

Chapter 1 : Germany Is Preparing to Send Refugees Back to Syria – Foreign Policy

Full text of "West Germany prepares war of revenge.[Facts on the rebirth of German militarism in the Bonn state" See other formats.

Search Toggle display of website navigation Voice: December 6, , 3: If they agree, it would then be up to the federal interior ministry to decide whether parts of Syria are safe for return. That is considered unlikely, at least for the moment. But as Syrian President Bashar al-Assad mops up remaining opposition to his rule, and as the threat from the Islamic State melts away, Germany and other European states will have to judge – far sooner than they expected to – whether to send Syrians back to their devastated homeland, or to some portion of it. Given the political pressures, there is no reason to assume that the decision will be based on the best interests of the refugees themselves. The obligation of states is spelled out clearly in the U. High Commission on Refugees dictate that, once granted asylum, refugees may be forcibly returned only when conditions in their home have changed fundamentally and enduringly, in such a way as to ensure a guarantee of protection to formerly persecuted people. In practice, that standard has been routinely violated. In December , for example, Tanzania gave , Rwandan Hutu refugees one month to go home, though revenge killings of Hutus were still common. In , Kenya announced that it would close the giant Dadaab refugee camp and expel the , Somali refugees; they were stopped only after an international outcry. In , Iran forcibly returned , Afghans, while Pakistan sent back another , Those are, of course, poor countries. The overwhelming fraction of refugees wind up in poor neighbors of the poor countries they flee. When the refugees are felt, fairly or not, to constitute an intolerable burden, they are at risk of expulsion, no matter the conditions at home. European countries have never engaged in mass forcible expulsion. And they have begun to practice retail, if not wholesale, repatriation. About 10, returned in Of course, the violence and chaos that provoked people to flee Afghanistan has only deepened in recent years. Those places are considered to include Kabul, currently the most violent place in Afghanistan. Indeed, German pilots are said to have refused on over occasions this year to fly asylum-seekers back to Afghanistan. Syria is going to present a much more tempting target for repatriation than Afghanistan. Germany has some , Afghan asylum-seekers, but about , Syrians. The kinds of fundamental changes across the country required by the UNHCR for safe return may not occur for a generation, but European states looking to reduce political pressure caused by anger over refugees and migrants may treat the end of widespread hostilities as a good enough standard. Many Syrian refugees have received asylum for one year, to be renewed as needed. They would start with those accused of crimes in Europe, and then perhaps begin deporting broader groups. Would it be acceptable to compel, say, families who have fled Aleppo to return to a home that is flattened but no longer violent? The answer is surely no, both for legal and for moral reasons. As Bill Frelick, the director of refugee rights at Human Rights Watch points out, while in a hearing for refugee status the burden of proof lies with the asylum-seeker, forcible repatriation shifts the burden to the state in question. Have the conditions that compelled flight changed fundamentally and enduringly? In Syria, the threat comes from the Assad regime itself. Even though barrel bombs have stopped falling on Aleppo, returnees would plainly be at risk of persecution and death from the regime and its militias. And no part of Syria can be deemed safe so long as Assad aspires to regain total control. The deus ex machina of all refugee situations is voluntary return. Normally one knows that return is safe when refugees go back on their own – at first tentatively and then, once the news spreads, in a flood. Most Afghans returned home from Pakistan when the Taliban was routed; few of the Vietnamese boat people in the West went back when conditions improved. In the ensuing years, they had stitched their lives into a new and generally rewarding culture. One can imagine a situation some number of years from now – who knows how many – in which Syrian refugees in Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey start to return, but those in Europe stay put. And they will stay put. The refugees are there to stay, unless driven out. Pain is always the best teacher, and there is a painful lesson here for Europe. The original sin in which the migration crisis was born, as I pointed out last year in Foreign Policy , was the failure to take decisive action while the storm was still on the horizon. If the EU had taken collective action in , it could have avoided the chaotic human flood that in turn provoked a political

backlash. If the West, more broadly “ and here I include the United States “ had had the sense to fully fund refugee efforts in the neighboring countries, far fewer people would have sought asylum in Europe. A humanitarian catastrophe in Syria need not have produced a political catastrophe in Europe. Can Europe learn this lesson? At the moment, perhaps not. The refugee crisis is only the most dramatic manifestation of the immense phenomenon of illegal, uncontrolled migration to Europe. The EU needs a coherent policy on refugees and on migration. Europe has gotten itself into a pickle. But it must not take out its failure on the migrants.

Chapter 2 : West Germany prepares war of revenge: Ausschuss für Deutsche Einheit: racedaydvd

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Roosevelt signing the Declaration of War against Japan on the day following the attack On December 7, , the Japanese launched a surprise attack on the U. After two hours of bombing, 18 U. The day after the attack, President Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed a joint session of the 77th United States Congress. Roosevelt called December 7 "a date which will live in infamy". Congress declared war on the Empire of Japan amid outrage at the attack, the deaths of thousands of Americans, and the late delivery of the note from the Japanese government breaking off relations with the U. Pacifist Representative Jeannette Rankin , a Republican from Montana , cast the only dissenting vote. Roosevelt signed the declaration of war later the same day. Continuing to intensify its military mobilization, the U. Japanese Americans from the West Coast were sent to internment camps for the duration of the war. The attack on Pearl Harbor immediately galvanized a divided nation into action. Public opinion had been moving towards support for entering the war during , but considerable opposition remained until the attack. Some historians, among them Samuel Eliot Morison , believe the attack doomed Imperial Japan to defeat simply because it awakened the "sleeping giant", regardless of whether the fuel depots or machine shops had been destroyed or even if the carriers had been caught in port and sunk. Others, such as Clay Blair, Jr. The closest friend Roosevelt had in the developing Allied alliance, Sir Winston Churchill , stated that his first thought regarding American assistance to the United Kingdom was that "We have won the war" [7] very soon after Pearl Harbor had been attacked. Perceptions of treachery in the attack before a declaration of war sparked fears of sabotage or espionage by Japanese sympathizers residing in the U. Other factors included misrepresentations of intelligence information suggesting sabotage, notably by General John DeWitt , commanding general of Western Defense Command on the Pacific Coast, who had personal feelings against Japanese Americans. Propaganda made repeated use of the attack, because its effect was enormous and impossible to counter. The Japanese document discussed world peace and the disruptive actions of the United States and the United Kingdom. The document claimed all avenues for averting war had been exhausted by the Government of Japan. Although the Imperial Japanese government had made some effort to prepare their population for war via anti-U. These pressures directly influenced Japan to go into alliance with Germany and Italy through the Tripartite Pact. According to Kurusu, because of these reasons, the Allies had already provoked war with Japan long before the attack at Pearl Harbor, and the United States was already preparing for war with Japan. Kurusu also stated, falsely, that the United States was looking for world domination, beyond just Asia, with "sinister designs". He also had mentioned European imperialism toward Japan many years before. Therefore, according to Kurusu, Japan had no choice but to defend itself and so should rapidly continue to militarize, bring Germany and Italy closer as allies and militarily combat the United States, Britain, and the Netherlands. They also explained Japan had done everything possible to alleviate tension between the two nations. The decision to attack, at least for public presentation, was reluctant and forced on Japan. Of the Pearl Harbor attack itself, Kurusu said it came in direct response to a virtual ultimatum from the U. Since the Japanese-American relationship already had hit its lowest point, there was no alternative; in any case, had an acceptable settlement of differences been reached, the Carrier Striking Task Force could have been called back. However, relations between the European Axis Powers and the United States had deteriorated since On December 4, , the Germans learned of the U. Navy destroyers first to actively report U-boats , then "shoot on sight", American neutrality was honored more in the breach than observance. Hitler, who had previously declared the Japanese " Honorary Aryans " claimed that "this is what happens when your allies are not Anglo-Saxons ". Hitler expected the United States would soon declare war on Germany in any event. Nazi forces are not seeking mere modifications in colonial maps or in minor European boundaries. They openly seek the destruction of all elective systems of government on every continent, including our own. They seek to establish systems of government based on the regimentation of all human beings by a handful of individual rulers who seize power

by force. Yes, these men and their hypnotized followers call this a "New Order. For order among nations presupposes something enduring, some system of justice under which individuals over a long period of time are willing to live. Humanity will never permanently accept a system imposed by conquest, and based on slavery. These modern tyrants find it necessary to their plans to eliminate all democracies" eliminate them one by one. The nations of Europe, and indeed we, ourselves, did not appreciate that purpose. We now have an ally which has never been conquered in 3, years". On December 7, he was at his country estate, Chequers , with a few friends and his family. At dinner he seemed depressed, holding his face in his hands for minutes at a time[citation needed]. Just after dinner he heard of the attack. Churchill immediately, and correctly, surmised the consequences of the attack for the course of the war. So, we had won after all! England would live; Britain would live; the Commonwealth of Nations and the Empire would live. How long the war would last or in what fashion it would end no man could tell, nor did I at this moment care. We should not be wiped out. Our history would not come to an end. We might not even have to die as individuals. As for the Japanese, they would be ground to powder. All the rest was merely the proper application of overwhelming force. Whereas by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada we have signified our approval of the issue of a proclamation in the Canada Gazette declaring that a state of war with Japan exists and has existed in Canada as and from the 7th day of December Now, therefore, we do hereby declare and proclaim that a state of war with Japan exists and has existed as and from the seventh day of December Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly. Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts , to investigate and report facts and findings with respect to the attack on Pearl Harbor. It was the first of many official investigations nine in all. Kimmel , and the Army commander, Lieutenant General Walter Short the Army had been responsible for air defense of Hawaii, including Pearl Harbor, and for general defense of the islands against hostile attack , were relieved of their commands shortly thereafter. They were accused of "dereliction of duty" by the Roberts Commission for not making reasonable defensive preparations. None of the investigations conducted during the War, nor the Congressional investigation afterward, provided enough reason to reverse those actions. The decisions of the Navy and War Departments to relieve both was controversial at the time and has remained so. However, neither was court-martialed as would normally have been the result of dereliction of duty. On May 25, , the U. Senate voted to recommend both officers be exonerated on all charges, citing "denial to Hawaii commanders of vital intelligence available in Washington". A Joint Congressional Committee was also appointed, on September 14, , to investigate the causes of the attack and subsequent disaster, and was convened on November 15, Anti-Japanese sentiment in the United States ; In Defense of Internment ; List of Japanese spies, "45 ; and Niihau Incident The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor coupled with their alliance with the Nazis and the ensuing war in the Pacific fueled anti-Japanese sentiment , racism, xenophobia , and anti- Axis sentiment in the Allied nations like never before. Japanese, Japanese-Americans and Asians having a similar physical appearance were regarded with deep seated suspicion, distrust and hostility. The attack was viewed as having been conducted in an extremely underhanded way and also as a very "treacherous" or "sneaky attack". The consequences were world-changing. Prime Minister Winston Churchill knew that the survival of the British Empire depended on American aid, and since had frequently asked Roosevelt to declare war. Churchill aide John Colville stated that the prime minister and American Ambassador John Gilbert Winant , who also supported the British, "sort of danced around the room together" as the United States would now enter the war, making a British victory likely. The Allied victory in this war and the subsequent U. Pearl Harbor is generally regarded as an extraordinary event in American history, remembered as the first time since the War of that America was attacked in strength on its territory by another country" with only the September 11 attacks almost 60 years later being of a similarly catastrophic scale. It has become synonymous with "surprise attack" ever since in American parlance. The most important embargo was on oil on which its Navy and much of the economy was dependent. However, in spite of the perceived inevitability of the war by many Japanese, many also believe the Pearl Harbor attack, although a tactical victory, was actually part of a seriously flawed strategy for engaging in war with the U. As one columnist wrote, "The Pearl Harbor attack was a brilliant tactic, but part of a strategy based on the belief that a spirit as firm as iron and as beautiful as cherry blossoms

could overcome the materially wealthy United States. Washington time, 25 minutes before the attack at Pearl Harbor was scheduled to begin. This officially acknowledged something that had been publicly known for years. Diplomatic communications had been coordinated well in advance with the attack, but had failed delivery at the intended time. It appears the Japanese government was referring to the "part message", which did not actually break off negotiations, let alone declare war, but did officially raise the possibility of a break in relations. However, because of various delays, the Japanese ambassador was unable to deliver this message until well after the attack had begun. Imperial Japanese military leaders appear to have had mixed feelings about the attack. Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto was unhappy about the botched timing of the breaking off of negotiations. He is on record as having said, in the previous year, "I can run wild for six months We would have to march into Washington and sign the treaty in the White House. I wonder if our politicians who speak so lightly of a Japanese-American war have confidence as to the outcome and are prepared to make the necessary sacrifices? These historical perspectives are often claimed by Japanese Shintoist and nationalists and have been criticized from both inside and outside Japan. Roosevelt and denies that Japan committed any atrocities. Japanese Communist Party Diet member Yuko Ishii introduced and criticized it to the House of Representatives of Japan in May 17, and revealed that its contents glamorized Class-A war criminals and had the main character Yuta tell his girlfriend Kokoro that the battle was a "self-defense attack" and "Asian colonial liberation" against American imperialism. Roosevelt , who had allegedly been manipulated by the Comintern , drew Japan into the attack on Pearl Harbor.

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Jarausch Buy this book By , he would have been drafted into the armed forces, and between and would have fought in World War II, the most destructive conflict in history, in which more than 5 million German soldiers were killed, over half a million German civilians lost their lives, and most German cities were reduced to rubble. After enduring a period of severe economic crisis, inflation, malnutrition, and black marketeering, he would have been in his middle years before he began to experience political stability and economic success in West Germany, if he was lucky enough to end up in that half of the country, or would have continued to suffer in the communist East, where dictatorship and deprivation remained the norm. No wonder people in West Germany in the s were desperate for a quiet life. Basing his account on 72 published and unpublished autobiographies, with particularly detailed attention paid to 17 of them, Jarausch is as interested in memory as he is in experience. The result is an engrossing and rewarding book that tells the story of 20th-century Germany from the individual perspectives of those who went through it and mostly somehow managed to survive. Clearly, as Jarausch says, their lives were repeatedly disrupted, their personal time lines broken by major and often devastatingly destructive events. And as these events unfolded, so their memories of the past changed as well. The s saw Germans of this generation go through their childhood, and so perhaps for that reason they recalled the decade as idyllic compared with what came after. They came to feel betrayed by the promises that the Nazis had held out to young people, and guilty about the extent to which they had allowed themselves to be seduced by the Nazi vision of the future. But what really changed their perspective was the war. Despite being taught constantly that military prowess was the highest human achievement and heroism the noblest human quality, very few of the young men that Jarausch studied framed their reminiscences as tales of derring-do rather than of survival. From the tough and often humiliating training they underwent as raw military recruits to the experience of battle in Western Europe, Africa, the Balkans, and, from June on, the Eastern Front, they encountered brutality, violence, hardship, and death. After this point, early in , the majority realized that the war was lost. They kept fighting out of loyalty to their comrades, and out of fear of being killed or, what was potentially almost as bad, captured by Soviet troops. Some admitted to being involved in atrocities against civilians, and most confessed they had learned in one way or another about the mass murder of European Jews at shooting sites or in camps on the Eastern Front. As the Soviets advanced inexorably toward Germany itself in , the men carried on fighting, not least to defend their fatherland against the Bolshevik hordes that seemed hell-bent on destroying it. Only in the final stages did they begin to desert en masse, to flee in panic, or to lay down their arms and show the white flag. Where Jarausch breaks new ground is in portraying the war, and indeed the Third Reich as a whole, as a gendered experience. Women, Jarausch emphasizes, were not merely victims: Only later did she realize that her behavior toward the local Polish population, which included beating a boy for not minding the cows, had sown seeds of deep hatred that would eventually sprout into violence and revenge. Many killed themselves out of shame; others had abortions to rid themselves of the unwanted consequences. Some survived by distancing themselves mentally and emotionally from the grim realities of the wartime years: Members of the small Jewish minority in Germanyâ€”less than 1 percent of the population in â€”had to face persecution, marginalization, and the gradual elimination of economic and career opportunities as the Nazis tightened the screws, until about half of themâ€”predominantly younger peopleâ€”made the difficult decision to emigrate. Those who stayed in Germany eventually faced deportation and death; those who survived often did so by sheer chance. Survival often depended on access to the black market or on stealing supplies of food and fuel. With millions of men killed in combat or still in prisoner-of-war camps, it fell to the women to carry out the task of clearing away the rubble and restoring a sense of normality and order. The search for moral reorientation led many back to religion. Instead, people retreated into the private sphere. No wonder, as many historians have pointed out, that family values seemed paramount in the s. In the Soviet zone of occupation, the early idealism was crushed by

the relentless Stalinization of the social and political system, which led to the emigration of more than 3 million people to the freer and more prosperous West Germany, until the building of the Berlin Wall in cut off the last avenue of escape. After the collapse of communism in , East Germans remembered their state largely as a failure. Like far too many other historians, he sees the German middle class as emblematic of the country as a whole. But most estimates put the manual working class in the midth century at around 50 percent of the German population. This leads Jarausch to make one dubious generalization after another when he uses these autobiographies to describe the experiences of all Germans. The Social Democrats created a vast apparatus of cultural and social organizations, later copied by the Communists, in which millions of young people spent their lives until the Nazi seizure of power. Jarausch is aware of this, of course, but he pays far too little attention to the Social Democrats, leaving the impression that they were somehow marginal to the German experience. Evans German schools in the s may have been nationalist and conservative in some areas, but Social Democratic educational reforms were beginning to transform them into far more progressive and democratic institutions. Anti-Semitism was rife in the upper levels of society and in conservative politics, but it was weak to nonexistent in the working class. Jarausch does not address these important class differences. Many bourgeois youths were seduced by the promises of Nazism, but huge numbers of young proletarians with ties to the socialist or communist left were not. There are many more such volumes in existence, edited by other labor historians, and it is hard to understand why Jarausch did not use them. Oral histories are no more unreliable than memoirs or autobiographies, and they have the advantage of extending further down the social scale than written testimonies generally do. Evans is the provost of Gresham College, London. To submit a correction for our consideration, [click here](#). For Reprints and Permissions, [click here](#).

Chapter 4 : 12 " World War II, | History Hub

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Aug 19, Brazil vs. He has managed clubs in the second division and the Bundesliga, briefly served as assistant national coach and guided teams to the European Under and U21 Championships. After 45 years in the game, he will retire next month because he has seen and done everything there is to see and do in football. Until , only amateur players were eligible for an Olympic football tournament. This is the reason why a young Uli Hoeness joined Bayern Munich in and quickly became a Bundesliga regular but refused to sign a professional contract. And he did, alongside another promising amateur by the name of Ottmar Hitzfeld. This German team survived the first of two group stages but then met sides which were just too strong, among them none other than East Germany GDR. The Eastern Bloc countries fielded their regular national teams, arguing the players were technically amateurs since they all held down jobs or were members of the army. In fact they were state-sponsored, full-time athletes. That explains why 15 of 16 Olympic medals between and were won by Eastern Bloc teams. Since it was still after extra time, both teams were given a bronze medal. Four years later, West Germany failed to qualify for the Montreal Games. East Germany, however, celebrated their finest moment. In the quarterfinals, the GDR defeated a French team starring a year-old Michel Platini a result aided by the fact France were down to nine men after an hour and then beat the Soviet Union, coached by the legendary Valeriy Lobanovskyi, to reach the final against Poland. It would remain the only one. Not one of the heroes travelled to Moscow, yet East Germany reached the final again, meeting Czechoslovakia. It was a close, hard-fought match and there was no love lost between the socialist brothers. The Czech defender Libor Radimec could have seen a red card for a professional foul after 54 minutes but escaped with a booking. Four minutes later, Jan Berger the uncle of Patrik Berger and Wolfgang Steinbach quarrelled on the sideline and the Russian referee sent both off. This was the last game ever played by an East German team at the Olympics. This was good news for the West German team. The FRG had been knocked out by France in the qualifiers but was now invited to California to make up the numbers. Still, they went out to Yugoslavia in the quarterfinals. Five minutes into the second half, Wolfram Wuttke cheekily chipped a free kick into the box and Holger Fach headed home from six yards. Veteran Wolfgang Funkel stepped up, but Claudio Taffarel parried the shot. In fact, almost 30 years would pass before Germany even qualified for the tournament again. After , the rules were changed yet again. The Olympics became essentially an U23 competition, though teams could field up to three older players. The rule change more or less coincided with the great crisis in the German youth setup, which partly explains why the country failed to qualify for the next six Summer Olympics. It took Hrubesch to change that. But who would be in this team? In the end, Hrubesch could not pick more than two players from one club, no players who had just changed teams and nobody who had been in the Euro squad. Germany coach Horst Hrubesch will call an end to 45 years in football after the final. Predictably, the team were not very organised at the back during the first games and fell behind four times against Mexico and South Korea. But they always came back. In the quarterfinals, the team ran rampant against Portugal, winning and taking revenge for the defeat. Speaking of revenge, the final on Saturday night will be more than just a game for the gold medal. After Brazil, led by Neymar, had won their semifinal against Honduras, the fans chanted: *A sua hora vai chegar!* The atmosphere will be intimidating, but Hrubesch is looking forward to it. He told his players: What more can you hope for as a young player?

Chapter 5 : Why Poland Wants Germany to Pay Billions for World War II - HISTORY

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In the Pacific, the U. To be sure, neither tactical deception nor cloak-and-dagger espionage alone makes the difference. Historian Sir Max Hastings, a chronicler of tradecraft, reminded his readers that, in the end, soldiers, sailors, and airmen ultimately win wars. This high-stakes battle of wits continued in as Germany tried to guess where the Allies would launch a land invasion of France from England and both sides raced to develop a nuclear bomb. At the same time, codebreaking helped usher in the computer age. In , the U. After attacking the sub from the air, American sailors boarded the U in time to plug the valves and keep it from sinking. They hauled it to Bermuda to reverse-engineer the giant vessel while Germany assumed it had gone to the bottom of the Atlantic. Americans denied the International Red Cross access to the captured crew to keep them a secret. While the U story gained traction because of the cipher, these tools were available on the open market between the wars and were well-understood; codebooks were more important. There was no single code to break, but rather multiple codes across various military channels army, navy and air forces, etc. One flaw of German ciphers was that no one letter ever translated into itself, allowing the computers to eliminate that possibility, and cribbers also learned that the Kriegsmarine often started its dispatches from the Atlantic with weather reports, a crucial starting point for codebreaking. One key for scaling up computations was using binary 2-digit code rather than the decimal system like older calculating machines. With 16 four-rotor Enigma-analogues, the U. Shipping was key, in turn, to saving Britain and preparing for an assault on Germany. When Germany figured out that the Allies were deciphering Enigma codes, they built an even harder-to-detect rotor cipher. Firmly in control of the Atlantic, with the Wolfpacks at bay, the Allies prepared to invade German-occupied France. British Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay implemented the detailed plans, including opening two mine-clear paths across the English Channel for the flotilla, blocking the eastern and western portions of the channel, setting up artificial Mulberry Harbors on the French coast, and construction of two oil pipelines across the channel Operation Pluto. Despite all that, they retained an element of surprise with an elaborate ruse to convince Adolf Hitler that the Allies would attack Norway and cross at a different spot in northwest France than Normandy: Operations Fortitude and Bodyguard. At one point, they feared their secret was out because five of their key code words showed up in the same English crossword puzzle. But they correctly concluded after interrogating the author that it was a coincidence. The Allies also caught a lucky break because of the German-Japanese alliance. A network of spies in France carefully and courageously fostered the Calais deception among Nazis. To prepare for their real landing at Normandy, west of Calais, the Allies dropped paratroopers into France weeks prior to kill Germans and bombed to soften up resistance, killing thousands of French villagers and American paratroopers in the process. Friendly fire, while so controversial today it leads to cover-ups e. Pujol then faked his own death and escaped to Venezuela. On June 6th, a massive flotilla carrying k Allied troops hit beaches across northwest France, while a smaller force invaded southern France. The Navy started bombing the German Atlantic Wall along the shore at 3: Stateside, FDR used a radio fireside chat to lead what was probably the biggest mass prayer in history. Others popped out of Higgins boats like Marines in the Pacific into a buzzsaw of incoming fire from Nazi bunkers. For many, like those at Omaha Beach, Normandy was a near-suicidal sacrifice. If they managed to make it off the boat, they had to wade to shore and make it across hundreds of yards of mined beach and barbed wire. Resistance varied because Germans struggled to get their equipment to the shore at certain beaches and some of their troops were less dedicated because they were actually Ostroopen: Soviet POWs who chose to fight rather than be killed or stay in the camps. Memorials and get-togethers commemorate their heroics. The Allies paid a price for their deception, though. There were numerous German counter-offensives within this seemingly bucolic landscape. Allied intelligence saw the hedges in photos but assumed they were only four or five feet tall, not twenty or more. They blocked tanks and were impossible to climb, constituting a maze filled with Nazi snipers and ambushers. The Western Allies found themselves in the same rattenkrieg rat warfare the

Soviets experienced in Stalingrad a year-and-a-half earlier. Hand-to-hand combat was common as the Allies cleared Germans from barns, groves, and villages. Tanks came of age toward the end of WWI as a way to break the stalemate of the trenches, and Eisenhower and Patton both specialized in tank warfare between the wars. Tanks were in the North African desert, Russia, and France. In France, many Sherman Tanks even had a special clipper mounted on the front to help it plow through hedgerows. Nonetheless, they fought on for most of the next year, participating in the Battle of the Bulge and crossing of the Rhine. Patton has a false reputation for having been reckless with human life because he was so aggressive, but his troops experienced below-average casualties precisely because their aggression and quickness kept the enemy on their heels and unable to entrench or re-supply. However, Germany was now caught in a pincer. When Nazis diverted troops to deny the Western Allies access to the port at Antwerp, Belgium, that only made things easier for the Soviets as they rolled into eastern Germany toward Berlin, clearing out concentration camps and filling them with their own prisoners along the way. First, an airborne invasion of the Rhine Valley called Operation Market Garden failed in its objective to capture the number of bridges needed to cross into Germany. Second, Hitler pushed back against the least experienced part of the American lines in eastern Belgium and northern Luxembourg. Malmedy Massacre In the weeks leading up to the attack, photo surveyors missed the Wehrmacht amassing 20 divisions on the front in the Ardennes Forest. SS Panzer divisions seasoned in the Russian war launched their offensive in cloudy weather to prevent air support and killed 20k Americans over a period of weeks, including a massacre of 84 POWs at Malmedy. The Germans likewise massacred thousands of Americans and French villagers in Northern France in the days following the Normandy Invasion. In Operation Greif , English-speaking German troops in stolen American uniforms cut wires and switched road sign behind the lines, creating panic among Americans who quizzed each other on baseball and pop culture at checkpoints. Everyone in the military including desk clerks goes through basic training and the Battle of the Bulge is a good example of why. Clerks took up arms and, four years before official integration, black and white troops fought alongside each other for the first time in American history. The Allies needed everyone they could muster to keep the Germans from puncturing the line and reversing their hard-won gains from The 1st and 82nd Airborne Divisions paratroopers battled hunger, trench foot, and frostbite as they blunted the German offensive in key battles at Bastogne and the area east of the Meuse River. Two factors turned the tide in the Allies favor: German Soldier in Ardenne Offensive w. StG Assault Rifle 52nd Infantry Crossing Rhine River Remagen Bridge, May The Allies prevailed in Belgium and made their way into Germany, repairing torn up bridges and railroad tracks as they went, and encountering young and old soldiers as Germany ran out of fighting-age troops. The Allies fought there for the intact Ludendorff Bridge , using it to cross tanks and supplies for ten days before it collapsed killing 28 , all the while drawing off Germans from other parts of the line who were trying to destroy it. Journalist Andy Rooney, later famous on 60 Minutes, reported the scene, describing how the Germans used bombardment, frogmen, and V-2 rockets to take down the bridge. Holocaust American and British forces came across their first concentration camps as they made their way into Germany, along with the Jewish slave rocket factory at Mittelbau-Dora near Buchenwald. Leaders were aware of the camps and neither FDR nor Winston Churchill seemed overly concerned about them in their letters, but they were a shock to the military. Roosevelt learned of the camps in To his credit, FDR established the War Refugee Board in January to aid survivors, but historians disagree on how complicit the president was in restricting immigration and information prior to then. The Soviets discovered their first camps in the East in and reported them, but many Westerners thought they were exaggerating, as warring countries often do to demonize their opponents e. While more civilians might have died in Stalinist Russia than the Holocaust, the Nazis reveled in the slaughter and torture in a more perverse way, exploring the bounds of evil. Some captives at the Mauthausen camp in Austria were forced to carry boulders up and down hills all day. Friends were forced to push each other off the cliffs of the quarry. Not only were prisoners forced to kill each other, but they left corpses strewn around the living. At some camps, prisoners were forced to bury the dead. A recently discovered diary of SS Director Heinrich Himmler reveals him ordering mass killings while getting a massage and feasting at a banquet just after watching hundreds of women and girls getting gassed to death. Polish prisoners at the Auschwitz slave and extermination camp were thrown into the snow so doctors could measure

the rate at which people froze to death. Jews had to buy tickets for the trains that took them to the death camps, where millions were gassed, worked to death, and used for medical experiments. Nazis delighted in making lamps and other artifacts out of Jewish hair and skin. Auschwitz claimed more victims 1. Next worst after Auschwitz was Treblinka , an extermination camp in Poland masquerading as a train station. Crematorium at Buchenwald, Photo By W. Gays were pink, for instance, while Polish citizens were red. At many sites, they left thousands of new arrivals in boxcars to suffocate or freeze to death. Concentration Camp Marking System, U. Holocaust Museum The number of facilities associated with the Holocaust has only recently come to light, exceeding 40k according to one report. Tireless research by French Catholic priest Patrick Desbois has uncovered hundreds of unmarked mass burial sites in the fields and forests of Eastern Europe. His Yahad-In Unum project has interviewed elderly witnesses who remember, as children, seeing villagers coming out to watch mass shootings. Estimates as to how many people died have risen dramatically to million. History is full of governments trying to wipe out ethnic groups or, short of extermination, to at least displace and relocate them. Ethnic cleansing, Lieberman argues, is the key to understanding the modern map of Europe. Indeed, one might argue that ethnic cleansing, if defined loosely enough, is the key to understanding many maps around the world. Buchenwald Concentration Camp, The Nazi Holocaust is the most unsettling instance of evil in recorded history because of the systematic and sick way it was carried out. Allied soldiers who came upon the camps toward the end of the war described them as peering into the depths of Hell. For Arendt, Jews were a convenient scapegoat, or proxy, for a deeper megalomania. More dangerous are the common men, the functionaries ready to believe and to act without asking questions. He ordered journalists to film the macabre scenes. During the early de-Nazification process, the U. The Soviets also filmed at Majdanek and Auschwitz in Poland. Alfred Hitchcock took time off from his work in Hollywood to contribute, inserting maps that showed the proximity of camps to big cities e.

Chapter 6 : Germany and France declare war on each other - HISTORY

German media reports confirm Germany is changing its doctrine in a way that paves the way for war with Russia. According to a report issued on June 6th in German Economic News (Deutsche Wirtschafts Nachrichten, or DWN), the German government is preparing to go to war against Russia, and has in.

As the refugee crisis unfolds, Germany prepares for vast social challenges of accepting so many newcomers. It was his third attempt to cross from Turkey to Greece by boat. On the previous two tries, the rickety vessel capsized shortly after taking off near Izmir. As the motorboat rattled across the water, he had one destination in mind - Germany. As the civil war in Syria worsened, he embarked on a perilous, dangerous and costly journey to reach safety and a better future in Europe. Kazazz is one of the hundreds of thousands of people who have come to Germany in recent months - from Syria, Iraq, Libya, Eritrea, Somalia, and Afghanistan. As civil wars and conflicts in the Middle East and Africa have sparked a mass exodus - what has now become the largest refugee crisis since World War II - Germany has opened its doors and borders to all those searching for refuge and a safe haven. Last weekend alone, 20, refugees arrived in Munich. He heard from friends that the country opened its borders to Syrian refugees. Hundreds of people cheered, sang and clapped as refugees arrived at the main train stations in Munich and Frankfurt in recent days. Locals welcomed them holding up posters that said "Refugees Welcome" and brought food, clothes, blueberry cake, balloons, toys and even baby food and diapers for the youngest of new arrivals. In Munich, Germans donated so much that the police had to ask them to stop because they were overwhelmed with the sheer volume of aid items. The football club Bayern Munich announced it is building a training camp for refugees, where it will offer German lessons to kids and youth, as well as football clothes and meals. At the next game against FC Augsburg on Saturday, each player will walk into the stadium holding the hands of one German child and one refugee child. Despite all the positive energy, however, some observers are questioning how the tens of thousands of newcomers, many of whom are conservative Muslims, will integrate and adapt to German society. Currently, there are four million Muslims living in Germany, mainly Turkish migrants. The Daimler CEO Dieter Zetsche for example announced he would start recruiting young and eager people in refugee centres. Thousands of refugees reach Germany But, not everyone in Germany is on board with the new refugee policy. The worry for some politicians is that Germany will not be able to bear the financial and logistical demands in the end. The influx poses several challenges for local authorities. Some are concerned about housing shortages as the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East continue to drive refugees north. At the current rate, German authorities must build , new flats to provide housing to hundreds of thousand of new arrivals, according to the German Association of Cities. Furthermore, local authorities are struggling to provide proper security as the arrival of so many foreigners has fuelled xenophobic opposition and some violence against them from right-wing groups. Almost weekly, refugee camps and homes set to house new arrivals are targeted by arson attacks. Neo-Nazis and right-wing groups, especially in the east, have also protested against what they call an "Islamisation of the West". Kazazz has a network of Syrian friends in Hamburg now - all refugees from the civil war. He wants to learn German quickly to be able to find a job. But he said it will take him and fellow refugees a long time to adapt to the new country and different culture. He insisted, however, he is grateful to be in Germany "because I found peace and safety".

Chapter 7 : The German Century | The Nation

Peter Hampel, right, with other AFD supporters in the back room of his former petrol station in Oppach, Germany. Photograph: Christian Jungeblodt for the Guardian Two days after a historic vote.

Every German is a Nazi. Every German is a murderer. But the Holocaust establishment has worked tirelessly over the past few years to ensure that this weapon is spread across the world, including Asian countries. In short, the new doctrine is pretty straightforward: Birds of a feather flock together. If the New York Times wanted Asians to have a good history lesson, they certainly should have mentioned Stalin and others as well. That certainly betrays their prejudice. If you think Spielberg is going to help found a similar institute for the innocent Russians, Chinese, and Germans who died after the war, think again. After World War II, 12 to 14 million German people—including women and children under the age of sixteen—were brutally driven from their homes. Some died in wagons without food, water, or heating during long trips; others collapsed by the roadside. The death estimate is between 10 and 15 million. Douglas notes that many of these issues are not discussed among popular historians and even ignored in some scholarly circles. In most English language histories of the period they are at best a footnote, and usually not even that. While Lowe concedes the fact that German women were brutally raped and other shameful acts were committed on women in places like France, Italy, Denmark, Holland, [17] he prefaces these facts by saying that they were done on a minor scale, which seems to be contradictory. In Denmark the women were frequently stripped naked during their head-shaving ceremonies, and their breasts and backsides painted with Nazi symbols. Keith Lowe There is much to be learned from his book *Savage Continent*. He argues quite rightly that after the war German children faced enormous discrimination in the nation in which they were born. For example, the Norwegian daily newspaper, *Lufotposten*, wrote of the German children who were growing up in the country: By their descent they are doomed in advance to take a combative stance. They are unable to become Norwegians. Their fathers were Germans, their mothers were Germans in thought and action. To allow them to stay in this country is tantamount to legalizing the raising of a fifth column. It was a lamentable procession of utmost misery—Heaven only knows how often we were plundered by Poles or Russians and how many times the women were assaulted again and again. Reports given by the Belgrade embassy in concurred. He was appalled at how the Allied forces were treating the Germans. There I was made to strip completely naked and was beaten with sticks and fists. As a result, one of my ribs was broken and my teeth were knocked out. I was made to count the blows myself. At the end of this beating, my entire body was bleeding. They were baffled by this statement of mine and from that moment onward left me in peace. The life of Johannes Kostka, a German prisoner of war in a British camp in Egypt, is a case in point. By the end of 1945, Kostka wrote a letter to the U.S. Kostka was separated from his wife for four years and finally got a letter from her, which he passed on to the U.S. His wife was pregnant as a result of rape and had contemplated suicide. The United States passed the letter to the British embassy in Warsaw, but in the end both countries decided to drop the issue. There was no organization working on the behalf of the detainees, despite the fact that their mistreatment was widely known though only a few Americans knew about it. Other voices within the Christian community, most particularly the Church of England, protested against the massive expulsions of the Germans. Within hours, the British had ordered everybody in the centre of the village to pack their belongings and leave.

Chapter 8 : Germany Preparing for War Against Russia

On the afternoon of this day in , two days after declaring war on Russia, Germany declares war on France, moving ahead with a long-held strategy, conceived by the former chief of staff of the.

In fact, not only is Russia a growing threat to United States security, a series of Pentagon war games has revealed that the United States cannot defeat a Putin led Russia, given the present set of circumstances. Military The Pentagon, along with other Defense Department planners, have come to a frightening realization. Russian superiority is not limited to any one theater of action. One set of scenarios has focused in on what the U. The other scenario examined what actions the U. Both plans scenarios focuses on Russian incursions into the Baltic States, as this is the most likely scenario. Let us not forget that Obama continues to gut the U. In the aforementioned war games, the logistics become even more frightening. Since we have fewer and fewer troops to deploy as a preventative action, deploying US troops to the Baltic would take days and Russia would have taken a lot of territory by that time. The end result conclusion of these war games is that the US cannot prevail against Russia. The real purpose of these moves is designed to have China and Russia take over the Middle East. These events should not come as any surprise as China and Russia have openly announced their hostility toward the United States for the past three years. How serious are the Chinese and Russians at standing up to the imperialistic United States? While many eyes are on Ukraine, the real prize and the key to the solvency of the BRICS is Iran and its willingness to accept gold for oil payments. Protecting Syria is the first line of defense, because all roads to invading Iran and ending the threat to the Petrodollar run through Syria. This news comes on the heels of the recent arrival of Russian military personnel which arrived at the Syrian port-city of Tartous. Some has suggested that the Russians are borrowing from a page in the US military strategy and they are beginning to build a coalition of forces in Syria. Germany is on the edge of leaving NATO. The United States has responded with shipping its most modern nuclear weapons to Germany last week. This is clearly what the shipment of nuclear missiles to Germany, this week, and this increases the possibility that the war will be a case of happening sooner, not later. The eventual defection of Germany, France and Italy is easy to foretell. This is a case of a picture, or in this case, an energy map, is worth a thousand words. All Russia has to do is to turn off the natural gas shipments this winter and Europe will freeze and NATO will disappear. Conclusion Can you imagine, you just opened your contacts list on your phone and all of friends and business associates are gone. This is what is happening to the United States. The following scenario now seems likely. Russia and China gain a strong military foothold in the Middle East. The US scrambles to respond. However, Russia attacks Eastern Europe and focuses its might on the Baltic states. China takes advantage of the crisis and attacks Taiwan and simultaneously, North Korea sends a million men across the DMZ and occupies Seoul within 72 hours. Does the US respond with nuclear weapons. The Pentagon has undoubtedly run this war game and they are not about to tell us how bad the United States is going to lose. You will need food to survive. Every American needs two years of stored food.

Chapter 9 : AP Multiple Choice Questions - Create A Test - World War II

Meanwhile, West Germany paid other reparations in the form of intellectual property, territory, and cash, most notably to Holocaust victims, Greece, and the state of Israel.

Before the Presidential Election, and both before and after the inauguration, I wrote specifically about how important the midterm election would be, and the results if the President should lose even one House of Congress. Nothing could be further from the truth, on either count. The Democrats intend to mount a non-stopping offensive against the President. First, they are going to demand that Mueller go on the attack again. Consular Outpost of the United States was destroyed, and the U. Ambassador and four of his staff murdered. Everybody was hidden, because at the time we were under Obama. Their plan should be obvious: All of this I have written about before, and it came to pass with the Midterm elections. Here they come again! All of the legislatorsâ€¦with armed protectors paid for by you, mind youâ€¦clamoring for the guns. Democrats say they will pass the most aggressive gun-control legislation in decades when they become the House majority in January, plans they renewed this week in the aftermath of a mass killing in a California bar. Nothing was accomplished when the Republicans held both houses of Congress, and the Reds and Blues counter one another, and more: Gun control, coming at us once again, and once more, a quote from Lenin for you: There will be no wars in socialist society; consequently, disarmament will be achieved. But whoever expects that socialism will be achieved without a social revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat is not a socialist. Dictatorship is state power based directly on violence. And in the twentieth century â€” as in the age of civilization generally â€” violence means neither a fist nor a club, but troops. There is still another way, though: I mentioned it in the last article that I wrote. Margaret Thatcher used this technique when she was about to be shown the door, and turned it around, remaining in office. Remember this last quote from Lenin, and let it sink in good: The winners are the brokers, who pocket their commissions on every tradeâ€¦a sell or a buy. The same exists here. The blue donkeys versus the red elephants. All the while, the paradigm shifts almost imperceptibly, until before you know itâ€¦. It took the blood of heroes to form and defend this nation. The downfall is precipitated by traitors from withinâ€¦bleeding the nation white by circumventing existing laws and replacing them with the greatest injustice and threat to personal liberty of all. What is that greatest threat? A spontaneous collapse of everything? Such a mentality pervades our society today. In order to save the United States, we have to return to our fundamental values and become an ass-kicking, straight-shooting people who fear God and care for their families, neighbors, and nation once more. If we do this, we may emerge from the coming night as a nation once more. He lives in a cabin in the mountains of Western Montana with his wife and three cats. Take a second to support The Duran on Patreon! A Church The Russian military plans to build a military church to bolster the spiritual values of its armed forces.