

Lži o druhé světové válce

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Paul Craig Roberts

Po válce nelze psát dějiny. Poražená strana nemá nikoho, kdo by za ni mohl mluvit. Historici na vítězné straně jsou omezováni roky válečné propagandy, která démonizovala nepřítele a zároveň zakrývala zločiny spravedlivých vítězů. Lidé si chtějí užít a cítit se dobře ze svého vítězství, ne se dozvědět, že jejich strana byla zodpovědná za válku nebo že se válce dalo vyhnout, nebýt skrytých plánů jejich vlastních vůdců. Historici jsou také omezeni nedostupností informací. Aby vlády skryly chyby, korupci a zločiny, zamykají dokumenty na celá desetiletí. Memoáry účastníků ještě nejsou sepsány. Deníky jsou ztraceny nebo zadrženy ze strachu z odplaty. Je drahé a časově náročné najít svědky, zejména ty na straně poražených, a přesvědčit je, aby odpověděli na otázky. Jakýkoli účet, který zpochybňuje „šťastný účet“, vyžaduje velké množství potvrzení z oficiálních dokumentů, rozhovorů, dopisů, deníků a memoárů, a ani to nebude stačit. Pro historii druhé světové války v Evropě lze tyto dokumenty šířit z Nového Zélandu a Austrálie přes Kanadu a USA přes Velkou Británii a Evropu a do Ruska. Historik na stopě pravdy čelí dlouhým letům usilovného zkoumání a rozvíjení bystrosti, aby mohl posuzovat a vstřebávat důkazy, které odhalí, do pravdivého obrazu toho, co se stalo. Pravda je vždy nesmírně odlišná od válečné propagandy vítěze.

Jak jsem nedávno informoval, Harry Elmer Barnes byl prvním americkým historikem, který poskytl historii první světové války založenou na primárních zdrojích. Jeho pravdivý popis se tak

podstatně lišil od válečné propagandy, že byl nazýván každým jménem v knize.

<https://www.paulcraigroberts.org/2019/05/09/the-lies-that-form-our-consciousness-and-false-historical-awareness/>

Pravda je málokdy vítána. David Irving, bezesporu nejlepší historik evropské části druhé světové války, na své náklady poznal, že zpochybňování mýtů nezůstává bez trestu. Přesto Irving vydržel. Pokud chcete uniknout lžím o druhé světové válce, které stále řídí náš katastrofální kurz, stačí si prostudovat dvě knihy od Davida Irvinga: *Hitlerova válka* a první díl jeho Churchillovy biografie *Churchillova válka: Boj o moc*.

Irving je historik, který strávil desítky let sledováním deníků, přeživších a požadavkem na vydání oficiálních dokumentů. Je to historik, který našel Rommelův deník a Goebblesovy deníky, historik, který se dostal do sovětských archivů a tak dále. Zná více skutečných faktů o druhé světové válce než zbytek historiků dohromady. Slavný britský vojenský historik Sir John Keegan v *Literary Supplement Times* napsal : „Z rozsáhlé literatury druhé světové války vyčnívají dvě knihy: *Boj o Evropu* Chestera Wilmota, vydaný v roce 1952, a *Hitlerova válka* Davida Irvinga .

Navzdory mnoha takovému uznáním je dnes Irving démonizován a musí vydávat vlastní knihy.

Vyhnu se příběhu o tom, jak k tomu došlo, ale ano, uhodli jste správně, byli to sionisté. Jednoduše nemůžete říci nic, co by změnilo jejich propagandistický obraz historie.

V následujícím textu představím svůj dojem z četby těchto dvou magisterských děl. Sám Irving je na názory velmi skromný. Poskytuje pouze fakta z oficiálních dokumentů, zaznamenaných odposlechů, deníků, dopisů a rozhovorů.

Druhá světová válka byla Churchillova válka, ne Hitlerova válka. Irving poskytuje zdokumentovaná fakta, z nichž se čtenář tomuto závěru nemůže vyhnout. Churchill dostal svou válku, po které toužil, kvůli Versailleské smlouvě, která zbavila Německo německého území a nespravedlivě a nezodpovědně uvalila na Německo ponížení.

Hitler a nacionalistické socialistické Německo (nacistická zkratka pro Nacionálně socialistickou německou dělnickou stranu) jsou nejvíce démonizované entity v historii. Každý, kdo najde něco dobrého v Hitlerovi nebo Německu, je okamžitě démonizován. Člověk se stává vyvržencem bez ohledu na fakta. Irving si je toho velmi dobře vědom. Pokaždé, když jeho faktická zpráva o Hitlerovi začne zobrazovat osobu příliš odlišnou od démonizovaného obrazu, Irving předhodí nějaký negativní jazyk o Hitlerovi.

Podobně pro Winstona Churchilla. Pokaždé, když Irvingův faktický popis zobrazuje osobu zcela odlišnou od uctívané ikony, Irving prohodí nějaký vděčný jazyk.

To je to, co musí historik udělat, aby přežil říkat pravdu.

Aby bylo jasno, v následujícím uvádím pouze to, co se mi zdá být závěrem z doložených faktů uvedených v těchto dvou odborných pracích. Pouze hlásím to, co podle mého názoru zjistil Irvingův výzkum. Přečtete si knihy a dojdete k vlastnímu závěru.

Druhá světová válka byla zahájena britským a francouzským vyhlášením války Německu, nikoli překvapivým bleskovým útokem z Německa. Naprostá porážka a kolaps britské a francouzské armády byl důsledkem vyhlášení války, na kterou Británie nebyla připravena bojovat, a důsledkem pošetilých Francouzů uvězněných smlouvou s Brity, kteří rychle opustili svého francouzského spojence a nechali Francii napospas Německu. soucit.

Milost Německa byla značná. Hitler nechal velkou část Francie a francouzských kolonií neobsazenou a zabezpečenou před válkou pod polonezávislou vládou pod Pétainem. Za svou službu při ochraně

zdání francouzské nezávislosti byl Petain po válce odsouzen Charlesem de Gaullem k smrti za spolupráci s Německem, což bylo nespravedlivé obvinění.

V Británii byl Churchill bez moci. Myslel si, že válka ho vrátí k moci.

Churchillově rétorice a řečem se nemohl rovnat žádný Brit. Nebo odhodlání. Churchill toužil po moci a chtěl reprodukovat úžasné vojenské činy svého váženého předka, vévody z Marlborough, jehož životopis Churchill psal a který po letech vojenského boje porazil francouzského mocného krále Slunce Ludvíka XIV., vládce Evropy.

Na rozdíl od britského aristokrata byl Hitler mužem z lidu. Jednal pro německý lid. Versailleská smlouva rozbila Německo. Části Německa byly zabaveny a předány Francii, Belgii, Dánsku, Polsku a Československu. Protože Německo ve skutečnosti válku neprohrálo, protože bylo okupantem cizího území, když Německo souhlasilo s klamným příměřím, ztráta přibližně 7 milionů Němců v Polsku a Československu, kde byli Němci týráni, nebyla považována za spravedlivý výsledek.

Hitler's program was to put Germany back together again. He succeeded without war until it came to Poland. Hitler's demands were fair and realistic, but Churchill, financed by the Focus Group with Jewish money, put such pressure on British prime minister Chamberlain that Chamberlain intervened in the Polish-German negotiations and issued a British guarantee to the Polish military dictatorship should Poland refuse to release German territory and populations.

The British had no way of making good on the guarantee, but the Polish military dictatorship lacked the intelligence to realize that. Consequently, the Polish Dictatorship refused Germany's request.

From this mistake of Chamberlain and the stupid Polish dictatorship, came the Ribbentrop/Molotov agreement that Germany and the Soviet Union would split Poland between themselves. When Hitler

attacked Poland, Britain and the hapless French declared war on Germany because of the unenforceable British guarantee. But the British and French were careful not to declare war on the Soviet Union for occupying the eastern half of Poland.

Thus Britain was responsible for World War II, first by stupidly interfering in German/Polish negotiations, and second by declaring war on Germany.

Churchill was focused on war with Germany, which he intended for years preceding the war. But Hitler didn't want any war with Britain or with France, and never intended to invade Britain. The invasion threat was a chimera conjured up by Churchill to unite England behind him. Hitler expressed his view that the British Empire was essential for order in the world, and that in its absence Europeans would lose their world supremacy. After Germany's rout of the French and British armies, Hitler offered an extraordinarily generous peace to Britain. He said he wanted nothing from Britain but the return of Germany's colonies. He committed the German military to the defense of the British Empire, and said he would reconstitute both Polish and Czech states and leave them to their own discretion. He told his associates that defeat of the British Empire would do nothing for Germany and everything for Bolshevik Russia and Japan.

Winston Churchill kept Hitler's peace offers as secret as he could and succeeded in his efforts to block any peace. Churchill wanted war, largely it appears, for his own glory. Franklin Delano Roosevelt slyly encouraged Churchill in his war but without making any commitment in Britain's behalf. Roosevelt knew that the war would achieve his own aim of bankrupting Britain and destroying the British Empire, and that the US dollar would inherit the powerful position from the British pound of being the world's reserve currency. Once Churchill had trapped Britain in a war she could not win on her own, FDR began doling out bits of aid in exchange for extremely high prices—for example, 60 outdated and largely useless US destroyers for British naval bases in the Atlantic. FDR delayed

Lend-Lease until desperate Britain had turned over \$22,000 million of British gold plus \$42 million in gold Britain had in South Africa. Then began the forced sell-off of British overseas investments. For example, the British-owned Viscose Company, which was worth \$125 million in 1940 dollars, had no debts and held \$40 million in government bonds, was sold to the House of Morgan for \$37 million. It was such an act of thievery that the British eventually got about two-thirds of the company's value to hand over to Washington in payment for war munitions. American aid was also "conditional on Britain dismantling the system of Imperial preference anchored in the Ottawa agreement of 1932." For Cordell Hull, American aid was "a knife to open that oyster shell, the Empire." Churchill saw it coming, but he was too far in to do anything but plead with FDR: It would be wrong, Churchill wrote to Roosevelt, if "Great Britain were to be divested of all saleable assets so that after the victory was won with our blood, civilization saved, and the time gained for the United States to be fully armed against all eventualities, we should stand stripped to the bone."

A long essay could be written about how Roosevelt stripped Britain of her assets and world power. Irving writes that in an era of gangster statesmen, Churchill was not in Roosevelt's league. The survival of the British Empire was not a priority for FDR. He regarded Churchill as a pushover—unreliable and drunk most of the time. Irving reports that FDR's policy was to pay out just enough to give Churchill "the kind of support a rope gives a hanging man." Roosevelt pursued "his subversion of the Empire throughout the war." Eventually Churchill realized that Washington was at war with Britain more fiercely than was Hitler. The great irony was that Hitler had offered Churchill peace and the survival of the Empire. When it was too late, Churchill came to Hitler's conclusion that the conflict with Germany was a "most unnecessary" war. Pat Buchanan sees it that way also.

https://www.amazon.com/Churchill-Hitler-Unnecessary-War-Britain/dp/0307405168/ref=sr_1_3?keywords=Pat+Buchanan&qid=1557709100&s=books&sr=1-3

Hitler forbade the bombing of civilian areas of British cities. It was Churchill who initiated this war crime, later emulated by the Americans. Churchill kept the British bombing of German civilians secret from the British people and worked to prevent Red Cross monitoring of air raids so no one would learn he was bombing civilian residential areas, not war production. The purpose of Churchill's bombing—first incendiary bombs to set everything afire and then high explosives to prevent firefighters from controlling the blazes—was to provoke a German attack on London, which Churchill reckoned would bind the British people to him and create sympathy in the US for Britain that would help Churchill pull America into the war. One British raid murdered 50,000 people in Hamburg, and a subsequent attack on Hamburg netted 40,000 civilian deaths. Churchill also ordered that poison gas be added to the firebombing of German civilian residential areas and that Rome be bombed into ashes. The British Air Force refused both orders. At the very end of the war the British and Americans destroyed the beautiful baroque city of Dresden, burning and suffocating 100,000 people in the attack. After months of firebombing attacks on Germany, including Berlin, Hitler gave in to his generals and replied in kind. Churchill succeeded. The story became “the London Blitz,” not the British blitz of Germany.

Like Hitler in Germany, Churchill took over the direction of the war. He functioned more as a dictator who ignored the armed services than as a prime minister advised by the country's military leaders. Both leaders might have been correct in their assessment of their commanding officers, but Hitler was a much better war strategist than Churchill, for whom nothing ever worked. To Churchill's WW I Gallipoli misadventure was now added the introduction of British troops into Norway, Greece, Crete, Syria—all ridiculous decisions and failures—and the Dakar fiasco. Churchill also turned on the French, destroying the French fleet and lives of 1,600 French sailors because of his personal fear, unfounded, that Hitler would violate his treaty with the French and seize the fleet. Any one of these

Churchillian mishaps could have resulted in a no confidence vote, but with Chamberlain and Halifax out of the way there was no alternative leadership. Indeed, the lack of leadership is the reason neither the cabinet nor the military could stand up to Churchill, a person of iron determination.

Hitler also was a person of iron determination, and he wore out both himself and Germany with his determination. He never wanted war with England and France. This was Churchill's doing, not Hitler's. Like Churchill, who had the British people behind him, Hitler had the German people behind him, because he stood for Germany and had reconstructed Germany from the rape and ruin of the Versailles Treaty. But Hitler, not an aristocrat like Churchill, but of low and ordinary origins, never had the loyalty of many of the aristocratic Prussian military officers, those with "von" before their name. He was afflicted with traitors in the Abwehr, his military intelligence, including its director, Adm. Canaris. On the Russian front in the final year, Hitler was betrayed by generals who opened avenues for the Russians into undefended Berlin.

Hitler's worst mistakes were his alliance with Italy and his decision to invade Russia. He was also mistaken to let the British go at Dunkirk. He let them go because he did not want to ruin the chance for ending the war by humiliating the British by the loss of their entire army. But with Churchill there was no chance for peace. By not destroying the British army, Hitler boosted Churchill who turned the evacuation into British heroics that sustained the willingness to fight on.

It is unclear why Hitler invaded Russia. One possible reason is poor or intentionally deceptive information from the Abwehr on Russian military capability. Hitler later said to his associates that he never would have invaded if he had known of the enormous size of the Russian army and the extraordinary capability of the Soviets to produce tanks and aircraft. Some historians have concluded that the reason Hitler invaded Russia was that he concluded that the British

would not agree to end the war because they expected Russia to enter the war on Britain's side. Therefore, Hitler decided to foreclose that possibility by conquering Russia. A Russian has written that Hitler attacked because Stalin was preparing to attack Germany. Stalin did have considerable forces far forward, but it would make more sense for Stalin to wait until the West devoured itself in mutual bloodletting, step in afterwards and scoop it all up if he wanted. Or perhaps Stalin was positioning to occupy part of Eastern Europe in order to put more buffer between the Soviet Union and Germany.

Whatever the reason for the invasion, what defeated Hitler was the earliest Russian winter in 30 years. It stopped everything in its tracks before the well planned and succeeding encirclement could be completed. The harsh winter that immobilized the Germans gave Stalin time to recover.

Because of Hitler's alliance with Mussolini, who lacked an effective fighting force, resources needed on the Russian front were twice drained off in order to rescue Italy. Because of Mussolini's misadventures, Hitler had to drain troops, tanks, and air planes from the Russian invasion to rescue Italy in Greece and North Africa and to occupy Crete. Hitler made this mistake out of loyalty to Mussolini. Later in the war when Russian counterattacks were pushing the Germans out of Russia, Hitler had to divert precious military resources to rescue Mussolini from arrest and to occupy Italy to prevent her surrender. Germany simply lacked the manpower and military resources to fight on a 1,000 mile front in Russia, and also in Greece and North Africa, occupy part of France, and man defenses against a US/British invasion of Normandy and Italy.

The German Army was a magnificent fighting force, but it was overwhelmed by too many fronts, too little equipment, and careless communications. The Germans never caught on despite much evidence that the British could read their encryption. Thus, efforts to supply Rommel in North Africa were prevented by the British navy.

Irving never directly addresses in either book the Holocaust. He does document the massacre of many Jews, but the picture that emerges from the factual evidence is that the holocaust of Jewish people was different from the official Zionist story.

No German plans, or orders from Hitler, or from Himmler or anyone else have ever been found for an organized holocaust by gas and cremation of Jews. This is extraordinary as such a massive use of resources and transportation would have required massive organization, budgets and resources. What documents do show is Hitler's plan to relocate European Jews to Madagascar after the war's end. With the early success of the Russian invasion, this plan was changed to sending the European Jews to the Jewish Bolsheviks in the eastern part of Russia that Hitler was going to leave to Stalin. There are documented orders given by Hitler preventing massacres of Jews. Hitler said over and over that "the Jewish problem" would be settled *after the war*.

It seems that most of the massacres of Jews were committed by German political administrators of occupied territories in the east to whom Jews from Germany and France were sent for relocation. Instead of dealing with the inconvenience, some of the administrators lined them up and shot them into open trenches. Other Jews fell victim to the anger of Russian villagers who had long suffered under Jewish Bolshevik administrators.

The "death camps" were in fact work camps. Auschwitz, for example, today a Holocaust museum, was the site of Germany's essential artificial rubber factory. Germany was desperate for a work force. A significant percentage of German war production labor had been released to the Army to fill the holes in German lines on the Russian front. War production sites, such as Auschwitz, had as a work force refugees displaced from their homes by war, Jews to be deported after war's end, and anyone else who could be forced into work. Germany desperately needed whatever work force it could get.

Every camp had crematoriums. Their purpose was not to exterminate populations but to dispose of deaths from the scourge of typhus, natural deaths, and other diseases. Refugees were from all over, and they brought diseases and germs with them. The horrific photos of masses of skeleton-like dead bodies that are said to be evidence of organized extermination of Jews are in fact camp inmates who died from typhus and starvation in the last days of the war when Germany was disorganized and devoid of medicines and food for labor camps. The great noble Western victors themselves bombed the labor camps and contributed to the deaths of inmates.

The two books on which I have reported total 1,663 pages, and there are two more volumes of the Churchill biography. This massive, documented historical information seemed likely to pass into the Memory Hole as it is inconsistent with both the self-righteousness of the West and the human capital of court historians. The facts are too costly to be known. But historians have started adding to their own accounts the information uncovered by Irving. It takes a brave historian to praise him, but they can cite him and plagiarize him.

It is amazing how much power Zionists have gotten from the Holocaust. Norman Finkelstein calls it *The Holocaust Industry*. There is ample evidence that Jews along with many others suffered, but Zionists insist that it was an unique experience limited to Jews.

In his Introduction to *Hitler's War* Irving reports that despite the widespread sales of his book, the initial praise from accomplished historians and the fact that the book was required reading at military academies from Sandhurst to West Point, "I have had my home smashed into by thugs, my family terrorized, my name smeared, my printers [publishers] firebombed, and myself arrested and deported by tiny, democratic Austria—an illegal act, their courts decided, for which the ministerial culprits were punished; at the behest of disaffected academics and influential citizens [Zionists], in subsequent years, I was deported from Canada (in 1992), and refused entry to Australia, New Zealand, Italy, South Africa and other

civilized countries around the world. Internationally affiliated groups circulated letters to librarians, pleading for this book to be taken off their shelves.”

Tolik o svobodném myšlení a pravdě v západním světě. Nic není na Západě tak málo považováno za svobodné myšlení, svobodu projevu a pravdu. Na Západě jsou vysvětlování kontrolována, aby se prosadila agenda vládnoucích zájmových skupin. Jak zjistil David Irving, běda každému, kdo se připlete do cesty.

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