

THE TRIUMPH OF REASON

The Thinking Man's Hitler

**A Michael Walsh
Compilation**

THE TRIUMPH OF REASON

"I believe that there can be nothing of value which is not in the last resort based on reason. I refuse to believe that in statesmanship one should regard as right any views which are not anchored in reason."

- Adolf Hitler. Karlsruhe, 13th March 1936

**A Michael Walsh Compilation of Adolf Hitler's Statements
with editorial added.**

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FOREWORD

Adolf Hitler has undoubtedly received more publicity than any other world figure, dead or alive. His persona, that of his political colleagues, his political party; the rise and combined Capitalist/Communist destruction fall of the Third Reich, have provided sufficient written material to fell several rain forests. At the latest count 120,000 different titles. Virtually all of it the preposterous re-cycled one-sided propaganda of the victors.

This absence of objectivity is equalled only by the difficulty of discovering first-hand what the German Leader actually said or thought. It is as if we sit in a court room in which the defendant, defence counsel and defence witnesses have been excluded. The judge and jury must form an opinion based exclusively on the accusations laid by the prosecution and witnesses for the prosecution. No proof of allegation will be required, they will face no questioning, call none but their own witnesses, every accusation will be accepted without question.

Sixty years of unchallenged distortion, mischievous interpretation, bias, prejudice, the re-cycling of myths, hearsay - and what do we get: universal ignorance. An ignorance so profound that I was drawn to this conclusion. Should I invite twenty randomly picked people to provide a brief essay on major points of National Socialist history I could guarantee two certainties: twenty different answers, mostly provable poppycock.

"In no country has the historical blackout been more intense and effective than in Great Britain. Here, it has been ingeniously christened, The Iron Curtain of Discreet Silence, by the able English lawyer and historian of warfare, Frederick J.P Veale. Virtually nothing has been written to reveal the truth about British responsibility for the Second World War and its disastrous results." So said Harry Elmer Barnes, America's foremost revisionist historian. He was absolutely right of course.

But can't we, the people who suffered the consequences of Europe's most destructive brother-war be trusted to examine the whole evidence and form our own conclusions? If Hitler's *Mein Kampf* (only the Bible has sold more copies this century), his speeches and opinions are the rantings of a madman as is claimed why are they not readily available so that we can judge for ourselves? Is it because the victors' lies cannot bear the cold light of objectivity?

Here then is a rare opportunity to examine the authentic first-hand expressions uttered by the German Leader who won the hearts of minds of hundreds of millions of Europeans. These extracts have so far been undemocratically denied by the so-called 'champions of free speech', the tabloid hacks and the palace historians. Agree or

disagree with the Fuhrer's account of unfolding events his hopes and his fears. Whatever; the liberating experience will elevate your freedom of thought and make you less of a manipulated puppet. You will stand taller and be a better human being as a consequence. -Michael Walsh

Previously Published by the Author

Witness to History
For Those Who Cannot Speak
Death of a City
The Martyrdom of William Joyce
Vidkun Quisling; Death of a Viking
Numerous related articles

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**THE THREE MAIN AIMS OF
THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST REVOLUTION**

- i) To prevent the threatened Communist revolution, to build up a national State which shall unite the interests of the different classes and castes, and to maintain the idea of property as the basis of our culture.
- ii) To solve the most difficult of social problems by bringing back the millions of our unfortunate unemployed into productive work.
- iii) To establish an authoritative Government, supported by the will and confidence of the nation, which shall make our great people an acceptable partner of the other States of the world."

- The Reichstag, 17th May
1933

ITS PURPOSE:

What we must fight for is the security of the existence and reproduction of our race and our people, the sustenance of our children and the maintenance of the purity of our blood ... so that our people may mature for the fulfilment of the mission allotted them by the Creator of the universe.

Every thought and every idea, every doctrine and all knowledge must serve this purpose. And everything must be examined from this point of view and used or rejected according to its utility. Then no theory will stiffen into a dead doctrine, since it is life alone that all things must serve ...

... The National Socialist philosophy finds the importance of mankind in its basic racial elements. In the state it sees on principle a means to an end and construes that end as the preservation of the racial existence of man ...

And so the National Socialist philosophy of life corresponds to the innermost will of Nature, since it restores that free play of forces which must lead to a continuous mutual higher breeding, until finally the best of humanity, having achieved possession of this earth, will have a free play for activity in domains which will lie partly above it and partly outside it.

We all sense that in the distant future humanity must be faced by problems which only a highest race, become master people and supported by the means and possibilities of an entire globe, will be equipped to overcome ...

Thus, the highest purpose of a National Socialist state is concern for the preservation of those original racial elements which bestow culture and create the beauty and dignity of a higher mankind. We, as Aryans, can conceive of the state only as the living organism of a nationality, which not only assures the preservation of this nationality, but also by the development of its spiritual and ideal abilities leads it to the highest freedom ...

A National Socialist state must begin by raising marriage from the level of a continuous defilement of the race and give it the consecration of an institution which is called upon to produce images of the Lord and not monstrosities halfway between man and ape ...

It must set race in the centre of all life. It must take care to keep it pure. It must declare the child to be the most precious treasure of the people. It must see to it that only the healthy beget children ...

The National Socialist state must make certain that by a suitable education of youth it will someday obtain a race ripe for the last and greatest decisions on this earth ...

... Anyone who wants to cure this era, which is inwardly sick and rotten, must first summon the courage to make clear the causes of this disease. And this should be the concern of the National Socialist movement: pushing aside all narrow-mindedness, to gather and to organise from the ranks of our nation those forces capable of becoming the vanguard fighters for a new philosophy of life ...

We are not simple enough to believe that it could ever be possible to bring about a perfect era. But this relieves no one of the obligation to combat recognised errors, to overcome weaknesses, and to strive for the ideal. Harsh reality of its own accord will create only too many limitations. For that very reason, however, man must try to serve the ultimate goal, and failures must not deter him, any more than he can abandon a system of justice because mistakes creep into it; or any more than medicine is discarded because there always will be sickness in spite of it.

We National Socialists know that with this conception we stand as revolutionaries in the world of today and are branded as such. But our thoughts and actions must in no way be determined by the approval or disapproval of our time, but by the binding obligation to a truth which we have recognised" Adolf Hitler - *Mein Kampf*).

IN THE BEGINNING THERE WAS THE WORD

"When on the 24th February 1920 I spoke for the first time in this hall, it was one thing which brought me here, which gave me the courage to speak before this community: faith in Germany, faith in the German people, in its good and imperishable values. And at that time such faith was essential, for there could not have been a worse time for the founding of such a new movement than in those days

No one had faith then in what we did. And yet in the bitterest of times we had faith in Germany . . . it was the faith in that other Germany which then only slept, that lived again, and today celebrates its proud resurrection: the faith in the Germany of simple fellow-countrymen, the faith in this people, which in its heart is such an amazingly decent people, which the politicians could not any longer see, because they moved only in their own circle which had assuredly lost them all contact with the people. It was the Germany of millions of honest riflemen and grenadiers, of millions of honest women who had gone hungry through the war, who together had all bravely and loyally defended their homeland for four and a half years.

It was perhaps fortunate that many of our number never dreamed of the length of time it would take to awake this Germany from her sleep. Many a one would have perhaps lost heart. But as it was we hoped on: from the first month to the second, from the first year to the second, to the third, fourth and fifth, and at last, with this hope and faith came the hour which we had longed for. And it had to come, never forget that!"

When I then spoke for the first time our programme was the greatest challenge of the century, a challenge against this age, against the spirit of this age. It was a beginning of an infinite difficulty. Who were we after all? Only nameless folk! Not one prominent personality among us, no politician, no parliamentarian.

The dirt of the trenches still hung about us. All those who opposed us hurled their taunts at us: 'What do you want? You have absolutely no qualifications.' Only those who had brought Germany to disaster were 'qualified' in those days.

Further, we lacked the unction of the politicians of that time. We had no capital. A Movement founded by men who had no name, a party founded without capital appeared like a limited liability company with no one to buy its shares. Someone had obviously to take part in the enterprise who had a name and capital - and we had neither. We had

hardly a pfennig to our credit and all those who did really possess capital gave us a wide berth. They said 'Be off! you have not a name amongst you', and those who had a name said 'Away with you! - you have no capital.' And besides that we had no newspaper.

The question was: How did we intend to become known at all? To come before the public with nothing - without known names, with a programme that attacked everyone - it was an extraordinary difficult decision to take. It needed a tremendous struggle even to bring the Movement to the consciousness of the German people.

Folk objected to the harshness of our tone, the brutality of our fighting. They criticised our unpolished speeches. Does anyone think that in another way we could have got the public to listen to us?

We had to fight in this way; only so we could find our way to the ear of the nation. . Further, in opposition to all similar movements started at this time in Germany, I held the view that we should not unite with others, but forge our own way through. One did not dare at that time to trust oneself to any false solidarity; one could not say, 'After all they want the same thing as you do.' No, there must be one will in Germany, and all other wills must be mastered. For fifteen years we (National Socialists) have held to this watchword and at the last that watchword has led us to complete and final victory.

At that time people said, 'You are but a splinter party'. It is true, we were then a splinter, but that splinter was of steel and like a magnet it drew to itself the iron out of the nation. Beyond that nothing was of any account. And thus as a splinter party at first we were hated by everyone. In a few years we were attacked on every side by all the other parties. An Englishman said once, if you want to know whether a man is a genius, you have only to keep your eyes open and see whether the lesser fry do not suddenly band themselves together against him. If they do, this is the sure sign of the coming of a genius. And if you would recognise an important movement you have only to observe how the whole pack of mutually hostile parties suddenly take a hand in the game. If they suddenly unite, although according to their programme they ought to be fighting each other, (**Communism and Capitalism! Ed.**) then you may be sure that they see a coming danger approaching. And that is what we were able to notice only a short time after the beginning of our Movement."

- Hitler's Speech to the Hofbrauhaus at the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the NSDAP

NATIONAL SOCIALISM: ITS MEANING

"'Socialist' I define from the word 'social' meaning in the main 'social equity'. A Socialist is one who serves the common good without giving up his individuality or personality or the product of his personal efficiency.

Our adopted term 'Socialist has nothing to do with Marxian Socialism. Marxism is anti-property; true socialism is not. Marxism places no value on the individual, or individual effort, of efficiency; true Socialism values the individual and encourages him in individual efficiency, at the same time holding that his interests as an individual must be in consonance with those of the community. All great inventions, discoveries, achievements were first the product of an individual brain. It is charged against me that I am against property, that I am an atheist. Both charges are false."

- Sunday Express 28th
December 1938

"If once, as an unknown soldier of the World War, I entered on the path which led me to the head of the nation and which today brings me before you once again, I owe the courage to make that audacious decision solely to my own faith in the worth of my people. I feel that I must say here today that it was fortunate for me that in the years of my youth and during my time as a soldier I had the opportunity of learning to know only the people, for it alone gave me faith, and the memory of it has sustained me through all the difficulties and mishaps.

If at the time, instead of my knowledge of the people, I had the knowledge which came to me later of its intellectual leaders and especially of its *bourgeois* political leaders, their social ethic, and the public and private failings, I, too, perhaps should have felt doubt of the German people and its future. But what bore me up in those bitter days and the weeks of collapse was not my knowledge of the political and military leaders of Germany or of the intellectual classes, so far as personalities were concerned: it was my knowledge of the German rifleman, my knowledge of the German front-line soldier, my knowledge of those massed millions of German workmen and peasants from which this steel-hard core of the German people was made . . .

For on this point there can be no doubt. The human and moral worth of the leadership of the nation in those days did not even approximately correspond to the worth of those whom it lead."

- Opening of the Party Congress, Nuremberg, 6th
September 1938

"While all these formidable transformations were occurring in Europe, Corporal Hitler was fighting his long, wearing battle for the German heart. The story of that struggle cannot be read without admiration for the courage, the perseverance, and the vital force which enabled him to challenge, defy, conciliate, or overcome all the authorities or resistance's which barred his path. He, and the ever increasing legions who worked with him, certainly showed at this time, in their patriotic ardour and love of country, that there was nothing that they would not dare, no sacrifice of life, limb or liberty that they would not make themselves or inflict upon their opponents." - Winston Churchill, 'Makers of War', Francis Nielson, p.101

THE NATIONAL UNITY OF THE SWASTIKA

"I had to make all individual symbols give way before one new symbol, which was destined to become henceforth the symbol of the Reich - the symbol of the German nation! Higher than Prussia, higher than Bavaria, higher than Saxony or Wurttemberg, was to stand always and eternally the thought of Germany, the German Reich!" - Reichenberg, (to the Sudeten Germans) 2nd December 1938

THE ORIGINS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST TITLE "I had by that time, in 1918, discovered two ideals which, it seemed, could unquestionably inspire men and bring them under their spell - the Socialist and the National ideals. For these two ideals men at that time were ready if necessary even to die. If an ideal can so inspire a man

that he is prepared to give his life for it, then it holds within it a mighty and a kindling force. And I was then resolved to take these two ideals and to fuse them into a single whole. If I succeeded in that, then the nation might be saved. If not, the nation would more and more tear itself into pieces, and would finally go down in impotence and ruin." - Reichenberg, (to the Sudeten Germans) 2nd December 1938

"And he who in this people sympathises with the poorest of its citizens, who in this people see in every individual a valuable member of the whole community, and who recognises that this community can flourish only when it is formed not of rulers and oppressed but only when all according to their capacities fulfil their duty to their Fatherland and the community of the people are valued accordingly, he who seeks to preserve the native vigour, the strength and the youthful energy of the millions of working men, and who above all is concerned that our precious possession, our youth, should not before its time be used up in unhealthy, harmful work - he is not merely a Socialist, but he is also a National in the highest sense of that word." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

" . . . we christened it (the party) 'National Socialist'. We said to ourselves to be 'national' means above everything to act with a boundless and all-embracing love for the people, and if necessary, even to die for it. And similarly to be 'social' means so to build up the State and the community of the people that every individual acts in the interest of the community of the people and must be to such an extent convinced of the goodness, of the honourable straightforwardness of the community of the people and to be ready to die for it." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

"There are three words which many use without a thought which for us are no catch-phrases: Love, Faith and Hope. We National Socialists wish to love our Fatherland, we wish to learn to love it jealously, to love it alone and to suffer no other idol to stand by its side. We know only one interest and that is the interests of our people. We have faith in the rights of our people, the rights which have existed time out of mind. We must learn to make our own this blind faith in the rights of our people, in the necessity of devoting ourselves to the service of these rights. And from this love and from this faith there emerges for us the idea of hope. When others doubt and hesitate for the future of Germany - we have no doubts.

We have both the hope and the faith that the day will come on which Germany shall stretch from Konigsberg to Strasburg, and from Hamburg to Vienna. We have faith that one day Heaven will bring the Germans back into the Reich over which there shall be no Soviet star, no Jewish star of David, but above that Reich there shall be the symbol of German labour - the Swastika. And that will mean that the 1st May has truly come." - 1st May 1923. Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1942

THE BIRTH OF THE SA. AND THE SS.

Formed on 3rd August 1921 to keep order at meetings and to educate the masses in the principles of the Party its role. After the NSDAP's coming to power and the Roehm purge its role was modified. Principally the SA. (Sturmabteilungen - Storm Sections acted as an instrument of political and physical education. The

SS. (Schutzstaffel - Political Police) formed in 1923 to substitute the post-Putsch banning of the SA. "I can say with pride, comrades of the SA. and SS., that if the whole German people now was possessed of the spirit which is in us and in you, then Germany would be indestructible. Even without arms, Germany would represent an unheard of strength through this inner will tempered by steel. It is true that the equality that is realised in you was realised only at the cost of that freedom of which others spoke. We have, too, adopted the principle of leadership, the conception of authority. That was a heavy sacrifice at a time when the whole people was running after the illusion of democracy and parliamentarianism, when millions believed that the majority was the source of a right decision. It was at this time that we began resolutely to build up an organisation in which there was not one dictator but ten thousand. When our opponents say: 'It is easy for you: you are a dictator' - we answer them, 'No, gentlemen, you are wrong: there is no single dictator, but ten thousand each in his own place.' And even the highest authority in the hierarchy itself has itself only one wish, never to transgress against the supreme authority to which it, too, is responsible. We have in our Movement developed this loyalty in following the leader, the blind obedience of which all the others know nothing and which gave to us the power to surmount everything." - Speech to the SA. of Berlin, 8th April 1933

My heart overflowed with joy when I saw the first reports of those trials (November 8th, 1923 Putsch), when I read in the Munich Post, 'The men of the Shock Troops are just as insolent and shameless as was their lord and master.' Then I knew that Germany was not lost! That spirit would gnaw its way through anything. Such a spirit they can no longer destroy. And out of these Shock-Troop men and these SA. men were later formed the greatest organisations of the German Movement - the SA. and the SS. And the spirit has remained: it has ever and again proved itself ten thousand - a hundred thousand-fold.' - Munich, 8th November 1935. Celebration of the 12th Anniversary of the November 1923 Putsch

"Without the organisation of the SA. and SS.. we should all have fallen victims to the Red Terror . . . Without the National Socialist Party, without the SA. and the SS., even a German uprising could have only taken the form of a bloody and turbulent massacre; it is only thanks to the Party that one of the greatest revolutions in world-history was effected with such discipline, with such order that only in a single State could it find its model and its parallel - in the Italy of the Fascist Revolution. And it is not because of any fear of blood that we have carried through this Revolution without bloodshed, but only because of our profound sympathy with those whom we have always regarded only as misled, seduced by lies." - Reichstag, 30th January 1934

In the catechism of the SS. (Schutzstaefel) the SS man professes his faith in 'a Lord God' :" You may rest assured that we could not have formed this corps sworn to unity if we had not had the conviction of and faith in a Lord God Who stands above us, Who has created us and our Fatherland, our people and this earth and Who has sent us our Leader." - Heinrich Himmler, Reichs-Leader, SS

"This struggle has not only demanded sacrifice in blood, but above all inner sacrifices of the spirit. How many of you had to endure for long years the life of outlaws in this Germany which none has loved more than you did! Many of you had to pay the cost of

this struggle with the loss of your position and your daily bread. And for years you have had ranged against you not only the brutal violence of the organised mob, you have had against you, too, the authority of the State, the ally of this mob. There hardly seemed any prospect that you could succeed against this conspiracy of baseness, of unreason and of power . . . and yet today Germany has in truth risen again and risen again as our work." - Speech to the 'political soldiers of the Movement, Nuremberg Party Day, September 1937.

HONESTY IN POLITICS

**"I have always refused to come before this people and make cheap promises."
- Adolf Hitler**

In his speech delivered to the Berlin Sportpalast on 10th February 1933, Hitler said: "The first point in the Government Programme was: our will is not to lie and not to cheat: it is for this reason that I have always refused to come before this people and make cheap promises."

" . . . it has been forgotten that the condition which must precede every act is the will and the courage to speak the truth - and that we do not see today either in the right or in the Left." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

"We have been asked today to define our programme: for the moment we can say only one thing: you (the Social Democrats) began with a lie and we want to make a fresh beginning with a truth. The lie was beautiful and seductive, and truth, that is always bitter and hard. But one day the lie is unmasked: one day the truth will conquer. . . . I did not wish to begin like the others with a lie: they promised when they came into power improvement in a few months. When a building is completely ruined one cannot restore it in four or six weeks. The others in the years that are past have not had the blessing of the Almighty in Whose hands at the last, whatever men may do, the final judgement rests. Our prayer is: Lord God, let us never hesitate, let us never play the coward, let us never forget the duty which were have taken upon us." - Konigsberg, 4th March 1933. Dokumente der Deutschen Politik, i (1935), pp. 14 -15

"We know well that in our people there are millions of honest working-men who have no conception of the fate which lies before them. They read only Marxist newspapers: year after year they are told: 'You must read only this paper: you must not go to any meetings of your opponents.' And why not? Everywhere truth must be able to hold its own. They know that the truth is not on their side: hence this terrorism, hence this violence, hence this attempt to throw men into confusion through sedition."

- Sportpalast, Berlin. 2nd

March 1933

THE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

"A turbulent mass of people, all gesticulating and bawling against one another, with a pathetic old man shaking his bell and making frantic efforts to call the

House to a sense of its dignity by friendly appeals, exhortations, and grave warnings. I could not refrain from laughing." - Adolf Hitler

"I was not yet twenty years of age when I first entered the palace on the Franzensring to watch and listen in the Chamber of Deputies. That first experience aroused in me a profound feeling of repugnance.

I had always hated the Parliament, but not as an institution in itself. Quite the contrary. As one who cherished ideals of political freedom I could not even imagine any other form of government. In the light of my attitude towards the House of Hapsburg I should then have considered it a crime against liberty and reason to think of any kind of dictatorship as a possible means of government.

A certain admiration which I had for the British Parliament contributed towards the formation of this opinion. I could not discard that admiration all in a moment. The dignified way in which the British House of Commons fulfilled its function impressed me greatly, thanks largely to the glowing terms in which the Austrian Press reported these events. I used to ask myself whether there could be any nobler form of government than self-government by the people.

Such was my general attitude at the time when I first entered those sacred and contentious halls. For me they were sacred only because of the radiant beauty of that majestic edifice. A Greek wonder on German soil.

But I soon became enraged by the hideous spectacle that met my eyes. Several hundred representatives were there to discuss a problem of great economical importance and each representative had the right to have his say. That experience of a day was enough to supply me with food for thought during several weeks afterwards.

The intellectual level of the debate was quite low. Sometimes the debaters did not make themselves intelligible at all. Several of those present did not speak German but only their Slav vernaculars or dialects. Thus I had the opportunity of hearing with my own ears what I had hitherto been acquainted with only through reading the newspapers. A turbulent mass of people, all gesticulating and bawling against one another, with a pathetic old man shaking his bell and making frantic efforts to call the House to a sense of its dignity by friendly appeals, exhortations, and grave warnings. I could not refrain from laughing.

Several weeks later I paid a second visit. This time the House presented an entirely different picture, so much so that one could hardly recognise it as the same place. The hall was practically empty. They were sleeping in the other rooms below. Only a few Deputies were in their places, yawning in each other's faces. One was speechifying. A deputy speaker was in the chair. When he looked round it was quite plain that he was bored.

Then I began to reflect seriously on the whole thing. I went to the Parliament whenever I had any time to spare and watched the spectacle silently but attentively.... A year of such quiet observation was sufficient to transform or completely destroy my former convictions as to the character of the parliamentary institution.

Democracy, as practised in Western Europe today, is the fore-runner of Marxism. In fact, the latter would not be conceivable without the former. Democracy is the breeding ground in which the bacilli of the Marxist world pest can grow and spread. By the introduction of parliamentarianism democracy produced an abortion of filth and fire, the creative fire of which, however, seems to have died out." - Mein Kampf

"The devastating influence of this parliamentary institution might not easily be recognised by those who read the Jewish Press unless the reader has learned to think independently and examine the facts for himself. The institution is primarily responsible for the crowded inrush of mediocre people into the field of politics. Confronted with such a phenomenon, a man who is endowed with real qualities of leadership will be tempted to refrain from taking part in political life ; because under these circumstances the situation does not call for a man who has the capacity for constructive statesmanship but rather for a man who is capable of bargaining for the favour of the majority. Thus the (parliamentary) situation will appeal to the small minds and will attract them accordingly." - Mein Kampf

"It is always a majority of ignorant and incompetent people who decide on each measure. It is out of the question to think that the same people are fitted to decide on transport questions as well as, let us say, questions on foreign policy, unless each of them be a universal genius.

Here we are scarcely ever dealing with real brains but only with *dilettante* who are as narrow-minded as they are conceited and arrogant, intellectual *demi-mondes* of the worst kind. This is why these honourable gentlemen show such astonishing levity when discussing and deciding on matters that would demand the most painstaking consideration even from great minds."

Nobody will have the courage to say : "Gentlemen, I am afraid we know nothing about what we are talking about. I have no competency in the matter at all.." For such outspoken honesty would not be understood. The person who made the declaration would be deemed an honourable ass who ought not be allowed in to spoil the game."

It is not the aim of our modern parliamentary democratic system to bring together an assembly of intelligent and well-informed deputies. Not at all. The aim rather is to bring together a group of nonentities who are dependant on others for their views and who can all the more easily be led, the narrower the mental outlook of each individual.

In practice no actual responsibility remains. The parliamentary institution attracts people of the badger type, who do not like the open light. No upright man, who is ready to accept personal responsibility for his acts, will be attracted to such an institution. That is why this brand of democracy has become a tool in the hands of that race which, because of its inner purposes it wishes to attain, must shun the open light, as it always has done and always will do." - Mein Kampf

"If the principle of so-called 'public discussion' could in fact remove abuses, then we ought to be living in a Paradise, for never was there more discussion than in our parliamentary period. But all this talk produced not improvement, but only an increase in confusion, insecurity and ineffectiveness." - Weimar, 3rd July 1936

"The parliament passes some acts or decree which may have the most devastating consequences, yet nobody bears the responsibility for it. Nobody can be called to account." - Mein Kampf

LACK OF PARLIAMENTARY RESPONSIBILITY

"Must not every genuine leader renounce the idea of degrading himself to the level of the political jobber. And, on the other hand, does not every jobber feel the itch to 'play politics' seeing that the final responsibility will never rest with him personally but with an anonymous mass which can never be called to account for their deeds? Must not our parliamentary principle of government by numerical majority necessarily lead to the destruction of the principle of leadership?" - Mein Kampf

"The parliamentary principle of decision by majorities only appears during quite short periods of history, and those are always periods of decadence in nations and States." - Adolf Hitler

"The spectacled theorist would have given his life for his doctrine rather than for his people. Because man has made laws he subsequently comes to think that he exists for the sake of laws." - Mein Kampf

THE ABUSE OF LAW TO SILENCE THE GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION

Just as in Britain today the Race Relations Act has been brought into being, not to provide the citizen's equality before the law which is in place already, but to silence opposition to the government's immigration policy and its consequences, in the Germany of the 1920s there existed the 'Law for the Protection of the Republic.'

"We know that the so-called 'Law for the Protection of the Republic' which comes from Berlin is nothing else than a means for reducing all criticism to silence. We know too that no effort will be spared so that the last outstanding personalities -those who within Germany foresee the coming of disaster - shall in good time - disappear." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

The freedom of the individual is an illusion. It is the freedom of the caged bird to go wherever it wants. The individual may go to work, socialise; do or say anything except seriously question parliament's restrictions on freedom of dictates : "It is of course true that one can walk down the street, the individual can go into his workshop and he can go out again : here and there he can go to a meeting. In a word, the individual has liberties. But in general, if he is wise, he will keep his mouth shut. For if in former times he will take extraordinary care that no one should let slip anything which could be treated as *lese-majeste*, now a man must take much greater care that he doesn't say anything which might represent an insult to the majesty of a member of parliament."

- Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

POLITICAL FENCE-SITTERS

In the Germany of the 1920s the population was cowed and intimidated into staying silent or withholding their support from the NSDAP by the Press, organised Jewry and leftist mob. "Just as the Jew could once incite the mob of Jerusalem against Christ, so today he must succeed in inciting folk who have been duped into madness to attack those who, God's truth! seek to deal with this people in utter honesty and sincerity. And so he begins to intimidate them, and he knows that this

pressure in itself is enough to shut the mouths of hundreds, yes, of thousands. For they think, if only I hold my tongue, then I shall be safe in case they come into power. No, my friend. The only difference will be that I may hang perhaps still talking, while you will hang - in silence. Here too, Russia can give us countless examples and with us will be the same story."

- Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

"Only when it becomes clear that the old party is likely to have a bad time of it at the forthcoming elections - only then will these models of manly virtue set out in search of a new party or a new policy which may have better electoral prospects ; but of course this change of position will be accompanied by a veritable deluge of high moral motives to justify it. And thus it always happens that when an existing Party has incurred such general disfavour among the public that it is threatened with the probability of a crushing defeat, then a great migration commences. The parliamentary rats leaving the Party ship." - Mein Kampf

POLITICAL MATURITY

Hitler believed that in a truly accountable and representative system, unlike the rotating dictatorship of parliamentary democracies, these years in a man's development provided sufficient experience to form a 'structure of personal thought' - *Weltanschauung*. Failing which he would run two risks. He may find that his original stand was wrong. To abandon it and appear inconsistent or to persist in it to save face; the effect of which we find today as parliamentarians defend the indefensible to keep their jobs.

"Generally speaking a man should not publicly take part in politics before he has reached the age of thirty, though, of course, exception must be made in the case of those who are naturally gifted with extraordinary political abilities. . . . Until he reaches his thirtieth year or thereabouts a man's mental development will mostly consist in acquiring and sifting such knowledge as is necessary for the groundwork of a general platform from which he can examine the different political problems that arise from day to day and be able to adopt a definite attitude towards each . . . if a man should enter political life without this equipment, he will run a twofold risk. He may find that the stand which he originally took in regard to some essential question was wrong. He will now have to abandon his former position or else stick to it against his better knowledge after his reason and conviction have already proved it untenable. If he adopt the former line he will appear inconsistent and will have no right to expect his followers to remain as loyal to his leadership as they were before " - Mein Kampf

DEMOCRACY OF THE PEOPLE

" . . . there is no one who can with greater right speak in the name of his people than I." Reichstag, 30th January 1937

Hitler was critical of the promotion of class division by politicians, declaring that the true expression of democracy was the reflection of the entire people's aspirations. "There can be no better proof of this than the class warfare slogan: "The

dictatorship of the bourgeoisie must make way for the dictatorship of the proletariat'. That is simply a question of change from the dictatorship of one class to that of another, while we wish for the dictatorship of the nation, that is, the dictatorship of the entire community." - Speech to the Labour Front, Berlin, 10th May 1933

Hitler was aware that the parliamentary system of government - after election day - provided opportunity for up to five years of virtual dictatorship; the rejection of the peoples will and the denial of the peoples voice on major issues effecting them:

"While we deny the parliamentary-democratic principle, we champion most definitely the right of the people itself to determine its own life. In the parliamentary system we do not recognise any true expression of the will of the people, but we see in it a perversion, if not a violation, of that will." -

Proclamation, Parteitag, Nuremberg, 1st September 1933

"This parliamentary Democracy of ruin has at all times destroyed peoples and States. It does not express the will of the people: it serves only the ambition and interests of conscienceless corrupters of the people, be they small or great. It does not breed men who welcome responsibility, but frightened hares or artful tricksters. It kills every personality, it stifles every initiative, it cripples every achievement." - Hamburg, 17th August, 1934

"From Anglo-Saxon countries I often hear expressions of regret that Germany should have departed from just those principles of democratic government which such countries consider as special sacred. This opinion is based upon a serious error. Germany too has a democratic constitution. The present German Government of the National Socialist State has also been elected by the people and feels itself in the same way responsible to the people."

Hitler went on to point out that in less democratic countries a Prime Minister could be elected on the swing of a few thousand votes and invariably be elected by a minority of electors. Not so in National Socialist Germany where: "The German people had elected a single deputy as its representative with 38 million votes."

The Fuhrer described his dependence upon the people's wisdom to reach decisions: "As Fuhrer and Chancellor of the nation and as head of the Government of the Reich, unfortunately I have often to make decisions which are of themselves hard enough to decide upon and which are all the more difficult because it is not possible for me to share the responsibility and even less to shift it to someone else's shoulders. And it is for this reason that I desire at least to be able to give to the nation itself an insight into the ideas on which I act and thus make it easier for them to understand the decisions and measures which arise from these ideas. But the more difficult the decisions, so much the more I see as a German should like to make sure that my actions are completely uninfluenced by instincts of weakness or fear and to bring them into harmony with my conscience towards my God and the nation which He permits me to serve." - Reichstag, 21st May 1935

"Thus, my fellow-countrymen, when I entered political life it was with the burning vow in my heart that I would root out from Germany this world of the political parties - that I would set in its place a community of the German people." - Hamburg, 17th August, 1934

Speaking on the success of the referendum (plebiscite) of November 1933 : We are convinced that such success will be ours if we continue to fight and struggle for this people, and we are therefore also convinced that we must always continue from time to time to appeal to the people. We wish therefore in the future, too, at least once in every year to give to the people the possibility of expressing its judgement upon us . . . if the judgement is unfavourable, then no one must say, 'The people is at fault': rather he must know that the Movement has grown indolent, the Movement is no longer fighting on right lines, it has lost contact with the people and must learn its lesson afresh of going to the people once more. Therein lies our strength. No politician can face the world with more than he has behind him."

"With this appeal to the electors I wish to show to the other Governments that true democracy is with us and that we have no hesitation in appealing to the people. I do not believe that other Governments if they had been given power for a four years' term would be prepared to appeal once more to the people within seven months." - Kiel, 6th November 1933

"If you are elected" (to the Presidency), asked Mr. D. Sefton Delmer (correspondent - Daily Express) will you continue the system of government by emergency decrees?" The German Leader replied: "No. I consider that government by emergency decree is a crime against democracy. It is absolutely illegal. Emergency decrees are only justified in rare emergencies." **When asked what he would regard as a rare emergency the answer came quick as a flash:** "A Polish invasion of Germany." - Daily Express, 12th March 1932

"No democratic Government in the world can submit itself to a popular vote in greater trust and with greater confidence than can the National Socialist Government of Germany." - Proclamation, 30th January 1935

"A movement which has great ends to achieve must carefully guard against the danger of losing contact with the masses of the people. Every problem encountered must be examined from this viewpoint first of all and the decision to be made must always be in harmony with this principle."
- Mein Kampf

"He who seeks loyalty and faith, confidence, fanaticism, and resolute devotion must seek them where such virtues are still to be found. And they are to be found only in the great mass of the people."
- Munich, 24th February 1934

THE REVOLUTION OF THE COMMON MAN

“After the World War I resolved to build up Germany once again on the strength of the masses, on the millions of the German people. I went back to those from whom I had come. I went back to my comrades – straight back to my people.

It was there that I began to teach, there that at that time I began to win men to a new idea, the idea of an eternal national and social ideal – to subordinate one’s own interests to the necessary interests of the whole society.” – Hitler’s first speech in re-unified Germany-Austria, Graz 3rd April 1938.

NATIONAL SOCIALISM (NOT FOR EXPORT)

Concerned that the success of the National Socialist system was subverting the less successful Capitalist ‘democracies’ the Times (1st April 1938) charged Hitler’s Germany with exporting their superior system: “We are reproached with carrying on propaganda. No, National Socialism is to us such a dear, holy German cause that we feel inclined to pray that God may keep it primarily for our own people. Let the other nations foster their own ideals.” - Frankfurt, 31st March 1938

NATIONAL SOCIALIST FORM OF PURE DEMOCRACY

"As a contrast to this kind of democracy we have the German democracy, which is a true democracy . . . " Adolf Hitler

The National Socialist principle of democracy called for a 'Party of the People' in which its members were drawn from those qualified for political life, with the inner conviction to devote themselves to politics, to harvest the aspirations of the constituents and to take responsibility for decisions made. Referendum was used to gauge opinion on matters of national importance.

" . . . it is not for my own sake that I asked for this national vote, but for the sake of the German people. It is not I who require such a vote of confidence to strengthen and sustain me; it is the German people who require a Chancellor supported by such confidence before the world. For I am nothing my fellow-countrymen, but your mouthpiece, and do not wish to be anything but the representative of your life and the defender of your vital interests." - Adolf Hitler speech, Hamburg on 17 August 1934, referring to the vote on the Succession Law of 19 August. 1934

"As a contrast to this kind of democracy we have the German democracy, which is a true democracy; for here a leader is freely chosen and is obliged to accept full responsibility for all his actions and omissions. The problems to be dealt with are not put to the vote of the majority; but they are decided upon by the individual, and as a guarantee of responsibility for those decisions he pledges all he has in the world and even his life." - Mein Kampf

Leadership: "Once on the move, the mass of a people does not need parliament it needs leadership. The day is coming ever closer when the masses must have decent government. The people will be then glad if the parliamentary cesspool is blown sky-high. We have always been sounding the trumpet for battle against the whole

parliamentary rabble, against the system, and we do not intend to stop halfway.” - *Chicago Tribune*, February, 15th 1931

"The result of the revolution in Germany has been to establish a democracy in the best sense of the word. We are steering towards an order of things guaranteeing a process of a natural and reasonable selection in the domain of political leadership, thanks to which that leadership will be entrusted to the most competent, irrespective of their descent, name or fortune. The memorable words of the great Corsican that every soldier carries a Field Marshal's baton in his knapsack, will find its political complement in Germany." - Adolf Hitler

"What the German nation has ardently desired for centuries is henceforth a reality; one single, fraternally united people, liberated from the mutual prejudices and hindrances of past times." - Adolf Hitler

"A National Socialist leader will make his decision and then afterwards, if need be, he will declare: 'People, we have made this decision conscientiously and on the best information we could get. Please, now, give us your judgement' And we know then quite well what the judgement of the people will be. The more one appeals to the people through elections to give their judgement only on questions of the greatest import and those which move it to the depths - the more surely a people is conscious that it really has at its head a resolute leadership - the more decisively will it support that leadership. . . . the Party is the people." - Weimar, 3rd July 1936

"They have not understood that the result of the revolution in Germany has been to establish a democracy in the best sense of the word. We are steering towards an order of things guaranteeing a process of natural and reasonable selection in the domain of political leadership, thanks to which that leadership will be entrusted to the most competent, irrespective of their descent, name or fortune."

- Adolf
Hitler

"I myself was and still am a child of the people. It was not for the capitalists that I undertook this struggle; it was for the German working man that I took my stand." - Adolf Hitler

Asked why National Socialism continued to deliver speeches after it had won power, Hitler explained that everything they had achieved had been through the will and outlook of the people and with the gratitude and understanding of the overwhelming majority of the people. "The interaction between leaders and people had secured that, particularly in times of anxiety, National Socialists could appeal to the people in order to receive from it their new marching orders" - Speech at the dedication of the Deutschlandhalle in Berlin, 29th November, 1935

To this particular speech The Times (London) on 30th November 1935. added: "There was no one to succeed them. No one had the necessary popularity. He himself had become popular because he had the courage to be unpopular." **And on the Jewish inspired trade boycotts against Germany :** "Distress would not conquer Germany; the National Socialist Movement would conquer distress. They would solve the raw

material difficulty, but it would be easier to do that if the rest of the world were not mad."

" . . . responsibility must always be taken by a single man. There is no decision possible for which one man does not assume responsibility. They (the *bourgeois* parties) have indeed carried out the orders which they received from the masses, but for these orders they have never had the courage to accept responsibility. How should these millions with their secret decision - made, if possible, with sealed voting-paper dropped into an urn -how should they bear the responsibility? Consider the immorality of this principle." - Weimar, 3rd July 1936

DEMOCRACY (HITLER'S RIGHT TO NATIONAL LEADERSHIP)

"We had to go through a hundred election fights and laboriously win the support of the German people.

When the late President of the Reich at last called me to power, I was Leader of by far the strongest party in the Reich. Since then I have time and again sought to give to the German people an opportunity of confirming the legality of my existence and of my actions: and that confirmation was granted me." – Hitler's Proclamation to Germany 12th March 1938

"I stand in the midst of my people; but where stood the men who as champions of the democratic cause and of democratic ideas ill-treated and oppressed the people of Austria? For many years past they have not dared to appeal to the people. I do not believe that there is any State whose Government is so securely founded as our own but which yet has so often taken its way to the people and allowed the people to confirm its mandate." – Konisberg 25th March 1938

COALITION

When asked after his refusal to enter the von Papen Cabinet whether a bird in the hand was not worth two in the bush Hitler replied: "I will never sell my Movement for a mess of pottage. There can be no compromise. You cannot expect heroism from a people if the leaders make so-called bearable compromises. My lieutenants always forgive me if I make a mistake. They would never do so if I renounced my principles." - The Manchester Guardian, 17 August 1932

LEADERSHIP

Hitler's thoughts on leadership over parliament especially during times of national crisis, preceded Britain's wartime un-elected establishment and coalition government.

"As early as 1921 I wrote in the *Volkischer Beobachter* that, in order to rouse the masses, we must preach battle. Once on the move, a mass of a people does not need a parliament; it needs leadership. The day is coming ever closer when the masses must have decent government. The people will then be glad if the parliamentary cesspool is blown sky-high. We have always been sounding the trumpet for battle against the whole parliamentary rabble, against the system, and we do not intend to stop halfway. We must create an entirely new situation, so that we can reconstruct the press, the schools, the building industry and our political as well as our military might. Just as

this reawakening requires a new press, so does our country require a new form of architecture. If we do not succeed in creating something new, all that present-day Germany will have to bequeath to coming generations will be five or six unprepossessing skyscrapers and thousands of department stores and hotels, all intended to fill Jewish moneybags.

One cannot build a house without first levelling the ground and laying the foundations. We must give re-awakened Germany a program which will appeal both to the heart and to the mind. It is this long range program, Germany's role on the continent, which will be more inspiring to the people, the intelligentsia and the officers than all so-called social legislation and economic planning.

First we must become masters of our own house and then we can plant our garden with corn and vegetables. We no longer intend to be drawers of water and shedders of blood for other people."

- Chicago Tribune, February

15th 1931

THE SPOKEN WORD MORE POWERFUL THAN THE PEN

"The knights of the pen and the literary snobs of today should be made to realise that the great transformations which have taken place in this world were never conducted by a goose quill. The force which has ever and always set in motion great historical avalanches of religious and political movements is the magic power of the spoken word. The broad masses of a population are more amenable to the appeal of rhetoric than to any other force. All great movements are popular movements. They are the volcanic eruptions of human passions and emotions, stirred into activity by the ruthless Goddess of Distress or by the torch of the spoken word cast into the midst of the people. In no case have great movements been set afoot by the syrupy effusions of aesthetic litterateurs and drawing-room heroes."

The doom of a nation can be averted only by a storm of glowing passion ; but only who are passionate themselves can arouse passion in others. It is only through the capacity for passionate feeling that chosen leaders can wield the power of the word, which like hammer blows, will open the doors to the hearts of the people." - Mein Kampf

SOCIALISM : ITS ARYAN ORIGINS

"For Socialism in itself is anything but an international creation. As a noble conception it has indeed grown up exclusively in Aryan hearts; it owes its intellectual glories only to Aryan brains. It is entirely alien to the Jew. The Jew will always be the born champion of private capital in its worst form, that of unchecked exploitation.

The master-stroke of the Jew was to claim the leadership of the fourth estate (the working class masses sucked into the cities by 19th century industrialisation); he founded the movement both of the Social Democrats and the Communists. His policy was twofold: he had his 'apostles' in both political camps. Amongst the parties of the Right he encouraged those features which are most repugnant to the people - the passion for money, unscrupulous methods in trade which were employed so ruthlessly as to give rise to the proverb 'Business too, marches over corpses'.

Hitler goes on to describe how the Jews attacked the parties of the Right through the blood and 'bastardised' the families of the upper classes until the establishment became alien to its own people and finally mirrored the character and aspirations of the Jew. " . . . and this gave the Jew his opportunity with the parties of the Left.

Here he played the part of the common demagogue. Two means enabled him to drive away in disgust the whole intelligentsia of the nation from the leadership of the workers . . . through an ingenious exploitation of the Press the Jew was able to influence the masses that he persuaded those of the Right that the faults of those of the Left were the faults of the German workman, and similarly he made it appear to those of the Left that the faults of the Right were simply the faults of the so-called 'bourgeois', and neither side noticed that on both sides the faults were the result of a scheme planned by alien, devilish agitators. And only so is it possible to explain how this dirty-joke of world history could come to be that Stock Exchange Jews should become the leaders of a Workers' Movement. It is a gigantic fraud: world history has seldom seen its like." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

"Is it not wonderful for every humble mother amongst our people and for every father to know that perhaps their boy may become anything - God knows what! - if only he has the necessary talent? That is Socialism at its highest, because then is Socialism most reasonable, most sensible. And then it benefits us all." - Berlin, 1st May 1937

THE PUTSCH OF 8th / 9th, NOVEMBER, 1923
'Germany must live, even though we die.' - Adolf Hitler

November 1923, saw the German revolt against a French initiative to seize control of Bavaria and to force its secession from Germany proper. Hitler made the decision to respond decisively. "At that time our opponents intended to raise a revolution about the 12th November, and a Bavarian revolution at that . . . As soon as I heard this, I knew that the hour of Germany's destiny was approaching. Then I formed the resolution to strike four days before our opponents and so seize for our side the initiative." - Putsch Anniversary Speech, 1937

"The danger was that others should act first: men were saying, 'North Germany is Bolshevik anyway: we must therefore separate from the North. We must leave the North to burn itself out. Only after that can we join up with the North again. They knew quite well how to cut themselves off from the North, but they troubled themselves very little to consider how they should come together again. And for that reason we were determined to act first.

We did not want at the time a *coup d'etat*; but on one point my mind was made up: if the other side went so far that I knew that they would strike, then I would let fly four days before. If anyone says to me, 'Yes, but the consequences!' then I answer, 'The consequences could not be worse than they would have been if we had not acted.' - Putsch Anniversary Celebration, Munich, 1934

"Since the Revolution of November 1918 had broken the laws which were formerly in force, it could not be expected of us that we should regard the Revolution as a legal constitution . . . So in November 1923 we marched, filled with the faith that we should succeed in overthrowing those who were responsible for November, 1918, in annihilating the men who were responsible for the untold misfortune of our people." - Munich, 8th November 1935

"The Government of that day had come to power through violence and it was through violence that it had to be destroyed." - *Volkischer Beobachter*, 10th November 1936

"We are met in a Celebration in memory of the day on which for the first time we sought to change the face of Germany. The result of that attempt was sixteen dead, more than a hundred severely or slightly wounded, and a further result was the apparent annihilation of our Movement.

If year by year we have celebrated this day - in the time of persecution not always in the same form - if we are determined in the future and for all time to make this a Holy Day for the German nation, that is not because on it sixteen men died. Daily thousands die and wars destroy many more in an hour. It is because these sixteen men with a true faith in their hearts suffered a death which helped to raise up once more the German people. These sixteen men even before that had stood their ground, they had been in the Great War, many of them had been wounded once, several times. They had already often looked death straight in the eyes. But in war it was different! Then the whole German people in arms faced its foes, while on the 9th November, 1923 only a small band arose against the annihilators of the Fatherland and the destroyers of the nation, against those who had sold and betrayed our people.

. . . it was a bold decision just because it meant that with the means one had - and they were small enough - one must have the courage to assume power. Yet this decision was necessary: it could not be escaped. No other action was possible. Someone in this hour *had* to oppose treason, *had* to set these traitors the national watchword. It mattered not in the last resort who did it. We did it; I made the venture. - Munich, 8th November 1935. Celebration of the 12th Anniversary of the November 1923 Putsch

"Could our dead of the 9th November rise again they would weep for joy that now the German army and the awakened German people have found their way to unity . . . because today we are binding into one the whole strength of the nation we can now give to the dead their eternal rest." - Munich, 8th November 1935. Celebration of the 12th Anniversary of the November 1923 Putsch

"It was at this time that the Movement wrote upon its standards the words: 'Germany must live, even though we die.' The motto of the others was the exact opposite: 'We shall live, even though Germany is destroyed.'" - Munich, 8th November 1935. Celebration of the 12th Anniversary of the November 1923 Putsch

"That the attempt failed was perhaps the greatest good fortune of my life and the greatest good fortune for the German nation . . . the splitting up of Germany was finally prevented, for in order to get rid of us the help of the North of Germany was needed, and thus separation was stopped. And yet, we could not be silenced: as though by an explosion our ideas were hurled over the whole of Germany and thus my decision was justified." - In the Putsch anniversary speech of 1937

Hitler's statement at the Putsch Trial "The (National Socialist) army which we have formed grows from day to day; from hour to hour it grows more rapidly. Even now I have the proud hope that one day the hour is coming when these untrained bands will become battalions, when the battalions will become regiments and the regiments

divisions, when the old cockade will be raised from the mire, when the old banners will once again wave before us: and then reconciliation will come in that eternal last Court of Judgement - The Court of God - before which we are ready to take our stand. Then from our bones, from our graves will sound the voice of that tribunal which alone has the right to sit in judgement upon us.

For, gentlemen, it is not you who pronounce judgement upon us, it is the Eternal Court of History which will make its pronouncement upon the charge which is brought against us.

The judgement that you will pass, that I know. But that Court will not ask of us 'Have you committed high treason or not?' That Court will judge us . . . who as Germans have wished the best for their people and their Fatherland, who wished to fight and to die. You may declare us guilty a thousand times, but the Goddess who presides over the Eternal Court of History will with a smile tear in pieces the charge of the Public Prosecutor and the judgement of the court, for she declares us guiltless.' -- Reden (1933 ed. p.122. Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

On the Putsch trials: "I was myself in prison when these trials began to run their course. And I had only one anxiety - that under the pressure of arrest, questioning, and the whole method of conducting the trial one or the other might perhaps give way, might seek to save himself, and might plead 'I have been guiltless: I have acted under compulsion. I could not help myself.'

My heart overflowed with joy when I saw the first reports of those trials, when I read in the Munich Post, 'The men of the Shock Troops are just as insolent and shameless as was their lord and master.' Then I knew that Germany was not lost! That spirit would gnaw its way through anything. Such a spirit they can no longer destroy. And out of these Shock-Troop men and these SA. men were later formed the greatest organisations of the German Movement - the SA. and the SS. And the spirit has remained: it has ever and again proved itself ten thousand - a hundred thousand-fold.'

That is what we owe to these men who died: the example which they gave in Germany in the darkest hour." - Munich, 8th November, 1935. Celebration of the 12th Anniversary of the November 1923 Putsch

The failed November Putsch decided Hitler to use legal rather than illegal means of coming to power. " . . . If you will read again my final speech in the great prosecution you will be in a position to say that as a prophet I foreshadowed the only possible way for progress in the future, that I have publicly declared what that way was and have resolutely followed it for nine years. I could thus follow it only because this action happened first, because previously men had died for this way. . . In very truth, the cerecloths of these sixteen dead have celebrated a resurrection which is unique in the history of the world. They have become the banners of their people's freedom. The miracle is that from their sacrifice arose this mighty unity of Germany, this victory of a Movement, an idea, and to this the whole people is pledged. And all that, the whole of our debt, is bound up with these men. For all those who later sacrificed their blood were inspired by the sacrifice of these men." - Munich, 8th November 1935. Celebration of the 12th Anniversary of the November 1923 Putsch

ATROCITIES

"And during these eight months the world has abused us: they complain of atrocities; the greatest atrocities in Germany were wrought in the name of the Treaty of Versailles: the Treaty was the cause of some 20,000 suicides annually, 20,000 decent men who had been robbed by the Treaty of their prospects, of their means of livelihood. . . . When has there ever been a revolution so free of atrocities as ours?" - Sportpalast, Berlin. 24th October 1933

". . . If these foreign countries and in particular certain democratic statesmen champion with such energy the cause of individual German priests, that action can have only a political ground, for these same statesmen were completely silent when in Russia hundreds of thousands of priests were massacred or burnt; they are completely silent when in Spain tens of thousands of priests and nuns are slaughtered in a bestial way or are even, while still living, thrown into the flames. They could not - they cannot - deny these facts, but they are silent; they say not a word . . ." - Reichstag, 30th January 1939.

THE SIXTEEN MARTYRS

They now pass into the German immortality under God's free heaven. For us they are not dead: these temples are no crypts: they are the eternal guard post. Here they stand for Germany and keep guard over our people."
- Adolf Hitler, 11th November 1935

When the bodies of the sixteen martyrs of the November Putsch were removed to the open-air Memorial in Munich, Hitler said that long ago he had determined that if he ever came to power he would take these comrades from the cemeteries and honour them: "That determination I have now fulfilled. They now pass into the German immortality. In their own time they could not yet see the Reich of today: they could only dimly envisage it. Fate has forbidden to them to experience this Reich. But though they might neither see nor experience this Reich, we will take care that the Reich will see them. And therefore we have laid them in no crypt and beneath no dome. No, just as they once marched, their breast open to the air, so now shall they lie in wind and weather, in storm and snow, under God's free heaven, a perpetual reminder for the German nation. For us they are not dead: these temples are no crypts: they are the eternal guard post. Here they stand for Germany and keep guard over our people. Here they lie as true witnesses to our Movement." - Volkischer Beobachter, 11th November 1935

IN LEGAL PURSUIT OF VICTORY

Following the failure of the 8/9th, November Putsch Hitler determined on achieving power through legal means and in the meantime creating a social and political system within the present system that would be in place on the morning of victory. Returning to his rashness in assuming preparedness for power in 1923 he said: "I have never left any doubt that I demanded from the SA. men the strict observance of the path of legality, and if this veto on illegality was anywhere violated, then the leaders or sub-leaders concerned have always been brought to account. Acts of violence have never been contemplated by our Party, nor has the individual SA. man ever wished for them . . . wherever it was established that SA. men carried arms I have intervened and where necessary, if they were not ready to accept my ruling, I have dismissed both leaders and SA. men . . . in an organisation of some 100,000 men

naturally some of them may have weapons in defence of their homes. But if the State shuts its eyes to that, there is no reason for me to notice it.”

- Hitler giving evidence in the trial of four National Socialists in Berlin, May, 1931. F.Z., 9 May 1931

"For we have not seized possession of power as usurpers, as did the men of November, 1918; we have received power constitutionally and legally." - Reichstag, 13th July 1934

Contrasting his comparatively peaceful coming to power with the notoriously blood drenched Spanish revolution the Fuhrer added: "We have conquered our State without, I believe, the breaking of a window-pane. That was possible only thanks to thorough preparation and the building up of the Party . . . " - Cf. 10. The Model Revolution. Munich, Putsch Anniversary, 1936

"We stand absolutely hard as granite on the ground of legality." - Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis heute, Jahrgang 1931, Berlin. p.157

"When I resume active work it will be necessary to pursue a new policy. Instead of working to achieve power by an armed coup, we shall have to hold our noses and enter the Reichstag against the Catholic and Marxist deputies. If out-voting them takes longer than out-shooting them, at least the results will be guaranteed by their own Constitution! Any lawful process is slow. But already, as you know, we have thirty-two Reichstag deputies under this new programme and are the second largest Party in the Bavarian Landtag-Diet. Sooner or later we shall have a majority - and after that, Germany. I am convinced that this is our best line of action, now that conditions in the country have changed so radically." - Kurt Ludecke reporting a conversation with Hitler in Landsberg Fortress after the failure of the Putsch

"Hardly ever has a revolution on such a large scale been carried out in so disciplined and bloodless a fashion as this renaissance of the German people in the last few weeks." - Reichstag, 23rd March 1933

"When has there ever been a revolution so free from excesses as ours? In the days when there was revolution in Germany there was greater order than in many countries where there was no revolution . . . Even if there were excesses, we could still stand comparison with the excesses of revolutions amongst other peoples. It is true we have to barricade the streets, but not because the people want to stone the Government, but because the people want to express to the Government its jubilation. I go any day amongst the people without a cordon of police. People can always know where I am and where I am going. I have not the least fear that the people will attack me: on the contrary my greatest anxiety is that perhaps a small child might be crushed before my motor.

And if I compare the excesses of the French Revolution I can only say: We at least have established no guillotine, we have not created any Vendee in Germany. Even with the worst elements we have only kept them apart from the nation. Unfortunately the rest of the world declines to take them from us; we would so gladly put them at their disposal." - Sportpalast, Berlin, 24th October 1933

"What was accomplished last year was so unheard of that it should constrain us to the profoundest humility. It shows that the Almighty has not deserted our people: He received it into His grace at the moment when it found itself again. And that it should never again lose itself, that must be our vow so long as we shall live and as long as the Lord gives us the strength to continue the battle." - Munich, 19th March 1934

"When the Party took over power in Germany, after overthrowing the very formidable obstacles that had stood in its way, it did so without causing any damage whatsoever to property. I can say with a certain amount of pride that this was the first revolution in which not even a window pane was broken." - Reichstag, 30th January 1934

"I was a soldier for more than four years where more blood was shed than ever before throughout human history. I never lost my nerve, no matter what the situation was and no matter what sights I had to face. The same holds good for my Party colleagues. But we did not consider it as part of the programme of the National Socialist Revolution to destroy human life or material goods, but rather to build up a new and a better life." - Reichstag, 30th January 1934

LANDSBERG PRISON

"Whenever freedom is desecrated the best men meet in prison."

- Adolf Hitler, Landsberg Prison. June, 15th, 1924

"This will and the faith remained the same even when we sat within prison walls. I can tell my opponents that those thirteen months gave me time for consideration. What they have experienced in the last two years was born then in Landsberg." - Munich, 8th November, 1935. Celebration of the 12th Anniversary of the November 1923 Putsch

"We are now met by the question: Do we wish to restore Germany to freedom and power? If 'yes' then the first thing to do is to rescue it from him who is ruining our country. Admittedly it is a hard fight that must be fought here. We National Socialists on this point occupy an extreme position: but we know only one people: it is for that people we fight and that is our own people . . . we want to stir up a storm. Men must not sleep: they ought to know that a thunderstorm is coming up. We want to prevent our Germany from suffering, as Another did, the death upon the Cross." - Munich, 20th April 1923. Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Royal Institute of International Affairs 1942

THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

". . . the banner with the white circle and the black swastika will be hoisted over the whole of Germany on the day which shall mark the liberation of our whole people . . . This is the miracle which we have wrought." Adolf Hitler

"A wonderful journey! History will record it as one of the most wonderful, one of the most remarkable happenings in the history of the world. It will seek for comparisons and analogies, but it will hardly find a parallel - that in so few years, from such a birth a whole people and its State could be conquered,

This is the miracle which we have wrought. We are the fortunate ones, for we need not to learn the story from books: we were chosen by Fate to live this miracle in our own

experience. We, my comrades in the fight, can be proud that history has called us to such a mission.

Many years ago I said to my followers, 'And what after all shall the reward be?' My party-comrade, some time the day will come, and when it comes, then you will be specially proud of this arm-band: on it you will inscribe the year in which your illumination came, and you will be happy to be able to say, 'I was there since such and such a year.' That it is which unites us so closely, which welds us together. Posterity will one day learn the lesson, but we can say. 'We have been there; this is of our making.'

Other generations - they learn of sagas of heroes, of the expeditions of heroes: we have lived this saga, we have marched together on the expedition. Whether the name of any one of us is preserved to posterity, that matters not. We are all bound together in one single mighty happening. That will remain. That will never more fade away in Germany, and from the sacrifices of the first fighters there will ever come anew the strength for sacrifice. Therefore our gratitude towards those who first sacrificed themselves is imperishable, because the Movement is imperishable, and because the Movement must ever remember to whom it owes everything." - Munich, 8th November 1935. Celebration of the 12th Anniversary of the November 1923 Putsch

"From the people I have grown up, in the people I have remained, to the people I return. My pride is that I know no statesmen in the world who with greater right than I can say that he is a representative of his people." - Hamburg, 20th March 1936. (Mainly an appeal that Germany should be given equal rights to other nations)

"While each man who took the field in 1914 and wore the honourable field-grey uniform could be assured of general respect, he who had put on the arm-band of the National Socialist could be sure that he would be ridiculed and taunted by all. That arm-band then was no sign of honour: it rested with the wearer to make it that." - Munich, 8th November 1935. Celebration of the 12th Anniversary of the November, 1923 Putsch

"Every blow increased our defiance, every persecution increased our resolution, and that which did fall away proved in its falling away to be the greatest good fortune for the Movement." - Parteitag, Nuremberg, September 1933

"But since we know that today the German people consists of one-third heroes, for another third of cowards, while the rest are traitors, as a condition of our freedom we would first cleanse our domestic life." - Adolf Hitler

"We National Socialists are, God's Truth! perhaps the most loyal, the most devoted of all men to our German Fatherland. For three years we have waged a war, often against death and devil, but always only for our German Fatherland. We got so far that at the last, as crown of all our labours, we had to land in prison. But in spite of everything there is one thing we would say: We do make a distinction between a Government and the German Fatherland. When today here in the Landtag or in the Reichstag in Berlin some lousy half-Asiatic youth casts in our teeth the charge that we have no loyalty to the Reich, I beg you do not distress yourselves.

We are convinced, and that in the last resort is our one great faith, that out of this bitterest distress the German Reich will rise again, but not as now, not as the offspring

of wretchedness and misery - we shall possess once again a true German Reich of freedom and of honour, a real Fatherland of the whole German people and not an asylum for alien swindlers." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

"Where can any strength still be found within the German people? It is to be found, as always, in the great masses: their energy is slumbering and it awaits only the man who will summon it from its present slumber and will hurl it into the great battle for the destiny of the German race.

The battle which alone can liberate Germany will be fought out with the forces which well up from the great masses. Without the help of the German working-man you will never regain a German Reich. Not in our political salons lies the strength of our nation, but in the hand, in the brain, and in the will of the great masses. Now as ever,: Liberation does not come down from above, it will spring up from below . . . if we today make the highest demands upon everyone, that is only in order that we may give back to him and to his child the highest gift: Freedom and the respect of the rest of the world. " - Munich. 20th April 1923. Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1942

"I have won my successes simply because in the first place I endeavoured to see things as they are and not as one would like them to be; secondly, when once I had formed my own opinion I never allowed weaklings to talk me out of it; and thirdly because I was always determined in all circumstances to yield to a necessity when once it had been recognised." - Nuremberg Parteitag, September 1936

"We National Socialists who for three years have done nothing but preach - abused and insulted by all, by some mocked and scorned, by others traduced and slandered - we cannot retreat! For us there is only one path which leads straight ahead. We know that the fight which now is blazing will be a hard struggle. It will not be fought out in the court of the Reich at Leipzig, it will not be fought out in a cabinet at Berlin, it will be fought out through those factors which in their hard reality have ever up to the present time made world-history." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

Germany at this period was in as state of near-revolution with Jewish-lead insurrectionists launching wave after wave of attacks, confident of bringing to the Reich the bloodbath they had already brought to Russia with its attendant mass arrests and executions.

"On one point there should be no doubt; we shall not let the Jews slit our gullets and not defend ourselves. Today in Berlin they may already be arranging their festival-dinners with the Jewish hangmen of Soviet Russia - that they will never do here. They may today begin to set up the Cheka in Germany, they may give it free scope, we surrender to such a Jewish Commission never. We have the conviction, firm as a rock, that, if in this State seven million men are determined to stand by their 'No' to the very last, the evil spectre will collapse into nothingness in the rest of the Reich."

- Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

*** In fact, the mentioned Jewish hangmen did get their day, albeit delayed. Of thousands of German military personnel captured and executed as a consequence of the highly illegal and internationally condemned Nuremberg Trials and Military Tribunals, the highest ranking German leaders were publicly humiliated, denied basic human rights and in an orgy of revenge liquidated.**

Most of the executions took place in secrecy on the 15th October 1946 - which 'coincidentally' happened to be the Jewish Feast Day Hoshana Raba. The hangman, John C. Woods, a sergeant in the United States Army was Jewish. The executions were deliberately bungled, the prisoners given a short drop so that their necks would not be instantaneously broken and ensuring their slow strangulation amidst the utmost pain.

Several of those executed also suffered face and head injuries, as they struck the edge of the trapdoor frame, on their way down. Julius Streicher who had been a farmer throughout the war and held no political post, was the only victim to have fought physically with his tormentors. When he was finally subdued he gave a Hitler salute before dying. The official United States undertaker, who was present at the executions, stated that: "The Jewish-American boy in charge of the execution (of Streicher) let him strangle, horribly for a long, long minute."

"We realised that the state can be for our people a paradise only if the people can hold sway therein freely as in paradise : we realised that a slave-state will never be a paradise, but only - always and for all time - a hell or a colony." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

" . . . we grasped the fact that power in the last resort is possible only where there is strength, and that strength lies not in the dead weight of numbers but solely in energy. Even the smallest minority can achieve a mighty result if it is inspired by the most fiery, the most passionate will to act. World history has always been made by minorities." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER : CASUALTIES

" . . . I would ask you to consider that the National Socialist Movement - solely during the period of its legal fight for power - had to lament nearly 400 dead and more than 43,000 wounded. It was here again only the will to maintain the community of the German people which gave us all after the victory self-mastery and restraint. It was not our wish to shed blood, we wished to wreak no vengeance, but we now wished more earnestly than ever before to capture and win men for the new community." - Hamburg, 17th August 1934

"The truth is valueless so long as there is lacking the indomitable will to turn this realisation into action." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

"More people died as a result of the tiny abortive Easter Uprising against British rule in Ireland (1916) than died as a result of political violence in Germany during the entire National Socialist revolution." - Adolf Hitler

**SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT TO THE
GERMAN NATION 'THE NEW GERMANY DESIRES WORK AND PEACE'
Berlin, 1st February 1933**

"We are determined, as leaders of the nation, to fulfil as a national government the task which has been allotted to us, swearing fidelity only to God, our conscience, and the nation.

The inheritance which has fallen to us is a terrible one. The task with which we are faced is the hardest which has fallen to German statesmen within the memory of man. But we are all filled with unbounded confidence, for we believe in our people and their imperishable virtues. Every class and every individual must help us to found the new Reich.

The National Government will regard it as their first and foremost duty to revive in the nation the spirit of unity and co-operation. They will preserve and defend those basic principles on which our nation has been built up. They regard Christianity as the foundation of our national morality, and the family as the basis of national life. They are determined, without regard for class or social status, to restore the nation to a consciousness of its political and national unity and of the duties consequent upon this realisation. They intend to make respect for our glorious past and pride in our ancient traditions the ground principles for the education of German youth. In this way they will wage a pitiless war upon spiritual, political, and cultural Nihilism. Germany must not, Germany shall not go under in the chaos of Communism.

All those institutions which are the strongholds of the energy and vitality of our nation will be taken under the especial care of the Government.

The German farmer must be rescued in order that the nation may be supplied with the necessities of life. A concerted and all-embracing attack must be made on unemployment in order that the German working class may be saved from ruin.

. . . within four years unemployment must be finally overcome. At the same time the conditions necessary for a revival in trade and commerce are provided. . . . the securing of the necessities of life will include the performance of social duties to the sick and aged. . . . Great is our love for our army as the bearer of our arms and the symbol of our great past, we should be happy if the world, by reducing its armaments, would see to it that we need never again increase our own."

- Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International
Affairs. 1942

The proclamation closes with the prayer that "God Almighty may give our work His blessing, strengthen our purpose and endow us with wisdom and the trust of our people, for we are fighting not for ourselves, but for Germany!

"During fourteen years the German nation has been at the mercy of decadent elements which have abused its confidence. During fourteen years those elements have done nothing but destroy, disintegrate and dissolve. Hence it is neither temerity nor presumption if, appearing before the nation today, I ask: German nation, give us four years time, after which you can arraign us before your tribunal and you can judge me!

Allow me four years, and I swear to you, as truly as I have now undertaken my duties, I will depart. It is not for any reward or benefit that I have taken office, but only for your sake. It has been the greatest decision of my whole life.

I cannot rid myself of my faith in my people, nor lose the conviction that this people will resuscitate again one day. I cannot be severed from the love of a people that I know to be my own. And I nourish the conviction that the hour will come when millions of men who now curse us will take their stand behind us to welcome the new Reich, our common creation born of a painful and laborious struggle and an arduous triumph - a Reich which is the symbol of greatness, honour, strength, honesty and justice." - Berlin, Sportpalast, February 1933

"I will not build myself a villa in Switzerland, nor will I lay claim to any fund with which to fight criminality in this election campaign. Then after four years people shall judge whether the policy of ruining Germany has come to an end, whether Germany is rising again.

I am ready to offer the hand to anyone even if previously he has misunderstood us if he will now join our Movement. But what we have won I shall know how to defend against those who for fourteen years have shown that all that they could do was destroy Germany.

I have not taken this office for the sake of personal gain. For myself I desire nothing. Our purpose will always remain the same, and I am persuaded that this purpose which nothing can break will one day enable us to break down the distress of Germany." - Stuttgart, 15th February 1933

. . . and on 17th, February, 1933, Dortmund: "What I claim is fair and just: only four years for us and the others shall form their judgement and pass sentence. I will not flee abroad, I will not seek to escape sentence. My will cannot be broken. But particularly in these days there is one thing which I would not have said in the future - that one man has to make his own way in the teeth of all. I want it to be said that at last the German people found its way back to itself: that the German people did indeed one day return to its senses. It realised the need of the hour: it co-operated to form this Reich which we all desire, this Germany of Social justice, of inner strength, of greatness and force and therefore also of splendour for our German youth."

"Fourteen years ago I began the fight, not because at the time I had any enthusiasm for German capitalism which wanted to be rescued. What then was the reason for my action? I myself was and still am a child of the people. It was not for the capitalists that I undertook this struggle, it was for the German working man that I took my stand." - Sportpalast, Berlin. 2nd March 1933

Note: On March, 29th, 1936, the German nation was given the opportunity to express their approval or disapproval of the National Socialist state. It was an entirely free election without fear or intimidation with adequate provision made for monitoring by neutral observers. Total qualified votes 45,453,691 : Total votes cast 45,001,489 (99%) : Votes 'no' or invalid 540,211 : Votes for Hitler's NSDAP 44,461,278 (98.8%).

"I have taken up the fight against Marxism. Should anyone think it necessary to ally himself with Marxism let him be convinced of this: he will not save Marxism, he will but share the ruin to which Marxism is doomed." - Munich, 24th February 1933.

THE ROEHM PURGE

"It was to me that he (Ernst Roehm) had pledged his loyalty and broken that pledge, and for that I alone must call him to account." - Adolf Hitler

In the months leading up to the Roehm Purge, the SA. Chief-of-Staff Ernst Roehm plotted with others to hijack the new born National Socialist State through the replacement of the old guard with hand-picked opportunists, misinformation, subversion, and the false claim that they were acting on the Fuhrer's behalf and with his compliance. Planning their bloody 'Night of the Long Knives' - Roehm's expression and not Hitler's response to it as is often wrongly claimed, Hitler would have been presented with a *fait accompli* and forced to accept the conditions of the traitor Roehm's 'Second Revolution'.

"Although only a few days before I had been prepared to exercise clemency, at this hour there was no place for such consideration. Mutinies are suppressed in accordance with laws of iron which are eternally the same. If anyone reproaches me and asks why I did not resort to any regular courts of justice for conviction of the offenders, then all I can say to him is this: in this hour I was responsible for the fate of the German people, and thereby I became the supreme Justicar of the German people. . . . I gave the order to shoot those who were the ringleaders of this treason, and I further gave the order to burn down to the raw flesh the ulcers of this poisoning of the wells in our domestic life and of the poisoning of the outside world . . ." - Reichstag, 13th July 1934

CASUALTY LIST: "Those who lost their lives were nineteen higher SA. leaders, thirty-one leaders and members of the SA., were shot, and further, for complicity in the plot, three leaders of the SS., while thirteen SA. leaders and civilians who attempted to resist arrest lost their lives.. Three more committed suicide. Five who did not belong to the SA. but were members of the Party, were shot for taking part in the plot. Finally there were also shot three members of the SS. who had been guilty of scandalous ill-treatment of those who had been taken into protective custody." - Reichstag, 13th July 1934

"In order to prevent political passion and exasperation venting itself in lynch justice on further offenders when the danger was removed and the revolt could be regarded as suppressed, as early as Sunday, 1st July strictest orders were given that all further retribution should cease. Thereby from that night the normal state of affairs was re-established." - Reichstag, 13th July 1934

The suppression of Roehm's attempted coup was and still is today wildly exaggerated by the foreign Press. Hitler's response: "If in the two weeks that now

lie behind us the foreign press in place of any objective and just reporting of events has flooded the world with untrue and incorrect assertions and communications, I cannot admit the validity of the excuse that it was impossible to obtain any other information. In most cases it needed only a short telephone call to the authorities concerned in order to show that most of those assertions could not be sustained. When in particular the report was spread that among the victims of the conspiracy there were included even members of the Cabinet of the Reich, it would not have been difficult to establish that the contrary was the case . . . **Hitler went on to pour scorn on the fanciful notions of the foreign press and added:** "If finally during the last few days an English paper can report that I was at present suffering from a nervous breakdown, it would have needed only a small enquiry to establish the truth. I can only assure these anxious reporters that neither in the War nor after the War have I ever suffered such a breakdown, but this time I have indeed suffered the severest breakdown of trust and faith which I had placed in a man for whose protection I had done everything in my power, for whom I actually sacrificed myself." - Reichstag, 13th July 1934

The speech was concluded by the Fuhrer's praise for the millions of SS. and SA. who had stood loyally by him and assisted in the suppression of Roehm's attempted coup. Such was the personal bravery of Hitler in suppressing the attempted coup that the President of the Reich, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg telegraphed the German Leader: "From the reports presented to me I realise that through your determined action and through the courageous intervention of your own person you have nipped in the bud all treasonable plots. You have saved the German people from a grave danger. For this I express to you my profound thanks and my sincere recognition. With best greetings - von Hindenburg. 2nd July 1934."

"If anyone faces me with the reproach that we should have used the regular courts for trial, I have only one answer: In that hour I was responsible for the fate of the German nation, and therefore I myself was the German people's Supreme Tribunal." - Speech to the Reichstag, 13 July 1934

THE REICHSTAG FIRE

Replying to the charge that the Reichstag Fire was National Socialist inspired arson to provide the excuse for an anti-Communist campaign: "It is nothing but a damned lie and a malicious libel. As base it is ridiculous. Of course, there is one way in which I could settle these reports once and for all. I could have the Communist who was caught hanged from the nearest tree. That would dispose forever of this vile insinuation that he is an agent of ours. But these lies are really too absurd even to discuss seriously.

But I will tell you another thing. Europe, instead of suspecting me of false play, should be grateful to me for my drastic action against the Bolsheviks. If Germany went Communist, as there was every danger of her doing until I became Chancellor, it would not have been long before the rest of civilised Europe fell a prey to this Asiatic pest.

The onslaught on the Reichstag was just one of a whole series of terrorist atrocities which the police are able to prove were planned by the Communists. The fire in the Berlin Royal Castle, which was only just discovered in time, was to have raised the curtain on an orgy of destruction.

We have seized hundredweights of material in the secret cellar of the Communist headquarters, proving that these fires were to be the beacon signals of a nation-wide campaign of dynamiting, incendiarism, and mass murder. Why, those Bolshevik criminals had even made preparations to poison the water reservoirs.

Suppose there had been a similar situation in Britain. Suppose that the Communists had tried to set Buckingham Palace on fire, and had actually succeeded in setting on fire the House of Commons and gutting this national shrine! Your Government would have acted just as I have acted."

- Interview with Sefton Delmer, Daily Express correspondent, March 3rd 1933

Hitler's reaction to the impertinent setting up of an 'international inquiry into the causes of the Reichstag Fire: "What would this world beyond our frontiers say of Germany if here we allowed folk to stage the comedy of an inquiry in favour of a creature who had sought to set on fire the British Houses of Parliament - an inquiry whose only objective could be to set British justice and Britain's judges beneath the value placed upon such a blackguard? As a German and a National Socialist, I should not be interested to champion in Germany the cause of a foreigner who had sought in England to undermine the State or the laws in force there, or had gone so far as to attack with fire buildings which stand as a symbol of the English Constitution. And even if this creature were a German - and may God spare us that shame! -,we would not hide the fact, but only profoundly regret that such a misfortune had to befall us: we should have only one wish - that British justice should without pity free humanity from such a curse." - 14th October 1933. Radio Broadcast

THE TIMELESSNESS OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM

"I am prepared to admit that the National Socialist ideal, in its final perfection, stands like a polar star above mankind. But mankind must ever follow a star. If it laid hold of this star, it would see it no more. We are on the right road, and we have the right goal. We shall be reforming the German people for centuries." - Detmold, 15th January 1936

HONOUR

"I appeal to the whole German people: if in this I ever make a mistake or if the time should ever come that the people should believe that it cannot support my actions, then it can put me to death: I will calmly stand my ground. But never will I do anything to violate my own honour and the honour of my nation. Let the people judge: let them vote 'Yes' and for equality of rights, for honour and for true peace, for a new Reichstag which will guarantee this policy. For in the long run there is not even any economic salvation for a people if it is ruined politically and morally. We have only one aim in the world: not hatred for other peoples, but love for our German nation." - Opening of the Electoral Campaign, Sportpalast, Berlin, 24th October 1933

Note: The subsequent plebiscite (referendum) in which Hitler offer the German nation the opportunity to 'hire him or fire him' on the question of his leadership and withdrawal from the discredited League of Nations. Of 45,176,713 entitled to vote 95.1% gave the Fuhrer their approval and only 4.9% voted against. The

results for re-election to the Reichstag were similar with 92.2 in favour and 7.8% being wasted votes.

"I can give my hand to a Communist at the moment when I see that he recognises the madness of his former ideology: I can give my hand to the most narrow-minded reactionaries in the moment when he sees that his former standpoint is untenable. There is only one to whom I can never give my hand - he who have never known what it is to have a political conviction, but who could be bought for money." - Kiel, 6th November 1933

"It is always better if necessary to accept an end with dread than to suffer a dread which has no end."

- November
9th 1934

NO BANK ACCOUNT - NO ULTERIOR MOTIVES

In stressing his independence (perhaps a jibe at the British Conservative party of which most members had shares in arms producing factories): "I have not upheld the rearming of the German people because I am a shareholder. I am perhaps the only statesman in the world who has no bank account."

PACIFISM

"If our ancestors had formerly made their decisions dependent upon the present absurd pacifist mentality we would not possess altogether a third of our present natural soil, and the German people would no longer have to care for their future in Europe! No, it is to their resolute attitude in the struggle for existence that we owe the two Marches of the East of the Reich and, furthermore, this internal force which constitutes the territorial grandeur of our State and our people, grandeur which moreover has alone permitted us to subsist down to the present day." - Mein Kampf

"Man has come great through perpetual struggle. In perpetual peace his greatness must decline." - Mein Kampf

"A man who says: 'I deny that I have a right to defend my personal life' has thereby denied his right to exist. To be a pacifist argues a lack of conviction, a lack of character. For the pacifist is indeed ready enough to claim the help of others, but himself declines to help himself. It is precisely the same with people. A people who is not prepared to protect itself is a people without character. We must recover for our people as one of the most elementary principles the recognition of the fact that a man is truly only a man if he defends and protects himself, that a people deserves the name only if in the case of necessity it is prepared as a people to enter the lists. That is not militarism. That is self-preservation." - 27th, April 1923. Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1942

"The idea of pacifism and humanity may be quite good after the supreme race has conquered and subdued the world in such measure it makes him its exclusive master. . . . Therefore, first fight, and then perhaps pacifism." - Mein Kampf

"Pacifism is the most outspoken cowardice . . . we have come into the political life as soldiers And when anyone says: you are imperialists, then ask him: Are you unwilling to be one? If not, then never dare to become a father, for if you beget a child you must provide its daily bread. And if you provide bread, then you are an imperialist." - Congress of the N.S.D.A.P, Nuremberg, 19-21 August 1927

PROPAGANDA

Hitler was conscious of the negative aspects of contrived propaganda and his admiration for the British fighting man served as an example of this.

"But in Germany, through the medium of the schools, the press and the comic papers, an idea of the Englishman was gradually formed which was bound eventually to lead to the worst kind of self-deception. This absurdity slowly but persistently spread into every quarter of German life. The result was an under-valuation for which we have had to pay a heavy penalty. The delusion was so profound that the Englishman was looked upon as a shrewd businessman, but personally a coward to an incredible degree. Unfortunately our lofty teachers of professional history did not bring home to the minds of their pupils the truth that it is not possible to build up such a mighty organisation as the British Empire by mere swindle and fraud. The few who called attention to that truth were either ignored or silenced. I can vividly recall to mind the astonished looks of my comrades when they found themselves personally face to face for the first time with the Tommies in Flanders. After a few days of fighting the consciousness slowly dawned on our soldiers those Scotsmen were not like those we had seen described and caricatured in the comic papers and mentioned in the *communiqués*."

- Mein
Kampf

CONSTITUTION

**"During my whole political fight I have been dominated, commanded, so help me
God! by one thought alone, Germany!"
- Adolf Hitler, Hamburg, 17th August, 1934**

It is not generally known that the Weimar Constitution was never formally abrogated by the National Socialist State; no single National Socialist statement of the new Constitution took its place : "The man who stands at the head of affairs in Germany is appointed by the German people and is responsible to them alone. I myself feel that I am merely commissioned by the nation to carry out those reforms which will enable it some day to make the final decision regarding the definite constitution of the Reich." - Reichstag, 30th January 1934

"I have never regarded the authority of office as in any way a possible substitute for the confidence of the nation, but have always honestly endeavoured to use the authority inherent in office for gaining the confidence of the people. I may, therefore, proudly confess that, just as the National Socialist Movement had its origins exclusively in the people, so we too, as the Government, have never thought otherwise than as the people, with the people, and for the people." - Reichstag, 30th January 1934

The Fuhrer explained that he would from time to time (referenda) appeal to the people if only in order that the Movement might remain as elastic as it had been in the past and that it might recognise in good time any failings which might inadvertently slip in. "The Reichstag was a youthful Reichstag and through this recurrent appeal to the people care must be taken that youth should never die out from its ranks. Of this new Reichstag it must one day be said that it had the youngest, the most courageous, and the boldest, and that it had solved the great problems set by history - the problems on which the centuries had suffered shipwreck." - Reichstag, 11th December 1933 following the NSDAP electoral success on 12th November 1933

"Not for my own sake have I asked for this vote, but for the sake of the German people. It is not I who need such a vote of confidence in order to strengthen or maintain my position; it is the German people which needs a Chancellor supported in the eyes of the whole world by such a display of confidence. For I am nothing, my fellow countrymen, but the spokesman on your behalf, and I have no desire to be anything but the representative of your life and the defender of your vital interests.

Real mistakes which can be proven against me - for them I will readily answer and accept responsibility. They are all within the limits set for everyone by general human fallibility. But against these mistakes I can set the fact that never in my fight have I taken any action which I was not convinced was for the welfare of the German people. For during my whole political fight I have been dominated, commanded, so help me God! by one thought alone, Germany!" - Hamburg, 17th August 1934

"The Leader is the Party and the Party is the Leader. As I feel myself to be only a part of this Party, so the Party feels itself to be only a part of me. When I shall close my eyes in death I do not know. But that the Party will live on that I know, and that over all persons, over weakness and strength it will triumph and will successfully fashion the future of the German nation that I believe, that I know! . . . Today, as Leader of the Reich and nation, I can still give my help and counsel. But principles must lead us away from the personal to the eternal. Leaders will come and leaders will die, but Germany must live, and this Movement will alone lead Germany to this life . . . " - Nuremberg Parteitag, 1935

MAGNANIMITY TO FORMER OPPONENTS

Interview with Pierre Huss of the Hearst Press (ibid. 17th January, 1935) when asked whether the Social Democrats and the Communists would experience any difficulty due to their former convictions: "Do you think that the nearly 39 millions of my supporters in Germany did not previously belong to any party? They have been gradually and with much labour won over to the National Socialist idea . . . we never ask what the individual man has been, only what he wishes to be today . . . in our community of the people former Communists and adherents of the Centrum (pro-Marxist Catholic Centre Party) today join in a common fight for the National Socialist State."

"I do not know if there ever has been a revolution which was of such a profound character as the National Socialist Revolution and which at the same time allowed innumerable persons who had been prominent in political circles under the former regime to follow their respective callings in private life peacefully and without causing

them any worry. . . . but this policy did not always help our reputation abroad. Just a few months ago we had an experience with some very honourable British world-citizens who considered themselves obliged to address a protest to me because I had some criminal protégés of the Moscow regime interned in a German concentration camp. Perhaps it is because I am not very well informed on current affairs that I have not heard whether these honourable gentlemen have ever expressed their indignation at the various acts of sanguinary violence which these Moscow criminals committed in Germany . . . or, whether for example, they have taken the occasion of recent happenings in Spain to express their indignation against slaughtering and burning to death thousands upon thousands of men, women and children . . . People in Spain have assured us that if we place the number of persons who have been slaughtered in this bestial way at 170,000, the figure will probably be too low rather than too high. . . . that we did not carry out this mass-slaughter is apparently looked upon as a piece of negligence on our part. We see that the democratic world-citizens are by no means gracious in their criticism of leniency." - Reichstag, 30th January 1934

CRITICISM

"I have, it is true, in my life seen over and over again that one finds more men who know how a thing should be done than men who can actually put their knowledge into practice. And for every thousand men who are ready to judge a piece of work and give their opinion on it, there are rarely to be found ten who are themselves prepared to take part in the work. Ninety-five per cent of all professional critics who are ready enough to chatter away will not say a word the moment anyone invites them to give proof of their better knowledge through actually putting into practice and doing the job themselves." - Hamburg, 17th August 1934

Mr. Louis P. Lochner (Associated Press) asked of Hitler's attitude to criticism: "Do you know I have collected round me a whole staff of specialists on questions of economic, social, and political life whose sole duty is criticism? Before we issue a law I show the draft to these men and ask them, 'Please, is there anything wrong about this?' I do not wish that they should simply say 'Yes' to everything. They have no value for me if they do not criticise and tell me what faults might possibly appear in the application of our measures." - Volkischer Beobachter, 5th April 1934

Asked what would take the place of parliamentary opposition, Hitler replied: "The principle of single centralised authority must first be established, then at all costs preserved. I myself assume absolute authority. If I fail I will not retire to a villa in Switzerland.

As each department head carries full responsibility for that department to guard against mistakes, it is to his interest to seek all kinds of expert advice and to listen to every criticism.

Look at my schedule of appointments day in and day out, and you will see I receive suggestions, praise, and objections, not only from friends and Party members, but from all sorts of people. Seeking honest criticism is part of my duty. Cromwell secured England in a crisis similar to ours, and he saved it by obliterating parliament and uniting the nation." - New York Times: Interview Anne O'Hare McCormick. 10th July 1933

AUSTRIA (NATIONAL SOCIALIST LIBERATION OF)

“The world must convince itself that the German people in Austria are experiencing in these days’ hours of bliss and deep joy”.

“It is with the deepest sorrow that for years past we have watched the fate of our fellow-countrymen in Austria. Austria from ancient times has formed part of the German people; the two countries have shared a common destiny.”

The Fuhrer went on to describe recent events in Austria when its population, increasingly attracted to unity with Hitler’s Germany, was subjected to state-inspired terrorism: “At the time when in Germany, thanks to the victory of the National Socialist idea, the nation once more found its way to the proud self-consciousness of a great people there began in Austria a new period of suffering and bitter trials. By the most brutal methods of terrorism, of bodily and economic torture and annihilation, a regime, which lacked any legal mandate, sought to maintain an existence which was condemned by the overwhelming majority of the Austrian people. Thus we, as a great people, had the experience of seeing more than six million people of the same stock as ourselves suffering oppression at the hands of a numerically small minority simply owing to the fact that this minority had gained possession of the means necessary to enforce its will.

From the deprivation of political rights and coercion there arose an economic decline which stands in terrible contrast with developments in the new Germany. Who can blame these unfortunate members of our German people if they cast longing eyes to the Reich – to that Germany with which their ancestors had been associated for so many centuries, with whose citizens they had fought shoulder to shoulder in the cruellest of all wars, whose civilization was their civilisation, and to which they had made in so many spheres contributions of their own of the highest value? To suppress this sentiment was to condemn hundreds of thousands to profound mental suffering.

The Fuhrer went on to describe the state sponsored oppression in Austria which led to the exodus of hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing to Hitler’s Germany: “Germany alone has been forced to receive over 400,000 fugitives, 10,000 others within this small country have passed through prisons, dungeons, and concentration camps, hundreds of thousands have been reduced to beggary, to misery, and to poverty. No nation in the world will be able permanently to tolerate these conditions on its frontier without being itself despised – and that deservedly.”

Describing the denial of democracy in Austria and the persistent reneging on agreements made to secure human rights in their neighbouring country the Fuhrer described Austria as: “A country which for many years had no elections at all, where there were no means of determining who were qualified to vote, announces an election which is to take place in less than three and a half day’s time? There are no lists of voters, there are no voting cards, there are no means of testing a person’s right to vote, there is no obligation to maintain the secrecy of the ballot, there is no guarantee that the election will be conducted with impartiality, there is no security that the votes will be properly counted – and so on.”

Against this unexampled expedient of an election fraud the German people in Austria itself at last revolted. By this time when the regime once more planned simply to crush the movement of protest with a strong arm the result could only be a new civil war.

But the German Reich will not suffer that henceforth in this territory Germans shall be persecuted because they belong to our nation or because they profess their belief in certain views. It desires calm and order.

I determined therefore to place the help of the Reich at the service of the millions of Germans in Austria. Since this morning the soldiers of the Germany Army are on the march across all frontiers of German Austria.

Tanks, infantry divisions, bands of SS. On the ground, and the German air arm in the blue heaven – summoned by the new National Socialist Government in Vienna – will be the guarantee that as soon as possible the opportunity will be given at last* to the German people itself to fashion its own future and its own destiny by a real plebiscite. Behind these troops stand the will and the resolution of the whole German nation!

I myself as Leader and Chancellor of the German people shall be happy now once more as a German and a free citizen to be able to tread the soil of the country which is also my homeland. The world must convince itself that the German people in Austria are experiencing in these days' hours of bliss and deep joy.

It sees in the brothers coming to its help its saviours from profound distress. Long live the National Socialist Reich! Long live National Socialist German-Austria!" - Adolf Hitler, Berlin 12th March 1938

"Hitler had a plausible case to argue when he claimed that the Anschluss was only the application of the Wilsonian principle of self-determination." - Alan Bullock

"The crisis of March, 1938 (which led to the Anschluss) was provoked by Schuschnigg, the Austrian Chancellor, not by Hitler." - A.J.P.Taylor. noted British Historian.

"He (Chamberlain) had no difficulty in recognizing where this injustice lay. There were six million Germans in Austria to whom national reunification was still forbidden by the Peace Treaties of 1919. Three million Germans in Czechoslovakia whose wishes had never been consulted; three hundred and fifty thousand people in Danzig who were notoriously German." - A.J.P.Taylor. noted British Historian.

"The German Army was invading Austria, or rather was marching in to the general enthusiasm of the people." - A.J.P.Taylor, noted British historian

"The pull of sentiment, language and history, reinforced by the material advantages offered by becoming part of a big nation, was strong enough to waken a genuine welcome when the frontier barriers went down and the German troops marched in garlanded with flowers.... there was a widespread sense of relief, even amongst those who were far from being Nazis." - Alan Bullock. Historian

Subsequently and following proper registration of Austria's voting population elections were held throughout Germany and Austria in order that both populations be given the opportunity to approve or reject German-Austrian unity: On March 13th 1938 the Austrian Government enacted a constitutional law concerning a plebiscite for the reunion of Austria with the Third Reich. On 18th March 1938 Hitler dissolved the Reichstag and announced conformity with the plebiscite which was announced on April

10th 1938. The peoples of both nations were to be given the opportunity to decide for or against unification with Hitler's Germany.

AUSTRIA: THE ELECTION RESULTS

ENTITLED TO VOTE	4,474,138
ACTUAL VOTE.....	4,460,778 (99.07%)
TOTAL VALID VOTES.....	4,455,015
VOTES IN FAVOUR OR UNIFICATION.....	4,443,208 (99.73%)
VOTES AGAINST UNIFICATION.....	11,807
SPOILT PAPERS.....	5,763

GERMANY: THE ELECTION RESULTS

ENTITLED TO VOTE.....	45,073,303
ACTUAL VOTE.....	44,872,702 (99.55%)
TOTAL VALID VOTES.....	44,803,096
VOTES IN FAVOUR OF UNIFICATION.....	44,362,667 (99.02%)
VOTES AGAINST UNIFICATION.....	440,429
SPOILT PAPERS.....	69,606

"Most foreign observers present in Vienna that day accepted that the polling had been free from any open intimidations." - Gordon Brook-Shepherd. British writer.

RACE AND NATIONHOOD

"People of the same blood should be in the same Reich." Mein Kampf

"I developed very rapidly in the nationalist direction, and by the time I was fifteen years old I had come to understand the distinction between dynastic patriotism and nationalism based on the concept of folk, or people, my inclination being entirely in favour of the latter." - Mein Kampf

"The world is undoubtedly going through great changes. The only question is whether the outcome will be the good of Aryan humanity or profits for the Jew. The task of the national state will, therefore, be to preserve the race and fit it to meet the final and great decisions on this globe by suitable education of its youth." - Adolf Hitler

"Great nations do not succumb through lost wars, but rather through racial decay and the destruction of their internal order." - Adolf Hitler

" . . . it is England that is fighting for lesser races, whereas I am fighting only for Germany . . ." - to Sir. Neville Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, 24 August 1939. British Blue Book, p.101

"We have the so-called white race which, since the collapse of ancient civilisation, in the course of some thousand years has created for itself a privileged position in the world. But I am quite unable to understand this privileged position, this economic supremacy, of the white trace over the rest of the world if I do not bring it into close

connection with a political conception of supremacy which has been peculiar to the white race for many centuries and has been regarded as in the nature of things.

Take any single area you like, take for example India. England did not conquer India by the way of justice and of law; she conquered India without regard to the wishes, to the views of the natives, or to their formulations of justice, and, when necessary, she has upheld this supremacy with the most brutal ruthlessness.

Just in the same way as Cortez or Pizarro annexed Central America and the northern states of South America, not on the basis of any claim of right, but from the absolute inborn feeling of the superiority of the white race.

The settlement of the Northern American continent is just as little the consequence of any claim of superior right in any democratic or international sense; it was the consequence of a consciousness of right which was rooted solely in the conviction of the superiority and therefore of the right of the white race.

If I think away this attitude of mind which in the course of the last three or four centuries has won the world for the white race, then the destiny of this race would in fact have been no different from that, say, of the Chinese: an immensely congested mass of human beings crowded upon an extraordinarily narrow territory, an over-population with all of its unavoidable consequences.

If fate allowed the white race to take a different path, that is only because this white race was convinced that it had the right to organise the rest of the world; in practice it was the exercise of an extraordinary brutal right to dominate others." – speech to the Industry Club, Dusseldorf, 27th January 1932. This speech was regarded as one of Hitler's greatest triumphs as an orator. Through it he won the support of the captains of industry throughout western Germany."

"Every manifestation of human culture, every product of art, science and technical skill, which we see before our eyes today, is almost exclusively the product of the Aryan creative power. This very fact fully justifies the conclusion that it was the Aryan alone who founded a superior type of humanity; therefore he represents the archetype of what we understand by the term: MAN. He is the Prometheus of mankind, from whose shining brow the spark of genius has at all times flashed forth, always kindling anew that fire which, in the form of knowledge, illuminated the dark night by drawing aside the veil of mystery and thus showing man how to rise and become master over all the other beings on earth. Should he be forced to disappear, a profound darkness will descend on the earth; within a few thousand years human culture will vanish and the world will become a desert." - Mein Kampf

Hitler was painfully aware that the White Race more than most harbours elements who feel no blood kinship with their own racial type and in extreme cases of racial self-loathing are hostile to the extent that they will bond with those of other race, even those hostile to their own : "The Germans lack the powerful gregarious instinct, effect of the identity of the blood, which, especially imperious in the hours of danger, averts the ruins of nations, instantaneously effacing among the peoples who are endowed with it all the subsidiary differences and making them oppose to the common enemy the united front of a homogeneous herd." - Mein Kampf

"Unfortunately our German people no longer has a homogeneous race as its basis. And the fusion of the original elements has not made much progress that one can speak of a new race born of the fusion." - Mein Kampf

"The gap between the lowest, still so-called human being and our highest races is greater than that between the lowest man and the highest ape," - Die Reden Hitler's am Reichsparteitag, 1933 (Munich, 1934). p.33

Allied saturation bombing, reduction of the German population through genocide (an estimated fifteen million German people were slaughtered between December 1944 - 1949) followed by enforced immigration has as its end plan the total elimination of the German nation-race. Thus Hitler's concern as to its ending. "Then indeed when Rome collapsed there were endless streams of new German bands flowing into the Empire from the North ; but, if Germany collapses today, who is there to come after us? German blood upon this earth is on the way to gradual exhaustion unless we pull ourselves together and make ourselves free." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

"Every government, even though it may be the worst possible and even though it may have betrayed the nation's trust in thousands of ways, will claim that its duty is to uphold the authority of the state. Its adversaries, who are fighting for national self-preservation, must use the same weapons which the government uses if they are to prevail against such a rule and secure their own freedom and independence. Therefore the conflict will be fought out with 'legal' means as long as the power which is to be overthrown uses them ; but the insurgents will not hesitate to apply illegal means if the oppressor himself employs them.

Generally speaking, we must not forget that the highest aim of human existence is not the maintenance of a State of Government but rather the conservation of the race. If the race is in danger of being oppressed or even exterminated the question of legality is only of secondary importance. The established power may in such a case employ only those means which are recognised as 'legal' yet the instinct of self preservation on the part of the oppressed will always justify, to the highest degree, the employment of all possible resources.

Only on the recognition of this principle was it possible for those struggles to be carried through, of which history furnishes magnificent examples in abundance, against foreign bondage or oppression at home. Human rights are above the rights of state. but if a people be defeated in its struggle for its human rights this means that its weight has proved too light in the scale of destiny to have the luck of being able to endure in this terrestrial world. The world is not there to be possessed by the faint-hearted races. " - Mein Kampf.

GERMAN NATIONALISM

"I am a German, I believe in this Germany of mine, I believe in my people, and I will not suffer that any alien force shall ever set limits to this my faith. There can never be any true independence under foreign protection or at the wish of the foreigner: an independence which must be protected by the foreigner there is not and there cannot be. I would rather go to ruin together with my people than accept such an independence."— Hitler's first speech in re-unified Germany-Austria, Graz 3rd April 1938.

RACIAL AND SOCIAL AWARENESS

"We cannot permit an alien race to impose itself upon our working people as their leaders." - Adolf Hitler

"I was grateful that I was thrown into a world of misery and poverty and thus came to know the people for whom afterwards I was to fight." (**Hitler was thirteen when his father died, fifteen when his mother passed on, the young Hitler set out for Vienna to seek a living**). - Mein Kampf

"The question of 'nationalising' a people is first and foremost one of establishing healthy social conditions which will furnish the grounds that are necessary for the education of the individual. For only when family upbringing and school education have inculcated in the individual a knowledge of the cultural and economic and, above all, the political greatness of one's country - then, and then only, will it be possible for him to feel proud of being a citizen of such a country. I can fight only for something that I live. I can only love what I respect. And in order to respect a thing I must at least have some knowledge of it." - Mein Kampf

"If the question is still asked why National Socialism combats the Jewish element in Germany so fanatically, the answer can only be, because National Socialism wishes to establish a real community of the people. Since we are National Socialists, we cannot permit an alien race to impose itself upon our working people as their leaders." - Adolf Hitler

"I wish and will continue to wish, that the German people should learn that by reason of practical examples afforded by their ability and work, they are not a second-rate or inferior people in comparison with others. On the contrary they are their equals according to all true standards of values and therefore entitled to equal rights in all respects." - Adolf Hitler

"In so far then as we devote ourselves to the care of our own blood - that blood which has been entrusted to us by destiny - we are at the same time doing our best to help to safeguard other peoples from diseases which spring from race to race, from people to people. If in West or Central Europe but one single people were to fall a victim to Bolshevism, this poison would continue its ravages, it would devastate the oldest, the fairest civilisation which can today be found upon this earth. Germany by taking upon itself this conflict does but fulfil, as so often before in her history, a truly European mission." - Parteitag, Nuremberg, September 1933 / *Volkischer Beobachter*, 5th September 1933

"We said to ourselves that race differs from race and, further, that each race in accordance with its fundamental demands shows externally certain specific tendencies, and these tendencies can perhaps be most clearly traced in their relation to the conception of work. The Aryan regards work as the foundation for the maintenance of the community of the people amongst its members, the Jew regards work as the means to the exploitation of other peoples. The Jew never works as a productive creator without the great aim of becoming the master. He works unproductively, using and

enjoying other people's work. And thus we understand the iron sentence which Mommsen once uttered : 'The Jew is the fermentation of decomposition in peoples, that means the Jew destroys and must destroy because he completely lacks the conception of an activity which builds up the life of the community.' And therefore it is beside the point whether the individual Jew is 'decent' or not. In himself he carries those characteristics. And to us he is harmful. Whether he harms us consciously or unconsciously, that is not our affair. We have consciously to concern ourselves for the welfare of our own people.." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

"We have laid firm foundations for the new State: we have sown seeds that have sunk deep. We have won millions upon millions of men for the ideas on which this State is based; we have introduced them to the life of this State, always in the conviction that it is not laws which protect a State; it is the living will, the faith, the confidence, and the courage of a people which are its true protection." - Adolf Hitler

"The readiness to sacrifice one's personal work and, if necessary, even one's life for others shows its most highly developed form in the Aryan race. The greatness of the Aryan is not based on his intellectual powers; but rather on his willingness to devote all his faculties to the service of his community." - Adolf Hitler

"The national State divides its inhabitants into three classes: State citizens, State subjects, and foreigners. It must be held in greater honour to be a citizen of this Reich even if only a crossing-sweeper, than to be a king in a foreign State." - Adolf Hitler

"The purpose of social work should not be to distribute favours, but to restore rights." - Adolf Hitler

NATIONAL UNITY

"God did not divide us, only human beings did."

- Adolf Hitler, Manchester Guardian, 7th June 1937

"Germans! You are not second-rate, even if the world wishes to have it so a thousand times. You are not second-class and inferior. Awake to the realisation of your own importance. Remember your past and the achievements of your fathers, yes, and those of your own generation. Forget the fourteen years of decay, and think of the two-thousand years of Germany history." . . .

Germans! You are a strong nation if you yourselves wish to be strong"

"My German comrades! If the world is so against us we must all the more unite ourselves together, we must all the more firmly proclaim: 'You can do what you like but you will never make us bow our heads, you will never compel us to recognize a yoke. You will never compel our nation to give up its claim to equal rights.'

The German people have come to themselves. They will not endure people among them any more who are not for Germany." - May Day 1933

In explaining the need for pro-German legislation and countering the posturing about German Jews being discriminated against : "Today we are merely paying this

people (international Jewry) what it deserves. When the German nation was, thanks to the inflation instigated and carried through by Jews, deprived of the entire savings which it had accumulated in years of honest work, when the rest of the world took away the German nation's foreign investments, when we were divested of the whole of our colonial possessions after more than eight hundred thousand children of the nation had died of hunger and under-nourishment at the close of the War, we witnessed almost one million head of milking cows being driven away from us in accordance with the cruel paragraphs of a dictate which the 'humane democratic apostles of the world' forced upon us as a peace treaty. We witnessed over one million German prisoners-of-war being retained in confinement for no reason at all for a whole year after the War had ended. We witnessed over one and a half million Germans being torn away from all that they possessed in the territories lying on our frontiers, and being whipped out with practically all that they had on their backs. We had to endure millions of our countrymen torn from us without their consent. . . . I could supplement these examples with dozens of the most cruel kind. For this reason we ask to be spared all sentimental talk."

The German nation does not wish its interests to be determined by any foreign nation. France to the French, England to the English, America to the Americans, and Germany to the Germans. We are resolved to prevent any settlement in our country of a strange people which was capable of snatching for itself all the leading positions in the land.

It is our will to educate our own nationals for these leading positions. We have hundreds of thousands of very intelligent children of peasants and of the working classes. We shall have them educated and we wish that one day they, and not the representatives of an alien race, may hold the leading positions in the State together with the educated classes.

Above all, German culture, as its name alone shows, is German and not Jewish, and therefore its management and care will be entrusted to members of our own nation." - Reichstag, 30th January 1939

"If in the course of many years we have succeeded in converting millions of former Marxists, have brought them over to our side and incorporated them in our ranks, it must and shall be possible for us to stretch our hand to Nationalists (Stahlhelm), although they come from another camp, and to receive them as our allies, friends, and comrades." - Franfurter Zeitung, 29th June 1933

"Men must have tasks to perform. When no moral tasks are set before them they will seek tasks for themselves - with this one difference, that while the former tasks are great because they are set by the community, the others will be small tasks because they are set by the individual. In that case a period of Materialism and Mammonism would return when the individual thinks only of himself." - Munich, 24th February 1935

CHRISTIANITY

"Our task is to harness the God-given energy of this German nation to stand firm for the Truth." - Mein Kampf

Christianity in the Third Reich has been air brushed out of postwar politically correct literature or placed on the receiving end of the victor nations' black propaganda. Hitler's Germany was a Christian nation of which more than 46

million belong to the German Evangelical (Protestant) Church, and 30 million to the Roman Catholic faith.

They chose Adolf Hitler as the leader, a man arguably the most popular leader in European history who said unequivocally: "First I believe in Almighty God. I solemnly declare that Almighty God has chosen me for this task."

In *Mein Kampf* he writes: "And so I believe today that my conduct is in accordance with the will of the Almighty Creator. In standing guard against the Jew I am defending the handiwork of the Lord." And "We wish to fill our culture once more with the spirit of Christianity - but not only in theory."

"I would like here to appeal to a greater than I, Count Lerchenfeld. He said in the last session of the Landtag that his feeling 'as a man and a Christian prevented him from being an anti-Semite'. I say: my feelings as a Christian points me to the Lord and Saviour as a fighter. It points me to a man who once in loneliness, surrounded only by a few followers, recognised these Jews for what they were and summoned men to fight against them and who, God's truth! was greatest not as a sufferer but as a fighter. In boundless love as a Christian and a man I read through the passage which tells us how the Lord at last rose in his might and seized the scourge to drive out of the Temple the brood of vipers and adders. How terrific was his fight for the world against the Jewish poison. Today, after two thousand years, with deepest emotion I recognise more profoundly than ever before in the fact that it was for this that He had to shed His blood upon the Cross." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

"The German Government, which regards Christianity as the unshakeable foundation of the ethical life of the German nation, attaches the greatest importance to the maintenance and development of friendly relations with the Holy See." – The Government's Program

"The national Government regards the two Christian confessions as the most important factors of the maintenance of our ethical personality. The Government will adopt a just and objective attitude towards all other religions." - The Government's Program

No National Socialist shall be allowed to suffer because he does not subscribe to a certain religion or because he subscribes to no religion at all. Belief is a matter for each one to resolve in the light of his own conscience." – Rudolf Hess

"In this hour I pray that the Almighty will give His blessing in the years to come to our labours, to our judgement and to our strength of resolution, that He may guard us from all false pride as from all cowardly submission, that He will let us find the right path, which He in his providence has allotted to the German people, and that He gives us always the courage to do right and never to waver or weaken before any force or danger." - 5th Anniversary of the National Socialist Government

"And so I believe today that my conduct is in accordance with the will of the Almighty Creator. In standing guard against the Jew I am defending the handiwork of the Lord."
- Mein Kampf

"In this hour I would ask of the Lord God only this: that, as in the past, so in the years to come He would give His blessing to our work and our action, to our judgement and our resolution, that He will safeguard us from all false pride and from all cowardly servility, that He may grant to us to find the straight path which His Providence has ordained for the German people, and that He may ever give us the courage to do the right, never to falter, never to yield before any violence, before any danger." - Adolf Hitler

"One's own strength is the source of life: that strength is the gift of the Almighty, and it is given that we may use it, and in it and through it we may fight the battle of our life." - Königsberg, 4th March, 1933. Dokumente der Deutschen Politik, i (1935), pp. 14-15

As a Christian I have no duty to allow myself to be cheated, but I have the duty to be a fighter for truth and justice. And as a man I have the duty to see to it that human society does not suffer the same catastrophic collapse as did the civilisation of the ancient world some two thousand years ago - a civilisation which was driven to its ruin through the same Jewish people." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

"To a political leader the religious teachings and practices of his people should be sacred and inviolable. Otherwise he should not be a statesman but a reformer, if he has the necessary qualifications for such a mission. Any other line of conduct will lead to disaster, especially in Germany." - Mein Kampf

"The Aryan stands firm, one with God in his attitude to the world and its people." – Adolf Hitler

"When folk have set before them a true purpose and then pursue it unmoved with bravery and courage, when they withstand with a strong heart every trial which Heaven sends upon them, then one day at the last Almighty Providence will yet grant them the fruits of their struggle and of their sacrifices. For God has never abandoned any man upon this earth unless he has first abandoned himself." - Adolf Hitler

"It is a tragedy of the Germanic world that Jesus was judaised, distorted, falsified; and an alien Asiatic spirit was forced upon us. That is a crime we must repair." - Adolf Hitler

" . . . we have not only brought thousands of priests back into the Church, but to millions of respectable people we have restored their faith in their religion and in their priests." - New Year Message, 1st January 1934

"This (the National Socialist achievement) has not been the work of man alone. If Providence had not guided us, I should often not have discovered these dizzy paths. That our critics should understand. We National Socialists, too, have deep in our hearts our own faith. We cannot do otherwise. No man can mould the history of peoples or of

the world unless he has upon his will and his capacities the blessing of Providence." - Wurzburg, 27th June 1937

" . . . we never want to see a lack of religion and faith and do not want our churches turned into clubrooms and cinemas." - Reichstag, 21st May 1935

"I believe that this was God's Will - to send a boy into the Reich, to let him become its Leader, in order to bring his home country into the Reich. Otherwise one must doubt Providence." - Adolf Hitler

"I know there are thousands and tens of thousands of priests who are not merely reconciled to the State today but who gladly give to the State their co-operation, and I am convinced that this co-operation will grow ever closer and more intimate. For their interests cannot fail to coincide with ours alike in our fight against the symptoms of degeneracy in the world today, in our fight against a Bolshevist culture, against an atheistic movement, against criminality, and in our struggle for a consciousness of a community in our national life, for the conquest of hatred and disunion between the classes, for the conquest of civil war and unrest, of strife and discord. These are not anti-Christian, these are Christian principles! And I believe that if we should fail to follow these principles, then we should not be able to point to our successes, for the result of our political battle is surely not unblest by God." - Koblenz, 26th August 1934

"Adolf Hitler gave us back our faith. He showed us the true meaning of religion. He has come to renew for us the faith of our fathers and to make us new and better beings.... just as Jesus Christ made his twelve apostles into a faithful band to the martyr's death whose faith shook the Roman Empire, so now we witness the same spectacle again. Adolf Hitler is the true Holy Ghost." - Hanns Kerrl. German Minister for German Affairs

RELIGIOUS UNITY

Hitler being convinced that the common struggle being waged against the common destroyer of Aryan humanity called for Catholic and Protestant mutual respect and mutual esteem. "In the ranks of our Movement the most loyal Catholic must be able to sit side by side with the most loyal Protestant without either of them having to suffer the smallest conflict of conscience with his religious convictions." - Mein Kampf

POLITICAL/SOCIAL INFILTRATION OF THE CHURCH

Hitler was aware that some priests subvert their religious calling by diverting their teaching from spiritual need to political and social statements: "Undoubtedly there have always been unscrupulous rogues who did not hesitate to degrade religion to the base use of politics. Nearly always such people had nothing else in their minds except to make a business of religions and politics. But on the other hand it would be wrong to

hold religion itself, or a religious denomination, responsible for a number of rascals who exploit the Church for their own base interests just as they would exploit anything else in which they had a part." - Mein Kampf

" . . . it would be wrong to make religion, or the Church as such, responsible for the misdeeds of individuals. . . But for each of these unworthy specimens we can find a thousand or more who fulfil their mission nobly as the trustworthy guardians of souls and who tower above the level of the corrupt epoch, as little islands above the sea-swamp." - Mein Kampf

In a barbed attack against the pro-Marxist Catholic Centre Party (Centrum):

"And now Staatspräsident Bolz says that Christianity and the Catholic faith are threatened by us. And to that charge I can answer: In the first place it is Christians and not international atheists who now stand at the head of Germany. I do not merely *talk* of Christianity, no, I also profess that I will never ally myself with the parties which destroy Christianity. If many wish today to take threatened Christianity under their protection, Where, I would ask, was Christianity for them in these fourteen years when they went arm in arm with atheism . . . sat with those who denied God in one and the same Government?" - Stuttgart, 15th February 1933

Hitler's endorsement of the teaching of Christ brought him into conflict with the Church. His main charge against the Churches was that they had 'sinned against the likeness of the Lord in ignoring race and the purity of the blood of the nation'. "Instead of plaguing Hottentots and Kaffirs with missions which they neither desire nor understand, the Churches have a work to do at home to save their own people from a bodily and moral leprosy."

He deplored the confessions for their looking on unconcerned at the desecration and destruction of a noble and unique creature (Aryan man) which by God's grace had been given to earth : "For the future of the earth it is of no significance whether the Protestants conquer the Catholics or the Catholics the Protestants: the only significance consists in the question whether Aryan man is preserved or whether he dies out. And yet both Churches today do not fight against the destroyer of Aryan man but mutually seek to annihilate each other." - Mein Kampf

CHRISTIAN CHARITY

"This Winter Help Work is also in the deepest sense a Christian work. When I see, as I so often do, poorly clad girls collecting with such infinite patience in order to care for those who are suffering from the cold while they themselves are shivering with cold, then I have the feeling that they are all Apostles of a Christianity - and in truth of a Christianity which can say with greater right than any other: This is the Christianity of an honest confession (church), for behind it stands not words but deeds." - Winter Help Campaign, 5th October 1937

"Amongst the accusations which are directed against Germany in the so-called democracies is the charge that the National Socialist State is hostile to religion. In answer to that charge I should like to make before the German people the solemn declaration:

1. "No one in Germany has in the past been persecuted because of his religious views, nor will anyone in the future be so persecuted.
2. "The National Socialist State since 30th January 1933 from public moneys derived from taxation through the organs of the State has placed at the disposal of both Churches the following sums . . . (1,800,000,000 Reichsmark). **Hitler went on to detail the enormous riches pouring into the German Churches making them by far the most prosperous in Europe, and pointed out to that in separating the Church from the State he was only following the lead of France, America and other countries.**
3. "The National Socialist State has not closed a church, nor has it prevented the holding of a religious service, nor has it ever exercised any influence upon the form of a religious service . . .

ANTI-CULT

"National Socialism is a cool-headed doctrine of realities; it mirrors clearly scientific knowledge and its expression in thought. Since we have won the heart of our people for this doctrine we do not wish to fill their minds with a mysticism which lies outside of that doctrine's goal and purpose. National Socialism is not a cult-movement - a movement for worship; it is exclusively a 'volkic' political doctrine based upon racial principles. In its purpose there is no mystic cult, only the care and leadership of a people defined by a common blood-relationship. Therefore we have no rooms for worship, but only halls for the people - no open spaces for worship, but spaces for assemblies and parades. We have no religious retreats, but arenas for sports and playing-fields, and the characteristic feature of our places of assembly is not the mystical gloom of a cathedral, but the brightness and light of a room or hall which combines beauty with fitness for its purpose.

In these halls no acts of worship are celebrated, they are exclusively devoted to gatherings of the people of the kind which we have come to know in the course of our long struggle.

We will not allow mystically-minded occult folk with a passion for exploring the secrets of the world beyond to steal into our Movement. Such folk are not National Socialists but something else - in any case something which has nothing to do with us. . . . Our worship is exclusively the cultivation of the natural, and for that reason, because natural, therefore God-willed. Our humility is the unconditional submission before the divine laws of existence so far as they are know to us men: it is to these we pay our respect." - Nuremberg, 6th September 1938

WELTANSCHAUUNG (A New Order)

"Only if the leaders (Pan-German Movement) realised from the very first moment that here there was no question so much of a new Party as a new *Weltanschauung*. This alone could arouse the inner moral forces that were necessary for such a gigantic struggle. And for this struggle the leaders must be men of first class brains and indomitable courage. If the struggle on behalf of a *Weltanschauung* is not conducted by men of heroic spirit who are ready to sacrifice everything, within a short while it will become impossible to find real fighting followers who are ready to lay down their lives for the cause. A man who fights only for his own existence has not much left over for the service of the community. In order to secure the conditions that are necessary for

success, everybody concerned must be made to understand that the new movement looks to posterity for its honour and glory but that it has no recompense to offer to the present-day members." - Mein Kampf

YOUTH

"It is a glorious sight, this golden youth of ours." Adolf Hitler

"I would not consider Germany's future so secure, if our race did not possess such fine children."

- With Hitler on the Road to Power. Dr. Otto Dietrich

"So as I come to the end of my speech want to ask something of those among you who are young. And for that there is a very special reason. The old parties train their youth in the gift of the gab, we prefer to train them to use their bodily strength. For I tell you: the young man who does not find his way to the place where in the last resort the destiny of his people is most truly represented, only studies philosophy and at a time like this buries himself behind his books or sits at home by the fire, he is no German youth! I call upon you! Join our Storm-Divisions! And however many insults and slanders you may hear if you do join, you all know that the Storm-Divisions have been formed for our protection, for your protection, and at the same time not merely for the protection of the Movement, but for the protection of a Germany that is yet to be. If you are reviled and insulted, good luck to you, my boys! You have the good fortune already at 18 or 19 years of age to be hated by the greatest of scoundrels.

What others can win only after a lifetime of toil, the highest gift of distinguishing between the honest man and the brigand, falls as a piece of luck into your lap while you are but youths. You can be assured that the more they revile you, the more we respect you. We know that if you were not there, none of us would make another speech. We know, we see clearly that our Movement would be cudgelled down if you did not protect it! You are the defence of the Movement that is called one day to re-model Germany in revolutionary fashion in order that there may come to birth what perhaps so many expected on the 9th November: A German Reich and a Germanic and, as far as in us lies, a German Republic.

Every battle must be fought to the end - better that it come early than late. And he ever stands most securely who from the first goes to the fight with the greatest confidence. And this greatest confidence we can carry with us in our hearts. For he who on our side is today the Leader of the German people, God's truth! he has nothing to win but perhaps everything to lose. He who today fights on our side cannot win great laurels, far less can he win great material goods - it is more likely that he will end up in gaol. He who today is leader must be an idealist, if only for the reason that he leads those against whom it would seem that everything has conspired.

But in that very fact there lies an inexhaustible source of strength. The conviction that our Movement is not sustained by money or the lust for gold, but only by our love for the people, that must ever give us fresh heart, that must ever fill us with courage for the fray.

And as my last word, take with you this assurance; if this battle should not come, never would Germany win peace. Germany would decay and at the best would sink to ruin

like a rotting corpse. But that is not our destiny. We do not believe that his misfortune which today our God sends over Germany has no meaning: it is surely the scourge which should and will drive us to a new greatness, to a new power and glory, to a Germany which will for the first time shall fulfil that which in their hearts millions of the best of our fellow-country-men have hoped for through the centuries and the millennia, to the Germany of the German people!" - 28th July 1932. *Adolf Hitler Reden* (ed. 1933)

"The ideal of manhood has not always been the same even in our own people. There were times which now seem to us to be very distant and are for us almost incomprehensible when the ideal of the young man was the lad who could hold his beer and was good for a drink. And now his day is past and we like to see the young man who can stand all weathers, the strong, young man. It does not matter to us how many glasses of beer he can drink, but how many blows he can stand; not how many nights he can spend on a spree, but how many kilometres he can march. We no longer see in the loutish beer-drinker the ideal of the German people: that is to be found in men and girls who are sound to the core, who are sturdy." - Hitler Youth Speech, Nuremberg Parteitag Rally, 14th September 1935

"The programme of our National Socialist Women's Movement has in truth but one single point, and that point is The Child - that tiny creature which must be born and should grow strong, for in the child alone the whole life-struggle gains its meaning . . . It is a glorious sight, this golden youth of ours: we know that it is the Germany of the future when we shall be no more. What we create and construct, that youth will maintain. For youth we work; it is that fact which gives its significance to all this effort of ours.." - Nuremberg Parteitag, 8th September 1934

"All that we do we do in the last resort for the child. Often we think we are caring for ourselves, for the folk of our own day, yet the deepest meaning of all our work and of our life is only this: that we may safeguard the life of our people. That is in the end the greatest, the fairest reward of all. " - Address to women, Parteitag, Nuremberg, 10th September 1937

"When the great struggle for the new Germany began, I made it my purpose to detach the youth of Germany from the parties and give it to Germany. Today you must belong to Germany alone. And just as you belong to Germany, so must Germany be able to be proud of you, not collectively only but of each one individually. Therefore your task is not merely to form yourselves as a whole, but to shape each one of yourselves as individuals into a form which will allow Germany to see and look upon every one of you with pride. Every German youth, every German girl must be penetrated through and through with the sacred consciousness of your duty to become the representatives of our people."

Perhaps with foreboding as the democracies manoeuvred for war: "We are facing stern times. The wind today flutters our banners, but in the next few years perhaps it will bring up over Germany many a cloud and many a storm, but nothing in this world must make us afraid! You, my German youth, must be the guarantors for the security of

the existence and thus of the future of our German people." - May Day speech to German youth, 1935

"In our eyes the German youth of the future must be slim and slender, swift as the greyhound, tough as leather, and hard as Krupp steel. We must educate a new type of manhood so that our people does not go to ruin amongst all the degeneracy of today. We do not talk, we act." - Hitler Youth Speech, Nuremberg Parteitag Rally, 14th September 1935

EDUCATION

"We shall not in the future neglect ten or fifteen years in our German education and then later be forced to make good what unfortunately has previously become bad."

- Hitler Youth Speech, Nuremberg Parteitag Rally, 14th September 1935

"The whole of education should be designed so as to occupy a boy's free time in cultivation of his body. He has no right to loaf about idly; but after his day's work is done he ought to harden his young body, so that life may not find him soft when he enters it. No one should be allowed to sin at the expense of posterity, that is, of the race." - Mein Kampf

THE LAW

"We proclaim as our fundamental principle that everyone is equal before the law and before the judge." - Cited by Gurtner, Frankfurter Zeitung, 17th October 1937

"Further, there must be reform in our law. Our present law regards only the rights of the individual. It does not regard the protection of the race, the protection of the community of the people. It permits the befouling of the nation's honour and the greatness of the nation. A law which is so far removed from the conception of the community of the people is in need of reform." - 27th April 1923. Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1942

"A state is entitled to demand respect and protection of its authority only when such authority is administered in accordance with the interests of the nation, or at least not in a manner detrimental to those interests. The authority of the state can never be an end in itself ; for, if that were so, any kind of tyranny would be inviolable and sacred. If a government uses the instrument of power in its hands for the purpose of leading a people to ruin, then rebellion is not only the right but also the duty of every individual citizen." - Mein Kampf

"We have begun the fight for a new justice: we wanted to restore confidence in our law courts. With this end in view we proclaimed the principle that everyone is equal before

the law and before justice: even a member of the Cabinet must pay for his misdeeds." - Sportpalast, Berlin. 24th October 1933

"Thousands of Americans, Englishmen and Frenchmen have visited Germany during the months after the national revolution and were able to testify as eye-witnesses that there is no country in the world where law and order are better maintained than in present-day Germany. That there is no country in the world where person and property are held in better respect than in our own, but that there is perhaps also no country in the world where a more rigorous fight is put up against those who believe that they are free to let loose their lower instincts to the detriment of their fellow-beings." - Adolf Hitler.

WOMAN AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS

"Women have always been among my staunchest supporters. They feel that my victory is their victory. " - Adolf Hitler, New York Times, 10th July 1933

"When after thirteen-months of imprisonment I was released, when the Party had been broken up, it was essentially the women-comrades who sustained the Movement. They did not allow themselves to be guided by any shrewd and reasonable calculations, but they acted as their hearts dictated, and through their emotions they have remained with me until today." - Nuremberg Parteitag, 13th September 1935

"Women have always been among my staunchest supporters. They feel that my victory is their victory. They know I serve their cause in working to redeem German youth, to create a social order, to restore hope and health.

The surplus of women is happily diminishing, and while our aims encourage women to marry and stay home, unmarried women are in free competition with men. Only military service, service on the bench and certain political posts are closed to women." - Interview Anne O'Hare McCormick, New York Times, 10th July 1933

"Every child that a woman brings into the world is a battle, a battle waged for the existence of her people. Man and woman must therefore mutually value and respect each other when they see that each performs the task which Nature and Providence have ordained." - Nuremberg Parteitag, 8th September 1934

"So our Women's Movement is not for us something which inscribes on its banner as its programme the fight *against* man but something which sets on its programme the common fight on women *together with man* we gained in millions of women our truest, our fanatical fellow-combatants, women who fought for the common life in the service of the common task of maintaining life . . . "

- Nuremberg Parteitag, 8th September 1934

"In the Germanic nations there had never been anything else than equality of rights for women. Both sexes had their rights, their tasks, and these tasks were in the case of each equal in dignity and value; no distinction was made, and therefore man and woman were on an equality." - Nuremberg Parteitag, 13th September 1935

"It is no degradation of woman that she should be a mother: that is her highest exaltation . . . the supreme immortality here upon the earth lies in the maintenance of the people and its national life." - Nuremberg Parteitag, 13th September 1935

"The German woman can be assured that the coming generations of men will be in very truth the shield and shelter of their women. And men can have the encouragement of the certain knowledge that the German women of the future will be to them more than ever the truest of companions on the journey of their life." - Nuremberg Parteitag, 10th September 1935

"I give women the same rights as men; but I do not think they are the same to the one as to the other. The woman is the life-partner of the man. She ought not to be burdened with the tasks for which man alone is made. But in every case where women do not marry - and there are many in Germany owing to the shortage of men - they have the right to earn their living just in the same way as any man." - *Paris Soir*, January 26th 1936

"The National Socialist state refuses to admit female labour in factories merely because such labour is cheap. There is, of course, a certain amount of industrial work which can only be performed by women, but an essential condition is that this sort of work should not be injurious to health." - Adolf Hitler

"The phrase, 'Emancipation of Women' is only an invention of the Jewish intellect and its content is stamped with the same spirit. In the really good periods of German life the German woman never needed to emancipate herself." - Adolf Hitler

"Millions of women love this new State, make sacrifices for it, work and pray for it. They sympathise by natural instinct with its mission of maintaining our people to which in their children they have themselves given a living pledge." - Reichstag, 13th July 1934

CLASS

"You can look upon me as the man who does not belong to any class, who belongs to no rank." - Adolf Hitler, Siemenstadt, Berlin, 10th November 1933

" . . . when the war came to an end, and I returned home from the military hospital . . . I saw before me no *bourgeoisie*, no proletariat, no Catholics, no Protestants, not Bavarians, Saxons, or Prussians. I saw before me German fellow-countrymen, who belonged together by birth, blood, and destiny, and who had been set at variance by false education and by false teaching. The task of the future must now be to bring them together again. . . . The Party, once so ridiculed, has not only won the control of Germany by legal methods; it has already realised in itself that community of the people which was the far vision of its final goal!" - Reichenberg, (to the Sudeten Germans) 2nd December 1938

"And then we said to ourselves (at the formation of the movement) : there are no such things as classes : they cannot be. Class means caste and caste means race. If there are

castes in India, well and good ; there it is possible, for there were formerly Aryans and dark aborigines. So it was in Egypt and in Rome. But with us in Germany where everyone who is a German at all has the same blood, has the same eyes and speaks the same language, here there can be no class, here there can be only one single people and beyond that nothing else. Certainly we recognise, just as anyone must recognise, that there are different 'occupations;' and 'professions' . . . but in the struggles which these stands (*guilds*) have amongst themselves for the equalisation of their economic conditions the conflict and the division must never be so great as to sunder the ties of race.

And if you say 'But there must after all be a difference between the honest creators and those who do nothing at all' - certainly there must! That is the difference which lies in the performance of the conscientious work of the individual. Work must be the great connecting link, but at the same time the great factor which separates one man from another. The drone is the foe of us all. But the creators - it matters not whether they are brain-workers or workers with the hand - they are the nobility of our State, they are the German people." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

"You can look upon me as the man who does not belong to any class, who belongs to no rank who stands above all that. I have nothing but the ties which bind me to the German people. For me every German is completely equal. What interest have I in the intellectuals, in the bourgeoisie, in the proletariat? I am interested only in the German people. To the people alone I belong and for the people I spend my energies." - Siemenstadt, Berlin, 10th November 1933 (Audience of workmen)

"We in Germany have really broken with a world of prejudices. I, too, am a child of this people; I do not trace my line from any castle: I come from the workshop. Neither was I a general: I was simply a soldier, as were millions of others. It is something wonderful that amongst us an unknown from the army of the millions of the German people - of workers and of soldiers - could rise to the head of the Reich and of the nation." - Berlin, 1st May 1937

"We have not broken down classes in order to set new ones in their place; we have broken down classes to make way for the German people as a whole. Our education also trains men to respect intellectual achievement: we bring one to respect the spade, another to respect the compass or the pen. All now are but German fellow-countrymen, and it is their achievement which determines their value." - Adolf Hitler

"The Movement does not ask, What are you? Who are you? Have you money? What have you learned? Whence have you come? Have you a fortune? Have you a business? Are you an employer or a workman? Or are you perhaps a Catholic or else a Protestant or some other creed? It puts but one question: Are you German and do you wish to be German? And that is to say, Are you decent and do you wish to be decent? Will you work as an honourable man in the midst of your people? Above all will you, if necessary, place the interests of your people before your own interests? If your answer is 'Yes', then we welcome you. But I will never allow anyone to divide this people once more into religious camps, each fighting the other." - Regensburg, 6th June 1937

The results of class warfare are to be seen all around us and we wish to learn a lesson from them, for we have recognised one thing as necessary for the return of health to our nation: The German people must learn to know each other again. The millions who have been split up into professions and kept apart by artificial class distinctions, who, foolishly, clinging to profession and status, cannot understand each other any longer, must find once more the way to each other." - May Day 1933

"The organisations of class-division, of class-hatred, and of class-war have on both sides been dissolved and swept away." - Adolf Hitler

"In my will you will find one day that I ask that nothing be put on my tombstone save my name, Adolf Hitler. My title I create for myself with my name and my individuality: I ask titles from none: I receive no titles as a gift. Even Herr Hindenburg cannot give me a title. What can a title mean for me, what meaning can the words Chancellor of the Reich have for me?" - Berliner Tagblatt, 8th September 1932, The Times, 9th September 1932

ECONOMIC OBSERVATIONS

" . . . money only plays the part of the intermediary. It has no utility value of its own."

- Reichstag, 20th February 1938

First editions of Hitler's speeches were confiscated; later passages were 'suppressed' and other parts are still censored: "We don't care a fig for your paper money. Give us something of value - gold! . . . you have defrauded us, you rogues and swindlers. An awakened people with its last thirty marks - all that is left of the millions of its glory - would buy a rope and with it string up 10,000 of its defrauders! Even the farmer will no longer sell his produce. When you offer him your million scraps of paper with which he can cover the walls of his closet on his dung-heap, can you wonder that he says, 'Keep your millions and I will keep my corn and butter.'

The individual and the nation are delivered over to the international capital of the banks; despair seizes the whole people. We are on the eve of a second revolution. Some are setting their hopes on the star of the Soviet: that is the symbol of those who began the Revolution, to whom the Revolution has brought untold wealth, who have exploited it until today. It is the star of David, the sign of the Synagogue. The symbol of that race high over the world, of a lordship that stretches from Vladivostock to the West - the lordship of Jewry. The golden star which for the Jew means the glittering gold.' - August - September. Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1942

"Economics is a secondary matter. World history teaches us that no people became great through economics: it was economics that brought them to their ruin. A people died when its race was disintegrated." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

"But the Movement which is ready for its ideal to face the last encounter that will arise! Victory cannot fail us. For our just, our necessary fight against the dictatorship of the

international Stock Exchange has as its sole aim the restoration of our passionately-loved German Fatherland." - August - September, 1923. Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1942

"In the sphere of economic life all action must be governed by one law; capital serves industry, and industry serves the people." : German economic salvation has been brought about solely through the efforts of the German people and the experience they have gained. Countries abroad have contributed nothing to this." : Germany's economic salvation was due solely to the nation's own efforts under its own leadership." : After the USA, Germany today is once more the leading steel producing country in the world." - Adolf Hitler

"We have made it possible, without gold and without foreign exchange, to maintain the value of the German mark. Behind the German mark stands the German capacity for work, while some foreign countries, suffocated by gold, have been compelled to devalue their currencies." - Adolf Hitler

"You will be visiting Japan, where goods that are flooding the world's markets are being manufactured under entirely different labour conditions. That will, one day also apply to Russia. The powers-that-be in Moscow will, if necessary, allow part of the populace to starve in order to maintain the export trade." - *Paris Soir*, January 26th 1936

"The reproach that world trade is declining as a result of the German method of barter trade can, if it is correct at all, only be addressed to those who are to blame for this development. They are those countries who by means of their currency manoeuvres arbitrarily destroy every fixed relationship between individual currencies in accordance with their own egotistical requirements.

In these circumstances however the German system of exchanging something that has been turned out as an honest job of work for something equally honestly produced is a far more straightforward way of doing business than by payment in foreign currency, which a year later is devalued by so much percent." - 6th Anniversary Speech

"The wage of a people has meaning only when it arises from production. Every increase in production should benefit the whole people and raise the people's standards of living." - Adolf Hitler

"The State is not a plantation where the interests of foreign capital are supreme. Capital is not the master of the State, but its servant. Therefore the State must not be brought into dependence on international loan capital. And if anyone believes that cannot be avoided, then do not let him be surprised that no one is ready to give his life for this State. Further, that greatest injustice (international loan capital) must be corrected which today still weighs heavily upon our people and upon almost all peoples. If in a State only he who does honest work is a citizen, then everyone has the right to demand that in his old age he shall be kept free from care and want. That would mean the realisation of the greatest social achievement." - Munich, 20th April 1923. Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1942

In a speech which was to have been directed at America by wireless but which for technical reasons could not be transmitted, but the text of which was subsequently

published, Hitler stated that "The National Socialist Party recognised private property, private contracts, and private debts, but it refused to recognise public debts, the tributes imposed upon Germany in order to keep it in a state of perpetual bankruptcy." - *Le Temps*, 13th December 1931

In a statement to the United Press, July, 1931 Hitler stated that "The National Socialists did not believe it possible for Germany to fulfil the purely economic obligations which had been forced upon her." - *Frankfurter Zeitung*, 15th, July 1931

"Life is not a problem of financial speculations, but always only a problem of work. The folk community does not exist on the fictitious value of money, but on the results of productive labour, which is what gives money its value. This production, and not a bank or gold reserve, is the first cover for a currency." - Adolf Hitler

"Capitalism and Bolshevism are the two sides of the same international Jewish coin." - Adolf Hitler

"At the head of our National Socialist leadership there stands as watchword not 'theory', not 'money', not 'capital' but 'production'. Believe me, my fellow countrymen, it costs far more hard thinking, more effort and more concentration to devise and carry into execution a Four Year Plan whereby the necessities of life will be secured to our people than it would be to set the rotary machines in motion to print more paper money. It is a very simple matter to come before the people and to say, 'We are raising salaries, receipts, and wages'; then tomorrow we raise prices. It is very simple to say 'We lessen the hours of work, that is the amount of work done, and we raise the wages for that work'. That is perhaps popular for the moment. But the crash must come, for the individual does not live on a paper salary, but on the whole sum of the production of his fellow-countrymen. That is the first principle of all in National Socialist economic policy." - Proclamation, Nuremberg Parteitag, Sept. 1937

I am often asked what was the basis of the Third Reich's enviable prosperity? At this meeting Hitler said down three main economic aims : " A ruthless reduction of the huge German administrative apparatus, an equally ruthless throttling of imports, and the elimination of political obligations (reparations and exchange rate usury, &c.,) **He advanced the theory that** "If by not buying unnecessary foreign products, especially foodstuffs, a milliard marks (thousand-million) were kept in the country, it would stimulate the home market." - *The Times*, 5th December 1936

"We have stripped money of its ghostly character. We have given it the part which it ought to play: not money and not reserves of foreign currency but work alone is the basis of money. There can be no increase in wages which does not go hand in hand with an increase in production." - *Regensburg*, 6th June 1937

". . . money only plays the part of the intermediary. It has no utility value of its own." - *Reichstag*, 20th February 1938

RE-CONSTRUCTION OF GERMANY

"Today our achievements are so vast

that the whole world has become interested in them." - Adolf Hitler

“ . . . the compulsory Labour Service is intended primarily to prevent the hundreds of thousands of our young working-men from helplessly drifting into ruins on our streets. But further, it is intended, through a general education into labour, to serve as a bridge between opposing classes.

Anyone who travels on our highways in the summer meets an army of unemployed young persons always on the move, folk who journey aimlessly from place to place, and one can observe how physically and at the same time mentally and morally they are sinking lower and lower.

It is precisely these young people whom we wish to safeguard from complete ruin, and as a National Socialist I also see in the compulsory Labour Service a means of producing respect for labour. Our young people will learn that labour ennobles man.” - Interview with Louis P. Lochner, Berlin Correspondent of the Associated Press on 23rd February 1933

Re-Construction: "We must create an entirely new situation, so that we can reconstruct the press, the schools, the building industry and our political as well as our military might. Just as this reawakening requires a new press, so does our country require a new form of architecture. If we do not succeed in recreating something new, all that present day Germany will have to bequeath to coming generations will be five or six unprepossessing skyscrapers and thousands of department stores and hotels, all intended to fill Jewish moneybags." - *Chicago Tribune*, February 15th 1931

"In five years we have transformed a people who were humiliated and powerless because of their internal disruption and uncertainty, into a national body, politically united, and imbued with the strongest self-confidence and proud assurance." - Adolf Hitler

"Today in May, 1938, the world around us suffers from the anxiety which the unemployment of millions brings with it. In Germany we begin to be anxious because we have not enough workmen."

- *Paris Soir*, January
26th 1936

"I want bread and work for my people. And certainly I do not wish to have it through the operation of credit guarantees, but through permanent labour, the products of which I can either exchange for foreign goods or for domestic goods in our internal commercial circulation. Germany has an enormous number of men who not only want to work but also to eat. I cannot build the future of the German nation on the assurances of a foreign statesman or on any international help, but only on the real basis of steady production, for which I must find a market at home and abroad." - *Paris Soir*, January 26th 1936

"In the course of carrying through our program for which we have calculated four years, two and one-quarter million out of 6 million unemployed have already received employment again within a period of eight short months." - Adolf Hitler

THE PEOPLES CAR (VOLKSWAGEN)

"Thus with the new People's Car the motorcar will cease to be the distinguishing mark of a class of society possessing higher incomes, it will more and more become the general means of transport for the whole German people." - Motor Exhibition, Berlin, 18th February 1938

NUREMBERG

"Tomorrow there is to be laid the foundation stone of a Stadium such as the world has never seen. In two years at least the structure of the colossus of our Congress Hall will stand completed as our first granite monument will bear witness to the greatness of the idea which inspired it and bear witness also to the greatness of the whole layout of the new city." - Opening of the Parteitag, September 1937, Volkischer Beobachter, 8th September 1937

THE MOVEMENT AND THE OPPOSITION

"When 30th January came, we did not assume power in order under the shelter of this power to win the people: we were then already in possession of the German people. The sound core of the German people stood on that day already in our ranks. By that day the best of the German people had already fixed its choice on us. Only small-minded doubters or those without any understanding - it was these that still stood aloof. But even in these ranks by now deep breaches have been made."

- 30th, January, 1936 (Third anniversary of the coming to power)

"In fourteen years we have found no traces of freedom and brotherliness . . . when at any time in Germany has freedom been more gagged than in the last fourteen years? Intellectual freedom, the freedom of the Press, freedom of assembly, freedom to demonstrate - where were they? For fourteen years they have gagged the German people that was not willing without a protest to submit to ruination.

Today their cry is that their Press has not sufficient freedom. All I had to do was issue against them their own decrees which they issued against us solely because we had taken our stand for Germany.

I had only to treat their Press precisely as they had treated ours. Their meetings and demonstrations I had only to prohibit in much the same way as for fourteen years they had forbidden ours. And today it is they of all people who talk of freedom.

We wish really to care for freedom when we seek to free the nation from those who never deserved this freedom." - Dortmund, 17th February 1933 in a bitter political attack against his opponents.

FOREIGN VISITORS

"I wish very much that your tourists would visit us not merely when sporting events are on but also that they could visit the country, I mean the whole country. There will be no organised propaganda tours to conceal the truth from them. We shall not tell them that Germany is a paradise, for there is no such thing on earth. But your tourists can travel here unhampered and complete freedom and see for themselves that Germany lives in peace and order and at work. They will observe our revival, the efforts we are making and our good will for peace. That is all I hope." - *Paris Soir*, January, 26th, 1936

LABOUR

**"All work which is necessary ennobles him who performs it.
Only one thing is shameful. To contribute nothing to the community." - Adolf
Hitler**

"Both those on the Right and those on the Left must learn that, in the community of the people, only he has a right to live who is prepared to work for the community of the people. Only when everyone takes upon himself his honest share of the duties which he owes to his people will some day once again a single bond of unity embrace all alike." - Adolf Hitler

"Nothing falls into a man's lap from heaven. It is from labour that life grows." - Adolf Hitler

"Social honour recognises no distinction between the employer and the unemployed. All of them work for a common purpose and are entitled to equal honour and respect." - Adolf Hitler

They must re-learn mutual respect: the worker with the brain and the worker with the hand. Neither can exist without the other. They both belong together, and from them both must be crystallised a new man - the man of the German Reich which is to be." - Munich. 20th April 1923

THE LAND

"Hand workers faced with annihilation, an impoverished middle class, ruined industries, de-populated cities can be regenerated, but if the farmers as a class are destroyed they cannot be summoned back to life at will, even though thoughtless statesmanship should perhaps later recognise its earlier mistakes. The city dweller who loses his business can always found a new one, the farmer once driven from his land is generally, as a farmer, ruined forever." – Harvest Thanksgiving, Buckeberg 7th October 1933

TRADE UNIONISM

"But it is absurd and also untrue to say that the Trades Union movement is in itself hostile to the nation. The opposite is the more correct view. If the activities of the Trades Union are directed towards improving the conditions of a class, and succeed in doing so, such activities are not against the Fatherland or the State but are, in the truest sense of the word, national. In that way the trades union organisation helps to create the social conditions which are indispensable in a general system of national education. It deserves high recognition when it destroys the psychological and physical germs of social disease and this fosters the general welfare of the nation. ." - Mein Kampf

"As long as there are employers who attack social understanding and have wrong ideas of justice and fair play it is not only the right but also the duty of their employees - who are, after all, an integral part of our people - to protect the general interests against the greed and unreason of the individual."

- Mein
Kampf

On Marxist-Trade Union physical intimidation: "The more I understood the methods of physical intimidation that were employed, the more sympathy I had for the multitude that had succumbed to it." - Mein Kampf

The stupidity of the ruling class: "There were millions and millions of workmen who began by being hostile to the Social Democratic Party (the Marxists); but their defences were repeatedly stormed and finally they had to surrender. Yet this defeat was due to the stupidity of the bourgeois parties, who had opposed every social demand put forward by the working class. The short-sighted refusal to make an effort towards improving labour conditions, the refusal to adopt measures which would insure the workmen in case of accidents in factories, the refusal to forbid child labour, the refusal to consider protective measures for female workers, especially expectant mothers - all this was of assistance to the Social Democrat leaders, who were thankful for every opportunity which they could exploit for forcing the masses into their net. Our bourgeois parties can never repair the damage that resulted from the mistake they then made. For they sowed the seeds of hatred when they opposed all efforts at social reform. And thus they gave, at least, apparent grounds to justify the claim put forward by the Social Democrats - namely, that they alone stand up for the interests of the working class." - Mein Kampf

EMPLOYERS RIGHTS AND WORKERS COMMITTEES

Hitler In discussion on Socialism with Otto Strasser, 22nd May 1930: ". . . with what right do the workers demand a share in the possessions of the capitalist, not to speak of a share in control?" **Turning to Herr Amann, the Party's Press Chief:** "Would you be prepared to stand it if suddenly your typists began to criticise? The capitalists have worked their way to the top through their capacity, and on the basis of this selection, which again only proves their higher race, they have a right to lead. Now you want an incapable Government Council or Works Council which has no notion of anything to have a say: no leader in economic life would tolerate it."

In the same conversation with Otto Strasser Hitler was asked what, if National Socialism came to power, he would do with the Krupp Company. Hitler replied: "But of course things would remain as they were. Do you think that I should be so mad as to destroy business life? Only if people should fail to act in the interests of the nation, then - and only then - would the State intervene. But for that you do not need any expropriation, you do not need to give the workers the right to have a voice in the conduct of the business: you need only a strong State which alone is in a position to determine its action solely from large considerations without regard to interested parties."

Strasser argued that the Party Programme contained express reference to the 'socialisation' of business. That if it was Hitler's intention to maintain capitalism he had no right to talk of Socialism. Hitler replied: "The term Socialism in itself is unfortunate, but it is essential to realise that it does not mean that these businesses must be socialised, it means only that they can be socialised if they offend against the interests of the nation. As long as they do not do that, it would be simply a crime to destroy business life."

THE COMMON MAN, THE COMMON CAUSE

"I have grown up from amongst yourselves; once I myself was a workman; for four and a half years I served amongst you in the War; I speak now to you whom I belong, with whom I still feel myself to be united and for whom in the last resort I fight . . . I wage that fight for the millions of honest, industrious, working, creative people . . . I was in my youth a worker as you are; through industry, through learning, and, I may say, also through hunger I slowly worked my way up. But in my innermost being I have always remained that which I once was."

- Siemenstadt, Berlin, 10th November 1933 (Audience of workmen)

FREEMASONRY

"Who are after all the Freemasons? You have to distinguish two grades. To the lower grade in Germany belong the ordinary citizens who through the clap-trap which is served up to them can feel themselves to be 'somebodies', but the responsible authorities are those many-sided folk who can stand any climate, those 300 Rathenaus who all know each other, who guide the history of the world over the heads of Kings and Presidents, those who will undertake any office without a scruple, who know how brutally to enslave all peoples - once more the Jews!"

- Munich, April 13th 1923. Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1942

Note. The Walter Rathenau referred to by Hitler was a major Jewish banker who bankrolled Leon Trotsky's revolutionary ambitions. Rathenau boasted "Three hundred men, all acquainted with each other, govern the fate of the European continent, and they elect their successes from their entourage." - *Weiner Frei Presse*, December 24 1909

PROPERTY

"And land we must insist, cannot be made an object of speculation. Private property can be only that which a man has gained for himself, has won through his work." - Munich. 27th, April 1923. Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1942

CRIME

"Without respect of person or descent, of caste, of calling, or of property, we have attacked corruption with vigour. We have really broken with the principle that one must indeed hang the small thief, but let the large thief go on his way unharmed." - New Year's Day 1934

HOMOSEXUALITY

"The National Socialist State is neither prudish nor mendacious. But there are definite moral principles which must be maintained in the interests of the biological health of the nation; violations of these principles we will not permit. Pederasty or offences against children will be punished by law in this State whoever commits these crimes. Five years ago when leaders of the National Socialist Party were guilty of these crimes, they were shot. (Ernst Roehm and his fellow-conspirators were discovered engaged in homosexual activity with youths). If other persons, whether in private or public life, or even if priests commit these offences, they will be punished according to law either with imprisonment or penal servitude." - Reichstag, 30th January 1939

MORALITY

"For fourteen years Germany suffered under a process of (democratic) decay which is unparalleled in our history. All values were overturned. 'Evil be thou my God' was the password. The hero was despised and the coward honoured, the upright were punished and the corrupt rewarded. The decent man could expect nothing but mockery, while the degenerate were lauded to the skies. Strength was condemned and weakness praised. Quality lost its value and was supplanted by quantity, goodness, which is rare, by evil, which is ubiquitous. The nation's past was scoffed at and its future denied.

Those who had faith in the nation and its rights were attacked, scoffed at and reviled. Love of the beautiful gave way to a cult of all that was ugly and rotten. What was healthy was no longer the aim of human striving, and decedents and monstrosities became the heroes of a so-called new culture.

The very existence of the nation was threatened by the undermining of all sound principles. Can anyone seriously believe that a nation can be kept in such a state of decay without eventually having to suffer the last consequences of complete collapse?"
- Reichstag 30th January 1934

"We wanted just as earnestly to fight for a better moral life: here, too, we have not been content with theories. We have in these months carried through an unheard of cleansing process, and this cleansing process is still proceeding." - Sportpalast, Berlin. 24th October 1933

"We wish to fill our culture once more with the spirit of Christianity - and not only in theory. No, we want to burn out the symptoms of decomposition in literature, the theatre, in the Press - in a word in our whole culture; we want to burn out this whole poison which during these fourteen years has flowed into our life." - Stuttgart, 15th February 1933

HEALTH

"For he who despises bodily strength and health has already become the victim of a malformation of the intellect. Apart from exceptions which prove the rule, a truly upright and reasonable mind, in the long run, will dwell only in lusty, sound bodies."
And true values : "For us the highest guide is the human type of the future whose radiant spirit has for its home a glorious body so that men, turning away from money and property, may once again find their way to ideal riches." - Gymnastic Display, Stuttgart, 30th July 1933

STERILISATION

It is interesting to note that our own society which provides sterilisation, the destruction of foetuses - parts of which are cannibalised, free contraception, and puts on the television menu the cooking and eating of the after-birth, should wax indignant at Hitler's proposal to eliminate the human tragedy of hereditary disease by a process of sterilisation. In context it might also be remembered that his was a period when the ravages of hereditary disease and the human tragedy and cost of bearing it was universal.

To the Catholic Church which opposed the sterilisation of unfortunates passing hereditary diseases through the generations (a policy now considered normal and sensible in the western world), Hitler replied:

"It would have been more to the point and more Christian, in past decades not to support those who intentionally destroyed healthy life (abortionists) than to rebel against those who have no other wish than to avoid disease. Moreover, a policy of *laissez faire* in this sphere is not only cruelty to the individual guiltless victims but also to the nation as a whole. If things continue to develop as they have done for the last hundred years the number of those under the care of the State would one day threaten to approach that of those who are, after all, the only maintenance of the community. It is not the churches who provide for the hosts of these unfortunates but the people that has to do so. If the churches were to declare themselves ready to take over the treatment and care of those suffering hereditary diseases, we should be quite ready to refrain from sterilising them. But so long as the State is condemned to raise from its citizens enormous sums which are increasing from year to year for the maintenance of these unfortunates, it is compelled to adopt the remedy which both prevents such an undeserving suffering being handed down to posterity, and also obviates the necessity of having to deprive millions of healthy people of what is absolutely necessary to them in order to artificially keep alive millions of unhealthy people." - 30th January 1934. Authorised English translation. Volkischer Beobachter, 31st January 1934

ART AND CULTURE

"For the Neanderthal men of art there is no place in the twentieth century - at least, not in National Socialist Germany." - Adolf Hitler, Exhibition of German Art, 10th July 1938

"Perhaps the most devastating condemnation of the entire Dadaistic artistic activity of the last decades is to be found in the fact that the overwhelming majority of the people did not merely reject it but in the end ceased to show any interest for this kind of Jewish-Bolshevist mockery of art.

The sole remaining admirers who still perhaps more or less believed in these follies were at last their manufacturers. In such circumstances the circle of those within a people who are interested in art could not well be smaller - it embraces the imbecile degenerates who, thank God, are still in the minority as well as those forces which are interested in the destruction of the nation . " - Nuremberg Parteitag, 11th September 1935

"Perhaps these so-called 'artists' really do see things that way, and believe in what they depict. If so, it would have to be ascertained whether their eye defects were due to mechanical circumstances or to heredity; in the one case it would be deeply lamentable for these poor fellows, in the second case important for the Home Office, which would then have to face the question of how to prevent the further inheritance of so gruesome a disturbance of the sight." - Adolf Hitler at the opening of the House of German Art, 18 July 1937. *Das Archiv*, vol 40 469

" we need reform in the sphere of art, literature and the theatre. The Government must see to it that its people are not poisoned. There is a higher right which is based on the recognition of that which harms a people, and that which harms a people must be done away with.' - 27th April 1923. Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1942

In answer to the question that art is a luxury which should not be indulged in at times of poverty and distress, the Fuhrer pointed out that unmaterialistic societies produced the finest art forms. "And those ages marked by profound religious feeling and most widely withdrawn from a material outlook could point to the greatest cultural creations, while on the other hand the Jews, infected through and through with capitalism and acting in its spirit, never possessed an art of their own and never will possess such an art. Although over long periods this people more than others often had at its disposal vast individual fortunes and material wealth, it could never rise to the production of a style of its own either in architecture or in music. Even for the building of its Temple in Jerusalem it owed the final plan to the help of foreign architects just as today the erection of most of its synagogues is entrusted to German, French, or Italian craftsmen." - Address on Art and Politics'; Nuremberg Parteitag, 11th September 1935

In his speech delivered in the Reichstag on 30th January 1937 Hitler said, " . . . it was astonishing how much National Socialism had achieved in the cultural sphere - in books, newspapers, lectures, in art, the theatre, and the film

Consider this fact alone: our entire German educational system, including the Press, the theatre, films, literature, &c., is today conducted and controlled exclusively by our German fellow-countrymen.

How often were we told in the past that the removal of Jews from these institutions must lead to their collapse or their sterilisation! And what has actually happened?

In all these spheres we are experiencing a vast flowering of cultural and artistic life. Our films are better than ever before. The productions in our leading theatres stand in lonely pre-eminence over those of the whole world. Our Press has become a mighty instrument in the service of our people's self-preservation. German science pursues its successful activity, while in architecture mighty evidences of our creative purpose will in the future bear witness to the achievements of this new age. There has been effected an unexampled immunisation of the German people against all the disintegrating tendencies from which another world is forced to suffer." - Reichstag, 30th January 1937.

CREATIVITY AND CULTURE THE ARYAN AND THE JEW

"His is no master-people: he is an exploiter: the Jews are a people of robbers. He has never founded any civilisation, though he has destroyed civilisations by the hundred. He possesses nothing of his own creation to which he can point. Everything that he has is stolen. Foreign peoples, foreign workmen build him his temples, it is foreigners who create and work for him: it is foreigners who shed their blood for him. He knows no 'people's army': he has only hired mercenaries who are ready to go to death on his behalf. (Note. During the Second World War the Fascists mockingly claimed the Jewish national anthem as being 'Onward Christian Soldiers')

He has no art of his own: bit by bit he has stolen it from all the other peoples or has watched them at work and then made his copy. He does not even know how merely to preserve the precious things that others have created: as he turns the treasures over in his hand they are transformed into dirt and dung.

He knows that he cannot maintain any state for long. That is one of the differences between him and the Aryan. True, the Aryan also has dominated other peoples. But how? He entered on the land, he cleared the forests; out of the wildernesses he has created civilisations, and he has not used the others for his own interests. He has, so far as their capacities permitted, incorporated them into his State and through him art and science were brought to flower. In the last resort it was the Aryan and the Aryan alone who could form states and set them on the path to future greatness.

All that the Jew cannot do. And because he cannot do it, therefore all his revolutions; must be 'international'. They must be spread as a pestilence spreads. He can build no State and say 'See here! Here stands the State, a model for all. Now copy us'

He must take care that the plague does not die, that it is not limited to one place, or else in a short while this plague-hearth would burn itself out. For how long? Until the whole world sinks in ruins and brings him down with it in the midst of the ruins. That process in Russia is practically complete. The whole of present-day Russia has nothing to show but a ruined civilisation, a colony ripe for development through alien capital, and even this capital in order to supply resources of labour for its practical work must introduce Aryan intellects, since for this again the Jew is useless." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

Hitler went on to say: "It is a tragic fate; we have often grown excited over the death of a criminal; if an anarchist is shot in Spain we raise a mighty howl over 'the sacrifice of valuable human blood' . . . and here in the East thirty million human beings are being slowly martyred - done to death, some on the scaffold, some by machine-guns . . . millions upon millions through starvation . . . a whole people is dying, and now we can perhaps better understand how it was possible that formerly all the civilisations of Mesopotamia disappeared without a trace so that one can only with difficulty find in the desert sands the remains of those cities.

"We see how in our own day whole countries die out under this scourge of God, and we see how this scourge is threatening Germany too, and how with us our own people in mad infatuation is contributing to bring upon itself the same yoke, the same misery." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

"Art and science (in Austria) were in German hands. Apart from the new artistic trash , which might easily have been produced by a Negro tribe, all genuine artistic inspiration came from the German section of the population." - Mein Kampf

"Any country that is founded only on the intellectual classes is built on a weak foundation. I know the intellectual - always indulging in sophistry, always probing and searching, but always wavering and uncertain, mobile but never sure." - 10th May 1933.

ENTERTAINMENT AND THE MEDIA

"Spreading poison among the people through the instrumentality of the theatre and the cinema, gutter journalism and obscene books." - Adolf Hitler

"Day after day the bourgeois world are witnesses to the phenomenon of spreading poison among the people through the instrumentality of the theatre and the cinema, gutter journalism and obscene books; and yet they are astonished at the deplorable 'moral standards' and 'national indifference' of the masses. As if the cinema bilge and the gutter press and suchlike could inculcate knowledge of the greatness of one's country, apart from the earlier education of the individual." - Mein Kampf

HOLLYWOOD

"Announcements by American film companies that they intend to produce anti-Nazi - that is anti-German - films, can but induce us to produce anti-Semitic films in Germany . . . We believe that if the Jewish international campaign of hatred by press and propaganda could be checked, good understanding could very quickly be established between the peoples. It is only such elements that hope steadfastly for war." - Reichstag, 30th January, 1939

JEWISH-AMERICAN INSPIRED BOYCOTT OF GERMAN TRADE

"I know that a certain type of international journalist pours forth his lies day after day, and covers us with his suspicions and his slanders. That does not surprise me, for I know these creatures: some of them were in Germany. They are also an article of export but only as the spoiled goods of the German nation.

In the American Union a boycott of German goods was organised; it would have been more sensible to have imported German goods rather than these most inferior German blackguards. We can at least be glad to be rid of these goods! How the others will get rid of them is their affair. They shall not be a danger to us, we shall take care: for that I have already taken care.

I do at least know my political 'friends' from the time before we came to power, folk who were at the time always declaring that they knew no Fatherland. That too is true, for they are Jews and therefore have nothing to do with us.

Naturally these folk now only confirm their former views, their old confession of faith. They agitate against Germany by every means in their power and I - arm with every means in my power." - Berlin, May Day 1939

THE WAR OR WORDS

In acerbic wit none were sharper than the German Leader who excelled himself when opportunity arose to mock the black propaganda and subversive literature of Germany's enemies.

"Vast works are being created here, mighty industries are arising, great buildings are being called into life for the invigoration of our people, mighty architectural proofs of what our civilisation can produce have begun not only here in Berlin but in a great number of other German cities. What have we not created this year? What have we not begun this year? And how many of these works will need ten or twenty years before they are completed? I then have good reason enough to wish for peace.

But these agitators have no use for peace; since they create nothing for peace. I do not need to mention any names: we know quite well these international scribblers. They are so monstrously clever! They know positively everything.

Only one thing they did not know – that I was coming to power. That they did not know even in January 1933. They did not know one thing more: that I should stay in power: that they did not believe even in February 1933. They did not know that I would set Germany free: they did not believe that – no, not even in 1935 or 1936. They did not know further that I should set free our German fellow-countrymen and bring them back into our homeland: that they did not know even in 1937 and 1938. That I should liberate the few Germans who yet remained to be liberated, that they did not know even in February of this year. They have not known that I should end the unemployment of seven millions: they did not know that three years ago: they never believed it two years ago. That I should carry through a Four Year Plan in Germany they did not know. They knew absolutely nothing, but apart from that they know absolutely everything.”

I don't know how it is; these folk have always been parasites, but sometimes it really almost seems as if they must be a special breed of brain-parasites – they know for instance precisely what is going on in my brain. What I would say, for example, in the speech which I am making before you now, they already knew that down to the smallest detail yesterday. Even before I knew myself, they already knew it, these vessels of wisdom! There is nothing which these creatures do not know. And they have the brazen impudence as soon as their assertions have been proved to be lies straightaway to produce new ones in their place. That is an old trick of the Jew! It does not give men any time to think over the last lie. For if men were given time to consider their former prophecies and how things fell out far otherwise then they would never again give them a penny for their thoughts – their lying reports.

But that is precisely their strategy, their trick: hardly has one prophecy been falsified before they cap it with three new ones. And thus lie follows lie on a snowball system – one today, another lie tomorrow, a third the next day.

The most recent lie is that the 20,000 Germans (refugees) who previously should have landed in Morocco have now landed in Liberia. Those who should have landed in Morocco were to have been conveyed in part by aeroplane; clearly they have spent the whole interval flying around in the air until they finally came down in Liberia. In a week of course it will be discovered that there are no German in Liberia: and then they will say: 'It was not Liberia, but Madagascar where they wanted to go.'

And if it is not that, then it is – these war-mongers who produce nothing, who in any event cannot come before the world and say 'I have created this or that' – it is they who want to scourge the peoples once more into ruin.” – Berlin, May Day 1939

"There is only one power which really counts. The power of political pressure. We Jews are the most powerful people on earth, because we have this power, and we know how to apply it." - Jewish Daily Bulletin, July 27th 1935

NATIONAL SOCIALIST MUSIC

"The songs of the National Socialist Revolution are not directed against other nations. They are songs of fraternity at home, denouncing class war and selfish pretensions, aspiring to work and daily bread and exalting the national honour." - 18th October 1933 Interview with G. Ward-Price.

JEWISH INFLUENCE IN THE THEATRE

"One needed only to look at the posters announcing the hideous productions of the cinema and theatre, and study the names of the authors who were highly lauded there in order to become permanently adamant on Jewish questions.

Here was a pestilence, a moral pestilence from which the public was being infected. It was worse than the Black Plague of long ago.

And in what mighty doses this poison was manufactured and distributed. Naturally, the lower the moral and intellectual level of such an author of artistic products the more inexhaustible his fecundity. Sometimes it went so far that one of these fellows, acting like a sewage pump, would shoot his filth directly in the face of other members of the human race..... It was a terrible thought, and yet it could not be avoided, that the greater number of Jews seemed specially designed by Nature to play this shameful part." - Mein Kampf

"The fact that nine-tenths of all the smutty literature, artistic tripe and theatrical banalities, had to be charged to the account of people who formed scarcely one per cent of the nation - that fact could not be gainsaid. It was there. It had to be admitted. - Mein Kampf.

THE VERSAILLES TREATY

"The Treaty of Versailles is founded on a monstrous lie." Adolf Hitler

The injustices of the Versailles Treaty imposed on the defeated German nation has since been universally recognised as a major cause in bringing about the Second World War. Hitler with characteristic clarity foresaw unfolding events.

The claim that Hitler - sometimes claimed to be Goering - charged never to go to a conference without a pistol, as so often, is the truth turned upside-down. The defeated Germany of 1918, on assurances of good intent and equal status, went to the Versailles Conference disarmed at which point the iniquitous terms of the Treaty were spelled out to them. "As soon as the German nation had laid down its arms it was not even invited to the conference table, but, in violation of all assurances, was made to suffer the worst breaking of a word that had ever been known. The representatives of the German nation trusting in the solemn assurances of the American President, had laid down their arms and therefore appeared unarmed . . . they were subjected to greater degradations than those inflicted on the chieftains of the Sioux tribes. The German delegates were insulted by the mob, stones were thrown at them, and they were dragged like prisoners, not to the council table of the world, but before the tribunal of the victors; and there, at pistol's point, they were forced to undergo the most shameful subjection and plundering that the world had ever known. I can assure you, Mr. Roosevelt, that I am steadfastly determined to see to it that not only now, but for all future time, no German shall ever enter a conference table defenceless, but that for all times and forever every German negotiator should and shall have behind him the

united strength of the German nation, so help me God.” - Hitler's Reply to Roosevelt; Reichstag, 28th April 1939

When giving evidence at the trial of Reichswehr officers in Leipzig, September 1930. “Germany is bound hand and foot by Peace Treaties. The whole of German legislation today is nothing else than the attempt to anchor the Peace Treaties to the German people. The National Socialists do not regard these treaties as law, but as something imposed upon Germany by constraint. We do not admit that future generations who are completely innocent should be burdened by them. If we protest against them with every means in our power then we find ourselves on the path of revolution.”

President of the Court: “With illegal means too.”

Hitler: “I presuppose for the moment that we have won the day: then we shall fight against the treaties with every means, even from the point of view of the world, with illegal means.” - Frankfurter Zeitung 26 September 1930

“No people, I do not care who they are, can endure such conditions, carry such burdens, be conscious that they, their children and their children’s children are foreign tribute slaves and yet retain their self-respect. It is impossible.

Even a camel will lie down and refuse to move, even a horse will balk when cruelly overloaded. Why should not a people revolt against burdens they know they cannot carry, after having given the world the sincerest proof of their loyal efforts to do so?

Instead of proving to the world that Germany cannot carry the enormous burdens (of the Versailles Treaty) and live decently, the German political parties have been endeavouring to keep up the impression abroad that she can and will pay what is demanded.

We, the National Socialists, demand the revision of the Versailles Treaty. We demand the revision of the Young Plan. We demand the return to us of the Polish Corridor, which is like a strip of flesh torn from our body. It cuts Germany into two. It is a national wound that bleeds continuously, and will continue to bleed until our land is returned to us.

All this is founded on the hypocritical basis that Germany was guilty of causing the world war. The National Socialists reject that accusation. It is untrue. It has been thoroughly exploded, but all Germany is suffering from the Versailles Treaty and the Young Plan, which are based on that accusation.

The National Socialist Movement proposes to rouse all Germans against this injustice, to rouse them to say unitedly that there shall be ‘No more.’

President Wilson solemnly promised the German people that if they laid down their arms and overthrew the Imperial regime they would not be held responsible for the War, and no indemnities would be laid on them. That promise and others were broken in the most contemptuous manner.

‘Indemnities’ were renamed ‘reparations’.

If the German people must suffer as they are suffering today and will be suffering tomorrow, then let us have that suffering that may come from saying ‘no’ rather than that laid on us by saying ‘yes’.

- This is an abridged article that appeared in the Sunday Express September 1930 which is as far as is known the only article of the Fuhrer’s which appeared in an English newspaper.

“I am of the opinion that there is nothing which has been produced by the will of man which cannot in its turn be altered by another human will.” – speech to the Industry Club, Dusseldorf, 27th January 1932

In 1939 looking back at the Party's beginnings: "And then as an unknown soldier of the World War I took up my position. It was a very short and simple programme: removal of the domestic enemies of the nation, putting an end to the dis-union of Germany, unification of the whole national strength of our people in a new community and the breaking in pieces by one means or another of the Peace Treaty. For so long as this 'Diktat' of Versailles lay heavy upon the German people it was in fact, doomed to perish." - 1st April, 1939. Wilhelmshafen

"Thus we were the first to declare that this Peace Treaty was a crime. Then folk abused us as 'agitators'. We were the first to protest against the failure to present this Treaty to the people before it was signed. Again we were called 'agitators'. We were the first to summon men to resistance against being reduced to a continuing state of defencelessness. Once more we were 'agitators'. At the time we called on the masses of the people not to surrender their arms, for the surrender of one's arms would be nothing less than the beginning of enslavement. We were called, no, we were cried down as 'agitators'. We were the first to say this meant the loss of Upper Silesia. So it was, and they still called us 'agitators'. We declared at the time that compliance in the question of Upper Silesia must have as its consequences the awakening of a passionate greed which would demand the occupation of the Ruhr. We were cried down ceaselessly, again and again. And because we opposed the mad financial policy which today will lead to our collapse, what was it we were called repeatedly once more? Agitators'. - Adolf Hitler

"The thought of restoring an all-round perception of justice has been destroyed by the (Versailles) Treaty. To activate all the provisions of this edict, Germany has to be stamped with the mark of guilt. This is simply an impossible process. In future discussions, the question of guilt shall always be borne by the defeated because the victor always has the power to effect that certainty." - Reichstag Speech, 17th May 1933

"It was not Germany that unilaterally broke the Versailles Treaty - it was unilaterally broken by those powers who could not decide to carry out in their turn the disarmament which was imposed on Germany and which, in accordance with the Treaty, should have been followed by them. The Versailles Dictate was thus rendered invalid in regard to the points at issue." - Adolf Hitler

"When the German people trusting to the promises made by President Wilson in his Fourteen Points, laid down their arms in November, 1918, a fateful struggle thereby came to an end for which perhaps individual statesmen, but certainly not the peoples themselves could be held responsible. The German nation put up such a heroic fight because it was sincere in its conviction that it had been wrongfully attacked and was therefore justified in fighting . . . the Peace Treaty of Versailles did not seem to be for the purpose of restoring peace to mankind, but rather to perpetuate hatred." - Adolf Hitler

After recounting the humiliations, the loss of sovereignty and the restriction of the Treaty Hitler said : "As long as this Treaty stands there can be no resurrection of the German people; no social reform of any kind is possible. The Treaty was made in order to bring 20 million Germans to their deaths and to ruin the German nation." - Munich. 17th April 1923

"The Treaty of Versailles is founded on a monstrous lie. We refuse to carry out its terms any longer. Do what you will! If you wish for war, go and get it! Then we shall see whether you can turn seventy million Germans into serfs and slaves.

If cowards cry out: 'But we have no arms!' That is neither here nor there. When the whole German people knows one will only - to be free - in that hour we shall have the instrument with which to win our freedom. When the eyes of German children look questioning into ours, then we shall see the suffering and distress of millions of our fellow-countrymen who without any fault of theirs have fallen into this frightful misfortune, then we shall laugh at the curses of the whole world, if from these curses their issues the freedom of our race." - 1st August 1923

"France does not desire reparations, she desires the annihilation of Germany: it means for her the fulfilment of a very old dream - the hegemony of France over Europe. Reparations are nothing else than a 'legal instrument' by which under the appearance of legality one can ruin a State, one can break up the internal unity of a people, and in the place of the single State can establish a conglomeration of small States, each exhausting the energies of the other." - 4th May 1923. Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1942

Who are the real despoilers of the Versailles Peace Treaty? " . . . after the Peace Treaty of Versailles fourteen wars were waged between 1919 and 1938 alone, in none of which Germany was concerned, but in which States of the 'western hemisphere', in whose name President Roosevelt speaks, were indeed concerned. In addition there were in the same period twenty-six violent interventions and sanctions carried through by means of bloodshed and force. Germany also played no part whatsoever in these. The United States alone has carried out military interventions in six cases since 1918. Since 1918 Soviet Russia has engaged in ten wars and military actions involving force and bloodshed. Again, Germany was concerned in none of these, nor was she the cause of any of these events." - Hitler's Reply to Roosevelt, 28th April 1939

THE LIBERATION OF THE RHINELAND FROM FRENCH OCCUPATION

"When last year I gave the order to re-occupy the Rhineland the decisive factor was not that the soldiers marched, but that the German people went with them, that the whole nation took its stand behind me. That is the fact to which you owe your success." - Harvest Festival, Buckeberg, 3rd October 1937

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

On Germany's departure from the forerunner to the United Nations: ".... then I would point out that the League has never been a real league of peoples. A number of great nations do not belong to it or have left it. And nobody on this account asserted

that they were following a policy of isolation. I should also like to call attention to the fact that up to now the outstanding feature of the League of Nations has been talk rather than action.” - Reichstag speech, Fourth Anniversary.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FIRST WORLD WAR

"Who were the real rulers of Germany in 1914 to whom war guilt might be attributed? Not the Kaiser, not the Pan-Germans, but Messrs. Ballin, Bleichroder, Mendelssohn, &c., a whole brood of Hebrews who formed the unofficial government. And in 1914 the real ruler of the Reich was Herr Bethmann-Hollweg, a descendant of a Jewish family of Frankfurt - the genuine article (*wasscheit* - 'However much you washed him the colour wouldn't run) - Adolf Hitler

AMERICAN AGGRESSION

“It seems to me that in almost every war both sides claim a case of unquestionable home defence. But there is hardly any possibility of doubt that America’s entry into the Great War was not a case of unquestionable home defence. A research committee set up by President Roosevelt himself has examined the causes of America’s entry into the Great War, and reached the conclusion that the entry ensued chiefly for exclusively capitalistic reasons. Nevertheless no practical conclusions have been drawn from this fact. Let us hope that at least the United States will in the future itself act according to this noble principle, and will not go to war against any country except in the case of unquestionable home defence.” - Hitler’s Reply to Roosevelt, Reichstag, 28th April 1939

FOREIGN POLICY

"Respect everyone's country, but love your own." - Adolf Hitler

In thirty years research I have never discovered a single anti-British statement uttered or written by Adolf Hitler, nor am I aware of any such that could remotely be interpreted as a threat to British interests. I am unaware of any such belligerency being shown by Germany towards other nations including Poland. On the other hand Britain's political leaders, its Press and establishment have consistently abused the German leader and his legitimate Government, threatened Germany's security, and interfered in its internal affairs. I have challenged political historians to prove otherwise without any having done so far. Michael Walsh

“I have been represented as having made bloodthirsty and firebrand speeches against foreign countries, and now the world is surprised by my moderation. (Frankfurter Zeitung 3rd February 1934). I never delivered firebrand speeches against foreign countries – even my speeches of ten years ago can testify to that. Anyone like myself who knows what war is is aware of what a squandering of effort, or rather consumption of strength, is involved.” - Interview with British and American journalists 2nd February 1933

"And precisely because we are nationally minded, for that very reason we have respect for the national feelings of other peoples. And our national pride does not mean that we

scorn other peoples, it means that we respect and love our own people. It is precisely the Internationalists who prevent other peoples from coming to understand one another." - 1st August 1923. Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1942

"I am no new advocate of an Anglo-German understanding. In Germany I have made between four and five thousand speeches to small, large and mammoth audiences, yet there is no single speech of mine, nor any line that I have written, in which I have expressed anything contrary to this concept or against an Anglo-German understanding. Such an agreement between England and Germany would represent the weight of influence for peace and common sense of 120,000,000 of the most valuable people in the world. The historically unique colonial aptitude and the naval power of Britain would be combined with one of the first military nations of the world. If this understanding could be still further enlarged by the adhesion of the American nation, it would be absolutely impossible to see who in the world could disturb a combination for peace which would never, of set purpose or intent, neglect the interest of the white people." - Extract of letter sent by Hitler to Lord Rothermere, Daily Mail, 4th September 1937

"I have not demanded one square mile more than we formerly possessed and which was stolen from us. This means therefore that only that territory has returned to the German Reich which had been torn from us by the madmen who dictated peace terms at Versailles." - Reichstag, 28th April 1939

"Unless England attacks us, we shall never come into conflict with England on the Rhine or anywhere else. We want nothing from England."

"Not even colonies?" Mr Ward Price asked . . .

"I would not sacrifice the life of a single German to get any colony in the world. We know that the former German African colonies are costly luxuries even for England." - Interview with G. Ward Price, journalist, 5th August 1934

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

"He (Adolf Hitler) accepts the British Empire and is ready to pledge himself personally for its continued existence and to place the power of the German Reich at its disposal if His colonial demands, which are limited and can be negotiated by peaceful methods, are fulfilled and in this case he is prepared to fix the longest time limit.

The Fuhrer is ready to conclude agreements with England which, as has already been emphasised, would not only guarantee the existence of the British Empire in all circumstances as far as Germany is concerned, but also if necessary an assurance to the British Empire of German assistance regardless of where such assistance should be necessary.

If the British Government would consider these ideas, a blessing for Germany and also for the British Empire would result. If it rejects these ideas there will be war. In no case (victory or defeat) would Great Britain emerge stronger; the last war proved this." - Communication handed and verbally read out to Sir Neville Chamberlain, British Ambassador, 1.30pm 25th August 1939.

As so often the German leader's prophecy was proved right.

“There is no human being living whose promise on important matters I would trust more readily”. – Viscount Rothermere, *Warnings and Predictions*, p.180 – 183

EUROPEAN STABILITY

"We National Socialists believe that in the long run man can be happy only in his own nation. We live in the belief that the happiness and the achievements of Europe are indissolubly connected with the existence of a system of free, independent national States." - Reichstag, 21st May 1935

"What Europe needs is the friendly rivalry of well-organised States." - Franfurter Zeitung, 13th September 1936

"National Socialism has no aggressive intentions against any European nation. On the contrary, we are convinced that the nations of Europe must continue their characteristic national existence, as created by tradition, history and economy; if not, Europe as a whole will be destroyed." - Adolf Hitler, Party Rally, 11 September 1935

“The increase in Britain’s air fleet does not cause the slightest resentment in Germany. You can double, quadruple, your air force, or expand your fleet to any strength you like. It does not concern us, since we have no intention of attacking you.”

We are building aeroplanes,” Mr. Ward Price said, “because we believe that, just as before the Great war, Germany created a huge naval fleet, so now she is creating a huge air fleet.”

Hitler replied: “You did not feel menaced when France built a great air fleet. Why should Germany’s measures of self-defence alarm you? I assure you that Britain lies right outside our calculations.

Such steps as we are taking are meant to deal with the fact that we are surrounded on the Continent by a ring of potential powerful foes who may some day make demands of us that we cannot accept.

It is not the extent of armaments that produces danger of war, but inequality of armaments. This encourages the stronger nation to entertain ambitions which the weaker cannot tolerate. . . . “ - Interview with G. Ward Price, journalist, 5th August 1934

“If it rests with Germany war will not come again. This country has a more profound impression than any other of the evil that war causes. Ninety-five per cent Of the Members of the National Administration have had personal experience of its horrors.

They know that it is not a romantic adventure but a ghastly catastrophe. It is the disciplined conviction of the National Socialist Movement that war can benefit no one, but only bring general ruin in its train.

To us war would offer no prizes; 1918 was for us a lesson and a warning. We only ask that our present frontiers shall be maintained. Believe me, we shall never fight again

except in self-defence. (**note In this respect Hitler was of course true to his word**). - Interview with G. Ward Price, journalist, 5th August 1934

“Germanic nations such as ours ought to be friends by sheer force of natural instinct. The National Socialist Movement would regard war between Germany and England as a racial crime.” - Daily Mail, 6th August 1934 Interview with G. Ward Price, journalist, 5th August 1934

"No European war would make it possible to replace the unsatisfactory state of affairs today by something better. On the contrary, neither politically nor economically would the application of force result in creating a more favourable situation than the present one." - Adolf Hitler, Speech in the Reichstag, 17 May 1933

TRADE WARS

"What cause had America to enter the (1914-1918) War against Germany? With the outbreak of the World War which Judah had desired so passionately and so long, all the large Jewish firms of the United States began supplying ammunitions. They supplied the European war-market to an extent which perhaps even they themselves had never dreamed of - a gigantic harvest!

Yet nothing satisfied the insatiable greed of the Jew. And so the venal Press which depended on the Stock Exchange kings began unparalleled propaganda campaign. A gigantic organisation for newspaper lying was built up. And once more it is a Jewish concern, the Hearst Press, which set the tone of the agitation against Germany. The hatred of those 'Americans' was not directed solely against commercial Germany or against military Germany. It was directed especially against social Germany, because this Germany had up to that time kept itself out of the principles which governed the world-trusts.

The old Reich had at least made an honourable attempt to be socially minded and we had to show for ourselves such an initiative in social institutions as no other country in the whole world could boast. In the building of houses and factories attention was generally paid to hygiene, to places of washing, to light, to air - in contrast with the November-Republik whose 'housing offices' crowd people together in dog kennels. The old Reich built schools, hospitals and scientific institutions which aroused the wonder and the envy of the whole world.

That the old Reich was in this sense 'social' that it did not allow itself to regard its people merely as numbers - this is what constituted its greatest danger to the supporters of the World Stock Exchange. For this reason the Jewish Press of America had to accomplish its masterpiece - that is to say, it had to drive into the most horrible of all wars a great peace-loving people which was as little concerned in European struggles as it was in the North Pole. . . . Americans were persuaded to do so by an atrocity propaganda conducted in the name of civilisation which from A to Z was a scandalous invention the likes of which has never yet been seen - a farrago of lies and forgeries. Because this last State in the world where social aims were being realised had to be destroyed, therefore twenty-six peoples were incited one against the other by this Press which is exclusively in the possession of one and the same world-people, of one and the same race, and that race on principle the deadly foe of all national States." - Munich, April 13th 1923

*** It is interesting to note that on the 1st September, 1939, the day war was declared on Germany, the US and British stock market dealings soared and the slump officially ended.**

GERMAN COLONIES

“Germany contains too many people for her size, and it is to the interest of the world that a great nation should not be deprived of the conditions of existence. But we shall never go to war to get colonies. We are convinced that we are as capable as any other nation of administering and developing colonial territories. But we regard this as a matter of negotiation.” - Adolf Hitler interview. G. Ward-Price, 18th October 1933

"The great colonial possessions, which the Reich once acquired peacefully by treaties and by paying for them, have been stolen, contrary indeed to the solemn assurances given by President Wilson which were the basic condition on which Germany laid down her arms." - Reichstag, 30th January 1939

"In and outside Europe Germany lost (through reparations - a euphemism for looting the vanquished) approximately three million square kilometres of territory, and that in spite of the fact that the whole German Colonial Empire, in contrast to the colonies of other nations, was not acquired by way of war, but solely through treaties or purchase.” - Hitler's Reply to Roosevelt; Reichstag, 28th April 1939

COLONIALISATION (CONDEMNATION OF)

Answering Roosevelt's charge that an (unidentified) Africa nation had its independence curtailed by Germany: “As for the fact, however, that one nation in Africa is alleged have lost its freedom – that too is but an error; for it is not a question of one nation in Africa having lost its freedom – on the contrary practically all the previous inhabitants of this continent have been made subject to the sovereignty of other nations by bloody force, thereby losing their freedom. Moroccans, Berbers, Arabs, Negroes, &c., have all fallen victim to a foreign might, the swords of which, however, were not inscribed ‘Made in Germany’, but ‘Made by the Democracies’.” - Hitler's Reply to Roosevelt, Reichstag 28th April 1939

HITLER'S QUEST FOR PEACE

**"The assertion that Germany affected to conquer the world was ridiculous."
- Hitler's Communication to Sir. Neville Henderson, 25th August 1939**

***A Study of War* by Prof. Quincy Wright, shows that in the period from 1480 to 1940 there were 278 wars involving European countries whose percentage participation was as follows: England 28%, France 26%, Spain, 23%, Russia 22%, Austria 19%, Poland 11%, Sweden and Italy 9%, Netherlands 8% and Germany 8%. Sorokin findings concur with Hitler's: Germany has had the smallest number of years at war."**

"There is not a single German who wants war. The last war cost us 2 million lives and seven and a half million wounded. At such a price, this could not have been a victory even if we had won. What European statesman today could effect a territorial conquest by means of war? Is it necessary to kill 2 millions in order to conquer a territory with 2

million inhabitants? For us that would mean sacrificing 2 million Germans - the flower of the nation's manhood - in exchange for a mixed population that is neither wholly German nor has much in common with Germany. Sound common-sense is opposed to such a war." - *Paris Soir*, January 26th 1936

"The assertion that Germany affected to conquer the world was ridiculous. The British Empire embraced 40 million square kilometres, Russia 19 million square kilometres, America 9.5 million square kilometres, whereas Germany embraced less than 600,000 square kilometres. It is quite clear who it is desires to conquer the world." - Hitler's Communication to Sir. Nevile Henderson, 25th August 1939

"If it rests with Germany war will not come again. This country has a more profound impression than any other of the evil that war causes. Ninety-five per-cent of the members of the National Administration have had personal experiences of its horrors. They know that it is not a romantic adventure but a ghastly catastrophe. It is the disciplined conviction of the National Socialist Movement that war can benefit no one, but only bring general ruin in its train. To us war would offer no prizes; 1918 was for us a lesson and a warning.

We ask only that our present frontiers shall be maintained. Believe me, we shall never fight again except in self-defence. . . . Unless England attacks us, we shall never come into conflict with England on the Rhine or anywhere else. We want nothing from England."

"Not even colonies?" Mr. Ward Price asked:

"I would not sacrifice the life of a single German to get any colony in the world. We know that the former German African Colonies are costly luxuries even for England. The increase in Britain's air fleet does not cause the slightest resentment in Germany. You can double, quadruple, your air force, or expand your fleet to any strength you like. It does not concern us, since we have no intention of attacking you."

"We are building aeroplanes," Mr. Ward Price replied, "because we believe that, just as before the Great War, Germany created a huge naval fleet."

"You did not feel menaced when France built a great air fleet" Herr Hitler replied. "Why should Germany's measures of self-defence alarm you? Such steps as we are taking are meant to deal with the fact that we are surrounded on the Continent by a ring of powerful potential foes who may some day make demands of us that we cannot accept." - Interview with G. Ward Price, *Daily Mail*. 5th August 1934

"Judea Declares War on Germany! Jews of all the World Unite! Boycott of German Goods! Mass Demonstrations!." - *Daily Express* on March, 24th 1933

"The Israeli people around the world declare economic and financial war against Germany. Fourteen million Jews stand together as one man, to declare war against Germany. The Jewish wholesaler will forsake his firm, the banker his stock exchange, the merchant his commerce and the pauper his pitiful shed in order to join together in a holy war against Hitler's people." - *Daily Express*, March 24th 1933

"At the end of our days history will be able to state that we left behind us one Reich, one People. And for such a programme we need peace, for peace alone can construct. I know well what war means: I have seen it with my own eyes: and many a statesman has not done that. It is not as a traitor to my country that I repudiate war: I repudiate war as a decent German, who, even as a soldier, remained decent, and who is determined to be decent in the future. For that reason I will not sacrifice the German people's right to live or the German honour." - Elbing, 5th November 1933.

"Historians will one day record that never were the peaceful proposals of one man met with more hatred than mine. When Germany became the example to the world of the peaceful solution of social problems and economic difficulties, the hatred of the Bolsheviks and capitalists, the exploiters of nations, was turned against her. Only then did I turn to create the new German Wehrmacht." - 1936

"If the Germany of today takes her stand on the side of peace she does so not because of weakness or cowardice. She takes her stand on the side of peace because of the National Socialist conception of People and State. In each and every war for the subjugation of an alien people, National Socialism recognises a process which sooner or later will alter the inner nature of the victor - will weaken him and therewith render him vanquished in turn. **(The reverse coloured-colonisation of contemporary Britain is a good example of this. ed.)** Setting aside a mere transitory weakening of the enemy, the European states have nothing whatsoever to gain from war of any kind, except a trifling alteration of frontiers which could be entirely out of proportion to the sacrifices entailed. The blood that was shed on European battlefields during the past 300 years bears no proportion to the national result of the events. In the end France has remained France, Germany Germany, Poland Poland and Italy Italy." - *'The Thirteen Points'*, Reichstag Speech

"The rest of the world, however, whom we have done no wrong and whom we ask nothing but to be left to go our way in peace, has for months past been engaged in spreading lying reports and slander about us. During the time that a national revolution was taking place in Germany, which, unlike the French and Russian revolutions, did not indulge in human carnage or murder hostages, did not, as in the times of the rising in Paris and of the red revolutionaries in Bavaria and Hungary, destroy buildings and works of art by fire, but which, on the contrary, did not smash a single shop window, and neither plundered shops nor damaged houses." - Adolf Hitler

Referring to the original aims of the Geneva Red Cross Convention to work towards reducing armaments, Hitler stated his intention to extend this. "..... In this instance the German Government have in mind to ban all arms which bring death and destruction not so much to the fighting soldiers but to non-combatant women and children.... they believe that it will be possible to proscribe the use of certain arms as contrary to international law and to excommunicate from the community of mankind - its rights and its laws - those nations who continue to use them." - *'The Thirteen Points'*, Reichstag Speech

"Three times I have made concrete offers for armament restriction. These offers were rejected. The greatest offer which I then made was that Germany and France together should reduce their standing armies to 300,000 men; that Germany, Great Britain and France, should bring down their air forces to parity and that Germany and Great Britain should conclude a naval agreement. Only the last offer was accepted as real limitation of armaments. The other German proposals were either flatly refused or were answered by the conclusion of those alliances which gave Central Europe to Soviet Russia as the field of play for its gigantic forces." - Adolf Hitler

"The German nation has more than fulfilled its obligations with regard to disarmament. It is now the turn of the highly armed states to fulfil similar obligations to no less extent." - October 14th 1933

"All through these long years we have never had another prayer but this: Lord, give our people eternal peace and give and maintain peace abroad. We have experienced in our generation so much fighting that it is natural that we should wish for peace. We have behind us so much of hardship that we can address to the grace and the kindness of Providence our one prayer: Spare our children that which we had to endure." - Parteitag, Nuremberg, 11th September 1936.

HITLER AGAINST WAR

"When I talk of peace I am doing nothing but giving expression to the profoundest and most sincere wish of the German people. I know the horrors of war too well. No possible profits could justify the sacrifices and the sufferings that war entails. And the results of another general bout of European slaughter would be even more catastrophic in the future than in the past. The only gainers would be the Communists, and I have not fought them for fifteen years, only at the end, by this roundabout means, to set up their mad rule.

My aim is the well-being of my people. I saw no well-being in the war; on the contrary, I saw only bitter suffering. I will say only two things quite plainly: 1) Germany for her part will never break the peace. 2) If anyone should attack us, they will fall on a hornets nest - for we love freedom just as much as we love peace." - Interview with Mr. G. Ward-Price, 17th January 1935

With remarkable foresight the orator of 1923 predicted the post War German Governments: "Then things will come to such a pass that we shall be a people working for alien masters. Germany will be a plantation worked at the will of the alien, the victim of alien cupidity, with a Government which has ceased to be a Government at all since it governs no longer; it is but a bailiff carrying out the orders of foreign powers." - Munich. 20th April 1923.

' . . . against the whole war-agitation of shrieking foreigners' he set his own proud confidence which nothing could shake. "You will no regard that, my old comrades, as arrogance. How could a man think otherwise, who twenty years ago began as a man without a name, who nineteen years ago stood for the first time in this place before a crowd which was still partly hostile and vociferating against him - stood there utterly lonely, who with a few dozen others entered on a fight to win a great Reich, who went

on this inconceivably difficult way - how can one think for a second that such a man, now in possession of power, could have fear of the threats of others? I had no fear then and I should be ashamed of myself and unworthy to be the Leader of the German nation if I had any fears today. They will not terrify us with their threats. But should they ever really bring the peoples to the madness of a conflict, then surely we would not capitulate. The year 1918 will never be repeated in German history." - Speech to the Old Guard, Munich, 24th February 1939.

ARMS AGREEMENTS

**"The German people has fulfilled its obligations even to excess in the matter of disarmament."
- Adolf Hitler, 14th October 1933. Radio Broadcast**

Poland's humiliating defeat as a consequence of its persistent attacks on Germany's borders, followed by the defeat of France and the rout of Britain's 300,000 thousand-strong Expeditionary Force led to the myth of Germany's military might. In fact, in military terms, the beleaguered Germany was by far the weakest of the four nations involved.

Britain with all the war-essential resources of its world empire, the greatest army and navy ever built with the backing of the USA, was joined by Poland and the French empire which between them had 130 divisions (7.5 million trained men) arraigned against Germany's paltry 62 divisions, its non-existent navy and which was totally lacking in heavy tanks.

See Basil Liddell Hart's 'History of the Second World War',
Cassell, London

"If the rest of the world entrenches itself in indestructible fortresses, builds vast squadrons of aeroplanes, constructs giant tanks, forges enormous guns, it cannot talk of a threat because German National Socialists march completely unarmed in columns four abreast and thereby give visible expression and effective protection to the community of the German people.

The German people and the German Government have not demanded arms at all; what they have demanded is equality of rights. If the world decides that all arms down to the last machine-gun shall be destroyed, we are willing at once to join in such an agreement. If the world decides that certain types of arms are to be done away with, we are willing from that moment to renounce their use. But if the world permits to every people certain types of arms, we are not prepared, as though we were a people with less rights than others, to allow ourselves on principle to be excluded from their possession."
- 14th October 1933. Radio Broadcast

"The German people has fulfilled its obligations even to excess in the matter of disarmament. It is now the turn for the fully armed states to fulfil as loyally their analogous obligations. . . . Germany does not demand any offensive arms but only those defensive arms which even in the future are not forbidden, but are permitted to all nations." - 14th October 1933. Radio Broadcast.

ENGLAND AND OTHER STATES (FRIENDSHIP WITH)

"Germany has never sought conflict with England and has never interfered in English interests." - Hitler's reply to Chamberlain's letter of 23rd August 1939

"During the whole of my political activity I have always propounded the idea of a close friendship and collaboration between Germany and England. In the NSDAP, I found innumerable others of like mind. This desire for Anglo-German friendship and co-operation conforms not merely to sentiments based on the racial origins of our two peoples but also to my realisation of the importance of the existence of the British Empire for the whole of mankind." - *Hitler's Reply to Roosevelt*. April 15th 1939

"Now there is no doubt that the Anglo-Saxon people of Britain have accomplished immense colonising work in the world. For this, I have sincere admiration." - *Hitler's Reply to Roosevelt*, April 15th 1939

"When I and my comrades in arms were in the trenches during those terrible years from 1914 to 1918 we all realised that fifty yards away from us in the British trenches were honourable men. Yet it was our duty to fight, and even to kill, these men. If we could act thus towards men whom we recognised to be honourable, what must our attitude be towards those whom we know to be unprincipled, those who are responsible for the ruin of our Fatherland?

Perhaps it is more difficult for England than for any other nation to imagine herself in Germany's desperate position. Never has England been so completely humiliated and so hopelessly overpowered as Germany was in the autumn of 1918. England, which has not suffered invasion and subjection by a foreign power for centuries' England, where no battle even of civil war has been fought since the days of Sedgemoor; England can have no conception of our terrible plight. Neither could we ourselves have imagined such a thing before the war and yet it happened. But any act of justice we should find necessary would be taken in a strictly legal manner. Don't condemn us, therefore, if we should act as you yourselves would act in our place. I hope that England will never find herself in a position like that of Germany, but if she were in such a position and if, in her darkest hour, she was stabbed in the back, what would be the attitude of England when on her feet once more? What would be the attitude of English patriots towards those among their own nation who had sought to destroy their country?" - *The Times* (interview) 4th October 1930

"The German Government has the honest intention to do everything in its power to discover and permanently set up such relations with the British people and State as will forever guard against a renewal of the only conflict that has ever been between two peoples." – May 21st 1935

"In this hour I feel it to be my duty before my own conscience to appeal once more to reason and common sense in Britain. I consider myself in a position to make this appeal since I am not the vanquished begging favours, but the victor speaking in the name of reason. I see no reason why this war must go on. I am grieved to think of the sacrifices which it will claim. I would like to avert them." - July 19th 1940 to the Reichstag

"After the victories against Poland and in the West, I again decided - and for the last time - to hold out my hand to England and to point out that a continuation of the war could only be senseless for England, and that there was nothing to prevent the conclusion of a reasonable peace. Indeed there were no differences between England and Germany except those artificially created." - November, 1941

"Germany has never sought conflict with England and has never interfered in English interests. On the contrary she has for years endeavoured - although unfortunately in vain - to win England's friendship." - Hitler's reply to Chamberlain's letter of 23rd August 1939

"The English and the Germans cannot remain enemies forever just because they fought against each other for four and a half years. To have a strong party in Germany which will form a bulwark against Bolshevism is in the interests not only of England but also of all nations. You may have difficulties before you and the time may come when German friendship will not be without its value."

- Daily Mail, 27 September
1930

"Hatred was comprehensible in time of war, but he could not understand it being nourished for years afterwards. It would be foolish, for instance, for Germany to gloat over the prospect of the loss of India by the British Empire, which would be a misfortune for the rest of the world, including Germany. For twelve years he had been preaching that the old wartime cry of "Gott strafe England." Should be forgotten." - Interview with Press representatives, Berlin, December 1931

"I feel it to be a great misfortune that on 4th August 1914 these two great Germanic nations which, through all the fluctuations of human history, have lived in peace for hundreds of years, were plunged into war. I would be very happy if this unnatural state of things came to an end and our two kindred peoples found their way back to their old relations of friendship. Nobody here desires a repetition of war. Almost all we leaders of the National Socialist Movement were actual combatants. I have yet to meet the combatant who desires a renewal of the horrors of those four and a half years." - 18th October, 1933 Interview with G. Ward-Price

"I am convinced that if Great Britain had the same misfortunes as Germany there would have been even more National Socialists in England than there are here." - 18th October 1933 Interview with G. Ward-Price

"Germanic nations such as ours ought to be friends by sheer force of natural instinct. The National Socialist Movement would regard war between Germany and England as a racial crime." - 18th October 1933 Interview with G. Ward-Price

"I have never advanced claim which might in any way have interfered with British interests or have become a danger to the Empire and thus have never meant any kind of damage to England." - Reichstag, 28th April 1939

HITLER'S SUPPORT FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE

"He accepts the British Empire and is ready to pledge himself personally for its continued existence and to place the power of the German Reich at its disposal. The Fuhrer is ready to conclude agreements with England which, as has already been emphasised, would not only guarantee the existence of the British Empire in all circumstances as far as Germany is concerned, but also if necessary an assurance to the British Empire of German assistance regardless of where such assistance should be necessary." - Hitler's Communication to Sir. Nevile Henderson, 25th August, 1939

Explaining his reluctance to respond to Britain's declaration of war against Germany, Adolph Hitler at a meeting in January 1941, said: "The (British) Empire has shown in its long and stormy colonial history that it is not only the biggest but the best administered colonial Reich. The British are better colonial administrators than the Germans and other peoples. If I destroy the Empire, 500 million yellow, brown and black natives become leaderless. Murder and death will stalk and the whole world will go to pieces. So I must proceed very carefully." - *Sunday Express*, May 13th 1951

"He then astonished us by speaking with admiration of the British Empire, of the necessity for its existence and of the civilisation that Britain had brought to the world. He compared the British Empire with the Catholic Church - saying they were both essential elements of stability in the world. He said that all he wanted from Britain was that she should acknowledge Germany's position on the continent. The return of Germany's lost colonies would be desirable but not essential, and he would even offer to support British troops, if she should be involved in any difficulties anywhere. He concluded by saying that his aim was to make peace with Britain, on a basis that she would regard as compatible with her honour to accept." - General Blumentritt. *Over The Hill*. Gen. B. Liddell Hart

WINSTON CHURCHILL

**"The only difference lies in the fact that only a fraction of the English votes were cast for Mr. Churchill, while I can say that I represent the whole German people."
- Adolf Hitler**

"Under the rules of Parliamentary Democracy I obtained the absolute majority of votes and today I have the unanimous support of the German people. . . . the only difference lies in the fact that only a fraction of the English votes were cast for Mr. Churchill, while I can say that I represent the who German people." - Munich, 8th November 1938

"It only needs that in England instead of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Duff-Cooper or Mr. Eden or Mr. Churchill should come to power, and then we know quite well that it would be the aim of these men immediately to begin a new World War. They make no secret of the fact: they admit it openly. We know further that now, as in the past, there lurks in the background the menacing figure of that Jewish international foe . . . and we know further the power of a certain international Press which lives only on lies and slander. . . . I have therefore decided, as I announced in my speech at Nuremberg, to continue the construction of our fortifications in the West with increased energy." - 9th October 1938 Saarbrücken

"In France and England there are certainly men at the helm who wish for peace, but there are others who make no secret of the fact that they want war with Germany. I am compelled to state this quite soberly before the nation and to draw the consequences which arise from that fact. Tomorrow Mr. Churchill may be the Prime Minister. And when a British leader of the Opposition explains: we do not wish to destroy the German people, only the regime, the two are precisely the identical." - Munich, 8th November 1938

THE UNITED STATES

On 23rd February 1933 Louis P. Lochner, Berlin Correspondent of the Associated Press, had an interview with Adolf Hitler: "The Chancellor said that his attitude towards the United States was one of genuine friendship: no other attitude was conceivable."

"The USA has become a state as a result of liberalist ideas and various other factors, through financial monopolies too. But they will never be a nation: they will always be the scene of internal disturbances, ideological, religious, ethnic and religious rivalries. The USA will be overtaken by events." - *Chicago Tribune*, February 15th 1931

"We may refer to your jumble as a system, but what we mean thereby is your anarchy. You are in no position to construct a system; your system is merely permanent disintegration." - *Chicago Tribune*, February, 15th 1931

"I have sympathy with President Roosevelt because he marches straight to his objective over Congress, over lobbies, over stubborn bureaucracies." - *New York Times*: Interview Anne O'Hare McCormick. 10th July 1933

"We must complete our reconstruction before the Soviet Union becomes a world power, before the three million square miles possessed by the United States turns into an arsenal for world Jewry. These two colossi are still asleep. When they wake up, that is the end of it for Germany. In the Soviet Union of course, things did not turn out as Marx foresaw. The Jews let the build-up of Socialism slip through their fingers. This is proved by the struggle between Stalin and Trotsky. This struggle is an ideological disagreement; it is a battle between the Jewish intelligentsia, which played an important part at the time of the revolution, and the other peoples of the Soviet Union. The West however, which is anti-German, needs the Stalinist form of Soviet Union as a means of pressure against a reawakened Germany. The worst defeat of all would be the loss by the Whites, the British and the Dutch, of their key positions on the various continents." - *Chicago Tribune*, February 15th 1931

POLAND

"The only winner of another European war would be Japan; that he was by nature an artist not a politician and that once the Polish question was settled he would end his life as an artist. He did not want to turn Germany into nothing but a military barracks and he would only do so if forced to do so." - Communication handed and verbally read out to Sir Neville Chamberlain, British Ambassador, 1.30pm 25th August 1939.

"Regardless of the past, Germany concluded with Poland a non-aggression pact as yet another contribution of the highest value to European peace; Germany will blindly

observe this pact, and has only the one desire that it should be continually renewed and that it should be the source of an ever-growing friendship in Polish-German relations. With the understanding and the heartfelt friendship of true Nationalists, we recognise the Polish State as the home of as great nationally-conscious people." - Adolf Hitler, Speech to the Reichstag, 21 May 1935

"The Polish State respects the national conditions in this State, and both the city of Danzig and Germany respect Polish rights. And so the way to a friendly understanding has been successfully paved, an understanding which, beginning with Danzig, has today, in spite of the attempts of certain mischief-makers, succeeded in finally taking the poison out of the relations between Germany and Poland and transforming them into a sincere, friendly co-operation." - Speech to the Reichstag, 20 February 1938

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"We do not want any Czechs. When the Czechs have come to an understanding with their other minorities I shall not be interested in the Czech state anymore, and, so far as I am concerned, I can guarantee it." - Speech to the Sportpalast, Berlin, 26 August, 1938. Bibl. 1, 48. p.20.

AUSTRIA

"We shall not attack Austria, but we cannot prevent Austrians from seeking to restore their ancient connection with Germany. These States are only separated by a line, on either side of which are people of the same race. If one part of England were artificially separated from the rest, who could restrain its inhabitants from wishing to be united to the rest of the country again?" - Interview with G. Ward Price, Daily Mail. 5th August, 1934

"In January 1938 I finally resolved during that year I would, in one way or another, win the right of the 6.5 million Germans in Austria to self-determination." - Speech to the Reichstag, 30 January. 1939. Bible. 1, 48, p.15

"Certain foreign newspapers have said that we fell on Austria with brutal methods: I can only say: even in death they cannot stop lying. I have in the course of my political battle won much love from my people, but when in these last days I crossed the former frontier of the Reich there met me such a stream of love that I have never experienced a greater. Not as tyrants have we come but as liberators: an entire people rejoiced. Here, not brutal violence, but our Swastika has conquered. As these soldiers marched into Austria, I lived again a song of my youth. I have in days past sung it so often with faith in my heart, this proud battle-song: "The people arise, the storm breaks loose. And it was in truth the uprising of a people, and the breaking loose of the storm. You may ask: then why do you want a vote? This is a solemn act which we wish to make a part of German history. The people must make its profession of faith. I am a far better democrat than many of the democrats around me.

"The people of Austria must have the opportunity of arising and I wish to see whether it will not choose the son of its homeland and the Leader of the German nation." - Königsberg, 25th March 1938

Note: In the subsequent election, monitored by international observers, 99.73% of the Austrian people voted for unity with Hitler's Reich, similarly in the Saar. Even the notorious Hitler-hating Gordon Brook-Shepherd conceded that 'Most foreign observers accepted that the polling had been free of intimidation.'

"Providence must have aimed at my becoming the Redeemer of my native country. I am happy that Providence has chosen me. What happened in these days (the Anschluss) was a boundless miracle."

- Adolf Hitler in the Reichstag, 18 March 1938. Bibl. 1, 48, p.180

FRANCE

Hitler was contemptuous of the French nation's inclination to mix its blood with alien races and to use its racially-foreign mercenaries to suppress and humiliate France' racial kin. The occupation of the Ruhr is a good example of this. "France's activities in Europe today, spurred on by the French lust for vengeance and systematically directed by the Jew, are a criminal attack against the life of the white race and will one day arouse against the French people a spirit of vengeance among a generation which has recognised the original sin of mankind in this racial pollution." - Mein Kampf

"If France develops along the lines it has taken in our day, and should that development continue for the next three hundred years, all traces of French blood will finally be submerged in the formation of a Euro-African Mulatto State. This would represent a formidable and compact colonial territory stretching from the Rhine to the Congo. inhabited by an inferior race which had developed through a slow and steady process of bastardisation. . . . Therefore we must stop at no sacrifice in our effort to destroy the French striving towards hegemony over Europe." - Mein Kampf

"We will not allow ourselves to be turned into niggers as the French tried to do after 1918. The Nordic blood available in England, northern France and North America will eventually go with us to reorganise the world. The discontent in their own home countries and in their colonies will leave them no choice." - Chicago Tribune, February 15th 1931

". . . in France a passionate hatred against Germany was fostered by every means - by propaganda in the Press, in school text books, in theatres, in the cinemas . . . All the Jewish papers throughout France agitated against Berlin . . . Here again to seek and to exploit grounds for a conflict is the clearly recognisable effort of world-Jewry." - Munich. 13th April 1923. Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1942

HUNGARY

"The German and the Hungarian peoples have been, through a long history, united in a relation of close friendship and of genuine and warm sympathy. Both people long trod a common path. In the World War they fought shoulder to shoulder and were overtaken by a common misfortune. That means that, as regards the future, they have common interests.

For this reason I hope that the well-trying friendship will hold good in the present difficult times. At least I shall do everything in my power to foster, and if possible, to deepen the friendship.

I know Hungary well. I have often stayed in the country, and I have been in Budapest, and perhaps I should be justified in saying that I have always followed with interest the fortunes of the Hungarian people.

The heroic struggles of the Hungarian nation in the War and their sufferings after the war have only reinforced my sentiments." – Interview with the correspondent of the Budapest newspaper 'Hirlap' February 1933

SPAIN (CIVIL WAR)

"We are experiencing in these days a very great triumph and profound inner satisfaction. A country that had in its turn been laid waste by Bolshevism, in which hundreds of thousands, women and men, children and greybeards, had been massacred, has freed itself, has freed itself in spite of all the ideological friends of Bolshevism who have their home in Great Britain, in France, and other countries. We can understand this Spain in its fight only too well and we greet her and congratulate her on her success." - Wilhelmshafen, 1st April 1939

PALESTINE

In answer to Roosevelt's demand that Germany should not show designs on Palestine: "The fact has obviously escaped Mr. Roosevelt's notice that Palestine is at present occupied not by German troops but by the English; and that the country is having its liberty restricted by the most brutal resort to force, is being robbed of its independence and is suffering the cruellest maltreatment for the benefit of Jewish interlopers. The Arabs living in that country will therefore certainly not have complained to Mr. Roosevelt of German aggression, but they do voice a continuous appeal to the world, deploring the barbarous methods with which England is attempting to suppress a people which loves its freedom and is but defending it." - Hitler's Reply to Roosevelt; Reichstag, 28th April 1939.

THE INTERNATIONAL JEW

"The nations are no longer willing to die on the battlefield so that this unstable international race may profit from a war or satisfy Old Testament vengeance."

- Adolf Hitler,- Reichstag, 30th January 1939

Anti-Semitism is a much misused description. The Semites make up various peoples of SW Asia and the Arab world, much of which was sympathetic to Hitler's Germany and hostile to their British, French and Jewish oppressors. Hitler's ire was focused on international Jewish speculators and revolutionaries. This needs also to be set against the period. In developed countries where greater freedom of information than exists today led to greater awareness of the causes of anti-Semitism, the antipathy towards these Jewish elements was more in evidence. Hitler campaigned against corruption and was equally scathing of perpetrators regardless of race.

Philip Freedman the Jewish scholar and author observed Hitler that was anti-Talmudic rather than anti-Semitic ". . . in that the Third Reich treated

Christianised Jews preferentially. The National Socialist Third Reich carefully distinguished between Talmudic and Christianised Jews."

In 1938, five years after Hitler's election, 10% of the practising lawyers in Germany were Jews although they constituted less than 1% of the population. In 1939, six years after Hitler's election, there were still 120,000 Jews living voluntarily in Germany.

Emil Maurice, Party member 594 (the numbering sequence began at 501) was an NSDAP member since 1919 and prior to the formation of the NSDAP became SS Member No.2. He was of Jewish blood. He was Hitler's personal bodyguard and permanent companion for many years. Hitler was a constant visitor to concerts of the Jewish composer Gustav Mahler. It should also be remembered that racially-mixed marriages were (and are) as much anathema to Jews as they ever were to Hitler. Even today, Jewish organisations discourage inter-racial marriage between Jews and Gentiles.

Between 1933-37, over 10,000 Jews immigrated to Germany. 1,200 came directly from Palestine. "During the Second World War over 1,000 Jews served in the German armed forces including 77 officers of high rank (two Field Marshalls), 10 generals and 14 colonels."

**Source: Daniel Goldhagen. Quote: Sunday Times, 15th
December 1996**

"For the time when the non-Jewish nations had no propaganda is at an end. National Socialist Germany and Fascist Italy have institutions which enable them to enlighten the world about the nature of a question of which many nations are instinctively conscious, but which they have not yet clearly thought out.

At the moment the Jews in certain countries may be fomenting hatred under the protection of the Press, of the film, of wireless propaganda, of the theatre, of literature, &c., all of which they control. If this nation should once more succeed in inciting the millions which compose the nations into conflict which is utterly senseless and only serves Jewish interests, then there will be revealed the effectiveness of an enlightenment which has completely routed the Jews in Germany in the space of a few years.

The nations are no longer willing to die on the battlefield so that this unstable international race may profit from a war or satisfy Old Testament vengeance." - Reichstag, 30th January 1939

TALMUDIC JEWRY (HITLER'S INCREASING AVERSION TO)

"Today it is hard and almost impossible for me to say when the word 'Jew' first began to raise any particular thought in my mind. I do not remember even having heard the word at home during my father's lifetime. If this name were mentioned in a derogatory sense I think the old gentleman would have considered those who used it this way as being uneducated reactionaries.

It was not until I was fourteen or fifteen years old that I frequently ran up against the word 'Jew', partly in connection with political controversies. These references aroused a slight aversion in me, and I could not avoid an uncomfortable feeling which always came over me when I had to listen to religious disputes. But at that time I had no other feelings about the Jewish question." - Mein Kampf

"As I thought they were persecuted on account of their Faith my aversion to hearing remarks against them grew almost into a feeling of abhorrence. I did not in the least suspect that there could be such a thing as a systematic Anti-Semitism. Then I came to Vienna." - Mein Kampf

"In the Jew I still saw only a man who was of a different religion, and therefore, on grounds of human tolerance was against the idea that he should be attacked because he had a different faith. And so I considered that the tone adopted by the anti-Semitic press in Vienna was unworthy of the cultural traditions of a great people. The memory of certain events which happened in the Middle Ages came to my mind, and I felt that I should not like to see them repeated." - Mein Kampf

"At the time of this bitter struggle, between calm reason and the sentiments in which I had been brought up, the lessons that I had learned on the streets of Vienna rendered me invaluable assistance. A time came when I no longer passed blindly along the street of the mighty city, as I had done in the early days, but now with my eyes open not only to study the buildings but also the human beings.

Once, when passing through the inner city, I suddenly encountered a phenomenon in a long caftan and wearing black side-locks. My first thought was: Is this a Jew? They certainly did not have this appearance in Linz. I watched the man stealthily and cautiously; but the longer I gazed at the strange countenance and examined it feature by feature, the more the question shaped itself in my mind : Is this a German?

As was always my habit with such experiences I turned to books for help in removing my doubts. For the first time in my life I bought myself some anti-Semitic pamphlets for a few pence ... the tone of most of these pamphlets was such that I became doubtful again, because the statements made were partly superficial and the proofs extraordinary unscientific. The subject appeared so enormous and the accusations were so far-reaching that I was afraid of dealing with it unjustly and so I became anxious and uncertain.

Naturally I could no longer doubt that here there was not a question of Germans who happened to be of a different religion but rather that there was a question of an entirely different people. For as soon as I began to investigate the matter and observe the Jews, then Vienna appeared to me in a different light. Wherever I now went I saw Jews, and the more I saw of them the more strikingly and clearly they stood out as a different people from other citizens." - Mein Kampf

"What soon gave me cause for very serious consideration were the activities of the Jews in certain branches of life, into the mystery of which I penetrated little by little. Was there any undertaking, any form of foulness, especially in cultural life, in which at least one Jew did not participate? On putting the probing knife carefully to that kind of abscess one immediately discovered, like a maggot in a putrescent body, a little Jew who was often blinded by the sudden light.

In my eyes the charge against Judaism became a grave one the moment I discovered the Jewish activities in the Press, in art, in literature and the theatre. All unctuous protests were now more or less futile. One needed only to look at the posters announcing the hideous productions of the cinema and theatre, and study the names of the authors who were highly lauded there in order to become permanently adamant on Jewish questions. Here was a pestilence, a moral pestilence with which the public was

being infected. It was worse than the Black Plague of long ago. And in what mighty doses this poison was manufactured and distributed.

Naturally the lower the moral and intellectual level of such an author of artistic products the more inexhaustible his fecundity. Sometimes it went so far that one of these fellows, acting like a sewage pump, would shoot his filth directly in the face of other members of the human race

In this connection we must remember that there is no limit to the number of such people. One ought to realise that for one Goethe, Nature may bring into existence ten thousand such despoilers who act as the worst kind of germ-carriers in poisoning human souls. It was a terrible thought and yet it could not be avoided, that the greater number of the Jews seemed specially destined by Nature to play this shameful part. And it is for this reason that they can be called the chosen people?

I began then to investigate carefully the names of all the fabricators of these unclean products in public cultural life. The result of that inquiry was still more disfavoured to the attitude to which I had hitherto held in regard to the Jews. Though my feelings might rebel a thousand times, reason now had to draw its own conclusions. The fact that nine-tenths of all the smutty literature, artistic tripe and theatrical banalities, had to be charged to the account of people who formed scarcely one per cent. of the nation - that fact could not be gainsaid." - Mein Kampf

Jewish involvement in prostitution and the white slave trade: "The part which the Jews played in the social phenomenon of prostitution, and more especially in the white slave traffic, could be studied here (in Vienna) better than in any other West-European city, with the possible exception of certain ports in Southern France. Walking by night along the streets of the Leopoldstadt, almost at every turn whether one wished it or not, one witnessed certain happenings of whose existence the Germans knew nothing until the War made it possible and indeed inevitable for soldiers to see such things on the Eastern Front.

A cold shiver ran down my spine when I first ascertained that it was the same kind of cold-blooded, thick-skinned and shameless Jew who showed his consummate skill in conducting that revolting exploitation of the dregs of the big city. Then I became fired with wrath."

I had now no more hesitation about bringing the Jewish problem to light in all its details. No. Henceforth I was determined to do so. But as I learned to track down the Jew in all the different spheres of cultural and artistic life, and in the various manifestations of life everywhere, I suddenly came upon him in a position where I had least expected to find him. I now realised that the Jews were the leaders of Social Democracy. In face of that revelation the scales fell from my eyes. My long inner struggle was at an end." - Mein Kampf

"The man who has come to know this race has succeeded in removing from his eyes the veil through which he has seen the aims and meaning of his Party in a false light; and then, out of the murk and fog of social phrases rises the grimacing figure of Marxism." - Mein Kampf

"It is remarkable, there are very few things in which one finds only Catholics or only Protestants. But here one did precisely find only adherents of one definite so-called 'Religious Society', and the most remarkable thing about it is that, as is well known,

one can smell this religion, so that it is perfectly clear to anyone from externals alone. One can't tell if you meet a man whether he is a Catholic, a Protestant, a Baptist, or a Lutheran, but in this 'Religious Community' one can tell the faithful from afar. A marvellous 'Religion'." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

"Many hold that the Jews are not a race, but is there a second people anywhere in the wide world which is so determined to maintain its race?" - Munich. 20th April, 1923

"Hitler will have no war, but he will be forced to it, not this year, but later on." - Les Aniles, 1934.

"We Jews are going to bring a war on Germany." - David A. Brown, National Chairman, United Jewish Campaign

Jewish propaganda has always interpreted reasonable words or policies to appear in a worse light than those intended. German Re-settlement became 'holocaust' as limitation (of influence) became (in Czarist Russia) 'persecution', to which Hitler replied: "Limitations, not persecutions. There have been no persecutions of the Jews for 200 years, only a continuous persecution of the Christians." - Munich, April 13th 1923

THE MARXIST PRESS (The Social Democrat movement/newspapers Hitler often refers to were ideologically Jewish-Marxist. As a teenage labourer in the building industry, Adolf Hitler came face to face with intimidation of Marxist dominated trade unions: "Then I asked myself: Are these men worthy of belonging to a great people? The question was profoundly disturbing ; for if the answer were 'Yes', then the struggle to defend one's nationality is no longer worth all the trouble and sacrifice we demand of our best elements if it be in the interests of such a rabble. On the other hand, if the answer had to be 'No - these men were not worthy of the nation', then our nation is poor indeed in men. During these days of mental anguish and deep meditation I saw before my mind the ever-increasing and menacing army of people who could no longer be reckoned as belonging to their own nation

It was with quite a different feeling, some days later, that I gazed on the interminable ranks, four abreast, of Viennese workmen parading at a mass demonstration. I stood dumbfounded for almost two hours, watching that enormous human dragon which slowly uncoiled itself before me. When I finally left the square and wandered in the direction of my lodgings I felt dismayed and depressed."

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Mein Kampf

On the way back to his lodgings Hitler writes that "Some interior voice urged me to buy the newspaper (*Arbeiterszeitung* - The Workman's Journal) paper in that tobacco

shop," **despite his feelings of revulsion, and to read it through. Doing so he perceived how the masses are duped by duplicitous reporting:** "No means were too base, provided they could be exploited in the campaign of slander. These journalists were real virtuosos in the art of twisting facts and presenting them in a deceptive form. The theoretical literature was intended for the simpletons of the *soi-disant* intellectuals belonging to the middle and, naturally, the upper classes. The newspaper propaganda was intended for the masses.

This probing into books and newspapers and studying the teachings of Social-Democracy re-awakened my love for my own people. And thus what at first seemed an impassable chasm became the occasion of a closer affection. Having once understood the workings of the colossal system for poisoning the popular mind, only a fool could blame the victims of it." - Mein Kampf

The youthful Hitler on early life in Vienna: "It was during this period that my eyes were opened to two perils, the names of which I scarcely knew hitherto and had no notion whatsoever of their terrible significance for the existence of the German people. These two perils were Marxism and Judaism." - Mein Kampf

"Gradually I became an expert in the doctrine of the Marxists and used this knowledge as an instrument to drive home my own firm convictions. I was successful in nearly every case. The great masses can be rescued, but a lot of time and a large share of human patience must be devoted to such work. But a Jew can never be rescued from his fixed notions." - Mein Kampf

Observing that Jewish control of the media excluded nationalist opinion: "Making an effort to overcome my natural reluctance, I tried to read articles of this nature published in the Marxist Press; and in doing so my aversion increased all the more. And then I set about learning something of the people who wrote and published this mischievous stuff. From the publisher downwards, all of them were Jews. I recalled to mind the names of the public leaders of Marxism, and then I realised that most of them belonged to the Chosen Race - the Social Democratic representatives in the Imperial Cabinet as well as the secretaries of the Trades Unions and the street agitators. Everywhere the same sinister picture presented itself. I shall never forget the row of names - Austerlitz, David, Adler, Ellenbogen and others. One fact became quite evident to me. It was that this alien race held in its hands the leadership of the Social Democratic Party with whose minor representatives I had been disputing for months past." - Mein Kampf

"Are not nearly all Germans in their hearts - let each one admit it - in despair when they consider the situation which leaves us quite defenceless in face of a Europe which is so hostile to Germany? And why is Europe hostile? We see how over there in this other Europe it is not the peoples which agitate against us, it is the secret power of the organised Press, which ceaselessly pours new poison into the hearts of these peoples. And who are then these bandits of the Press? The brothers and the relatives of the publishers of our own newspapers. And the capital source which provides the energy which here - and there - drives them forward is the Jewish dream of world-supremacy." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

"As a matter of fact the Jew can never become a German however often he may affirm that he can. If he wished to become a German he must surrender the Jew in him. And that is not possible: he cannot, however much he try, become a German at heart, and that for several reasons: first because of his blood, second because of his character, thirdly because of his will, and fourthly because of his actions. His actions remain Jewish: he works for the greater idea of the Jewish people. Because that is so, because it cannot be otherwise, therefore the bare existence of the Jew as part of another State rests upon a monstrous lie. It is a lie when he pretends to the peoples to be a German, a Frenchman an Englishman." - Munich. 20th April 1923

MARXISM

**"Marxism in practice is the best refutation of Marxism in theory."
- Adolf Hitler, Sportpalast, Berlin. 2nd March, 1933**

BOLSHEVISM versus NATIONAL SOCIALISM

"Both we National Socialists and the Bolshevists are convinced that there is a gulf between us which can never be bridged. But, moreover, there are more than 400 murdered National Socialists between us. Thousands of National Socialists have fallen in other organisations to forestall a Bolshevik revolt. Thousands of soldiers and policemen have been shot and massacred in the fight for the protection of the Reich and the States from the everlasting Communist uprisings, and more than 43,000 members of the National Socialist Party have been wounded. Thousands of them have been either blinded or crippled for life.

In so far as Bolshevism can be considered purely a Russian affair we have no interest in it whatever. Every nation must seek salvation in its own way. So far as Bolshevism draws Germany within its range, however, we are its deadliest and most fanatical enemies." – Reichstag 21st May 1935

"They go on to say that Capitalism would thereby be overcome. Where, I ask, has it been overcome? In Russia the whole world must help with its credits; the world of capitalism must give support with its credits, it must supply the machines and furnish the factories, it must provide the engineers, the pioneers: this other world must do everything. That they cannot deny. And to those who in Germany are enthusiastic for the principle I would like to recommend as week's experience of the system under which men work in the forests of Siberia - one week would be enough!

Young Communists when they murdered National Socialists fled for refuge to Soviet Russia: but they returned to Germany: 'Better penal servitude in Germany than freedom there.'" - Sportpalast, Berlin. 2nd March 1933

In a jibe at the Soviet Union's dependence on the capitalist west which used the USSR as a source of social experiment and cheap labour: "Soviet Russia seems like a man wandering through a bog on the arm of a stronger man. This Soviet Russia toils perpetually along on the arm of the capitalist States. She took from them her workers, her engineers, her machines: she drew everything from the capitalists States but went on her way and talked the whole time about Marxist Communism. Soviet Russia should be stood on her own feet - that would be quite possible for a country like Russia - and

told, 'Now create your Paradise yourself'. The results would be interesting. At present as Communists they were living only on the non-communist institutions of the world."

- Second Labour Congress, Berlin, 16th
May 1934

"Should the Jew, with the aid of his Marxist creed, triumph over the people of this world, his crown will be the funeral wreath of mankind, and this planet will once again follow its orbit through ether, without any human life on its surface, as it did millions of years ago. And so I believe today that my conduct is in accordance with the will of the Almighty Creator. In standing guard against the Jew I am defending the handiwork of the Lord." - Mein Kampf

Hitler's knowledge of Jewish methods of achievement predicted the emergence of the EEC: "I reject the word 'proletariat'. The Jew who coined the word meant by 'proletariat', not the oppressed but those who work with their hands. And those who work with their intellects are stigmatised bluntly as '*bourgeois*'. It is not the character of a man's life which forms the basis of this classification, it is simply the occupation - whether a man works with his brain or with his body. And in this turbulent mass of the hand-workers the Jew recognised a new power which might perhaps be his instrument for the gaining of that which is his ultimate goal: World-supremacy, the destruction of the national-States." - Munich. 20th April 1923

COMMUNISTS

"We shut no one out! We are fighting the Communist in our midst and, if necessary, we strike him to the ground. But if he says 'I am hungry - good! He must have something to eat. We do not fight him in order to kill him, but to protect our people from a mad theory. But if he comes to reason and returns to his people, then we are ready to welcome him warmly.'" - Winter Help Campaign, Kroll Opera House, Berlin 1935

THE JEWISH INFLUENCE ON COMMUNISM

"Britain and America which have tried to use Bolshevism to destroy Europe will themselves be denounced by it." - Adolf Hitler

"One of the oldest civilised countries of present-day humanity with over six million Communists stood on the verge of catastrophe. If the Red fire had blazed throughout Germany, then in the civilised countries of Western Europe folk would have come to recognise that it was no matter of unconcern whether the outposts of a destructive Asian world power stand guard on the Rhine and on the North Sea, or whether the land is populated by peaceful German peasants and working men whose only wish is to make an honest living and to be on friendly terms with other nations. Since the National Socialist Movement snatched Germany back from the menace of this catastrophe, it saved not merely the German people but at the same time it won for itself the right to claim from the rest of Europe the recognition of an historic service. The National Socialist revolution has but one aim; to restore order in our own country, to provide work and bread for our starving masses and to lay down the ideas of honour, loyalty and decency as being the basis of our moral code, which, far from doing harm to other

nations, can be for the benefit of all." - Adolf Hitler, 14th October 1933. Radio Broadcast

"In 1936 we proved by means of a whole series of astounding statistics that in Russia today more than 98% of the leading positions are occupied by Jews.... Who were the leaders in our Bavarian Workers Republic? Who were the leaders of the Spartacist Movement? Who were the real leaders and financiers of the Communist Party? Jews, every one of them. The position was the same in Hungary and in the Red parts of Spain." - September 1937

"Since I have fought against these Jewish-Soviet ideas in Germany, since I have conquered and stamped out this peril, I fancy that I possess a better comprehension of its character than do these men who have only to deal with it in the field of literature." - Adolf Hitler

"I am no bitter opponent of communism simply because the concept did not stem from me: when I was a worker I busied myself with socialist or, if you like, Marxist literature. It all sounds splendid but when it comes to putting it into practice, it is not the proletariat which makes the decisions; the strings are pulled by some mysterious intellectuals on behalf of high finance. The name of your present day Moses is Marx." - *Chicago Tribune*, February 15th 1931

"It must never be forgotten that the present rulers of Russia are blood-stained criminals, that here we have the dregs of humanity which, favoured by the circumstances of a tragic moment, overran a great State, degraded and extirpated millions of educated people out of sheer blood-lust, and that now for nearly ten years they have ruled with such a savage tyranny as was never known before. It must not be forgotten that these rulers belong to a people in whom the most bestial cruelty is allied with a capacity for artful mendacity and which believes itself today more than ever called to impose its sanguinary despotism on the rest of the world. It must not be forgotten that the international Jew, who is today the absolute master of Russia, does not look upon Germany as an ally but as a state condemned to the same doom as Russia. One does not form an alliance with a partner whose only aim is the destruction of his fellow-partner. Above all, one does not enter alliances with people for whom no treaty is sacred; because they do not move about this earth as men of honour and sincerity but as the representatives of lies and deception, thievery and plunder and robbery. The man who thinks he can bind himself by treaty with parasites is like the tree that believes it can form a profitable bargain with the ivy that surrounds it." - *Mein Kampf*

"We are endeavouring to make the German people as immune as possible from this contagion (Bolshevism). For this it is necessary that we should avoid all close contact with the bearers of this poisonous bacilli." - Speech to the Reichstag, 30 January 1937.

"They (the Right) have never yet understood that it is not necessary to be an enemy of the Jew for him to drag you one day on the Russian model to the scaffold. They do not see that it is quite enough to have a head on your shoulders and not be a Jew ; that will secure the scaffold for you." - *Hitler's Speeches*, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

"How can we release our people from this poisonous grip if we accept the same grip ourselves? How can we teach the German worker that Bolshevism is an infamous crime against humanity if we ally ourselves with this infernal abortion and recognise its existence as legitimate? With what right shall we condemn the members of the broad masses whose sympathies lie with a certain Weltanschauung if the rules of our State choose the representatives of that Weltanschauung as their allies?" - Mein Kampf

"We are not in the happy situation of those Bolshevik Jews who have got too much land. If the Urals with their immense treasures of raw materials, Siberia with its rich forests and the Ukraine with its vast grain-growing plains were to be found in Germany, then, under the National-Socialist Government, she would swim in wealth." - Speech at Nuremberg, Sept 1936

"The same Jew who, whether as a majority Socialist or Independent, led you then leads you still; whether as Independent or Communist he is still the same. And just as then it was not your interests which he championed, but the interests of capital which supported him, the interests of his race, so now he will never lead you in an attack on his race, an attack on capital. On the contrary he will prevent you from waging war against those who are really exploiting you : never, never will he help to liberate you, for *he* is not enslaved." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

"While now in Russia the millions are ruined and dying, Chicherin - and with him a staff of over 200 Jews - travels by express train through Europe, visits the cabarets, watches naked dancers perform for his pleasure, lives in the finest hotels, and does himself better than the millions whom once you thought you must fight as '*bourgeois*'. The 400 Soviet Commissars of Jewish nationality - they do not suffer, the thousands upon thousands of sub-commissars - they do not suffer. No! all the treasures which the 'proletarian' in his madness took from the '*Bourgeoisie*' in order to fight so-called capitalism - they have all gone into their hands. Once the worker appropriated the purse of the landed proprietor who gave him work, he took the rings, the diamonds, and rejoiced that he had got the treasures which before only the 'Bourgeoisie' had possessed. But in his hands they are dead things - they are veritable death-gold." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

" . . . there can be no compromise . . . there are only two possibilities; either victory of the Aryan or annihilation of the Aryan and the victory of the Jew. It is from the recognition of this fact, from recognising it, I would say, in utter, dead seriousness, that there resulted in the formation of the Movement., we engraved upon our hearts : first, to base it on the most sober recognition of the facts and secondly to proclaim these facts with the most ruthless sincerity." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

"For us the great question mark is simply; bolshevism or fascism? These are the two great new concepts, the great ideologies, on which the future must decide." - Chicago Tribune, February 15th 1931.

Condensed from the Fuhrer's closing speech, Nuremberg Congress of Honour :

"We do not deny the grave concern which we feel at the thought of other nations becoming a victim of Bolshevism towards which we are deadly antagonistic.

This deadly enmity of ours is not based on an obstinate refusal to recognise any ideas that may be contrary to ours. But this enmity is based on a natural feeling of revulsion towards a diabolical doctrine that threatens the world at large and us.

The first phase in the fight of National Socialism against Communism did not take place in Russia. Soviet Communism already tried to poison Germany between the years 1918 and 1920, and its methods of penetration into this country was much the same as its present-day military efforts in moving the Bolshevik military machine closer and closer to our frontiers.

We have stamped out Bolshevism which Moscow's bloodfiends such as Lewin, Axelroth, Neumann, Bela-Kuhn, etc. tried to introduce into Germany. And it is because we see day by day these efforts of Soviet rulers to meddle in our domestic affairs have not yet ceased, that we are forced to regard Bolshevism beyond our frontiers as our deadly enemy.

We have fought Bolshevism in Germany as a Weltanschauung that is, as a form of philosophy that endeavoured to poison and destroy our people. And Bolshevism will continue to be fought if it attempts to introduce its sordid Spanish methods into Germany.

It is not the aim of Bolshevism to free nations from their ailments. Its object is to exterminate all that is healthy and replace the same by depravity and degenerate elements....

....we do not want a situation here in Germany, as in Russia, in which 98% of official key positions are held by alien Jews. Under no circumstances do we want our national intelligence debased.

"... Communism however cannot deny that in Russia today 98% of all official positions are held by Jews who not only can never be classed as members of the proletariat, but who have never earned an honest penny in their lives.

"..... we have fought Bolshevism because its leaders had planned for us a slaughter house on Russian and Spanish lines. Such is the difference between the Bolshevik and the National Socialist revolutions. The one transforms prosperous and peaceful countries into a waste of ruin and devastation, whilst the other, re-builds a broken-down and poverty stricken Reich into an economically sound and prosperous state."

We believe that it is a bigger task to put 5 million people back to work than to burn down houses and churches and allow hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants and others to kill each other. We have also fought Bolshevism on general economic grounds. From time to time the world hears of hunger famines in Russia. Since, 1917, that is, since the victory of Bolshevism, there is no end to this form of distress,

This self-same Russia, starving for close on 20 years, was one of the richest grain countries in the world.

When compared with Germany, Russia possesses 18 times more land per head of population, and yet what a sorry form of economic policy this country must have to deny its people a decent form of livelihood. If Bolshevism in Russia, however, does not succeed in getting nine farmers to produce sufficient to at least support one non-farmer what then would have happened in Germany, where two and a half farmers produce sufficient to support seven and a half non-farmers? What would have happened to

Germany and the whole of its economic structure if Jewish-Bolshevik economic malpractice had ever been allowed to take root here?

We have fought Bolshevism because a victory for it in Germany would have spelt starvation for perhaps 50% of our population. If Russia is incapable of supporting not even eight people per square kilometre, then in Germany under Bolshevik rule, not even ten millions would have had the necessary minimum standard of living. For here in Germany our 68 million people occupy the same area which in Russia would not support more than 5 million.

Bolshevism preaches world revolution, and it would use the German workers as cannon fodder for the attainment of its goal. We National Socialists, however, do not want our military forces to be used for forcing upon other nations something that they do not want. Our Army does not swear an oath that it will carry our National Socialist ideology to other nations."

British politicians in England have so far not had the opportunity of learning what Communism in one's own country stands for. But we have. As I am the one who has fought against this Judeo-Soviet teaching in Germany and stamped it out, I flatter myself that I possess more understanding of the true character of Bolshevism than those arm-chair critics who at most have read up on the subject a little. Today, I follow the spread of Bolshevik poison throughout the world just as assiduously as I followed its poisonous trail years ago in Germany, and never lost an opportunity of warning the country.

The abhorrent mass-murders of nationalists, the burning alive of wives of nationalist officers after soaking them in petrol - the revolting murder of children on nationalist parents as for example in Spain, should serve as a warning to help to break down resistance on other countries....." - Adolf Hitler

"If my international opponents reproach me today that I have refused this co-operation with Russia, I make the following declaration: I do not and did not reject co-operation with Russia but with Bolshevism, which lays claim to world rulership.

The German nation has not only wept but has laughed heartily throughout its life and I will not see it descend into the gloom of international communism and the dictatorship of hate. I tremble for Europe at the very thought of what would happen to our old and over-populated continent if this Asiatic concept of the world, which is destructive of all our ideals, should be successful in bringing upon us the chaos of the Bolshevik revolution." - March 7th 1936

"Bolshevism turns flourishing countryside into sinister wastes of ruins; National Socialism transforms a Reich of destruction and misery into a healthy state with a flourishing economic life." - Adolf Hitler

"To link Germany any further by treaties with the present Bolshevik Russia would be entirely valueless. It is not conceivable that National-Socialist Germans would ever render any help in protecting Bolshevism, nor would we ourselves wish to accept any help from a Bolshevik state. For, I am afraid, any nation receiving such help will perish through it" - Speech to the Reichstag, 30 January 1937

"With one state only did we not want any connection or any closer relations - with Soviet Russia . . . Any attempts to spread Bolshevism, irrespective of where they

occurred, would have our abhorrence and, if they threaten us, our enmity . . .” - Speech to the Reichstag, 20 February. 1938

"We do not try to come in touch with Bolshevism, but Bolshevism tries to infect all human beings with its ideas and thereby to throw them into deepest misery. That is why we are its relentless enemies." - Reichstag, 20 February 1938

JEWS IN GERMANY

"I would be only too glad if the nations that take such an enormous interest in the Jews would open their gates to them. It is true that we have made discriminatory laws, but they are directed not so much against the Jews as for the German people, to give economic opportunity to the majority."

- New York Times, 10th
July 1933

Hitler said that America of all countries had the least grounds for objecting to the gradual exclusion of non-Germans from various professions: "America's own Immigration Laws had excluded from admission those belonging to races of which America disapproved, while America was prepared by no means prepared to open the gates to so-called Jewish fugitives from Germany. As a matter of fact the Jews in Germany had not had a hair of their heads ruffled." - Doctors Union, April 1933

To give German nationals precedence Hitler had offered free passage and £1,000 per Jewish person re-settlement grants: "In England people assert that their arms are open to welcome all the oppressed, especially the Jews who have left Germany. England can do this! England is big, England possesses vast territories. England is rich. We are small and over-populated. . . . but it would be still finer if England did not make her grand gesture dependent on the possession of £1,000 - if England should say: 'Anyone can enter' - as we unfortunately have done for thirty or forty years. If we too had declared that no one could enter Germany save under the condition of bringing with him £1,000 or more, then today we should have no Jewish question at all." - Berlin Sportpalast, 24th October 1933

. . . and with heavy sarcasm: "How thankful they must be that we are releasing these precious apostles of culture, and placing them at the disposal of the rest of the world. In accordance with their own declarations they cannot find a single reason to excuse themselves to receive this most valuable race in their own countries. Nor can I see a reason why the members of this race should be imposed upon the German nation, while in the States, which are so enthusiastic about these 'splendid people', their settlement should suddenly be refused with every imaginable excuse." - Reichstag, 30th January 1939

OF THE CRIMINAL FUGITIVES IN THE JEWISH COMMUNITY: "It is a fine thing (the Jews) to go abroad with the nimbus and the halo of one threatened with death, while in reality in Germany it is only the Public Prosecutor who is after you." - Berlin Sportpalast, 24th October 1933

AND POLITICAL DISSIDENTS: "And as for the small part of the emigrants which is really out of the country for political reasons I must confess that we are glad to be rid of them. We do not say: Give them back to us! On the contrary we say only: Keep them and the longer the better."

- Berlin Sportpalast, 24th

October 1933

Members of the Jewish race though representing only 1% of the German population had by self-discrimination insinuated themselves into the professions and in particular monopolising jurisprudence and medicine. Hitler said that this coupled with Jewish inspired trade boycotts being organised abroad legislation was necessary to discourage public hostility against Jewish businesses. He added that defining that 'to the German should be given what the German had a just claim to and to the Jew what the Jew could justly claim was protecting the Jew'. He pointed out that 'On the Kurfurstendamm in Berlin there were as many Jewish businesses as in New York and the other capitals, and one could see for oneself that these businesses were suffering absolutely no disturbance.' - Volkischer Beobachter, 28th November 1935

STOCK EXCHANGES, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND 'SHOP WINDOW CHRISTIANS'

Hitler was scathing about Jewish control of the Stock Exchanges; the 'moneyfication' of the nation's labour-strength. "I say 'without exception', for the few non-Jews who had a share in them are in the last resort nothing but screens, shop window Christians, whom one needs in order, for the sake of the masses, to keep up the appearances that these institutions were after all founded as a natural outcome of the needs and the economic life of all peoples alike, and were not, as was the fact, institutions which correspond only with the essential characteristics of the Jewish people."

- 28th July 1922. Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

"Internationalisation today means only Judaisation. We in Germany have come to this: that a sixty million people sees its destiny at the will of a few dozen Jewish bankers." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

THE PRESS

"These journalists were real virtuosos in the art of twisting facts .." Adolf Hitler

On the daily papers: "No means were too base, provided they could be exploited in the campaign of slander. These journalists were real virtuosos in the art of twisting facts and presenting them in a deceptive form. The theoretical literature was intended for the simpletons of the *soi-disant* intellectuals belonging to the middle and naturally, the upper classes. The newspaper propaganda was intended for the masses." - Mein Kampf

"The subject matter of the *feuilletons* was trivia and often pornographic. The language of this Press as a whole had the accent of a foreign people. The general tone was

openly derogatory to the Germans and this must definitely have been intentional." - Mein Kampf

"The Press is the chief means employed in the process of 'political enlightenment'. It represents a kind of school for adults. This educational activity, however, is not in the hands of the State but in the clutches of powers which are partly of a very inferior character. I was quite surprised when I realised how little time was necessary for this Great Power within the State to produce a certain belief among the public. It took the Press only a few days to transform some ridiculously trivial matter into an issue of national importance, while vital problems were completely ignored or filched and hidden away from public attention.

The Press succeeded in the magical art of producing names from nowhere within the course of a few weeks. And so they made those names more popular than any man of real ability could ever hope to be in a long lifetime. . . . Or sometimes such men (tried and trusted figures) were so vilely abused that it looked as if their names would soon stand as permanent symbols of the worst kind of baseness. In order to estimate properly the really pernicious influence which the Press can exercise one has to study the famous Jewish method whereby honourable and decent people were besmirched with mud and filth, in the form of low abuse and slander, from hundreds and hundreds of quarters simultaneously, as if commanded by some magical formula. These highway robbers would grab at anything which might serve their evil ends.

They would poke their noses into the most intimate family affairs and would not rest until they had sniffed out some petty item which could be used to destroy the reputation of their victim. But if the result of all this sniffing should be that nothing derogatory was discovered in the private or public life of the victim, they continued to hurl abuse at him, in the belief that some of their animadversions would stick even though refuted a thousand times. In most cases it finally turned out impossible for the victim to continue his defence, because the accuser worked together with so many accomplices that his slanders were re-echoed interminably. But these slanderers would never own that they were acting out of motives which influence the common run of humanity or are understood by them. Oh no. The scoundrel who defamed his contemporaries in this villainous way would crown himself with a halo of heroic probity fashioned by unctuous phraseology and twaddle about his 'duties as a journalist' and other mouldy nonsense of that kind. When these cuttle fishes gathered together in large shoals at meetings and congresses they would give out a lot of slimy talk about a special kind of honour which they called the professional honour of the journalist. These are the kind of beings who fabricate more than two thirds of what is called public opinion." - Mein Kampf

"The Press either ignored them totally or so mutilated their speeches that the logical consistency was destroyed or the meaning twisted round in such a way that the public got only a very wrong impression regarding the aims of the movement." What the individual members said was not of importance. The important matter was what people read as coming from them. This consisted of mere extracts which had been torn out of context and gave an impression of incoherent nonsense, which indeed, was purposely meant. Thus the only public before which they really spoke consisted merely of five hundred parliamentarians and that says enough." * - Mein Kampf

Roger Tarterian, Editor of United Press International paraphrased the Fuhrer (March, 8, 1967) when he agreed: "The bureaucratic objective is this: If you cannot suppress the news or control it, then for heaven's sake convert it into a meaningless mass of gobbledegook."

"Many a time public opinion has been poisoned by untruthful statements in the Press, and by that irresponsible sensationalism which endangers the peace of nations." - Adolf Hitler

In a speech delivered in Berlin, 3rd January 1935 Hitler spoke of the 'flood of lies' appearing in the foreign (Jewish-owned) Press: "The motto of these foes was", he said, "Lies always spread more quickly than the truth: then lie, lie on, and never stop: perhaps something may stick after all."

"I have received many letters from journalists who agreed with me. These are proof that many press men are working under the compulsion of circumstances. It is the same with many democratic statesmen as with many journalists. They have long recognised the depressing Press problem, but dare not deal with it." - Adolf Hitler

"No Government can destroy a Press if this Press serves truth and in so doing serves the vital interest of the people. No Press can in the long run successfully wage war against the truth, for even in the event of victory the Press itself in the last resort is destroyed" - To Representatives of the Foreign Press, 6th April 1933

"It was not intended that there should only be government newspapers in Germany; this would be in complete contradiction with the Government's general economic views . . . The battle of the National Socialists was directed only against that Press which had failed to recognise its duty to the nation and which refused to perform that duty - only against such a Press." - To the Association of German Newspaper Proprietors, 28th June 1933

"I welcome any foreign correspondent who reports objectively and without prejudice what he sees and hears in Germany, only every such correspondent, both for his own sake and for the sake of his reputation should take care not to put himself in such a position as to be forced to unsay what he has written because he has failed to estimate aright the importance or the expediency of the measures of our Government. Remember how the Press was forced to alter its opinion of Richard Wagner?" - Volkischer Beobachter, 5th April 1934

DER STURMER

Speaking of the strident anti-Semitism of this independent newspaper, Hitler in an interview with Mr. Vernon Bartlett in June, 1934, asked: "Would such papers exist if there had not previously been the Rote Fahne (The Red Flag) and other Communist papers?"

Many newspapers published abroad were so bitter about Germany, that it was not surprising if certain German newspapers were bitter in their turn. It was most

unfortunate, if, as a result, public opinion abroad derived a wrong idea of the new Germany, but it could not be helped." - News Chronicle, 25th June 1934.

PRELUDE TO WAR

**"I realised that the fight was not against enemy nations,
but against international capital." - Adolf Hitler**

TRADE WAR

"The conflict of interests between Germany and England lay in the economic sphere. Up till 1850 England's position as a world power was undisputed. British trade conquered the world. Germany, owing to her greater industry and increased capacity begins to be a dangerous rival. In a short time those firms which in Germany were in English hands pass into the possession of German industrialists. German industry expands vastly and the products of that industry even in the London market drive out British goods.

Forty thousand dead have rendered possible the life of forty millions. When England in the face of such a Germany as this bid fair to be brought to her knees, then she bethought herself of the last weapon in the armoury of international rivalry - violence.

A Press propaganda on an imposing scale was started as a preparatory measure. But who is the chief of the whole British Press concerned with world trade? One name crystallises itself out of the rest: Northcliffe - a Jew! Every week he sends out into the world thirty million newspapers. And 99 per cent of the Press of England is in Jewish hands.

So with the most despicable catch-phrases the appeal is made to man's lowest instincts. A campaign of provocation is carried out with assertions, libels and promises such as only Jewish newspapers would have the effrontery to put before an Aryan people. And then at last, 1914: they egg the people on. 'Ah, poor violated Belgium', Up! To the rescue of small nations - for the honour of humanity!' The same lies, the same provocation throughout the entire world. And the success of that provocation the German people can trace grievously enough." - Munich. 13th April 1923. Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1942.

"Joining with Samuel Untermyer in calling for a war against Germany, Bernard Baruch, at the same time, was promoting preparations for war against Germany. 'I emphasised that the defeat of Germany and Japan and their elimination from world trade would give Britain a tremendous opportunity to swell her foreign commerce in both volume and profit.'"
- Samuel Untermyer, *The Public Years*, p.347

THE WAR MONGERS

"The German nation has no feeling of hatred towards England, America, or France; all it wants is peace and quiet. But these nations are continually being stirred up to hatred of Germany and the German people by Jewish and non-Jewish agitators. And so, should the warmongers achieve what they are aiming at, our own people would be landed in a situation for which they would be psychologically quite unprepared and

which they would thus fail to grasp. I therefore consider it necessary that from now on our propaganda and our Press should always make a point of answering these attacks, and above all bring them to the notice of the German people. The German nation must know who the men are who want to bring about a war by hook or by crook. It is my conviction that these people are mistaken in their calculations, for when National Socialist propaganda is devoted to the answering of the attacks we shall succeed just as we succeeded inside Germany herself in overcoming, through the convincing power of our propaganda, the Jewish world-enemy.

The nations will in a short time realise that National Socialist Germany wants no enmity with other nations; that all the assertions as to our intended attacks on other nations are lies - lies born of morbid hysteria, or of a mania for self-preservation on the part of certain politicians; but that in certain States these lies are being used by unscrupulous profiteers to salvage their own finances. That, above all, international Jewry may hope in this way to satisfy its thirst for revenge and gain, but that on the other hand this is the grossest defamation which can be brought to bear on a great and peace-loving nation." - Reichstag, 30th January 1939

"Never have German soldiers fought on American soil, unless it was in the cause of American independence and freedom; but American soldiers were brought to Europe to help strangle a great nation which was fighting for its freedom. Germany did not attack America, but America attacked Germany, and, as the Committee of Investigation of the American House of Representatives concluded: from purely capitalist motives, without any other cause." - Reichstag, 30th January 1939.

"I believe now that Hitler and the German people did not want war. But we declared war on Germany, intent on destroying it, in accordance with our principle of balance of power, and we were encouraged by the 'Americans' around Roosevelt.

We ignore Hitler's pleadings not to enter into war. Now we are forced to realise that Hitler was right. He offered us the co-operation of Germany; instead, since 1945, we have been facing the immense power of the Soviet Union. I feel ashamed and humiliated to see that the aims we accused Hitler of, are being relentlessly pursued now, only under a different label."

- The British Attorney General, Sir. Hartley Shawcross, Stourbridge, March 16th 1984 (AP)

ON ENGLAND'S PREPARING FOR WAR AGAINST GERMANY

"We Germans do not feel in the least inferior to the British Nation. Our self-esteem is just as great as that of an Englishman for England. In the history of our people, now of approximately two thousand years' standing, there are occasions and actions enough to fill us with sincere pride.

Now if England cannot understand our point of view, thinking perchance she may look upon Germany as a vassal (slave) state, then our love and friendly feelings have indeed been wasted on her.

We shall not despair or lose heart on that account, but – relying on the consciousness of our own strength and on the strength of our friends – we shall then find ways and means to secure our independence without impairing our dignity.

I have heard the statement of the British Prime Minister to the effect that he is not able to put any trust in German assurances. Under the circumstances I consider it a matter of course that we no longer expect him or the British people to bear the burden of a situation which is only conceivable in an atmosphere of mutual confidence.

When Germany became National Socialist and thus paved the way for her national resurrection, in pursuance of my unswerving policy of friendship with England, of my own accord I made the proposal for a voluntary restriction of German naval armaments. That restriction was, however, based on one condition, namely the will and the conviction that a war between England and Germany would never again be possible. This wish and this conviction are alive in me today.

I am, however, now compelled to state that the policy of England is both unofficially and officially leaving no doubt about the fact that such a conviction is no longer shared in London, and that, on the contrary, the opinion prevails there that no matter in what conflict Germany should some day be entangled, Great Britain would always have to take her stand against Germany. Thus a war against Germany is taken for granted in that country.

I most profoundly regret such a development, for the only claim I have ever made, and shall continue to make on England is that for a return of our colonies (confiscated by England).

But I have always made it very clear that this would never become the cause for military conflict. I have always held that the English, to whom those colonies are of no value, would one day understand the German situation and would then value German friendship higher than the possession of territories which, while yielding of no real profit whatever to them, are of vital importance to Germany.

Apart from this I have never advanced a claim which might in any way have interfered with British interests or have become a danger to the Empire and thus have meant any kind of damage to England. I have always kept within the limit of such demands as are intimately connected with Germany's living space and thus the eternal property of the German nation.

Since England today, both through the Press and officially, upholds the view that Germany should be opposed under all circumstances, and confirms this by the policy of encirclement known to us, the basis of the Naval Treaty has been removed.

“ . . . Moreover, I know my people – and I rely on them. We do not want anything that did not formerly belong to us, and no State will ever be robbed by us of its property; but whoever believes he is able to attack Germany will find himself confronted with a measure of power and resistance compared with that of 1914 was negligible.” – Hitler, Reichstag, 28th April 1939

WAR-PROFITEERING

"The million workmen who were in Berlin in 1914 have remained where they were - they are workmen still. Only thinner, worse clad, poor; but the 100,000 Jews from the East who entered Germany in the early years of the war - they arrived in poverty and they are now 'made men' riding in their motor cars : they have used the body of the people merely as a forcing ground for their own prosperity. The Jew has not grown poorer : he gradually gets bloated, and, if you don't believe me, I would ask you to go to

one of our health resorts; there you will find two sorts of visitors: the German who goes there, perhaps for the first time for a long time, to breathe a little fresh air and to recover his health, and the Jew who goes there to lose his fat." - Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Vol.1. The Institute of International Affairs. 1942

"Similarly today we see that the struggle between peoples is fostered by a folk with definite interests to promote. It is an uprooted international clique which incites the peoples one against the other. They are folk who are at home everywhere and nowhere: they have no soil of their own on which they have grown up: today they are living in Berlin, tomorrow they may be in Brussels, the day after in Paris, and then again in Prague, Vienna or London - everywhere they feel themselves at home.

Everywhere they can carry on their business, but the people cannot follow them: the people is chained to its soil, is tied to its homeland. . . . The strength of us all lies, not in this international phantom, it lies in our homeland." - Siemenstadt, Berlin, 10th November 1933 (Audience of workmen).

"If our ceaseless appeals (for peace) so often remained without an answer, yet we know that it is not the peoples who wish for conflict and war but rather small cliques of international agitators whose interest is to make war, to profit from wars, but never to fight in wars!" - Proclamation, Nuremberg Parteitag, 5th September 1934

"They (the Jews) use the age-old tactics of the hyena - when fighters are tired out, go for them. Then make your harvest! In war and revolutions the Jew attained the unattainable. Hundreds of thousands of escaped Orientals became modern 'Europeans'. Times of unrest produced miracles. Before 1914 how long would it have taken, for instance, in Bavaria before a Galician Jew became- Prime Minister? Or in Russia before an anarchist from the New York ghetto, Bronstein (alias Trotsky) became Dictator? Only a few wars and revolutions - that was enough to put the Jewish people into possession of the red gold and thereby to make them masters of the world." - Munich. 13th, April, 1923. Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1942

POLAND (ENGLAND'S INCITEMENT OF)

Hitler criticised England's incitement of Czechoslovakia and Poland which had lead to pogroms of their German minorities, 100,000 of whom had fled from Poland alone. "The unconditional assurance given by England to Poland that she would render assistance to that country in all circumstances regardless of the causes from which a conflict might spring, could only be interpreted in that country as an encouragement to unloosen, under cover of such a charter, a wave of appalling terrorism against the one and a half million German inhabitants living in Poland. The atrocities which since then have been taking place in that country are terrible for the victims, but intolerable for a Great Power such as the German Reich which is expected to remain a passive onlooker during these happenings. Poland has been guilty of numerous breaches of her legal obligations towards the Free City of Danzig, has made demands in the character of ultimate, and has initiated a process of economic strangulation. . . . "The atmosphere," Hitler said, "had been poisoned by England; had it not been for England he would in 1938 have come to a peaceful agreement with Czechoslovakia just as in the present year he would certainly have come to an

agreement with Poland. His fair offer to Poland had been sabotaged by the Western Powers whose military attaches, just as in the case of Czechoslovakia, had spread false reports of a German mobilisation. If England or France took any further military measures, he would order a general mobilisation of Germany.

Hitler pointed out the difficulties of negotiating agreements with a militaristic Poland while England offered that country 'a blank cheque' - the promise to back Polish aggression. "The Poles (would be guaranteed a peaceful solution) if England ceased to encourage them today." He added that "He had sought Britain's friendship for twenty years only to see every offer turned down with contempt . . . England had made a foe of the man who wanted to be her greatest friend. England had preferred any course to co-operation with Germany; in her determination to annihilate Germany she had turned to France, to Turkey and to Moscow."

Hitler concluded by drawing attention to Britain's (and France's) armed mobilisation which, according to Chamberlain's own letter, were clearly directed at Germany alone and added: "Since Germany has never had the intention of taking military measures other than those of a defensive character against England or France, and, as has already been emphasised, has never intended, and does not in the future intend, to attack England or France, it follows that this announcement as confirmed by you, Mr. Prime Minister, in your own letter, can only refer to a contemplated act of menace directed against the Reich. I therefore inform your Excellency that, in the event of those military announcements being carried into effect, I shall order immediate mobilisation of the German forces." - Sir. Neville Henderson's report, 23rd August 1939

PRELUDE TO WAR - POLISH AGGRESSION

In answer to the British Government's Anglo-Polish Treaty (25th August 1939) Germany's communication said: "The assertion that Germany affected to conquer the world was ridiculous. The British Empire embraced 40 million square kilometres, America 9.5 million square kilometres whereas Germany embraced less than 600,000 square kilometres. It is quite clear who it is who desires to conquer the world.

The Fuhrer makes the following communication to the British Ambassador: Poland's actual provocations have become intolerable. It makes no difference who is responsible. If the Polish Government denies responsibility, that only goes to show that it no longer itself possesses any influence over its subordinate military authorities.

In the preceding night there have been a further twenty-one new frontier incidents; on the German side the greatest discipline has been maintained. The Polish side has provoked all incidents. Furthermore, commercial aircraft have been shot at. If the Polish Government stated that it was not responsible, it showed it was no longer capable of controlling its own people." – Communication handed and verbally read out to Sir Neville Chamberlain, British Ambassador, 1.30pm 25th August 1939.

"In April, 1939, four months before Hitler invaded Poland, Ambassador William C. Bullitt, whom I had known for twenty years, called me to the American embassy in Paris. Both of us standing before the fireplace in his office, the windows of which faced the beautiful Place de la Accord, the American Ambassador told me that war had been decided upon. He did not say, nor did I ask, by whom. He let me infer it. When I said that in the end Germany would be driven into the arms of Soviet Russia and Bolshevism, the Ambassador replied: "'What of it? There will

not be enough Germans left when the war is over to be worth bolshevising." - Karl von Wiegand, April 23rd 1944

MILITARY PERCEPTIONS

"An army without morale will be beaten however well equipped it may be."

Adolf Hitler, *Chicago Tribune*, February 15th 1931

THE ARMY

"It has been formed not to wage wars of aggression, but to guard and protect our people, so that Germany may not again suffer the tragic fate which we were all forced to endure in this country for fifteen years. It is not to deprive other people of their freedom, but to protect our own German freedom: that is why the army is here." – Nuremberg, 14th September 1935

NATIONAL SERVICE

"Therefore we National Socialists stand for the compulsory military service for every man. If a State is not worth that then away with it! Then you must not complain if you are enslaved. But if you believe that you must be free, then you must learn to recognise that no one gives you freedom save your own sword." - 27th April 1923. Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1942

"It is impossible to build up an army and give it a sense of worth if the object of its existence is not the preparation of war. Armies for the preservation of peace do not exist; they exist only for the triumphant exertion of war." - National-Sozialistische Monatshefte, No.3. 1930.

THE NON-POLITICAL ARMY

"As Chancellor I gave my oath into his (Field Marshall and President of the Reich, Hindenburg) keeping. His person is for us all inviolate. The promise which I gave him that I would preserve the army as a non-political instrument of the Reich is for me binding, both from the inmost conviction and also from the word I have given." - Reichstag, 13th July 1934

"The German Government has no need to seek successes in war, for its regime is based on a foundation which nothing can shake and it is supported by the confidence of the whole people. The Government of the German Reich needs no successes in foreign politics to strengthen its domestic situation." - Hamburg, 17th August 1934

"We are especially happy today to see among us for the first time officers and men of the new army of the German people, that army from which almost all of us once came, and to which the German people will again in the future give its sons, entrusting them to loyal hands, that they may become brave, disciplined, reliable and trustworthy men, as were our soldiers in the past

We know that our army does not educate them for a warlike militarism, any more than we have done. It educates them only to be reliable, decent members of the community, men who in the hour of need and danger will feel themselves united in loyalty with the nation, and who should fate confront them with the sternest ordeal, will defend the

freedom of their people with bravery and honour. That is the meaning of our re-creation of our army. It has been formed not to wage wars of aggression, but to guard and protect our people, so that Germany may not again suffer the tragic fate that we were all forced to endure in this country for fifteen years. It is not to deprive other peoples of their freedom, but to protect our own German freedom: that is why the army is here." - To Party Leaders, Nuremberg, 14th September 1935

"There is no need for you to win for the German Army a title to fame; that it possesses already. Your task is but to preserve that fame." - To representatives of the new Germany Army. Parteitag, Nuremberg. September 1935

After the introduction of the two years period of compulsory military service, in his speech to the army at Nuremberg, 14th September, 1936: "What fills us today with so great a pride is our achievements in the field of peaceful work. The highest task which is set before us is the preservation and the maintenance of this achievement and this work. And when millions, year in and year out, are devoting their lives to this work in factory and workshop, in business or office, then it is but natural and reasonable that all should be just as ready to devote their lives to maintain that which has been created. It is for this purpose, my soldiers, that the nation has called upon you - not to serve any frivolous experiment of an extravagant Chauvinism but to stand guard over our industry, to stand guard over our people, to stand guard over our Germany . . . Grave times may come. Never will they see us hesitate, never will they find us spiritless, never cowards!"

THE HEROISM OF THE ARMY

"Unflinching regiments lined up and shed their blood. Batteries kept firing until the end. Officers and men of the Fleet, grasping their tattered colours, went down into the deep with songs of German faith upon their lips. And in contrast with this gallant demonstration of endless heroism stood the devastating cowardice of the leaders of the Reich and nation." - Opening of the Party Congress, Nuremberg, 6th September 1938

"Perhaps the achievement of which I personally am most proud and which history will one day assuredly value most highly is that I succeeded not only in not breaking up the army but in making it the cadre for the new army of the German people . . . as soldiers we began this struggle; we finished it as politicians. But the wonder of this struggle is that we now could give afresh to the German people its old army. . . . and as year by year we send our National Socialist youth into this army it will become even more closely united with our present-day people and with its spirit."

- Volkischer Beobachter, 10th

November 1936

THE FUTILITY OF WAR

"Or would you wish to maintain the French, the English, or the American people won the War? They, one and all, victors and vanquished are alike defeated: one thing raises itself above them all: the World Stock Exchange which has become the master of the people." - Munich. 13th April 1923. Hitler's Speeches, Baynes. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1942

DECLARATION OF WAR

"... just as there have occurred, recently, twenty-one border incidents in a single night, there were fourteen this night, among which three were very serious Since dawn today we are shooting back. I desire nothing other than to be the first soldier of the German Reich. I have again put on that old coat which was the most sacred and dear to me of all. I will not take it off until victory is ours or - I shall not live to see the end. There is one word that I have never learned: capitulation."

- Reichstag speech, 1st
September 1939

"SOLDIERS OF THE WESTERN FRONT!

The hour of the decisive battle for the future of the German nation has arrived.

For three hundred years it has been the aim of the British and French rulers to obstruct every real consolidation of Europe and, above all, to hold Germany in weakness and impotency.

For this purpose France alone has declared war on Germany thirty-one times in the course of two centuries.

But for decades past it has also been the aim of British world rulers at all costs to keep Germany from unity, to deny the Reich those vital possessions necessary for the preservation of a nation of 80 million people.

Britain and France have carried out this policy of theirs without worrying about the regime that happened to rule Germany at the time.

Their object was always to strike at the German people.

Their responsible men admit this quite frankly.

The object is to smash Germany and to resolve it into a number of small states. With that the Reich would lose its political power and with it the possibility of securing for the German people their vital rights on this earth.

For this reason all my attempts at peace were rejected and war declared on us on September, 3rd last year.

The German people had no hatred and no enmity for either the British or French peoples.

But today we are confronted by the question whether we are to exist or perish.

In the space of a few weeks our brave troops crushed the Polish enemy who was in the service of Britain and France, and thus eliminated danger from the east. Thereupon Britain and France decided to attack Germany from the north.

Since April, 9th, the German armed forces have also nipped this attempt in the bud.

Now something has happened that for months past we have regarded as a threatening menace. Britain and France are attempting, by their employment of a gigantic manoeuvre of distraction in south-eastern Europe, to thrust their way forward into the Ruhr district by way of Holland and Belgium.

Soldiers of the Western Front!

The hour for you has now arrived.

The struggle which commences today will decide the fate of the German nation for the next thousand years.

Do your duty.

The German people, with its fervent wishes, is with you.

- Adolf Hitler, 10th

May 1940

".....By the sacrifice of our soldiers, by my comradeship with them right to the end, has been sown the seed which will spring forth in the history of Germany and of Europe in the resurrection of National Socialism together with a nation truly united."

- Adolf Hitler, *Last Will and Testament*. April
29 1945

"I have all my life fought for Anglo-German friendship; the attitude adopted by British diplomacy, has however, convinced me of the futility of such an attempt. Should there be any change in this respect in the future nobody could be happier than I."

- Hitler's reply to Chamberlain's letter of 23rd
August 1939

"It is not true that I wished for war in 1939, neither I nor anyone else in Germany. War was provoked exclusively by those international statesmen who were of Jewish race or who worked in the interests of international Jewry . . ." - Adolf Hitler, *Last Will and Testament*. April, 29 1945

"After six years of war which, in spite of all the reverses, will one day pass into history as the most glorious and heroic manifestation of the struggle of a people and race for its existence, I cannot abandon the city which is the capital of this State...." - Adolf Hitler.

THE ARREST OF CIVILISATION

"The application of force alone, without moral support based on a spiritual concept, can never bring about the destruction of an idea or arrest the propagation of it, unless one is ready and able ruthlessly to exterminate the last upholders of that idea even to a man, and also wipe out any tradition which it may tend to leave behind." - Mein Kampf

"In death, as in my life, I defy the Jews who caused this last war, and I defy the powers of Darkness which they represent. I warn the British people against the aggressive imperialism of the Soviet Union." - Adolf Hitler

"The whole world may begin to burn, but the National Socialist State and Idea will emerge from the conflagration like platinum." - Adolf Hitler

"The day will come when we shall make an agreement with the men of other Aryan nations. Then there will come a union between all of the one, good, ruling race throughout the world." - Adolf Hitler

"Germany will emerge from this war stronger than ever before, and Britain more enfeebled than ever." - Adolf Hitler

"My spirit will rise from the grave and the world will see I was right." - Adolf Hitler

"At the time of supreme peril, I must die a martyr's death for the people. But after my death will come something really great; an overwhelming revelation to the world of my mission." - Adolf Hitler.

THE COMMENTS OF GREAT STATESMEN WITH THOS OF OTHER OBSERVATIONS

"I have never met a happier people than the Germans and Hitler is one of the greatest men. The old trust him; the young idolise him. It is the worship of a national hero who has saved his country." - David Lloyd George, *Daily Express*, 17.9.1936.

WINSTON CHURCHILL. If our country were defeated I should hope we should find a champion as indomitable to restore our courage and lead us back to our place among the nations." - *'Step by Step'*, p.143

WINSTON CHURCHILL "In fifteen years that have followed this resolve, he has succeeded in restoring Germany to the most powerful position in Europe, and not only has he restored the position of his country, but he has even, to a very great extent, reversed the results of the Great War.... the vanquished are in the process of becoming the victors and the victors the vanquished.... whatever else might be thought about these exploits they are certainly among the most remarkable in the whole history of the world." – 1935. (Ironically the author of these comments had directly the opposite effect on his own country).

THEODUR HEUSS : "He moved souls, the will to sacrifice, and great devotion, entralling and enthusiastically inspiring everyone by his appearance."

VISCOUNT ROTHERMERE "He has a supreme intellect. I have known only two other men to whom I could apply such distinction - Lord Northcliffe and Lloyd George. If one puts a question to Hitler, he gives an immediate, brilliant clear answer. There is no human being living whose promise on important matters I would trust more readily. He believes that Germany has a divine calling and that the German people are destined to save Europe from the revolutionary attacks of Communism. He values family life very highly, whereas Communism is its worst enemy. He has thoroughly cleansed the moral, ethical life of Germany, forbidden publication of obscene books, and performance of questionable plays and films.

No words can describe his politeness; he disarms men as well as women and can win both at any time with his conciliatory, pleasant smile. He is a man of rare culture. His knowledge of music, the arts and architecture is profound." - *'Warnings and Predictions'*, p.180 - 183

HANS GRIMM: "I witness with awe and admiration, that he, as nearly the first in the world, caused multitudes without force or any personal benefits to follow him of their own free will and volition."

G.E.O KNIGHT: "Altogether, Herr Hitler has worked miracles for the new Germany. I anticipate that in a very short time, the Chancellor will have shown the world more than it ever bargained for in its wildest efforts to crush the new regime." - *In Defence of Germany*

JACQUES BAINVILLE: "For Stresseman represented political parties which no longer existed, whereas Hitler enjoys the confidence of the whole of Germany expressed by the votes of over forty million electors.'" - *L'Action Francais*

HOUSTON STEWART CHAMBERLAIN: "At one stroke you have transformed the state of my soul. That Germany in the greatest hour of its need can produce a Hitler testifies to its vitality."

THE DAILY MAIL : "He succeeded in ascending to the highest power-position in Germany with very little spilling of blood or loss of human life in a land of 68 million inhabitants. Austria was annexed without one shot being fired." - *Daily Mail*, 20th, May, 1938

THE OBSERVER: "I have talked with the humblest type of labourers, with merchants, professional men. I have yet to discover a dissenting voice to the question of loyalty to the Fuehrer." - John L. Garvin.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW : "When I said that Herr Hitler's action was right and inevitable, the storm of abuse that was about to bust on me was suddenly checked by Mr. Lloyd George saying exactly the same thing. It is inconceivable that a single vote should be cast against him."

DOUGLAS REED: "Germans in their country are not less well cared for than the English people in theirs, but better."

JOHN F. KENNEDY, U.S PRESIDENT: "After visiting these two places (the town of Berchtesgaden and Obersalzberg) you can easily understand how that within a few years Hitler will emerge from the hatred that surrounds him now as one of the most significant figures who ever lived. He had in him the stuff of which legends are made." - *Prelude to Leadership, The European Diary of J.F Kennedy, Summer, 1945.*

JESSE OWENS, AMERICAN NEGRO OLYMPIC ATHLETE: "When I passed the Chancellor he arose, waved his hand at me, and I waved back at him. I think the writers showed bad taste in criticising the man of the hour in Germany." - Richard D. Mandell. *The Nazi Olympics*

THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN: "I think that it must be admitted that National Socialism has done a great deal for Germany. It has undoubtedly cleaned up Germany in the ordinary moral sense of the word. The defeatism, the corruption so manifest a characteristic in the days after the war has disappeared, at any rate from public view. It has given discipline and order and a sense of purpose to the great majority of young people who in earlier days did not know where to go or what they were living for." - **British Ambassador, Washington, June 29th, 1937.**

JOSEPH GOEBBELS : "This century will be named and shaped after Adolf Hitler."

EVE BRAUN TO HER SISTER: "I must write you these words so that you will not feel sad over our end here in the shelter. It is rather we who are filled with sorrow because it is your fate to live on into the chaos that will follow. For myself, I am glad to die here; glad to be at the side of the Fuehrer; foremost of all, glad that the horror now to come is spared me.

Dr. JOSEPH GOEBBELS TO HIS STEPSON, HARALD: My Dear Harald / We sit locked in the Fuehrer's shelter in the R.C., fighting for lives and honour. I hardly believe that we shall ever see each other again; therefore, it is likely that these will be the last lines you will ever receive from me. I expect from you, should you outlive this war, that you do only that which will honour your mother and father. Germany will outlive this terrible war, but only if it has examples upon which to guide its reconstruction. Such an example we want to give here. Do not let yourself be confused by the uproar that will now reign throughout the world. The lies will one day break down under their own weight and the truth will again triumph. The hour will come when we shall stand pure and undefiled as our aims and beliefs have always been. Farewell, my dear Harald. Whether we shall ever see each other again lies in the hand of God. If it is not to be, then always be proud to have belonged to a family that even in the face of disaster remains true to the Fuehrer to the very last and true to his pure and Holy cause. All the best and my heartfelt greetings. Your Papa

GENERAL LEON DEGRELLE: "Hitler was the greatest statesman Europe has ever known. History will prove that when whipped up emotions have died down. He was more matter of fact, generally more unfolded than Napoleon. Napoleon was more of a vanquishing, empire-founding Frenchman than a true European. Hitler, in his being a man of his time, dreamed of an enduring, just, honest Europe, unified by the initiative of the victor. A Europe however in which each ethnic group could develop according to their merits and accomplishments. The proof of this is that he offered Petain his hand. Just as Bismarck knew how to outgrow Prussia and become a German, so Hitler soon changed from being a German to being a European. At an early stage he disconnected himself from imperialistic ambition.

Without any difficulty he began to think of himself as a European and initiated the creation of a Europe in which Germany - like Prussia in Bismarck's time, was to be the foundation stone.

Some comrades of the Fuhrer might still have been short-sighted Pan-Germanists. But Hitler had the genius, the right scale, the absence of bias and the necessary vision to accomplish the terrific task.

He had an authority, not to be found a second time in the history of the continent. His success would have established wealth and civilisation of Europe for centuries, probably forever. Hitler's plans for Europe would have meant a blessing for us all."

HITLER'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT: "It is not true that I wished for war in 1939, neither I nor anyone else in Germany. War was provoked exclusively by those international statesmen who were of Jewish race or who worked in the interests of international Jewry....

"I nourish the conviction that the hour will come when millions of men who now curse us will take a stand behind us to welcome the new Europe, our common creation born of a painful and laborious struggle and an arduous triumph - a Europe which is the symbol of greatness, honour, strength, honesty and justice."

"At the time of supreme peril I must die a martyr's death for the people. But after my death will come something really great, an overwhelming revelation to the world of my mission."

"My spirit will rise from the grave, and the world will see I was right."

Dr. JOSEPH GOEBBELS

“Do not let yourself be confused by the uproar that will now reign throughout the world. The lies will one day break down under their own weight and the truth will again triumph. The hour will come when we shall stand pure and undefiled as our aims and beliefs have always been.”

ADOLF HITLER: "The day will come when we shall make an agreement with the men of other Aryan nations. Then there will come a union between all of the one, good, ruling race throughout the world."

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