

Dresden, Tuesday, February 13, 1945

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#13, #1945

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The day Dresden died

The United States Army Air Force had bombed it twice—once in early October 1944 and again three months later. Its ludicrous to claim no incendiaries were used on Dresden when you can see them being used so there is something seriously wrong with your data source.

Bombing of Dresden in World War II

Part 3 also discusses opinions, controversies etc from just after the event itself through to the turn of the century. My other grandparents lived just outside of Dresden as I only recently found out. The largest, beneath the main railway station, was housing 6,000 refugees.

Dresden: Tuesday, February 13, 1945 (Hardcover)

Very balanced account of an event for which the ordinary airmen who took part in it have been vilified by other writers for the purposes of propaganda both extreme right wing and extreme left wing. In addition, Dresden was a communication and transportation hub for the Eastern Front.

Apocalypse in Dresden, February 1945

Plans for a large, intense aerial bombing of Berlin and the other eastern cities had been discussed under the code name in mid-1944, but were shelved on 16 August. The number of persons killed during the two-month bombing of Dresden is impossible to pinpoint precisely. In the midst of winter with refugees pouring westwards and troops to be rested, roofs are at a premium, not only to give shelter to workers, refugees and troops alike, but also to house the administrative services displaced from other areas... Alexander McKee states in regard to Dresden: Every household had its large quota of refugees, and many more had arrived in Dresden that day, so that the pavements were blocked by them, as they struggled onwards or simply sat exhausted on their suitcases and rucksacks.

Book Details

Sadly, Hitler could have been stopped, but then as now proves appeasement with monsters only delays the inevitable. Eighth Air Force dropped

more than 950 tons of high-explosive bombs and more than 290 tons of incendiaries on Dresden. He felt that Dresden and its civilian population had been the prime target of the raid and that its destruction and their deaths served no strategic purpose, even in the widest terms; that this was a significant departure from accepting civilian deaths as a regrettable but inevitable consequence of the bomber war; and that he had been complicit in what was, at best, a very dubious operation.

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