

Post/info on Hitler, Junker General Subversion, and state of the Russian Front in the Early Years of the War

"There is a widespread belief that Germany couldn't win the second world war, that the war against the Soviet Union was doomed from the start and so on... This is just another lie and BS propaganda, and as usually, the truth is exactly the opposite. The only reason for Germany's defeat in the second world war was the Wehrmacht generals and officers who not only conspired against Hitler, but deliberately worked for Germany's defeat.

Of course, in the post-war history, both the Allies and the Soviets were unwilling to admit that they've won because of traitors in the German Army High Command. This just doesn't sound good for them. The story that they've won because of their heroism, great political leaders and genius military strategists was much more convenient.

There has been a lot of talk about the battle of Stalingrad, and other major defeats, if Germany could have won the Battle of Stalingrad etc. And the answer is yes. Stalingrad was lost because of betrayal and conspiracy. And not only Stalingrad, but nearly all major defeats, especially in the first years of the war. In Stalingrad, if the German high command would have made sure that Hitler's orders were executed, then the Soviet offensive would have been countered.

Hitler ordered to reinforce the Don front with artillery and minefields. He ordered the 22nd panzer division and 113th Infantry Division to be placed behind the auxiliaries two months before the soviet offensive began. He also ordered the Luftwaffe to attack the bridges the Soviets were building on the Don crosses in preparation of the offensive as well as the troop build-ups hidden in the woods near the banks of the Don. None of these orders were executed. This couldn't possibly be a strategic mistake, or incompetence.

The Junker Paulus was deliberately working for Germany's defeat. Probably even worse act of betrayal was done by General Walther von Seydlitz. He was part of the conspirators who were pushing the Germans to leave their defensive positions to break-out, to be destroyed by the awaiting Soviets. When it became clear that the Germany 6th Army was going to hold until the front would stabilize and counter offensives could be organized, he ordered the 100th, 71st and 295th Infantry Divisions to retreat under heavy protest of his officers from their well defensible positions with entrenched fortifications. After retreating these troops had to take positions in the open steppes while the Soviets took their positions in the trenches. He was relieved from command and fled to the Soviets before he could be court-martialed but the harm was done.

However, the main reason Germany lost the war was not Stalingrad, or another major defeat, but that Hitler's plan for Operation Barbarossa was ignored.

Hitler's plan was to focus the advance in South - to take the Caucasus and thus cut off the

Soviet Union from its oil, and North - to connect with Finland, to close off the Baltic Sea for the Soviets depriving them from their foreign aids, and to be able to provision nearly the whole German Army by sea in large quantities. In July 1941 (before the Battle of Smolensk) Hitler had demanded that Army Group Center would focus on defending their lines so that it could serve as strategic reserve for the main attacks in the South & North. But the German generals continued pushing for Moscow and thus they lost in Smolensk the troops and material they would need for the other objectives as well as over a month to deal with all resistance.

The Caucasus and Leningrad (the Baltic Sea) were not only much more important strategic objectives than Moscow, but also much weaker. In Smolensk the Soviet Union had built a new line of defense for Moscow, supported by 42 divisions, and by the end of September 1941, Stalin had grouped nearly half of the Soviet Army before Moscow... While in North and South the Soviet Union was totally unprepared for the German invasion in 1941, because Stalin was preparing for an offensive war... After pocketing 700.000 Soviets in Kiev, the whole Soviet southern flank had virtually ceased to exist, it was totally depleted of reserves and worn out.

Why on earth should they choose for a direct attack on Moscow, through Smolensk, when weaker and much more important strategic objectives were available? The Junker Generals didn't just oppose Hitler's view, but the basic principle of the blitzkrieg (attack & break-through at the weakest points and advance as fast & deep to pocket the enemy). This cannot be explained with incompetence, or strategic mistakes, these are deliberate acts of sabotage.

In 1941 the whole world was sure that Germany was going to win. The Nazis believed that the campaign against the Soviet Union would be over in three to four months [my note: this part I'm not sure I agree with]. This is what was going to happen, if not for the traitors in the Wehrmacht that not only conspired against Hitler but deliberately worked for Germany's defeat. The allies would've been absolutely incapable of invading Germany...

Nazi Germany didn't lose WWII because they were outnumbered, because they took on too many enemies, or any military factor. The only reason they lost is that they were betrayed by a big list of Wehrmacht generals and officers that not only conspired against Hitler but directly and deliberately worked for Germany's defeat." [my note: Many of these Junker generals who ended up being traitors mentioned in some form or another their catholic beliefs as eventually causing doubt and swaying their convictions to turn against the Nazis. The old Prussian, Junker class were also historically considered extremely patriotic and loyal to the German nation. That so many defected like this goes to show the subversive power of christ-insanity on the subconscious, how it opens a door to jewish occult attacks which cause doubts to "coincidentally" manifest in the Christian at the worst possible time.]