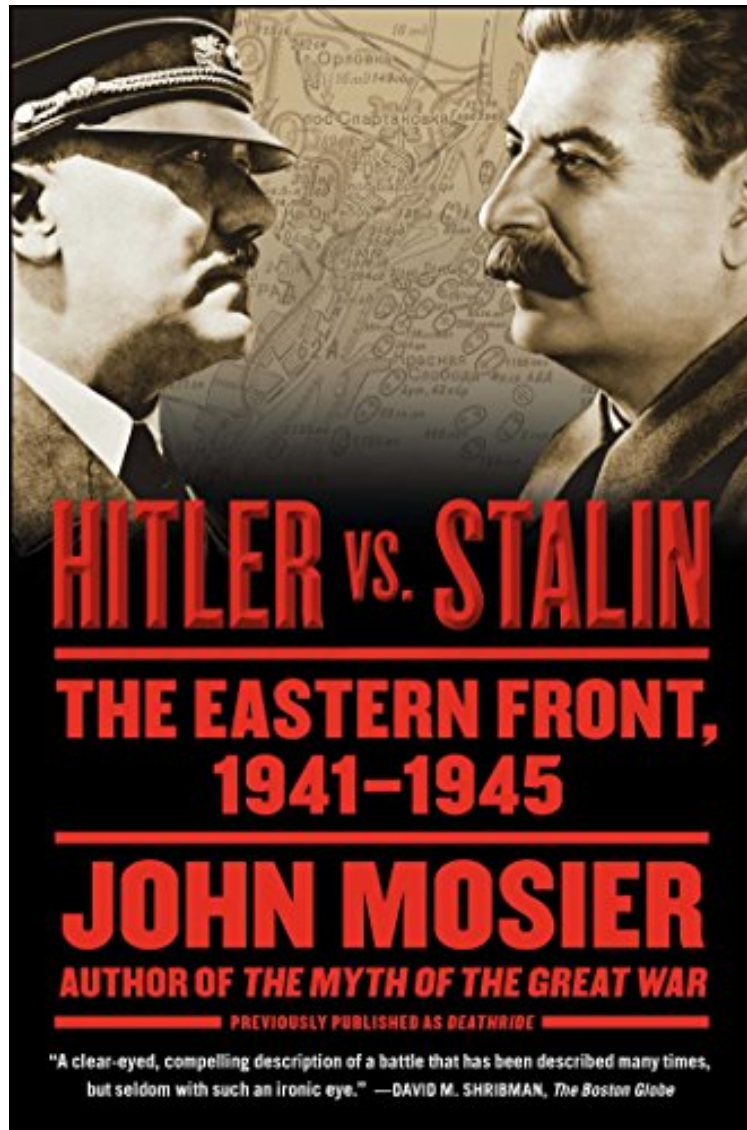


[Ebook pdf] Deathride: Hitler vs. Stalin - The Eastern Front, 1941-1945 (English Edition)

Deathride: Hitler vs. Stalin - The Eastern Front, 1941-1945 (English Edition)

Von John Mosier

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Von John Mosier : Deathride: Hitler vs. Stalin - The Eastern Front, 1941-1945 (English Edition) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Deathride: Hitler vs. Stalin - The Eastern Front, 1941-1945 (English Edition):

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen3 von 4 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. BRAVOVon PlatinumLeider nur in englischer Sprache, aber es gibt zahlreiche weitere Ausfrungen zu diesem

Thema, dass nach über 60 Jahren immer noch für Brisanz sorgt. Hier werden die vielen kleinen Vorgänge beleuchtet, die zum "totalen Krieg" mit Russland führen mussten. Auch wenn die Theorie von Hitlers "Präventivschlag" verpönt sein mag, findet sie hier ihre absolute Bestätigung. Es werden auch die Machenschaften der alliierten Siegermächte nach dem 1. WK beleuchtet und wie die Sowjets "unsere" stlichen Nachbarn als Schutzschilde, Prellbocke und Opferlamm geachtet haben, um bei der heißersehnten Verbreitung des Bolschewismus auf so wenig Widerstand wie möglich zu treffen (der einzige Widerstand wäre das Deutsche Reich gewesen und dieses wurde durch die provozierten Kriegsaktionen militärisch gebunden). Selbst Winston Churchill musste schon 1945 eingestehen, dass er (Zitat) mit Hitler "wohl das falsche Schwein geschlachtet" habe. Und deshalb war es für die Alliierten so verdammt wichtig, an die atomare Technologie des Dritten Reiches zu kommen: man brauchte eine mehr als abschreckende Waffe, um den Kommunismus dort zu halten, wo er herkam. Ich weiß nicht, ob das Hiroshima und Nagasaki rechtfertigt und den alliierten-Verrat an Polen, der Tschechei, Ungarn und Rumänien mildert, aber diese lückenlose Richtigstellung der Zeitgeschichte verdient allemal 5 Sterne :-)

Kurzbeschreibung The German invasion of the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, began a war that lasted nearly four years and created by far the bloodiest theater in World War II. In the conventional narrative of this war, Hitler was defeated by Stalin because, like Napoleon, he underestimated the size and resources of his enemy. In fact, says historian John Mosier, Hitler came very close to winning and lost only because of the intervention of the western Allies. Stalin's great triumph was not winning the war, but establishing the prevailing interpretation of the war. The Great Patriotic War, as it is known in Russia, would eventually prove fatal, setting in motion events that would culminate in the collapse of the Soviet Union. Deathride argues that the Soviet losses in World War II were unsustainable and would eventually have led to defeat. The Soviet Union had only twice the population of Germany at the time, but it was suffering a casualty rate more than two and a half times the German rate. Because Stalin had a notorious habit of imprisoning or killing anyone who brought him bad news (and often their families as well), Soviet battlefield reports were fantasies, and the battle plans Soviet generals developed seldom responded to actual circumstances. In this respect the Soviets waged war as they did everything else: through propaganda rather than actual achievement. What saved Stalin was the Allied decision to open the Mediterranean theater. Once the Allies threatened Italy, Hitler was forced to withdraw his best troops from the eastern front and redeploy them. In addition, the Allies provided heavy vehicles that the Soviets desperately needed and were unable to manufacture themselves. It was not the resources of the Soviet Union that defeated Hitler but the resources of the West. In this provocative revisionist analysis of the war between Hitler and Stalin, Mosier provides a dramatic, vigorous narrative of events as he shows how most previous histories accepted Stalin's lies and distortions to produce a false sense of Soviet triumph. Deathride is the real story of the Eastern Front, fresh and different from what we thought we knew. **Pressestimmen** Deathride is a dramatic departure from the conventional wisdom and is itself a dramatic chronicle of the most brutal theater in the most brutal war in one of history's most brutal centuries. . . . This is a clear-eyed, compelling description of a battle that has been described many times, but seldom with such an ironic eye. David M. Shribman, The Boston Globe Mr. Mosier [is] one of the more entertainingly contrarian military historians writing today. . . . an important and groundbreaking book about the Eastern front. Joseph C. Goulden, The Washington Times **Kurzbeschreibung** The German invasion of the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, began a war that lasted nearly four years and created by far the bloodiest theater in World War II. In the conventional narrative of this war, Hitler was defeated by Stalin because, like Napoleon, he underestimated the size and resources of his enemy. In fact, says historian John Mosier, Hitler came very close to winning and lost only because of the intervention of the western Allies. Stalin's great triumph was not winning the war, but establishing the prevailing interpretation of the war. The Great Patriotic War, as it is known in Russia, would eventually prove fatal, setting in motion events that would culminate in the collapse of the Soviet Union. Deathride argues that the Soviet losses in World War II were unsustainable and would eventually have led to defeat. The Soviet Union had only twice the population of Germany at the time, but it was suffering a casualty rate more than two and a half times the German rate. Because Stalin had a notorious habit of imprisoning or killing anyone who brought him bad news (and often their families as well), Soviet battlefield reports were fantasies, and the battle plans Soviet generals developed seldom responded to actual circumstances. In this respect the Soviets waged war as they did everything else: through propaganda rather than actual achievement. What saved Stalin was the Allied decision to open the Mediterranean theater. Once the Allies threatened Italy, Hitler was forced to withdraw his best troops from the eastern front and redeploy them. In addition, the Allies provided heavy vehicles that the Soviets desperately needed and were unable to manufacture themselves. It was not the resources of the Soviet Union that defeated Hitler but the resources of the West. In this provocative revisionist analysis of the war between Hitler and Stalin, Mosier provides a dramatic, vigorous narrative of events as he shows how most previous histories accepted Stalin's lies and distortions to produce a false sense of Soviet triumph.

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