

WORLD WAR II

US president Obama in his first election campaign said: "My grandmother's brother was in the front ranks of the American soldiers who entered Auschwitz and liberated the concentration camp".

Illiterate Obama brazenly lied, 27.1.1945 Auschwitz was liberated by the Red Army.

However, American TV does not want to know the historical facts. In an American documentary, a certain Jewish woman tells how she was a little girl, got into Auschwitz, and was released by an American soldier.

The resolution of the European Parliament of 19.9.2019 on the preservation of historical memory for the future of Europe states that the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact between Germany and the USSR divided Europe between two totalitarian regimes, which paved the way for the beginning of the 2nd World War.

Apparently, the Americans and the Europeans have ate shit.

Who won the Second World War

In 1945, Roosevelt and Truman emphasized that the main contribution to the victory over fascism was made by the USSR.

Churchill wrote to Stalin on 22.2.1945: "... future generations recognize their duty to the Red Army..."

The USSR destroyed 607 enemy divisions, the allied troops-only 176 divisions. According to other sources, the USSR destroyed even more – 80% of all divisions of the Hitlerite coalition. Moreover, if there were fierce battles on the Eastern Front, then on the Western Front entire battalions surrendered without a fight to every drunk motorcyclist.

Entire German divisions also surrendered without a fight. Two drunken American cyclists captured a select SS division. The 38th SS Grenadier Division "Nibelungs", the last in the history of the SS formation, formed in March 1945 and sent to the Western Front by Hitler's personal order, so ingloriously ended its existence. The US and English troops were marching on Berlin, as if on an avenue.

Thus, the United States practically did not take part in the fight against German fascism.

The Japanese Kwantung Army was also defeated by the Red Army. The Americans dropped two atomic bombs on the peaceful cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which meant nothing militarily.

The Ribbentrop - Molotov Pact

Germany invaded Poland 1.9.1939.

The USSR had no one to negotiate with, because the Polish government, along with the leadership of the Polish army, fled.

The USSR crossed the Soviet-Polish border only on 17.9.1939, but did not seize part of Poland, but only returned those territories that Poland had previously torn away from the USSR in 1920-1921.

So, allegedly Europe was divided by the Ribbentrop – Molotov Pact. But similar pacts have been signed by other countries.

The Polish Pilsudski – Hitler Non-Aggression Pact of 1934. One of the consequences of the Pact was the German-Polish treaty on national minorities published on 5.11.1937. Formally, it was based on the principle of "mutual respect for the rights of national minorities". In reality, it was about providing a springboard in Poland for the deployment of nationalist propaganda among the German population of the Polish regions.

The Anglo-German trade agreement of 1935, Great Britain gave Hitler the opportunity to have his own navy Chamberlain-Hitler Declaration 30.9.1937.

Franco-German Declaration of J. Bonnet-Ribbentrop 6.12.1938

The Lithuanian-German agreement 2.3.1939 that Germany takes Klaipeda.

Latvian-German Agreement 7.6.1939

The Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact was the last one and signed only after Great Britain and France rejected all the proposals of the USSR to create a collective security system in Europe.

According to the Treaty of Versailles, Germany had to pay the United States, Great Britain and France \$ 268 billion = 100,000 tons of gold.

The Nazis came to power on the theme of Versailles.

In 1938, there were 14 million people in Czechoslovakia, of which 3.5 million were Germans. About 3 million Germans lived in the Sudetenland, which accounted for 93% of the region's population. A significant proportion of Germans were also present in Moravia (800 thousand people, a quarter of the population), there was a large German community in Bratislava.

13.9.1938 the second Sudeten crisis began in Czechoslovakia, a German rebellion broke out, 15.9.1938 Czechoslovakia suppressed the rebellion. And the UK immediately offered negotiations "to save the world". Great Britain, and then France, agreed to reject the Sudetenland in favor of Germany.

On 29.9.1938, a meeting was held in Munich between Hitler, British Prime Minister Chamberlain, French Prime Minister Daladier and Mussolini. Representatives of Czechoslovakia were not allowed to discuss the future agreement. After signing the final document, the Czechoslovak delegation was allowed to get acquainted with it in the hall.

After receiving approval, Nazi Germany occupied the Sudetenland. On 15.3.1939, German troops occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia, establishing the so called protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia on the territory of the Czech Republic, and the puppet Slovak Republic on the territory of Slovakia. The Czech government fled to London.

Great Britain and France remained silent.

Poland did not want to allow Soviet troops to help Czechoslovakia.

When Berlin began to demand the Sudetenland, Poland also made territorial claims to Czechoslovakia. For rejection, Poland formed a military group "Silesia", which captured the western part of the Tesha region.

The leaders of all countries, the United States, France, and Great Britain enthusiastically welcomed the Munich agreement.

However, on 5.10.1928, Churchill in the House of Commons: "We have just suffered a complete and unconditional defeat. It's all over. Czechoslovakia is broken... It's enough to deceive ourselves... We are facing the greatest catastrophe".

In 1938, the ratio of forces in the German and Czechoslovak armies was comparable. Moreover, the Czechs were technically well equipped: they provided 40% of the world trade in weapons and military equipment, and their tanks were the best in Europe. In addition to the trophies, Germany gets at its disposal large factories: "Skoda", ChKD, "Poldi", "Zbroevka". And the complaisant Czechs begin to work diligently for the Nazis. Small arms, armored vehicles, self-propelled guns, Czech-made aircraft make up at least a quarter of the total armament of the fascist army. Plus cars, ammunition and parts for V-2 missiles.

"Without the Czech military industry and Czech tanks, we would not have had four tank divisions, which would have made an attack on the Soviet Union impossible", - admitted Helmut Ritgen, Lieutenant Colonel of the Wehrmacht tank forces.

The only time the workshops of weapons factories stood up 5.5.1945. And during the whole war there was not a single attempt of sabotage or making harm! On the contrary, Czech engineers were upgrading weapons and fighting with their Austrian colleagues for the right to develop and implement an all-terrain tractor designed for impassable Russian forests and swamps. And why not try, if the owner is satisfied, and those who work well, produce products at increased standards.

"The Czechs gave us all the necessary information about their tanks, - recalled the German engineer-Lieutenant Colonel Iken with gratitude, - the Czech officers were sure that their vehicles fully met the needs of the Wehrmacht. And we have never had to face acts of sabotage or any kind of resistance".

The Czech Republic supplied Hitler with 1.4 million rifles and pistols, 4,000 guns and mortars, 1,582 aircraft, 885 light tanks, 75 armored vehicles, 797 tanks, 63 thousand machine guns.

Slovakia – 45 thousand soldiers, 246 guns and mortars, 35 tanks, 51 aircraft.

Without the capture of Czechoslovakia, Germany would not have been able to start and wage a world war.

Immediately after Hitler came to power, the United States, Great Britain, and France turned a blind eye to reparations from Germany. American industrialists invested huge sums for the militarization of Germany, Ford, Rockefeller and other American oligarchs supplied Germany with strategic goods even during the war.

Thus, the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Poland and Italy are the culprits of the Second World War.

When did the Second World War begin?

So, Poland, which did not let the Red Army pass through its territory, is guilty of capturing Czechoslovakia. Poland was tearing Czechoslovakia apart together with Hitler's Germany.

The official Polish military doctrine, prepared in 1938, read as follows: "The dismemberment of Russia is at the heart of Polish policy in the East... Therefore, our possible position will be reduced to the following formula: who will take part in the section. Poland should not remain passive at this wonderful historical moment. The task is to prepare well in advance physically and spiritually... The main goal is to weaken and defeat Russia". This doctrine was preceded by the directive of the Polish General Staff (No. 2304/2/37 of 31.8.1937), which stated that the ultimate goal of Polish policy is "the destruction of all Russia".

Immediately after the German invasion of Poland, on 3.9.1939, i.e. 2 days later, Polish troops staged a genocide of the peaceful German population of the cities of Bromberg, Schulitz and a dozen cities in the Poznan region.

The advancing units of the Wehrmacht that entered these cities found that their streets were covered with the corpses of men, women, young children and the elderly. Mass graves were also found in the urban surroundings.

Immediately after the German invasion of the USSR, on 10.7.1941, peaceful Poles invaded the Soviet border town of Jedwabne and destroyed the entire Jewish population. They killed everyone, children, women, the elderly. About 1,500 Jews were driven into a barn and burned alive.

During the 2nd World War, Poles committed war crimes against their Jewish neighbors in at least 24 districts of the country, including Kielce and Krakow.

About 3 million Poles fought on the side of Hitler, in the Wehrmacht troops.

Today, Poland presents itself as the main and first victim of fascist Germany. She appropriated the beginning of the Second World War, indicating to the world the date-1.9.1939.

It is clear that the Munich agreement was actually the beginning of the Second World War. But the war started earlier.

The second (after the Abyssinian War of 1895-1896) Italo-Ethiopian war took place in 1935-1936.

On 17.7.1936, the Spanish fascists unleashed a civil war in the country, Germany and Italy provided comprehensive assistance to the Spanish fascists. The Spanish fascists were opposed exclusively by the USSR.

On 25.11.1936, the Ribbentrop –Musyakoji Anti-Comintern Pact was concluded between Germany and Japan. 7.7.1937, provoking a shootout on the Marco Polo border Bridge, Japan invaded China. But the USSR quickly kicked Japan out of China.

In November 1937, Italy joined the Anti-Comintern Pact. On 22.5.1939, the collusion between Germany and Italy was confirmed by the Steel Pact.

Thus, Poland is only one of the last.

But the beginning of world wars is established not by the small events preceding them, but by the main event. The main event was the German invasion of the USSR. Therefore, the beginning of the Second World War – 22.6.1941.

All the bastards in the world must remember this date.

Boris Ikhlov, 13.8.2021