to counter attack in the hope that the defeat of France would bring Britain to the negotiating table.

On May, 10th, with forces far inferior to those of France and Britain, Hitler finally decided to close Germany's front door. The French and British (BEF) armed forces were routed and a fortnight later retreated across the English Channel on anything that would float.

"A colossal military disaster." - Winston Churchill

"This is the end of the British Empire." - Anthony Eden

"Whilst as in all battles there were genuine tales of derring do which were reported with understandably a little embroidery, it was not until twenty-years after the event that Richard Collier recounted stories never rebutted, of anarchic servicemen abandoned by officers, drunken revelry between French, British and Senegalese troops, mutiny; of a Kentish Police Officer who recalled 'only too well the sight of dispirited men hurling their rifles from the trains carrying them from Dover.'" - Richard Collier, The Sands of Dunkirk, London, Collins, 1961

The Sunday Dispatch put the success of the evacuation down to divine intervention following a nation-wide service of prayer following which the notoriously rough channel "became as smooth as a pond" and "a fog descended to shield our troops from devastating attack by the enemy's air strength." - 'The First Casualty, Phillip Knightley, Andre Deutsch. London. 1975

"In 1962, General Sir Harold E. Franklyn, who had been a divisional commander at Dunkirk, complained that the evacuation had been 'over-glamourised'. He said reports of 'merciless bombing' and 'the hell of Dunkirk' were quite ridiculous. 'I walked along the beach on several occasions and never saw a corpse... there was very little shelling.'" - The First Casualty, Phillip Knightley, Andre Deutsch. London. 1975

"Never was a great disaster more easily preventable," said Captain Sir Basil Liddell Hart. Military historian who pointed out that the German breakthrough reported as being due to overwhelming superiority, was actually achieved with armies inferior in numbers to those opposing them.

In fact, the 'miracle of Dunkirk' owes more to Hitler's conciliatory stance than to the Almighty calming the waters and placing a fog between the retreating British Expeditionary Force and its German pursuers.

FRIENDSHIP WITH BRITAIN - 338,000 BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS - SAVED BY HITLER

In explaining why Hitler intervened in the military operations to allow the escape of 188,000 British and 150,200 French troops at Dunkirk, General Blumentritt said:

"He then astonished us by speaking with admiration of the British Empire, of the necessity for its existence and of the civilisation that Britain had brought to the world.

He compared the British Empire with the Catholic Church - saying they were both essential elements of stability in the world. He said that all he wanted from Britain was that she should acknowledge Germany's position on the continent. The return of Germany's lost colonies would be desirable but not essential, and he would even offer to support British troops, if she should be involved in any difficulties anywhere. He concluded by saying that his aim was to make peace with Britain, on a basis that she would regard as compatible with her honour to accept."

Blumentritt said: "The German generals in charge were dumbfounded and outraged at Hitler's attitude in thus preventing them from pressing an advantage which they believed would result in the capture of the entire British Expeditionary Force. But Hitler was adamant in his refusal and issued the most peremptory orders for the German armoured forces to stay at a distance while the British embarkation went on."

Thus, the success of the British retreat at Dunkirk being described as 'the miracle of Dunkirk' owes its miraculous nature more to the French Army fighting a rearguard retreat and Hitler again behaving in a conciliatory way. As William Joyce cynically put it: " England is fighting to the last Frenchman."

Very often, the Wehrmacht (and Waffen SS) found their military advantage removed by the more conciliatory Hitler, and it was not unknown for the armed forces to disregard such orders:

"During the pursuit of the British forces towards Dunkirk the Leibstandarte (regiment) was ordered to cross the heavily defended Aa Canal and seize the town of Watten. On the afternoon of 24th, May, 1940, however the Fuehrer's Headquarters countermanded the crossing. Dietrich (Sepp) simply disregarded Hitler's order and a few hours later his troops were over the canal." - Heinz Hoehne, The Order of the Death's Head, p.481/482

It is interesting but hardly surprising to note that even fifty years on, Hitler's Germany is held to be the aggressor in attacking a weaker France, when the undeniable fact is that the far more militarily powerful France - without in anyway being threatened by Germany, invaded her neighbour and throughout the autumn and spring 1939 - 1940 shelled German communities; in the face of which Germany showed remarkable tolerance before retaliating. In doing so and as the foremost British historian A.J.P Taylor pointed out, Hitler was motivated to do so 'only on preventive grounds.'

THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN

Likewise the myths that surround the 'Battle of Britain' have been repeated so often that they are now accepted as gospel. It was Phillip Knightley, the special correspondent (Sunday Times) and author who in his book, *The First Casualty - The War Correspondent as Hero, Propagandist, and Myth Maker from the Crimea to Vietnam*, revealed that Britain in 'its finest hour' was far from being the underdog of legend.

British air defence consisted of 1,416 aircraft against 963 German aircraft. Britain had the further advantage of retrieving downed pilots and salvaging downed aeroplanes whereas German aircraft and pilots were irretrievably lost.

".... yet throughout the battle the RAF regularly lost more fighters than the Luftwaffe - it was the German bombers that swelled the score and to break even the British had to shoot down a great many of them." which in fact he goes on to point out owed more to the radar advantage.

Fighter pilots often found Churchill's rhetoric embarrassing, not the least such descriptions as 'crusaders' who 'grin when they fight'. It was in many respects an ignoble and bloody confrontation in which German pilots, knowing that the parachuting enemy could be airborne again within hours had no compunction about firing on them. Similarly, the RAF had no qualms about shooting down a Heinkel 59 clearly marked with a Red Cross and civilian markings, as it engaged itself in rescuing downed German pilots.

In fact, the only RAF pilot to win a Victoria Cross, Flight-Lieutenant J.B Nicholson, was wounded by the Home Guard who mistaking him for a German pilot, blazed away at him as he parachuted to earth.

FIGHTING ON THE BEACHES - OF NEW ENGLAND (U.S.A)

The Duke of Windsor was appointed Governor of the Bahamas, the gold reserves of the Bank of England were shipped off to Ottawa, the Minister of Information, Alfred Duff Cooper sent his son Julius to Canada - but failed to inform everyone. Parents who could afford to shipped their families out to America or the Commonwealth. Royal Navy ships were placed on standby to evacuate members of the Royal Family and key members of the government to the United States.

"In June, July and August of 1940, over 6,000 children took part in the exodus of the rich." - *The Fears that Flawed the Finest Hour*, P. Addison, Sunday Times Magazine, May, 21st, 1972

"The working class began to feel, with some justification, that the rich had plans to get out whilst the going was good." - *The First Casualty*, Phillip Knightley, Andre Deutsch. London. 1975

RUDOLF HESS AND HIS FLIGHT FOR PEACE

"The Fuhrer does not want to defeat England and wants to stop fighting." - Rudolf Hess on his peace mission to England

"The decision to go was the hardest I have ever made in my life. It was rendered

easier, however, when I visualised the endless rows of coffins, both in Germany and in England, with mothers in dire distress following behind. I am convinced that the mothers on both sides of the channel will have understood my action." - Rudolf Hess

Hess was imprisoned and never released. He died under suspicious circumstances which have never adequately been explained, nearly fifty years on. In terms of the rank he held, the length of imprisonment and the denial of a properly constituted trial, the imprisonment of Rudolf Hess must rank as the first and worst example of peace emissary detention.

"During the whole of my political activity I have always propounded the idea of a close friendship and collaboration between Germany and England. In the NSDAP, I found innumerable others of like mind. This desire for Anglo-German friendship and co-operation conforms not merely to sentiments based on the racial origins of our two peoples but also to my realisation of the importance of the existence of the British Empire for the whole of mankind." - Hitler's Reply to Roosevelt. April, 15th, 1939

"Now there is no doubt that the Anglo-Saxon people of Britain have accomplished immense colonising work in the world. For this, I have sincere admiration." - Hitler's Reply to Roosevelt, April, 15th, 1939

When asked by Joachim von Ribbentrop, his Foreign Minister, what he should do if it came to the point of surrender, Hitler replied that he should try to remain on good terms with Britain. "He always wanted that you know." Ribbentrop sadly concluded.

"It is not true that I wished for war in 1939, neither I nor anyone else in Germany. War was provoked exclusively by those international statesmen who were of Jewish race or who worked in the interests of international Jewry...." - Adolf Hitler, Last Will and Testament. April, 29, 1945

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Michael Walsh

Witness to History

CHAPTER 9

THE 'RACE NATION' DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

"There is only one power which really counts. The power of political pressure. We Jews are the most powerful people on earth, because we have this power, and we know how to apply it." - Jewish Daily Bulletin, July,27th, 1935

Adolf Hitler's election to chancellorship marked the beginning of the end of presumptuous and unregulated Jewish influence in German affairs. A nation without a homeland, a nation whose frontiers are decided by its racial genes and which maintains its nationhood whilst existing among host nations, cannot countenance the existence of a state that excludes them.

To the 'race nation' all other countries are a legitimate homeland, the denial of which threatens their existence. To the Jewish Diaspora, the world's most powerful trading and political bloc, Hitler's election meant interruption and interference with the world's commercial and political cohesion in which they are heavily involved.

Furthermore, he stood alone and defiant against the tidal wave of Jewish organised Communism then sweeping all before it. The Communists had seized Russia and were at the bottom of civil unrest and revolution throughout eastern Europe; Britain, France, - the Spanish Civil War -, the British dominions and the United States. Germany alone repelled and held in check this tidal wave of subversion and insurrection.

The 'race nation' was quick to organise economic warfare against Hitler's Germany as a means of bringing the National Socialist state to its knees.

WHILST HITLER WAS BEING CONCILIATORY

1933, the year in which Hitler took power was notable in the number of boycotts organised throughout the world, most if not all provoked by Jewish interest groups.



The first Jewish declaration of war was pronounced on March 24, 1933, one day after Adolf Hitler was democratically elected by the German people through a parliamentary vote.

"By using the new atheist exile politics they [the Zionists] provoked and increased anti-Semitism in Europe which led to the Second World War ... The worldwide boycott against Germany in 1933 and the later all-out declaration of war against Germany initiated by the Zionist leaders and the World Jewish Congress enraged Hitler so that he threatened to destroy the Jews ..." (Rabbi Schwartz, New York Times, Sep. 30, 1997.

"JUDEA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY."

"Judea Declares War on Germany! Jews of all the World Unite! Boycott of German Goods! Mass Demonstrations!" - These were all headlines in the Daily Express on March, 24th, 1933.

"March, 24th, (1933) Reich leaders realised that boycott agitation was accelerating, especially in Great Britain. Placards proclaiming 'Boycott German Goods' spread infectiously throughout London, and were now in the windows of the most exclusive West End shops. Automobiles bannered boycott placards slowly cruised through the retail districts alerting shoppers. Everywhere, store signs warned German salesmen not to enter. British Catholics had been urged by the Archbishop of Liverpool to join the protest.

London's Daily Herald carried an interview with a prominent Jewish leader who admitted, 'The leaders are hanging back,' but the Jewish people are 'forcing its leaders on.' Already the boycott has damaged 'hundreds of thousands of pounds of German trade'." - Edwin Black, Jewish author. *The Transfer Agreement*, (p.34)

"Fifty-thousand were gathered (March,27th,1933) in and around Madison Square Garden, supportive rallies were at that moment waiting in Chicago, Washington, San Francisco, Houston, and about seven other American cities. At each supportive rally, thousands huddled around loudspeakers waiting for the Garden event, which would be broadcast live via radio to 200 additional cities across the country. At least 1 million Jews were participating nationwide. Perhaps another million Americans of non-Jewish descent heritage stood with them." - Edwin Black, Jewish writer and author. *The Transfer Agreement*, (p.42)

"Mass meetings throughout Poland - co-ordinated to the Congress rally - had voted to extend the Vilna boycott to all of Poland. The three most important Warsaw Jewish commercial organisations - passed binding resolutions to 'use the most radical means of defence by boycotting German imports.'

"In London, almost all Jewish shops in the Whitechapel district were displaying placards denying entry to German salesmen and affirming their anti-Nazi boycott. Teenagers patrolled the streets distributing handbills asking shoppers to boycott

German goods....." - Edwin Black, Jewish Writer and Author, The Transfer Agreement, (p.46/47)

"Judea Declares War on Germany!" - Daily Express headline, March,24th, 1933

"War in Europe in 1934 was inevitable." - H. Morgenthau, Hearst Press, U.S. September, 1933

"The Israeli people around the world declare economic and financial war against Germany. Fourteen million Jews stand together as one man, to declare war against Germany. The Jewish wholesaler will forsake his firm, the banker his stock exchange, the merchant his commerce and the pauper his pitiful shed in order to join together in a holy war against Hitler's people." - Daily Express, March,24th, 1933

"Germany is our public enemy No.1. It is our object to declare war without mercy against her." Bernart Lecache, President, Jewish World League

Hans Grimm quoted a leading Jew who in Australia on January, 31st, said to a well known German admiral: "Herr Admiral, you have heard that President Hindenburg has assigned the office of Reich Chancellor to the National Socialist Hitler on the basis of the results of the last Reichstag election?"

He continued: "Herr, Admiral. I here give you my word, think on it later. We Jews will do everything to erase this event from the world."

The next official declaration of war was issued in August, 1933, by Samuel Untermeyer. In July, 1933 in Amsterdam, Untermeyer had been elected to the Presidency of the 'International Jewish Federation to Combat the Hitlerite Oppression of the Jews.' The declaration of (Jewish) war was disseminated throughout the world by the New York Times, on August 7th, 1933.

"This declaration called the war against Germany, which was now determined on, a 'holy war'. This war was to be carried out against Germany to its conclusion, to her destruction." - Dr. Scheidl, Geschichte der Verfemung Deutschlands

The International Jewish Boycott Conference assembled in Holland to discuss ways by which Jewish interests in Germany might be protected. Referring to the Jews as 'the aristocrats of the world' (the master race!), Samuel Untermeyer, the President of the World Jewish Economic Federation, said: "Each of you, Jew and Gentile alike, who has not already enlisted in this sacred war should do so now and here. It is not sufficient that you should buy no goods made in Germany. You must refuse to deal with any merchant or shopkeeper who sells any German-made goods or who patronises German ships or shipping... we will undermine the Hitler regime and bring the German people to their senses by destroying their export trade on which their very existence depends." - C.B.S, August,7th, 1933

"Joining with Samuel Untermeyer in calling for a war against Germany, Bernard Baruch, at the same time, was promoting preparations for war against Germany. 'I emphasised that the defeat of Germany and Japan and their elimination from world trade would give Britain a tremendous opportunity to swell her foreign commerce in both volume and profit.' - Samuel Untermeyer, The Public Years, p.347

"Hitler will have no war, but he will be forced to it, not this year, but later on." - Les Aniles, 1934

By June, 1938, the American Hebrew was boasting that they had Jews in the foremost positions of influence in Britain, America and France, and that these "three sons of Israel will be sending the Nazi dictator to hell."

"The fight against Germany has been carried out for months by every Jewish conference, trade organisation, by every Jew in the world.... we shall let loose a spiritual and a material war of the whole world against Germany." - M. Jabotinsky, founder of Revisionist Zionism, Natcha Retch, January, 1934

"We Jews are going to bring a war on Germany." - David A. Brown, National Chairman, United Jewish Campaign

The 'Anti-Nazi League' was organised into a 'World Economic Trade Boycott of Germany.'

"The world should cut off all relations with Germany; trade, social and diplomatic." - Sunday Express

"He (J.E Marcovitch, Egyptian newspaper magnate) had 'converted the whole Egyptian Press into a real battlefield against Hitlerianism'." Jewish Chronicle, 22nd, February, 1935

"It (National Socialism) was condemned to war because it was a system which inevitably made enemies of Bolshevism and world capitalism." - Louis Marschalko; Hungarian Write journalist and playwright

"Before the end of the year, an economic bloc of England, Russia, France and the U.S.A will be formed to bring the German and Italian economic systems to their knees." - Paul Dreyfus of Mulhausen, 'La Vio de Tanger' May, 15th,1938

"£500,000,000 FIGHTING FUND FOR THE JEWS The battle will be fought on the world's stock exchanges. Since the majority of the anti-Semitic states are burdened with international debt, they may find their very existence threatened.

A boycott throughout Europe of their export products by way of the retailer may undermine the present uncertain economic stability of several of the anti-Semitic countries." - Sunday Chronicle, January,2nd, 1938

Note: Similar sanctions and boycotts were later applied to Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and South Africa, to enforce the transfer of power from white to coloured rule.

THE EFFECT ON THE GERMAN ECONOMY

Between January and April, 1933, Germany's exports dropped by 10%. As the boycott organised by world Jewry spread, German trade was hit particularly hard and during the first quarter of 1933, Germany's vital exports were less than half its 1932 trade.

"When the Reich could no longer pay its obligations, Germany would go bankrupt." - Edwin Black, Jewish writer/author, The Transfer Agreement, (p.185)

"... if exports fell too low, Germany as a nation would again be faced with starvation." - Edwin Black, Jewish writer/author, The Transfer Agreement

"How many months could Germany survive once the boycott became global, one commerce was re-routed around Germany? The boycotters adopted a slogan, 'Germany will crack this winter'." - Edwin Black, Jewish writer/author, The Transfer Agreement, (p.188)

These declarations of war against what was undeniably a friendly state and a democratically elected government, caused the German people to react by calling for a one day boycott (April,1st, 1933) of Jewish businesses and goods.

The power of the media to distort events is there for all to see, in every bookshop throughout the land, sixty-years on. We are all familiar with the repetitive stories and pictures of this German boycott of Jewish goods; but the reasons for it are never mentioned, nor is the fact that it was a mere one day event.

"The Jews, taken collectively, view this war as a holy war." - The Daily Herald, No.7450, 1939

"Even if we Jews are not physically at your side in the trenches, we are morally with you. This war is our war and you fight it with us." - Schalom Asch, Les Nouvelles Litteraires, February,10th,1940

The joke doing the rounds of the British Union of Fascists at this time was that the Jewish national anthem was, 'Onward Christian Soldiers.'

"This war is our business." - Rabbi Dr. Stephen Wise, Defence in America, June,1940

"A few days after the British Declaration of War, Weizmann offered the British Government 2,000 men for use in the near East, altogether, an army of 100,000 Jewish fighters against Germany." - Dr. Scheidl, Geschichte der Verfemung Deutschlands

"Jewish brothers of the whole world: Let the holy flame of vengeance burn more and more brightly in your hearts with every hour! Be ready to act at any minute! You must do everything in your power to destroy the economic resources of the fascists, no matter in what part of the world you live. Go among the most vital sections of the death-bringing industries of the Hitlerian hangmen and cripple them with every means at your disposal. Boycott their products everywhere! Struggle together with the noble, self-sacrificing partisans! Develop everywhere a fully effective propaganda for solidarity with, and an active support for the Soviet Union. Mankind wants to be freed of the brown plague. Do your duty in this holy war." - International Conference of the Jews, Moscow, 1941

"When one considers that a guest-people agitates throughout the world against the host nation, and further uses every means at its disposal for the destruction of its host nation, then one cannot escape the idea that it must probably be the most insane and

monstrous spectacle which was ever seen in God's free nature.

On the other hand, any severe reaction produced in Germany in the face of this Jewish conduct and political procedure can thus be explained." Dr. Scheidl, Geschichte der Verfemung Deutschlands

"I wish to confirm in the most vigorous manner the declaration that we Jews stand on the side of Great Britain and will fight for democracy. For this reason we place ourselves, in great things and small, under the comprehensive leadership of the British Government. The Jewish representation is ready to enter into prompt agreement, in order to employ every human-Jewish energy, technology, resources and abilities against Germany."

"War would undoubtedly serve the purpose of all Jews, Communists and doctrinaires in the world for whom Nazism is anathema, but it would be a terrible risk today for Germany herself.... that this is not apparent to Hitler I cannot believe." Lord Halifax, British Foreign Secretary

"In losing Germany, Jewry lost a territory from which it exerted power. Therefore it was determined to re-conquer it." - Louis Marschalko, Hungarian journalist and writer

"He (Henderson) said further that the hostile attitude in Britain was the work of Jews and enemies of the Nazis." - A.J.P Taylor, British historian

IN THE INTERESTS OF BALANCE

In the interests of fairness and balance it should be stated with equal emphasis that Jewish opposition to Hitler's Germany was far from being as universal as Zionist organisations will openly admit to. In Germany itself, Jewish organisations who through their close proximity to events, knew that acts of anti-Semitism were blown up out of all proportion by Jews abroad in an effort to justify the boycotts, and issued many protests:

"To the Embassy of the United States:

We became aware of the propaganda in your country about alleged cruelties against the Jews in Germany. We therefore consider it our duty, not only in our own interests as German patriots, but also for the sake of truth, to comment on these incidents.

Mistreatments and excesses have indeed occurred, and we are far from glossing these over. But this is hardly avoidable in any kind of revolution. We attach great significance to the fact that these authorities, where it was at all possible to interfere, have done so against outrages that have come to our knowledge. In all cases, these deeds were committed by irresponsible elements who kept in hiding. We know that the government and all leading authorities most strongly disapprove of the violations that occurred.

But we also feel that now is the time to move away from the irresponsible agitation on the part of so-called Jewish intellectuals living abroad. These men, most of whom never considered themselves German nationals, but pretended to be champions for

those of their own faith, abandoned them at a critical time and fled the country. They lost, therefore, the right to speak out on German-Jewish affairs. The accusations which they are hurling from their safe hiding places, are injurious to Germany and German-Jews; their reports are vastly exaggerated.

We ask the US Embassy to forward this letter to the US without delay, and we are accepting full responsibility for its content. Since we know that a large-scale propaganda campaign is to be launched next Monday, we would appreciate it if the American public be informed of this letter by this day." - Reichsbund Judischer Frontsoldaten, e.V (Jewish Association of German ex-Servicemen)

These Jewish front-line veterans issued a further declaration:

"The atrocity propaganda is lying. The originators are politically and economically motivated. The same Jewish writers who allow themselves to be misused for this purpose, used to scoff at us veterans in earlier years. By raising your voice as honourable soldiers against the unchivalrous and degrading treatment meted out to Germany for the last fourteen years, you will most effectively contribute to reassure this country." - Ingrid Weckert, Feuerzeichen, Tübingen, 1981, p.52/54

THE ZIONIST ASSOCIATION OF GERMANY

"In a declaration transmitted by the Jewish Telegraphers Union to the entire Jewish world press on March,17th, we have already emphatically protested against anti-German propaganda. We have objected to mendacious atrocity reports and reckless sensationalist news, and we are repeating it today in public. We oppose any attempts to misuse Jewish affairs for the political interests of other states and groups. The defence of the national rights of the Jews and the safeguarding of their economic position cannot and must not be linked with any political actions directed against Germany and the reputation of the Reich." - March,26th, 1933

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Witness to History

CHAPTER 10

WITH THESE 26 SOLDIERS OF LEAD - I WILL CONQUER THE WORLD

THE PRESS: LEADING TOMMY INTO WAR

"History will judge the Press generally to have been the principle cause of war.... of all Germans, believe it or not, Hitler is the most moderate as far as Danzig and the Corridor are concerned." - Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, 16th, August, 1939

"I would feel confident if it were not for the British Press, or at any rate that section of it which is inspired by an intelligentsia which hates Hitler and the Nazis so much that they see red whatsoever the facts are, or by alarmists by profession and Jews." - Neville Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin

"Scarcely a day passes without the Press slinging mud at Germany. The British Press is almost unanimous in agreeing that our erstwhile enemies are out for revenge, that the members of the Nazi government are thugs, thieves, liars, and even murderers; that nothing good can come out of the German government; that it would be better to march into that country now and crush the Nazis rather than wait until they have re-armed. Every item of news is falsified and exaggerated to meet the exigencies of a lying campaign." - G.E.O Knight, In Defence Of Germany

THE GURU OF BRITISH PROPAGANDA IS CANDID

"Whilst by their over emphasis the Press may be blunting the edge of anti-German feeling at home, they are inflaming anti-British feeling in Germany and elsewhere. The most scurrilous and insulting references are made to leaders, who, though no doubt accurately described as dictators, are equally heads of foreign states; references which can only exacerbate an already strained situation. This sort of thing passes as a gesture of 'democracy' or 'peace', I am not clear which." - Sidney Rogerson, The Next War

"Not a few of the foreign correspondents I met in Berlin were feeling rather sore at the ruthless manner their editors had misinterpreted - that was the word used - their telegraphed messages. The campaign of 'assaults' on foreigners in Germany had the effect of keeping thousands of tourists out of the country...." - G.E.O Knight, In Defence of Germany

"The British public, ever slow to understand the truth, is now asking nasty questions. Was it all true? Who was behind the 'atrocities' stories? Is the British Press controlled by Jews? In whose hands lies the power of Fleet Street? should the public be permitted to know that Germany is the only country that has honoured the Treaty of Versailles, whilst the ex-allies and associated powers have no intention, whatever, now nor in the immediate future, of carrying out the most vital clauses of that instrument - their own disarmament." - G.E.O Knight, In Defence of Germany

"Nine-tenths of all the difficulties under which we are suffering can be traced to malicious news reports." - Dr. Dietrich, German Secretary of State

DIRECTING GOVERNMENT POLICY

"I would feel disposed to make it a legal offence for any foreign correspondent in the country to which he is accredited, to send false or exaggerated accounts of happenings when his sole objective is to do harm to that country because his own government is pursuing a policy calculated to bring discredit on it for political purposes...." - G.E.O. Knight. In Defence of Germany

THE PRESS- A NEST OF SECRET AGENTS

Journalists with their professional accreditation, freedom to go anywhere, see anyone, ask questions, are ideally placed and suited for the purpose of espionage abroad and that of the role of agent provocateur wherever.

The British establishment and not the least the British Press are notorious for harbouring political moles not only acting on behalf of the KGB but a wide diversity of 'foreign interest' paymasters.

"The Foreign Office is well aware that quite a number of men attached to newspapers in foreign countries are employed for the purpose of espionage. in the course of my wanderings around the foreign capitals I have met newspaper men who have openly boasted of having been employed in this and that country's secret service, who have accepted the hospitality of people whom they have wantonly betrayed. That, you will argue, is all part of the business. But it seems to me a pity that foreign correspondents should not be above suspicion and devote themselves to specific jobs and their specific jobs alone." - G.E.O. Knight, In Defence of Germany

ERNEST BEVIN

"A newspaper has three things to do. One is to amuse, another is to entertain, and the rest is to mislead." - British Foreign Minister, Ernest Bevin, London Conference of Foreign Ministers, February, 10th, 1946

THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER

"Unhappily, bad feeling between nations is fomented daily by poisonous propaganda in the Press and by other means. I cannot help feeling that if only we halt this war of words and some action is taken which would tend to restore confidence of the people in the peaceful intentions of all the statesmen of Europe - if only that could be done, then I still feel that I know of no question that could not and should not be solved by peaceful discussions. The gain would be enormous. On the other hand, if war should come, whichever side may claim ultimate victory, nothing is more certain than the victor and vanquished would glean a gruesome harvest of human misery and suffering." - Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, July, 1939

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR

"Many a time public opinion has been poisoned by untruthful statements in the Press, and by that irresponsible sensationalism which endangers the peace of nations."

In his Reichstag speech after five years of National Socialism, Chancellor Hitler spoke of this open wound in the life of the nations. He gave a clear answer to those who incite the public, and appealed to the governments not only to make international arrangements to prevent the dropping of explosive, poison-gas and inflammable bombs, but also to stop the publication of all newspapers which have an even deadlier effect on international relations.... "I have received many letters from journalists who agreed with me. These are proof that many press men are working under the compulsion of circumstances. It is the same with many democratic statesmen as with many journalists. They have long recognised the depressing Press problem, but dare not deal with it." - Adolf Hitler



"Day after day the bourgeois world are witnesses to the phenomenon of spreading poison among the people through the instrumentality of the theatre and the cinema, gutter journalism and obscene books; and yet that are astonished at the deplorable 'moral standards' and 'national indifference' of the masses. As if the cinema bilge and gutter Press and suchlike could inculcate knowledge of the greatness of one's country, apart entirely from the earlier education of the individual." - Adolf Hitler, Mein Kampf, p.29

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT

"Thus, M. Lebrun, the French President seriously warned the editors of his country not to abuse the so-called Press freedom at their annual meeting of the French Journalists Organisation, on February, 8th, 1937."

"One should never forget the regrettable effects of false reports, which might threaten that international harmony among the nations, for which one should work more than ever, and jeopardise the peace desired by all."

THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER

"At a lunch of the Foreign Press Association in Paris, the French Foreign Minister, M. Delbos, recently spoke against the custom of issuing false or unfair reports, stating that the common duty of the Press in all lands was to allay the fever which had arisen. The Press would have, he continued, to do more for the reconciliation of their nations than their separation."

THE CZECH PRESIDENT

"According to the Prague Press of April, 21st, 1935, the Czech President Benesch asked whether it was possible to overlook the fact that the moral state of our generation was being ruined by the revolutionary, demagogic, immoral, corruptible, sensational, etc. points of view and aims which guided the Press."

THE IRISH PRESIDENT

"In an address before the Irish branch of the Institute of Journalists, President deValera asked whether the freedom of the Press should or should not be restricted. He said that the expression 'freedom of the Press' must have a reasonable explanation, and might not be regarded as meaning power without responsibility.... the nation would have to be protected against the abuse of the influence of the Press."

ADOLF HITLER

"I should be happy if all belonged to the kind who serve their people by preparing the way for truth. One saying may also be quoted, which also applies to the correspondent abroad: 'Respect everyone's country, but love your own.'"

THE PRESS SAYS

"In 1913, the American journalist, John Swinton, stated at the Annual Meeting of the American Press Association that there was no independent Press in America, apart from the papers in small provincial towns. He went on to say that the fact was known to everyone, but that no one dared to express an opinion about it, while it would never appear in print if he did. The man who was mad enough to write his own personal opinion would soon be out on the street. A New York journalist had to lie and to sit at the feet of Mammon. He had to sell himself and his nation for the sake of his daily bread. The speaker concluded by referring to journalists as the tools and vassals of the rich who sat behind the scenes and pulled the strings. The time and talents of journalists belonged to them, and Press men were mental prostitutes." - Dr. Otto

Dietrich, The Press and World Politics

"A New York firm of publishers recently brought out a book entitled, The Washington Correspondent, in which some extremely interesting statements appeared. The author records the answers to a questionnaire placed before several hundred journalists. The question of how far the freedom of a journalist extended was often laconically answered to the effect that everyone knew they had to write what their editors wanted, or that they would be thrown out of the editorial departments if they did not write what was wanted. The writer of the book, Leo C. Roston, remarks that in a society where freedom is a nice slogan, limited by economic reality, a clear conscience is a luxury restricted to those who have enough money to refuse a compromise at the expense of their personal ideals."

"This book was not written by National Socialists, but published in the United States, would be excellent reading for those who believe they can reproach us with lack of Press freedom." - Dr. Otto Dietrich, The Press and World Politics

"The freedom of the Press is a phantom, a mere label. There is not, and never has been, freedom of the Press in any part of the world." - Ferdinand Lunberg, America's 60 Families

"Half a dozen men controlling the film industry (Hollywood) were bent on inflaming the American people to clamour for war." - Senator Clark , 10th, September, 1941

"It is not only the dictators who are sensitive to criticism. Already the pitch has been reached in Great Britain where it is considered bigoted or reactionary to do other than praise the Jews for their industry and ability. Few papers will risk any attack on the Jews, however well-founded, for fearing of appearing even distantly anti-Semitic." - Sidney Rogerson, The Next War

"Appearing before a Senate Committee investigating propaganda in films, he (Senator B.C Clark) said the industry was turning out dozens of pictures to infect the minds of their audiences with hatred and to arouse their emotions. America's 17,000 cinemas virtually constitute daily and nightly mass meetings for war." - Daily Express, September, 11th, 1941

"There is scarcely a newspaper or reputable review in this country that will open its columns to the realities of the German situation; indeed, anything that is favourable to the Hitler regime is turned down by the British Press with scorn." - G.E.O Knight, In Defence of Germany

"Money is easier made by lying than by telling the truth. The Press has been responsible for numerous wars." - Dr. Otto Dietrich, German Secretary of State

JEWS AND THE RED CROSS PROTEST AT ANTI-GERMAN PRESS DISTORTION

"Not a few Jews found these statements (Samuel Untermeyer's) and many others far too strong to swallow. They were so startling that some American associations made direct enquiries. Judge John Payn, Chairman of the American Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies, had received a report from the German Red Cross,

which said:

"The reports of atrocities which have been spread abroad for reasons of political propaganda are in no way in accordance with the facts. Arbitrary and unauthorised acts, a few of which occurred in the first days of the national revolution, have been effectively stopped by energetic measures on the part of the government." - German Red Cross

PURE INVENTIONS

"All such reports are pure inventions. The Central Union states emphatically that German Jewry cannot be held responsible for these inexcusable distortions which deserve the severest condemnation." - Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith, March, 25th, 1933

"Lurid as were the details of bodily mistreatment, it must be emphatically stated that this form of National Socialist attack on Jewry was exaggerated by the foreign Press far out of proportion to its importance in the German anti-German movement and was a far removed from the general tone of German life as Negro lynchings in our south is from normal American life." - John B. Holt, American observer in Germany

"The alleged anti-Jewish activities in Germany, which people are taking pains to make known to the world, are in substance such that the most stupid reader of the most mendacious boulevard paper can not be taken in. There is an excess of lies and slander which simply negates itself. One can almost do nothing better in the interests of a real enlightenment concerning the developments in Germany than to disseminate these lies in the world and also in Germany itself." - Karl Rauch, (anti-National Socialist), Die Literarische Welt, February, 23rd, 1933

INFORMATION BLACKOUT:

"In no country has the historical blackout been more intense and effective than in Great Britain. Here, it has been ingenuously christened, 'The Iron Curtain of Discreet Silence', by the able English lawyer and historian of warfare, Frederick J.P Veale. Virtually nothing has been written to reveal the truth about British responsibility for the Second World War and its disastrous results." - Harry Elmer Barnes

THE 'DANCING FUHRER' LIE

"For twenty-years a Birmingham M.P, Boyle has a deep interest in the Chamberlain family. he also disclosed that the British version of the famous film in which Hitler skips with joy at the defeat of France was doctored by us for propaganda purposes. Hitler's tread that day was in fact remarkably sober." - Sunday Telegraph, 26th, March, 1972

"The Press is our greatest evil." - Thomas Moore, M.P., House of Commons, May,25th,1938

ADOLF HITLER

"The rest of the world, however, whom we have done no wrong and whom we ask nothing but to be left to go our way in peace, has for months past been engaged in spreading lying reports and slander about us. During the time that a national revolution was taking place in Germany, which, unlike the French and Russian revolutions, did not indulge in human carnage or murder hostages, did not, as in the times of the rising in Paris and of the red revolutionaries in Bavaria and Hungary, destroy buildings and works of art by fire, but which, on the contrary, did not smash a single shop window, and neither plundered shops nor damaged houses." - Adolf Hitler

"Unscrupulous agitators have been at work spreading atrocity stories which can only be compared with those lies that were fabricated by the same instigators at the beginning of the Great War." - Adolf Hitler

"Nine-tenths of the difficulties under which we are suffering can be traced in malicious news reports." - M. Vladimir d'Ormesson, Confidence in Germany, 1928

"Calumny reigns supreme in the country. Daily exaggerations weaken public opinion and overthrow it. In certain spheres, money plays an unholy role. Certain financial and economic groups are able to destroy mankind at will." - M. Henry Cheron, French Keeper of the Seal, November, 13th, 1934

"Realising the position the Fuhrer clearly stated in May, 1936, at a meeting of the Reichstag that all attempts to relax this international tension would be in vain as long as successful measures were not taken to avoid the pollution of international public opinion by irresponsible poisoners." - Dr. Otto Dietrich, German Secretary of State

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Michael Walsh

Witness to History

CHAPTER 11

BUT BY JINGO WHEN WE DO

"We have grown accustomed to hear it insinuated that all the adventures and anxieties and austerities of the past half century carried our country on until, in 1940, it came to 'its finest hour'; and that may be, provided it is stressed that what is meant is, not the finest hour of the politicians who, if the truth be told, have shown grievous ineptitude, bringing Britain to the very edge of catastrophe by their imbecility's, but the finest hour of the fighting men." - Algernon Cecil, Queen Victoria and her Prime Ministers, p.338

THE AGGRESSORS - GERMANY NOT WARLIKE

Even today, Germany is described in terms of her being a European pit bull terrier; never happy unless spoiling for war with her neighbours, bent on world domination. Hence the justification to curb its power. This is all pretty rich coming from Britain, which whatever the merits or otherwise, created by force of arms a world empire 'upon which the sun never set.'

WHAT ARE THE TRUE FACTS?

A Study of War by Prof. Quincy Wright, shows that in the period from 1480 to 1940 there were 278 wars involving European countries, whose percentage participation was as follows:

ENGLAND:	28 %
FRANCE:	26 %
SPAIN:	23 %
RUSSIA:	22 %
AUSTRIA:	19 %
TURKEY:	15 %
POLAND:	11 %
SWEDEN:	9 %
ITALY:	9 %
NETHERLANDS:	8 %

GERMANY: (INCLUDING PRUSSIA)	8 %
DENMARK:	7 %

Likewise, Pitirim Sorokin, Vol.111, Part.11, Social and Cultural Dynamics, shows that from the 12th Century to 1925 the percentage of years in which leading European powers have been at war is as follows. (p.352).

COUNTRY PERCENTAGE OF YEARS
AT WAR

SPAIN:	67 %
POLAND:	58 %
ENGLAND:	56 %
FRANCE:	50 %
RUSSIA:	46 %
HOLLAND:	44 %
ITALY:	36 %
GERMANY:	28 %

Sorokin concludes therefore, "that Germany has had the smallest and Spain the largest percent of years at war." Of leading modern European states, England, France and Russia show clearly twice the aggressive tendencies of Germany.

From the years 1815 to 1907 the record
stands as follows:

Britain:	10	wars
Russia:	7	wars
France:	5	wars
Austria:	3	wars
Prussia-Germany:	3	wars

As so often, the lie is the direct opposite to the truth. On the other hand, Britain has a reputation for seeking world domination and the elimination of trade competition.

WINSTON CHURCHILL

"The war was not just a matter of the elimination of Fascism in Germany, but rather of obtaining German sales markets." - Winston Churchill, Fulton, March, 1946

"You must understand clearly that this is not against Hitler or National Socialism, but rather against the power of the German nation, which it is desired to destroy forever, whether it lies in the hands of Hitler or a Jesuit priest." - English explanation to a German political opponent of Hitler

THE STRATEGY OF PROPAGANDA

"The European war which Britain unleashed on 3rd September, 1939 is, considered in its proper relation to world history during the last hundred years, a tremendous undertaking the object of which is to save in the eyes of the world British glory, British prestige and the British creed. The British Empire represents a political structure which, like no other hitherto known, has been built up on propaganda;

propaganda which conceals the troublesome and often painful voice of history and facts. No country in the world has achieved such perfection in this way as Britain. There, even truth has become the servant of propaganda." - The Legacy and Strategy of the British War Propaganda, Wilhelm von Axies, Berlin, 1941

CHURCHILL THE CHARACTER

"From his youth up Mr. Churchill has loved with all his heart, with all his mind, with all his soul, and with all his strength, three things; war, politics and himself. He loved war for its dangers, he loves politics for the same reason, and himself he has always loved for the knowledge that his mind is dangerous - dangerous to his enemies, dangerous to his friends, dangerous to himself. I can think of no man I ever met who would so quickly and so bitterly eat his heart out in Paradise." - F.S Oliver, English Publicist

"Despite all the beautiful words, we have infinitely less justification for this war than the previous one. This time we and France set out to stiffen the back of Poland in its resistance to Germany's demands, certainly not out of any love for Poland, but rather in an attempt to check the increasing power of Germany. In this way, we, together with France, wanted to maintain ascendancy on the continent." - The Spectator, January, 22nd, 1940

"The German people, together with the so-called dictatorships and totalitarian countries, of course, form the great obstacle to Britain in her victorious career towards world domination. As the methods of peaceful propaganda which the British Government previously employed did not prove sufficient for the refutation of the thesis of German intellectual equality of rights, Britain resorted to war. As the Great War had failed to realise Britain's ambition, the German nation was now to be utterly destroyed." - Sidney Rogerson, The Next War

"Britain was taking advantage of the situation to go to war against Germany because the Reich had become too strong and had upset the European balance. To correct the fundamental trouble, from Britain's point of view, Germany, after her defeat, must be weakened as a protective measure. No morality enters into the matter, only consideration of power politics and British survival." - Ralph Franklin Keeling

"The English would never have contrived World War Two if they had not been sure of Roosevelt's help.... what is the net result? First, the Asiatic barbarians, held at bay since 1683, have been let loose in Western Europe...." - H.L Mencken, Life Magazine, August, 5th, 1946, p.46

"This (the American declaration of war) is what I dreamed of, aimed at and worked for and now it has come to pass." - Winston Churchill, 15th, February, 1942

"England is fighting to preserve the balance of power for this reason and no other.... in the general assumption, that Germany began this war in order to rule the world is, in our opinion false. Germany wanted to be a world power, but world power is not the same as world domination." - The Nineteenth Century, London, September, 1939

"We never thought of making a separate peace even in the years when we were all alone and could easily have made one without serious loss to the British Empire and largely at your expense." - Churchill letter to Joseph Stalin, 24th, January, 1944

"Germany has become a dangerous competitor for the principle imperialistic powers of Europe, Great Britain and France. They therefore declared war on Germany and under the pretext of fulfilling their obligations to Poland. It is now clearer than ever how far the real aims of the governments of these powers are from the purpose of defending disintegrated Poland or Czechoslovakia. This is shown only by the fact that the governments of Great Britain and France have proclaimed that their aim in this war is to smash and dismember Germany, although this is still being concealed from the mass of the people under cover of slogans of defending 'democratic' countries and the rights of small nations." - Soviet Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslav Molotov, 6th Session Supreme Soviet, 29th, March, 1940

"We will of course be told tomorrow morning, that Hitler has attacked Poland. Certain people have been waiting and longing for this moment. They were expecting this attack, having been hankering and praying for it. These men are called Mandel, Churchill, Hore-Belisha and Paul Reynard. The great league of Jewish reaction was determined to have its own war. This was its holy war. They knew very well that only such an attack would give them a chance to capture public opinion. It will not be very difficult to find the necessary proofs in the German archives that certain gentlemen in cold blood prepared the conditions which made this attack inevitable. Woe betide them should the true history of the war ever be written." - Prof. Maurice Bardeche, France

"One of the most priceless incidents in the course of the discussion took place when a black exchange student asked Prof. Jacobsen, in good German, how it was that Germany and not England could be chiefly responsible for the war, considering the fact that the German leaders were severely disappointed when Great Britain and France declared war, while the English leaders were delighted and in a good mood when they were able to carry out the British and French declarations of war against Germany. This is a classic example of the question which no one can answer who adheres to the thesis of the primary guilt of Germany." - Prof. David L. Hoggan, The Artificial War

"During war, I realised the truth is so precious, it ought never to appear without a bodyguard of lies.... Stalin and his collaborators took great pleasure in the quip after it was translated. The official meeting thus ended in a cheerful mode." - Winston Churchill, The 2nd World War, V, Vol.2

"At that time I did not have any idea yet, what a great and undoubtedly helpful role the swindle plays in the existence of those great nations, which enjoy the status of democratic freedom." - Winston Churchill, Weltabenteuer im Dienst, Leipzig, 1946, p.61

"The Primary and direct responsibility for the European war, which grew into the Second World War, was almost solely that of Great Britain and the British war group, made up of both Conservatives and Labourites. If Britain had not gratuitously given Poland a blank cheque, which was not needed in the slightest to assure British security, Poland surely might not have risked a war with Germany. Nevertheless, there would still have been no justification for British intervention in such a war or for the provocation of a European war." - Harry Elmer Barnes, U.S War Historian

"... virtually no truth has been told in England on the Second World war since 1939. No public, even the British public, can stand too large a dose of truth all in one batch.

A complete account of the origins of the Second World War could not have been accepted or digested all at one time. Even Professor Taylor's (A.J.P Taylor) personal safety might have been placed in jeopardy." - Harry Elmer Barnes, U.S War Historian

Note: Harry Elmer Barnes is perhaps the most respected revisionist historian in the United States of America, of whom the noted and foremost British authority, George Peabody Gooch said; "No other American scholar has done so much to familiarise his countrymen with the new evidence and to compel them to revise their wartime judgements in the light of this new material."

"If another war comes and the history of it is ever written, the dispassionate historian a hundred years hence, will not say that Germany alone was responsible for it, even if she strikes first, but that those who mismanaged the world between 1918 and 1937 had a large share of responsibility in it." - Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to the U.S., March, 1938

*** WORLD JEWRY'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY, SEE CHAPTER.9**

*** POLISH DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY, SEE CHAPTER.13**

*** U.S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY, SEE CHAPTER.14**

*** PRESS/MEDIA DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY, SEE CHAPTER.10**

THE SOVIET UNION

"The First World War gave us Russia, while the Second World War will hand Europe to us." Vladimir I. Lenin

"The revival of revolutionary action on any scale sufficiently vast, will not be possible unless we succeed in utilising the existing disagreements between the capitalistic countries, so as to precipitate them against each other into armed conflict. The doctrine of Marx-Engels-Lenin teaches us that all war truly generalised should terminate automatically by revolution. The essential work of our Party comrades in foreign countries, consists, then, in facilitating the provocation of such a conflict. Those who do not comprehend this know nothing of revolutionary Marxism. I hope that you will remind the comrades, those of you who direct the work. The decisive hour will arrive." - Joseph Stalin, Third International Comintern, Moscow, May, 1938

"We must prevent a criminal understanding between the Fascist aggressors and the British and French imperialist clique." - Pravda, November,7th, 1938

"... the former Soviet general, Alexi Markoff, who had a troop command on the Soviet western frontier in the spring of 1941, made public a statement in the American magazine, Saturday Evening Post, May,13th, 1950, according to which Stalin ordered 'war preparations against Germany' after the defeat of France in the summer of 1940, 'because Hitler won too quickly.'

"It is to be assumed that the final decision (for an eastern campaign) was first made after the quick success of the Balkan war, in connection with which Russia's hostile attitude towards Hitler was clearly evident. The decision for the assault on Russia was a very difficult one for Hitler. The warnings of his military advisers preoccupied him, the shadow of Napoleon, with whom he liked to hear himself compared lay over the mysterious depths of the country. On the other hand there was his strong and unfounded conviction that Russia was preparing for an attack on Germany. We know today on good grounds that he was right on this (blocked out by General Halder)." - Former Chief of General Staff, Generaloberst Halder, 1949

"It was undoubtedly a genuine preventive war. That which we subsequently ascertained was, in any case, the proof of a colossal Russian military preparation against our borders. I will forego particulars; however I can say that the tactical surprise, with regard to the day and the hour, was successful, the strategical surprise was not. Russia was completely prepared for war." - From the deposition of Colonel General Jodl

"There can be no doubt that he (Hitler) broadened the war in 1941 only on preventive grounds." - A.J.P Taylor, British War Historian

"On the 1st April, (1941) and no earlier, his decision was made to carry out the attack, and on April 1st he ordered it to be prepared for about the 22nd June. The order of attack itself, therefore the real release of the campaign, was dictated for the first time on the 17th June, which rests firmly on documentation." - From the deposition of Colonel General Jodl

"The captive Soviet General Vlassow declared, during his interrogation, that the Russian attack (on Germany) was prepared for August/September, 1941." - (From: H.G Seraphim, 'Die Deutsch-Russischen Beziehungen 1939/1941', Hamburg, 1949, p.83)

- and now the official Soviet history confirms that the Non-Aggression Pact was only concluded to gain time; that the decision for an attack had already been made in the Spring of 1940. - Kommunist, Moscow, Nr.5, April, 1958. p73/86

"If war does not occur of its own accord, so it has to be plotted.... no power in the world can stop the course from the Communist world revolution to the Soviet world republic." V.I Lenin, Ausgewahlte Werke, Vol.2

THE RUSSIAN - GERMAN DECLARATION OF WAR

"The common view is stated with the usual abandon in W.L Shirer's The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, of which, incidentally, the A.J.P Taylor book, Origins of the Second World War, is a devastating refutation. Shirer declares that the German note to Russia on June,22nd, 1941, 'topped all the previous ones for sheer effrontery and deceit' because it charged that Russia had practised sabotage, terrorism and espionage against Germany, had resisted German attempts to establish a stable order in Europe, had conspired with Great Britain in the Balkans, and had menaced the Third Reich with troop concentrations.

As a matter of fact every word in these charges was true." - Harry Elmer Barnes, U.S

War Historian

Note: The Jewish author, William L. Shirer's, Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, is probably the most hyped book on the Third Reich in existence; there can be few who do not have a copy and who use it to base their opinions on the period. In fact, it is no more authoritative and reliable than are for instance notorious tabloids such as The News of the World and The Sun. It had been at one time my intention to conclusively expose each of its falsehoods, deliberate distortions, half-truths and omissions, using only the most reliably-sourced documented evidence. It quickly became apparent that the task would take too long for the time available, as the book is from first page to last a calculated distortion.

I trust that Witness to History will help to set the record straight, and recommend also A.J.P Taylor's The Origins of the Second World War and Liddell Hart's History of the Second World War.

**"It is doubtful if a more extensive anthology of errors (Shirer's Rise and Fall of the Third Reich) concerning the personality and policies of Hitler and the causes and responsibility for the Second World War has ever been assembled, even in war time."
- Harry Elmer Barnes**

"Although Hitler offered very generous terms to Poland in 1938 - 1939, they were nothing compared with those he offered Molotov in Berlin in November, 1940. Izvolksi would quite literally have swooned with ecstasy over such a prospect - not only the freedom of the Straits but access to the Persian Gulf and the great riches of the Middle East. The fact that Russia rejected these brusquely is the best proof that Stalin wished war rather than a peaceful adjustment with Hitler." - Harry Elmer Barnes, U.S War Historian

"Terror is a means of persuasion." V.I Lenin, Werke, 3,Ed. Vol.27, Moscow, 1937, p.296

COMMUNISTS PAID BY MOSCOW

"We should avoid.... "even appearing to encourage a small, noisy and corrupt war group here." which he later identified as, "The Communists who are paid by Moscow." - Eric Phipps, British Ambassador to France

ALEXANDER SOLSZENIZYN

"I would like to remind you about the kind of system the foreign relations have been taken up with. Here it is:

It was a system that got into power by armed revolt, that dispersed the constituent assembly.

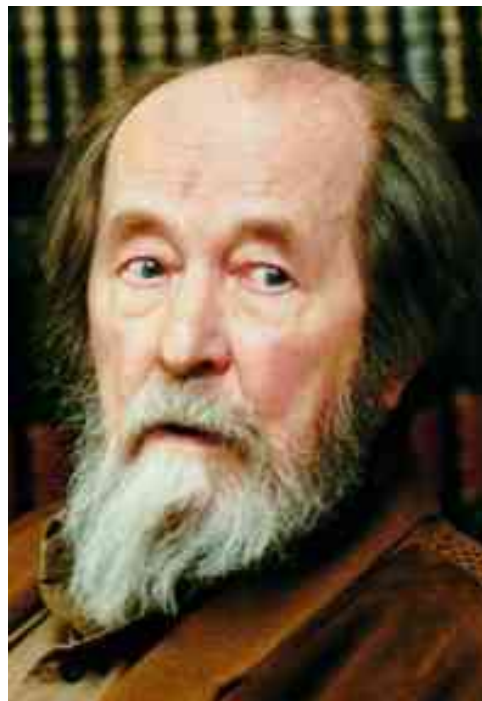
It was a system that liquidated political opponents without any judicial proceedings, that suppressed the strikes of the working

men, that pillaged the villages so insufferably thus driving the peasants to rebellion, which were crushed bloodily.

It was a system that destroyed the Church, that drove twenty governments of the country into starvation.

It was a system that was first to introduce concentration camps in the twentieth century, as well as the method of taking hostages. i.e. not by catching the persecuted ones, but rather their families or indiscriminately any one to shoot them down.

It was a system that deceived the working people with all its decrees; the decree concerning the land reform, the decree concerning peace, the decree concerning the manufacturing plants, the decree concerning the freedom of the Press.



ALEXANDER SOLSZENIZYN

It was a system that liquidated all the other parties. I ask you to get me right; it did not alone destroy the parties as such, it did not only dissolve the parties, but it liquidated their members.

It was a system that introduced the genocide of the peasants: fifteen million peasants have been deported for liquidation.

It was the system that introduced serfdom anew.

It was the system that provoked an artificial famine in the Ukraine during peace time. Six million people died of hunger in the Ukraine at the border of Europe during the years 1932 and 1933.

During the years 1918 and 1919 the Tcheka shot more than 1,000 people a month without legal procedure. At the climax of Stalin-terror, during the years 1937-1938, the number of people shot to death averages more than 40,000 a month.

- and with this country, with this Soviet Union, the whole allied democratic world entered a war alliance in 1941." - Alexander Solzhenizyn, June, 30th, 1975. U.S - American Union Organisation



Books online

Michael Walsh

Witness to History

CHAPTER 12

THE PEACEMAKERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

"The undersigned who believe that real friendship and co-operation between Great Britain and Germany are essential to the establishment of enduring peace not only in Western Europe but throughout the world, strongly deprecate the attempt which is being made to sabotage an Anglo-German rapprochement by distorting the facts of the Czecho-Slovak settlement.

We believe that the Munich Agreement was nothing more than the rectification of one of the most flagrant injustices of the Peace Treaty. It took nothing from Czecho-Slovakia to which that country could rightly lay claim, and gave nothing to Germany which could have been rightfully withheld. We see in the policy so courageously pursued by the Prime Minister (Neville Chamberlain) the end of a long period of lost opportunities and the promise of a new era to which the tragic years that have gone since the War will seem like a bad dream." - It bore the signatures of the following: Lord Arnold, Captain Bernard Ackworth, Prof. Sir Raymond Beazley, Mr. C.E Carroll, Sir. John Smedley Crooke, M.P., Mr. W.H. Dawson, Admiral Sir, Barry Domville, Mr. A.E.R Dyer, Lord Fairfax of Cameron, Viscount Hardinge of Penshurst, Mr. F.C Jarvis, Mr. Douglas Jerrold, Sir. John Latta, Prof. A.P Laurie, The Marquess of Londonderry, Vice-Admiral V.B Molteno, Captain A.H Maule Ramsey, M.P., Mr. Wilmot Nicholson, Lord Redesdale, Captain Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers, Capt. Arthur Rogers, OBE, Maj-Gen, Arthur Solly-Flood, Mrs. Nesta Webster, Mr. Bernard Wilson. The Times, October, 6th, 1938

This letter was held up for five days before The Times reluctantly agree to publish it.

BACKGROUND TO THE MUNICH AGREEMENT

The dismemberment of Germany following the Great War meant that the Sudetenland (Bohemia and Moravia), part of Germany for 700 years and with a population of over 3 million Germans, being moved - against their wishes - out of their homeland to become part of a newly-created country, populated mainly by Czechs and Slovaks, which was to be called Czecho-Slovakia.

The Sudeten Germans suffered greatly under Czech rule. On March, 4th, 1919, public meetings calling for self determination were brutally broken up and 52 German civilians were murdered. Lord Rothermere described Czechoslovakia as a 'swindle'

Conditions imposed upon the Sudeten-Germans were so harsh that during 1919, 600,000 were forced to leave their settlements of centuries. Throughout the ensuing years, the Czech President, M. Benes, saw to it that conditions became so intolerable that even England and France felt it necessary to concede this injustice of Versailles and agreed to its return to Germany.

"The worst offence was the subjection of over three million Germans to Czech rule." - H.N Brailsford, Leading left wing commentator

The Czech administration which wanted the German territory but not its population, agreed, but refused to do so and instead began a reign of terror aimed at driving the German population over the borders into Hitler's Germany in a program that has since been termed ethnic cleansing.

THE GRUESOME RESULTS

"Let us examine the gruesome tale of figures. On one single day 10,000 refugees, the next day 20,000, then 37,000. Two days later 41,000, then 62,000 and 78,000. Soon it was 90,000, 107,000, 137,000 and today the figure is 214,000. Whole districts are being depopulated. Villages are being burnt down and shrapnel and gas used to exterminate the German population." - Adolf Hitler, September, 26th, 1938

Similarly, when under the terms of the Versailles Treaty, a large part of Germany and its German population was awarded to Poland, so began an anti-German racist pogrom resulting in widespread murder and mayhem resulting in over a million Germans being 'ethnically cleansed' from their homelands of centuries.

"Let there be no mistake; the 30th January was not the beginning of the agitation against Germany; in 1923 over half a million Germans had to leave their historical homelands, Posnia-West Prussia, and this number increased - according to Polish statements - to a million by 1931." - Heinz Roth, publisher

Hitler's Germany could no longer act as bystanders to the grim unfolding tragedy. When German troops re-entered their former territory, the Sudetenland, there was rejoicing in the streets.

THE TIMES RECOGNISED REAL POLITIK

"It was one of the mistakes of the Peace Treaty that though the principle of self-determination was much in evidence in Paris, the wishes of the Germans in Bohemia as of their fellows in Austria were never consulted; or, insofar as by their self-organised efforts those wishes found some expression, they were harshly brushed aside. What remains to be done is rectify the error of 1919." - The Times, June, 14th, 1938

THE MUNICH PACT

The Munich Pact is the name given to the agreement which recognised the injustice of that section of the Versailles Treaty, which had delivered over 3 million Germans and their homelands to a newly formed state, and subjected them to the antagonisms of a hostile government.

"The Munich Pact ... was a triumph for all that was best and most enlightened in British life." - Prof. A.J.P. Taylor, Historian

Neville Chamberlain on his return from Munich was denounced for having negotiated a peaceful settlement and his effigy was burnt - in Moscow. On the strength of a report, later found to be false, Mr. Chamberlain guaranteed Poland's borders. The irony was that Hitler himself was prepared to guarantee those very same borders but had his proposals rejected.

LORD LOTHIAN

Lord Lothian, in his last speech to Chatham House, remarked: "If the principle of self-determination had been applied in Germany's favour, as it was applied against her, it would have meant the return of the Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia, parts of Poland, the Polish Corridor and Danzig to the Reich."

"Personally I am sorry to say I am convinced that we cannot permanently prevent these Sudeten Germans from coming into the Reich if they wish it and undoubtedly, the majority today do so." - Neville Henderson to Lord Halifax

"I am gratified beyond measure to observe that since the 7th March there has come in foreign countries a growing realization that Germany - speaking through the mouthpiece of her Leader - has a sincere pragmatic desire for peace for the worried, suspicious European countries." - Douglas Chandler, American journalist

"I cannot see what else Europe could expect. No mobilisation except commonsense. We should take Hitler at his word." - George Lounsbury, Ex-Chairman of the Labour Party

"The Locarno Pact is dead. It goes unhonoured and unsung into the tomb of political errors." - Lord Rothermere's newspapers

"Hitler has given new hope to humanity. His points are inspired by a most generous spirit which, if accepted, will surely blow away the dark fears." - Sir. Philip Gibbs

"There is no more reason why German territory should be demilitarised than French, Belgian or British."

"As one of Hitler's greatest friends put it to me recently; 'You can start a preventive war; you can bomb our cities and occupy our territory. But this time you will not break our spirit. There will be no November, 1918 in the next war.'" - H. Powys Greenwood. Hitler's First Year

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PHILOSOPHY CONTRARY TO WAR AND CONQUEST

"The repeated declaration, for example, that it is against Nazi convictions to want to turn Poles, Frenchmen or Czechs into Germans is based on the idea that the process must lead 'to the destruction of the German elements, and that the 'victors would thus in reality become the vanquished'. When Nazis assure me that they regard the conquest of non-German elements as likely to weaken them, I am inclined to believe it, as racial purity is a fundamental article of their faith. It is this faith itself which is leading them to adopt a more conciliatory attitude towards the adjoining races." H. Powys-Greenwood, Hitler's First Year

"However, she does not want to fight at all if it can be helped; and the racial idea itself leads her to be thoroughly alive to the terrible threat of modern warfare to women and children, the bearers of the race, and to the dangers that would threaten the white races in the event of another internecine struggle." H. Powys-Greenwood, Hitler's First Year

"If their legitimate aspirations are thwarted and their tentative moves towards reconciliation with former enemies rejected; if their attempts to get in touch with other people - the British people above all - and evoke sympathetic understanding at least of some of their aims, are met by a persistent barrage of uncomprehending criticism; the chance of influencing the still young plant of National Socialism will be thrown away and the New Germany, leaders and led alike, may in despair turn to the blatant gospel of force. A preventive war, which always seems to me to be the acme of defeatism, the action of men or nations who have no confidence in their future, would at any rate be more logical." H. Powys-Greenwood, Hitler's First Year

"One young S.S Man from the Rhineland, who had been telling me harrowing tales of the Negro occupation, added that as a German nationalist nothing would please him better than a war of revenge against France, but as a National Socialist, with the good of the people at heart, he earnestly wished to end a thousand years of futile conflict with the hereditary enemy." - H. Powys-Greenwood, Hitler's First Year

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN

"In three days last week I had 2,450 letters, and 1,860 (76%) of these were 'stop the war', in one form or another." - Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, October, 1939

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

"He (Hitler) is totally convinced that England wants to strike Germany down again, and that everything which he himself undertakes, therefore, has a defensive character. Nevertheless, not very long ago, in an intimate circle on the Ober-Salzburg, Hitler expressed this opinion: 'A European war could be the end of all our efforts even if we should win, because the disappearance of the British Empire would be a misfortune which could not be made up again. If they, the British Government, force me into belligerency however, then I will seize the initiative and will use every means at my disposal.'" - Carl. J. Burckhardt, High Commission of the League of Nations, 1938

WHEN WAR WAS DECLARED (GERMANY)

When Britain declared war on Germany, (3rd, September, 1939) and the contents of the British Declaration of War were read out to Hitler, it was, 'as if he had been turned to stone. For a while dead silence prevailed in the room. Finally, Hitler turned to Ribbentrop, his Foreign Minister, and said; "What now?"'

WHEN WAR WAS DECLARED (BRITAIN)

"In Britain, Lord Halifax was reported as being 'redeemed'. "He ordered beer. We laughed and joked." - H. Roth, Why Are We Being Lied To?

AND AFTERWARDS: "I considered the Nuremberg Trials unjust for condemning the conquered Admirals as war criminals when, in reality, they did nothing other than defend their country with acknowledged patriotism." - Vice Admiral Carlos Torres Hevia, Republic of Chile

BRITONS WHO OPPOSED WAR WITH GERMANY

During the war, thousands of British people were gaoled under a hastily contrived piece of legislation entitled 'Regulation 18B', as being potentially sympathetic towards National Socialism or, simply but actively being opposed to war with Germany. They were rounded up and without trial imprisoned. It was said 'that every decoration from the Victoria Cross downwards, could be seen on the prison yard at Brixton'.

"Let us be fair to these people who were imprisoned under 18B, and let us remember that they have never been accused of any crime; not only have they not been convicted of any crime, but they have never been accused of any crime. This should be remembered in all fairness to them." - Lord Jowett, The Lord Chancellor to the House of Lords, December, 11th, 1946

BRITISH PEOPLE FOR PEACE

"The largest indoor meeting ever held in Britain occurred when over 20,000 people packed Earls Court in London, to support a peace meeting organised by the British Union." - Michael McLaughlin, For Those Who Cannot Speak

"A VISION WHICH EXCEEDED CHURCHILL'S"

"I had the privilege of enjoying the close friendship of Mr. Lloyd George for nearly twenty years, and it is clear from Lord Gladwyn's letter (July, 28th) that he never knew him. He had all the courage of Churchill and even greater vision. Churchill once described him to me as 'our most illustrious citizen, who was always in the next field but one,' and Lord Birkenhead, when Lord Chancellor; 'I have not yet discerned his equal, and doubt if I ever shall.'

Contrary to what Lord Gladwyn says, in the words of Harold Nicolson (who was there); 'He fought like a tiger' in Paris for a better peace treaty at Versailles. He failed, not because of Clemenceau - a 'rude but reasonable man' - but because of the obstinacy of President Woodrow Wilson. Afterwards he said to me: 'The world is too

torn and miserable and hurt just now for a just and lasting peace. But this is not the end, it is the beginning.'

I asked him what he planned to do, and he said; 'Revise the Polish frontier in Silesia; abolish the Polish Corridor between East and West Germany, which is a running sore; abolish reparations, and with them all inter-allied debts; and get a good international monetary system. After that, we shall get, I hope, steady and agreed disarmament and closer European co-operation.'

He started well at the Genoa Conference of 1922 which he dominated. Then everything crashed. Rathenau was assassinated. He himself fell from power, Stresemann died, Briand was consigned to the political wilderness. The era of the political pygmies had arrived.

Lord Gladwyn goes on to say that he was an appeaser of the Nazis before the 1939 - 1945 war, 'when the Foreign Office was increasingly firm and resolute'. This is flatly untrue. Lloyd George was never at any time an appeaser, nor did he ever advocate unilateral disarmament. On the contrary, he frequently condemned Neville Chamberlain's disarmament, 'which I never would have allowed', and even Franklin Roosevelt's hinting at the possibility of Pearl Harbour. He was persuaded by Tom Jones, his Welsh Secretary, and later Baldwin's, because Jones, who accompanied him, thought he was the only man alive who could now prevent a second world war.

But George gave nothing away, and afterwards Hitler said, 'what a pity for them that they have no one else like that now.' He reckoned without one.

At the Foreign Office, Sir. Horace Wilson replaced Lord Vansittart. If this is Lord Gladwyn's idea of 'increased firmness and resolution' it isn't mine. I went to lunch later with Lloyd George and Vansittart in the South of France. On the way back Vansittart remarked grimly: 'We have no one of that calibre now'.

I find myself in agreement with Lord Gladwyn on only one point. While the treasure has been almost consistently wrong over the past 50 years, the Foreign Office has had occasional flashes of sanity, especially under Bevin, Home and Carrington. But the real miracle is that the British people have been great enough to survive them both for so long." - Boothby, House of Lords, Daily Telegraph

"Indeed he went even further (Con O'Neill 'brilliant Whitehall mandarin'). He told his boss, the then Foreign Secretary, Rab Butler, that Britain had always gone to war against cross-border organisations like the Community. Our traditional foreign policy, after all, had been to keep the continental powers divided." - Daily Mail editorial. 2nd, January, 1995

AMERICANS AGAINST THE WAR

Seldom in American history were the American people as united in their views as they were in 1939 about staying out of the war in Europe.

"When hostilities began in September, 1939, the Gallup Poll showed 94% of the American people against involvement in war. The figure rose to 96.5% in December, 1939. On June, 3rd, 1941, 83% of the American population was against entering the

war." - Gallup Poll

"The entry of America into the war would lead to chaos lasting several generations." -
- Charles Lindburgh

FRANCE

"All that is best in France is against war, almost at any price." - Eric Phipps,
Britain's Ambassador to France

HITLER ON GERMAN-BRITISH RELATIONS

"I feel it to be a great misfortune that on August, 4, 1914, these two great Germanic nations (Germany and Britain) which, through all the fluctuations of German history, have lived in peace for hundreds of years, were plunged into war. I would be very happy if this unnatural state of things came to an abrupt end and our two kindred peoples found their way back to the old relations of friendship." - Adolf Hitler speaking to a British journalist, October, 18, 1933

THE BRITISH LEGION

"The English have fought against the Germans only once. We, the representatives of the British Legion, are of the opinion that it was a mistake. This mistake must never occur again. I can well speak in the name of the soldiers of the British Empire when I say that during the war we had an extraordinary high esteem for the German soldiers. For me this esteem was confirmed when I came with the army of occupation in Cologne and saw how the Germans know how to bear great misfortune and hard times." - Major F.W.C Feather stone-Godley, British Legion

"He (Hitler) disclosed on 20th, January, 1943, that the Germans in 1940 offered to retire Hitler if by doing so they could make peace with Britain." - Joseph E. Davis, U.S Ambassador to the Soviet Union, 1936/38

"Most Germans think the war is stupidly unnecessary and that the British were sticking their noses into what is none of their business. 'Just think of it!' they exclaim. Here we are so busy making over our country, and now we have to lay aside our fine construction plans to go and fight it out with those damned Englishmen'." - Lothrop Stoddard, American philosopher, Daily Mail, January, 1st, 1940

GERMAN/POLISH FRIENDSHIP

"On the contrary, he (Hitler) wanted to remove Danzig as an obstacle, so that he could strengthen their friendship (between Germany and Poland)." - Lipski, Polish Ambassador to Berlin



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CHAPTER 13

WAR! POLAND PROVIDES THE EXCUSE



SIR BASIL LIDDELL HART, Military Historian.

"The western allies entered that war with a two-fold object. The immediate purpose was to fulfil their promise to preserve the independence of Poland. The ultimate purpose was to remove a potential menace to themselves, and thus ensure their own security. In the outcome they failed in both purposes. Not only did they fail to prevent Poland from being overcome in the first place, and partitioned between Germany and Russia, but after six years of war which ended in apparent victory they were forced to acquiesce in Russia's domination of Poland - abandoning their pledges to the Poles who had fought on their side.

At the same time all the effort that was put into the destruction of Hitlerite Germany resulted in a Europe so devastated and weakened in the process that its power of resistance was much reduced in the face of a fresh and greater menace - and Britain,

in common with her European neighbours, had become a poor dependent of the United States." - Sir. Basil Liddell Hart, The History of the Second World War

It is important to remember that the 'menace' that Germany presented was solely that of a trade competitor. At no time did Hitler's Germany offer a military or territorial threat to Britain, but on the contrary offered to provide whatever assistance that might be required to maintain the British Empire.

On the other hand, the 'fresh and greater menace' that the British Government had conspired and allied itself with to 'devastate Europe', undeniably had as its aim the overthrow and occupation by whatever means of Great Britain and the destruction of its Empire.

THE POLISH PATSY

On February, 1st, 1945, Poland's General Anders reproached Winston Churchill for not adhering to the English guarantees:

"What shall we say to our soldiers? Soviet Russia is now confiscating half of our territory and wants the remaining part of Poland to be managed according to her own fashion. We know from experience where that leads." - General Anders

CHURCHILL REPLIED

"You yourself are to blame for that.... we did not guarantee your eastern frontiers. Today we have enough soldiers and do not need your aid. You can remove your divisions. We are not using them anymore!" - Winston Churchill

"You did not say that during the last few years." - General Anders

Such duplicity! By his words, Churchill openly admits that Poland was cynically used to provide the excuse and justification for declaring war on Germany, with the catastrophic results we are now familiar with. Little wonder that so much regarding the Second World War all these years on has to be wrapped in a tissue of lies and omissions.

THE EUROPEAN AND ENGLISH JOURNAL

"In terms of personal success, there has been no career more fortunate than that of Winston Churchill. In terms of human suffering to millions of people and the destruction of the noble edifice of mankind there has been no career more disastrous." - The European and English Journal

Thus, the war to defend Poland's illegally acquired territories ended with eleven Christian European nations and dozens of Christian cultures subjugated by the eastern anti-Christ. The heirs to Ghengis Khan had at last reached deep into Europe, and the great tragedy was that it could not have been achieved without the connivance and collaboration of the West. Today, the mosques proliferate.

THE FIRST ACTS OF AGGRESSION

The first acts of aggression of the Second World War were carried out by the Polish armed forces in a series of serious border attacks which took place over a considerable period of time. Repeated complaints by Germany were answered by further military border violations.

THE FIRST INVASION OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

.... was again carried out by Poland which in March, 1939, - six months before the outbreak of war "exploited the chance to seize a slice of Czech territory." - Sir. Basil Liddell Hart. The History of the Second World War

POLISH AGGRESSION

Poland's borders, thanks to the Versailles Treaty were well inside what was historically German territory. The artificial and illegal new border was constantly subjected to border violations and skirmishes by the Poles. As early as October, 3rd, 1930, three years before Adolf Hitler was elected, the influential Polish newspaper, Die Liga der Grossmacht carried the following declaration.

"A struggle between Poland and Germany is inevitable. We must prepare ourselves for it systematically. Our goal is a new Grunewald (The Battle of Tannenberg in July, 15th, 1410 when the Teutonic Knights were defeated) However, this time a Grunewald in the suburbs of Berlin. That is to say, the defeat of Germany must be produced by Polish troops in the centre of the territory in order to strike Germany to the heart. Our ideal is a Poland with the Oder and the Neisse as a border in the West. Prussia must be reconquered for Poland, and indeed, Prussia as far as the Spree. In a war with Germany there will be no prisoners and there will be room neither for human feelings nor cultural sentiments. The world will tremble before the German-Polish War. We must evoke in our soldiers a superhuman mood of sacrifice and a spirit of merciless revenge and cruelty."

"Poland wants war with Germany and Germany will not be able to avoid it even if she wants to." - Marshall Rydz-Smigly, Poland

When the Polish dictator, Marshall Pilsudski (1867-1935) received the proposals of the German representative concerning the peaceful settlement of the German-Polish territorial problems, the Polish Marshall replied: "I believe strongly in the honourable intentions of your Fuhrer, however, tell him he should not overlook the fact that the ancient hatred of my people against everything German is abysmal." - Deutscher Anzeiger, December, 1939

"Let us be quite clear about the fact that Poland can hear of no peace before she has reached the Oder." - M. Mikolajczyk, President, Agricultural Assoc. of Greater Poland, June, 21st, 1939

"This is our vital space which we must demand. Our real 'Festival of the Sea' will not begin before Polish divisions are sweeping forward, irresistibly towards the Baltic." - Merkurjusz Polski, July, 2nd, 1939

"In 1410 we defeated the Germans at Tannenberg, now we are going to lick them at

Berlin. The Polish-German frontier is now about 1,000 miles long. After the victory of Berlin, the crowning feature of the unavoidable war with Germany, it will amount to about 270 miles only." - University of Posen, May, 4th, 1939

"The precise effect of the Mutual Assistance Pact was to give Poland a clear signal that aggression and belligerency was tolerable and a warning to Germany that any retaliation would be met by force." - Sir. Basil Liddell Hart, The History of the Second World War

"There is widespread belief that Great Britain was committed by treaty to the defence of Poland. That is not the fact. It is true that on August, 25th, 1939, Lord Halifax as Foreign Secretary (with the Polish Foreign Secretary) signed an agreement pledging mutual support should either nation be attacked by a European power, but this did not constitute a treaty, which, according to constitutional practice has to be ratified by Parliament and can only be made by heads of state.

The Halifax document was published in 1943 as a White Paper, and again in 1945, but the first White Paper omitted a curious protocol which expressly stated that by a European power was meant Germany. It is difficult to understand the purpose of such a clause if the intention was not to indicate that the British Government declined to intervene if Poland should be attacked by the Soviet Union alone....

The British Government therefore acted in default and declared war...." - A.K. Chesterton

"Great Britain advances, leading France by the hand, to guarantee the integrity of Poland - of that very Poland which with hyena appetite only six months before, joined in the pillage and destruction of the Czechoslovak state." - Winston Churchill, The Second World War, Vol.1, pp 311/312

THE WARMONGERS

"Uneasiness ruled in the House of Commons. A delegate of the Labour Party met with the British Foreign Minister Halifax on September, 2nd, (1939) in the lobby of Parliament. 'Do you still have hope?' he asked. 'If you mean hope for war,' answered Halifax, 'then your hope will be fulfilled tomorrow.'

'God be thanked!' replied the representative of the British Labour Party." - Professor Michael Freund

"For Churchill himself had, in the heat of the moment, supported Chamberlain's pressing offer of Britain's guarantee to Poland. It is only too evident that in 1939 he, like most of Britain's leaders, acted on hot-headed impulse - instead of with cool-headed judgement, that was once characteristic of British statesmanship." - Sir. Basil Liddell Hart, History of the Second World War

"We entered the war of our own free will, without ourselves being directly assaulted." Winston Churchill, Guild Hall Speech, July, 1943

"One of the most unwise decisions ever made by a British government." - Lord Arnold

WHO WERE THE REAL AGGRESSORS? "Germany is too strong. We must destroy her." - Winston Churchill, Nov. 1936. * Poland occupying German territory stolen in 1914 invades Czechoslovakia (March, 1939) Numerous violations of German borders. Germany retaliates, Sept, 1939 * Britain and France declare war on Germany, 3rd Sept, 1939. Germany retaliates. 10th, May, 1940. British and French Troops routed. * Russia invades Finland, Nov, 30th, 1939. * Britain and France invade Norway's neutrality, 8th, April, 1940. Germany retaliates. 9th, April. 2,000 German troops rout 13,000 British troops. * Canada declares war on Germany, 10th, Sept, 1939. * Russia invades Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania and Rumania, June, 1940. * Britain declares war on Finland, Rumania and Hungary, 7th, Dec, 1941. British backed coup overthrows Yugoslav government, 27th, March, 1941, British troops enter Greece, 6th, April, 1941. Germany retaliates - Britain retreats. * Britain prepares to invade neutral Portugal, June, 1940. Germany retaliates. 'Neutral' America attacks German shipping, Aug, 1941. Germany retaliates. "There can be no doubt that he (Hitler) broadened the war in 1941 only on preventive grounds." - A.J.P Taylor, British Historian.

BRITAIN'S UNPREPAREDNESS

Little or no thought was given to Britain's inability to provide a military guarantee of Poland's independence.

"Unless we know the duration of the war and its intensity, we can form no estimate of what will be the state of Europe when victory is won." - The British Foreign Secretary, 2nd, November, 1939

"It was surely a chastening thought that we were now alive as a British Commonwealth and Empire more by the mistakes which the enemy made in 1940 than by any foresight or preparation which we had made before that date." - Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, Minister of Production, May, 6th, 1944

"Those of us who had access to all the information available, who knew the full extent of our unpreparedness, were fully aware that it would take at least two years from the outbreak of war before we could organise, train and equip an army proportionate to our needs, and we all knew that during these two years we were bound to be involved in a series of disasters." - Lt. Gen. A.E. Nye, Vice-Chief of Imperial General Staff, May, 6th, 1944

FOREBODING

"A war of such unprecedented devastating and crippling a character must mean that not only this country but the whole world would be much poorer and disabled. We should live in a fool's paradise if wishful thinking led us to believe that cruel war would bring in its train happier times and better days." - Sir. Kingsley Wood, February, 2nd, 1943

"Britain gave a foolish guarantee to Poland and then that nation by its intransigence plunged us into war. Poland was not saved. Our guarantee meant nothing, but Britain was brought into bondage to United States bankers and brokers after spending £227,000,000,000 in fighting that foolish war, to say nothing of the terrible casualty lists." - Daily Express, 16th, August, 1961

"The fact is that the only real offer of security which Poland received in 1938 and 1939 emanated from Hitler. He offered to guarantee the boundaries laid down in the Versailles Treaty against every other country. Even the Weimar Republic had not for a moment taken this into consideration. Whatever one may think of Hitler's government or foreign policy, no doubt exists on this point; his proposals to Poland in 1938/39 were reasonable and just and the most moderate of all which he made during the six years of his efforts to revise the Versailles Treaty by peaceful means." - Professor Harry Elmer Barnes, American Historian

"The last thing Hitler wanted was to produce another great war. His people, and particularly his generals, were profoundly fearful of any such risk - the experiences of World War One had scarred their minds." - Sir. Basil Liddell Hart, The History of the Second World War

"Of all the Germans, Believe it or not, Hitler is the most moderate as far as Danzig and the Corridor are concerned." - Sir, Neville Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, 16th, August, 1939

".... no factor in the life of Europe today offers so grave and certain a menace to peace than the Corridor, which cuts Germany into two parts, and severs Danzig, one of the most German of cities, from the fatherland. Can Europe afford to ignore this menace and allow matters to drift? To do so would be tantamount to inviting and hastening catastrophe, for instead of improving, the conditions in the Corridor after and because of 12 years of Polish occupation, are steadily growing worse.

Because it is now abundantly clear that all the needs of Polish trade, present and future, can be satisfied without the corridor, and because good relations between Germany and Poland, which are so essential to the settlement of peace in Europe, will be impossible so long as that political monstrosity continues. The greater part of the territory should go back to the country to which it owes its civilisation." - William Harbutt Dawson, English Authority on Germany, Germany Under the Treaty, 1933, p.169-70

For the sake of the Polish Corridor, "No British government ever will or ever can risk the bones of a British grenadier." - Austen Chamberlain

WHY DIE FOR STALIN?

"In dying for Stalin your soldiers are not dying for democracy or the preservation of the democratic form of government - they are dying for the establishment of Communism and a form of Stalinist tyranny throughout the world. Furthermore, they are not dying for the preservation of the integrity of small nations (England's old war-cry) but are dying so that Poland shall be a Soviet state; so that the Baltic states shall be incorporated in the Soviet Union and so that Soviet influence shall extend from the Baltic to the Balkans.

Every British soldier who lays down his life in this war is not only a loss to his own country; he is a loss to the common cause of European civilisation. Germany and England's quarrel is a form of traditional rivalry. It is more in the nature of a private quarrel which Germany did not seek. The Soviet Union's quarrel, however, is a quarrel with the WORLD. It is a quarrel with our common heritage and with all

those values - moral, spiritual, cultural and material which we have, all of us - Englishmen and German alike - recognised, cherished and striven to maintain. TO DIE FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THESE VALUES IS TO DIE IN VAIN.

Stalin, with all the diabolical power of Communism behind him, is seeking to profit from Britain's and Germany's preoccupation. The amount of influence which Britain can exercise on Stalin can be measured by the latter's undisputed claims to the sovereign territories of other nations. The only controlling influence left on Stalin is the strength and tenacity of the German Wehrmacht and of the European volunteers who support Germany in her fight for the survival of Europe, and its opposition as the cradle of our common civilisation.

Every British soldier who dies for Stalin is another nail in the coffin of Britain's hopes of maintaining a 'balance of power' in Europe. Should the 'equilibrium' pass to Stalin then the equilibrium of the world is at an end. THOSE WHO ARE ABOUT TO DIE - THINK IT OVER! Text of leaflet dropped behind British lines by the 3rd Reich's British collaborators

"I, M. Daladier, struggle, together with my people, for the reparation of an injustice inflicted upon us, and the others strive to maintain that injustice." - Hitler's letter to French President Daladier, 27th, August, 1939

"He (Neville Chamberlain) had no difficulty in recognising where this injustice lay. There were six million Germans in Austria to who national re-unification was forbidden by the peace treaties of 1919. Three million Germans in Czechoslovakia whose wishes had never been consulted, three hundred and fifty thousand people in Danzig who were notoriously German." - A.J.P Taylor, British Historian

"Now we have forced Hitler into war, so that he can no longer neutralise one part of the Versailles Treaty after another by peaceful means." - Lord Halifax

"Germany is becoming too strong. We must neutralise her." - Winston Churchill, November, 1936, to U.S General Wood

"If Germany becomes too strong, she will be broken up once again." - Winston Churchill, 1937, to German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop

Note: It is interesting to note that it was Ribbentrop, who, along with other leaders of the German nation, were hanged for waging aggressive war!

"Just imagine going to war over Danzig - such a world catastrophe, just to prevent Germany from getting a piece of territory that belonged to her; because Britain was afraid of Germany getting too strong." - Joachim von Ribbentrop

THE FIRST SHOTS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

"Late at night on Thursday, August, 31st, 1939, the editor was listening to Gleiwitz, a radio station on the German-Polish frontier but just inside Germany. Suddenly, after midnight, the musical programme stopped and excited German voices announced that the town of Gleiwitz had been invaded by Polish irregular formations marching towards the emitting station. Then the station 'went dead'. When received again

about 2.00am (Friday) Polish was being spoken.

Cologne Radio gave out that German Police were repelling the attackers at Gleiwitz. At 6.00am (Friday) 1st, September, the German Army invaded Poland." - Louis Marschalko. The World Conquerors

THE FIRST SOLDIER OF THE REICH

"... just as there have occurred, recently, twenty-one border incidents in a single night, there were fourteen this night, among which three were very serious...

"Since dawn today we are shooting back. I desire nothing other than to be the first soldier of the German Reich. I have again put on that old coat which was the most sacred and dear to me of all. I will not take it off until victory is ours or - I shall not live to see the end. There is one word that I have never learned: capitulation." - Adolf Hitler, Reichstag speech, 1st, September, 1939

"SOLDIERS OF THE WESTERN FRONT

The hour of the decisive battle for the future of the German nation has arrived.

For three hundred years it has been the aim of the British and French rulers to obstruct every real consolidation of Europe and, above all, to hold Germany in weakness and impotency.

For this purpose France alone has declared war on Germany thirty-one times in the course of two centuries.

But for decades past it has also been the aim of British world rulers at all costs to keep Germany from unity, to deny the Reich those vital possessions necessary for the preservation of a nation of 80 million people.

Britain and France have carried out this policy of theirs without worrying about the regime that happened to rule Germany at the time.

Their object was always to strike at the German people.

Their responsible men admit this quite frankly.

The object is to smash Germany and to resolve it into a number of small states. With that the Reich would lose its political power and with it the possibility of securing for the German people their vital rights on this earth.

For this reason all my attempts at peace were rejected and war declared on us on September, 3rd last year.

The German people had no hatred and no enmity for either the British or French peoples.

But today we are confronted by the question whether we are to exist or perish.

In the space of a few weeks our brave troops crushed the Polish enemy who was in the service of Britain and France, and thus eliminated danger from the east. Thereupon Britain and France decided to attack Germany from the north.

Since April, 9th, the German armed forces have also nipped this attempt in the bud.

Now something has happened that for months past we have regarded as a threatening menace. Britain and France are attempting, by their employment of a gigantic manoeuvre of distraction in south-eastern Europe, to thrust their way forward into the Ruhr district by way of Holland and Belgium.

Soldiers of the Western Front!

The hour for you has now arrived.

The struggle which commences today will decide the fate of the German nation for the next thousand years.

Do your duty.

The German people, with its fervent wishes, is with you." - Adolf Hitler, 10th, May, 1940

A.J.P TAYLOR

"There can be no doubt that he (Hitler) broadened the war in 1941 only on preventive grounds." A.J.P Taylor, War Historian

"... neither the French nor the British would have made Poland a ground for war, if Washington had not continually pressed for it. Bullitt, (Ambassador William C.Bullitt) he said, had declared time and time again that the Germans would not fight, he (Kennedy) that they would fight and overrun Europe. Chamberlain, he said, had declared that America and world Jewry had pushed Britain into war. In his telephone conversations with Roosevelt in the summer of 1939, the President had said to him (Kennedy) repeatedly that he should press a hot iron to Chamberlain's backside. Kennedy claims to have answered each time that it would lead to nothing to press a hot iron to his backside, so long as the British had no iron with which to fight...." - American Ambassador Kennedy, December, 1945

THREATS AGAINST NEUTRALS

Many countries throughout the world maintained neutrality, and remained on friendly relations with Hitler's Germany. All were threatened with trade embargoes and similar measures designed to ensure their compliance with the American-Jewish-Communist alliance.

"We must not ask questions as to what these small powers want, nor listen to explanations of what they are prepared to do. We must tell them frankly that we

demand, what part each of them has to play in the alliance to destroy the German menace. If one or other of them show signs of hesitation, we must act so as to ensure that such hesitation will be immediately overcome. It is time similar measures were taken with regard to Holland and Belgium." - Duff Cooper, Privy Counsellor.

In 1944, a fuel blockade was imposed upon neutral Spain to enforce compliance in taking action hostile to German interests. Similar measures were taken against neutral Portugal and threats were made against Argentina.

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CHAPTER 14

TORAH! TORAH! TORAH - PLEASE!

THE BIG LIE

"And while I am talking to you, mothers and fathers, I give you one more assurance. I have said this before but I shall say it again and again and again; your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars!" - Franklin D. Roosevelt, Campaign Speech in Boston, eve of 1940 election

BRITISH WAR PAPERS INDICATE ROOSEVELT SOUGHT WAR WITH HITLER

LONDON, Jan.1st:- President Franklin D. Roosevelt was so eager to get America into World War Two in 1941 that he went out of his way to provoke 'incidents' which could be represented as German aggression against America, according to British documents now de-classified.

The show at least that this was what Roosevelt was telling Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the summer and autumn of that year.

This is revealed in secret British wartime cabinet documents for 1941-45, 35-volumes of them - will be open to historians for the first time Monday at the public record office in London.

Churchill, it emerges, dreaded that the Russians - invaded by Hitler in June, 1941 - would either collapse or accept a compromise peace within months. If that happened before the United States entered the war, he felt Britain's situation would be desperate.

During a meeting at sea off Newfoundland that produced the Atlantic Charter in August, 1941, the two leaders discussed this. Churchill reported back to the British cabinet, and the record of what he said was marked 'most secret' and withheld from even the narrow group entitled to read war cabinet minutes.

Roosevelt was 'obviously determined' to come into the war, Churchill said. "If he were to put the issue of peace or war to Congress, they would debate it for three months. The President had said that he would wage war but not declare it, and that he would become more and more provocative. If the Germans did not like it they could attack the American forces."

Under new arrangements the Americans were to convoy supplies for Britain as far as Iceland, thus releasing 52 British warships for other duties. The American escorts were ordered to be aggressive and to range up to 300 miles from the convoys in search of German submarines.

'Everything was to be done to 'force' an incident to justify hostilities,' the papers said.

A week later Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, was reinforcing this with a report to the British Cabinet that virtually the whole Roosevelt administration was anxious to come into the war ' and would be relieved if some incident, such as the torpedoing of an American ship, precipitated this event.'

In the following months such incidents did occur. German submarines were depth charged by American ships and an American destroyer engaged in this act was torpedoed and sunk. But the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, December, 7th, removed any need to convince American public opinion.

According to the records the British cabinet discussed in advance what its attitude would be if Germany attacked Russia, and decided that Germany should be represented as an insatiable tyrant that had attacked Russia in order to obtain material for carrying on the war.

Churchill, preoccupied as he was with war and diplomacy, also kept a close eye on civilian morale. The document contains a story of him asking to see the meat ration and thinking it was for a single meal, commenting that it was not too bad: "He was shocked to realise that kit was a week's ration." - Colin Cross, London Observer

"Regretfully, President Roosevelt found it necessary to get the country into World War Two to save his social policies." - Dr. Milton Eisenhower, President, Johns Hopkins University and brother of President Eisenhower

WINSTON CHURCHILL AND ROOSEVELT

"I am half American and the natural person to work with you. It is evident we see eye to eye. Were I to become Prime Minister of Britain we could control the world." - Churchill when First Lord of the Admiralty

ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL

"As for Mr. Churchill and myself I need not tell you that we make a perfectly matched team in harness and out - and incidentally we had lots of fun together as we always do." - President Roosevelt

AMERICAN AGGRESSION

"Hitler had been condemned as a violator of international pacts and agreements; yet when we sent destroyers to Britain long before Pearl Harbour and later on permitted many of our vessels to be commandeered by British officers, we violated Section.3 of Article.V of the Act on June, 15, 1917. We also violated the Hague Convention which forbids a neutral nation to supply any war materials whatever to any belligerent country." - Ralph Franklin Keeling, Gruesome Harvest, Institute of American Economics

U.S. VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

"In clear violation of international law our vessels in the Atlantic were ordered two months before Pearl Harbour to shell all Axis craft encountered. At the time, Admiral Stark had sent a message to Admiral Kimmel that, 'we are at war' in the Atlantic." - Ralph Franklin Keeling, Gruesome Harvest, Institute of American Economics

"The President's orders to these (United States Navy) escorts were to attack any (German) U-boat which showed itself, even if it were 200 or 300 miles away from the convoy. Everything was to be done to force an incident." - War Cabinet Meetings, Churchill, August, 19th, 1941

"Mr. Ambassador.... everyone in this room is convinced that President Roosevelt is just as dangerous a dictator as Hitler or Mussolini and that he will transport this country into hell as quickly as he can." - A Republican Member of Congress to British Ambassador Halifax, 1941, Washington

".... Franklin D. Roosevelt, the professed exponent of democracy, was as successful as any dictator in keeping the Congress and the public in the dark about his secret commitments in relation to Great Britain, commitments which scoffed at the wish and will of the voters, who had re-elected Roosevelt only because he had assured them that he would keep us out of the war. In fact, there are few more shameless examples of cynical disregard of the people's will than those which came to light in Roosevelt's personal correspondence with Churchill, revealed in Churchill's books. This correspondence and Churchill's own description of his conversations with Harry Hopkins, whom he described as 'mainstay and goader' of the American President, prove beyond doubt that Roosevelt, already in January, 1941, had concluded a secret alliance with Great Britain, which pledged America to war." - U.S. General Wedermeyer

"Clare Booth-Luce shocked many people by saying at the Republican Party Congress in 1944 that Roosevelt 'had lied us (the USA) into the war'. However, after this statement proved to be correct, the Roosevelt followers ceased to deny it, but praised it by claiming he was 'forced to lie' to save his country and then England and 'the world'." - P.H Nicoll, England's War Against Germany, p.4

"In April, 1939, four months before Hitler invaded Poland, Ambassador William C. Bullitt, whom I had known for twenty years, called me to the American embassy in Paris. Both of us standing before the fireplace in his office, the windows of which faced the beautiful Place de la Accord, the American Ambassador told me that war had been decided upon. He did not say, nor did I ask, by whom. He let me infer it. When I said that in the end Germany would be driven into the arms of Soviet Russia and Bolshevism, the Ambassador replied: "'What of it? There will not be enough Germans left when the war is over to be worth bolshevising.'" - Karl von Wiegand,

April, 23rd, 1944, Chicago Herald American, November, 12th, p.18

"From the outbreak of war the President had been under fire for permitting, if not encouraging, William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France and other diplomats to encourage France and Poland to get into war with promises of American support." - Washington Times Herald, November, 12th, 1941

ROOSEVELT DETERMINES ON WAR AS EARLY AS 1939



ROOSEVELT DETERMINES ON WAR AS EARLY AS 1939

"President Roosevelt and General George C. Marshall visited Brazil in 1939 after England without being threatened or assaulted declared war on Germany. Manual deGoes Monteiro, former War Minister of Brazil, stated that General Marshall told him that the United States was planning to enter the war beside England. Monteiro said Marshall conferred with high Brazilian officials and asked for and got a pledge of Brazilian co-operation." - Prescott Robinson, Radio Station WDR, January, 9th, 1947

"The shocking and amazing revelations former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson prove conclusively the charges made by me and other leading non-interventionists in

Congress that President Roosevelt and his specially selected cabinet of ardent and militant interventionists manoeuvred us into war against the will of 80% of the American people.

Mr. Stimson openly states that the note sent by Secretary of State Hull on November, 26th, 1941, ten days before Pearl Harbour, was a war ultimatum to Japan." Hamilton Fish, former Congressman

"Japan was provoked into attacking the United States at Pearl Harbour. It is a travesty of history ever to say that America was forced into war." - Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of Production to the American Chamber of Commerce, London, June, 20th, 1944

"Active intervention of the U.S in the war was only possible for F.D.R (Roosevelt) if the USA were attacked. This was the only way to win the American people for a war and to silence the isolationists. The way out of this dilemma could only be Japan. The problem was, therefore, to so provoke the Japanese that they would fire the first shot." - Münchner Merkur, December, 7th, 1966

BUCKING THE BANKING SYSTEM

"It is likely that Germany's successful competition through bilateral agreements and the banking nations desire to liquidate such interest-free competition was an important factor in the United States and Britain promoting war against Germany." - Conrad Grieb. American Manifest Destiny and the Holocausts, Examiner Books, N.Y 1979

"After the last war, informal attempts were made to stabilise currencies but they failed... competitive currency depreciation led to other forms of economic warfare new currency tricks restricted and burdened trade. They must certainly be counted as a contributory cause of the great depression. And they were the first phase of the tragic war in which we are now engaged." - Henry Morgenthau, Secretary to the (US) Treasury

Note: Barter trade as introduced by Hitler's Germany, cuts out bank credit and reliance on international money lending.

PRESSURE MOUNTS

"The pressure for war is high and mounting. The people are opposed to it but the administration seems to have the bit in its teeth and be hell bent on its way to war. Most of the Jewish interests in the country are behind the war and they control a huge part of our Press and Radio and most of our motion pictures. There are also the 'intellectuals' and the Anglophiles, and the British agents who are allowed free rein, the international interests and many other interests." - Charles Lindburgh, The Wartime Journals

STEPS TO ROOSEVELT'S WAR

On January, 12th, 1939, nine months before war was declared against Germany, Count Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador to the United States, sent a dispatch to his Excellency, the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs in Warsaw about conditions in the United States:

"1. How an artificial war panic was being created.

2. Roosevelt's expression of hatred for Fascism was for the purpose to divert American opinion from domestic problems. By creating a war panic and rumours of European crisis Roosevelt sought endorsement of an armament program in excess of normal requirements as conditions in the American labour market are growing worse with 12 millions unemployed.

3. A particular group of people; Baruch, Gov, Lehman, Felix Franfurter, Morgenthau, and others all in highly placed American official positions, desirous of being representatives of 'true Americanism', are linked with international Jewry by ties incapable of being torn asunder.... Jewry was not only able to establish a dangerous centre in the New World for the dissemination of hatred and enmity but also succeeded in dividing the world into two alien camps.

4. Roosevelt had been given the power to enable him to enliven American foreign policy and at the same time to create huge reserves of armaments for a future war which the Jews are deliberately heading for."

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