

# Adolf Hitler

## Life for Germany and Europe



Thies Christophersen

translated from German into English by [germanvictims.com](http://germanvictims.com) - 2017

## Comment by Translator

This book was written in Germany, where speaking truth about issues of world impact, in defense of Germany, is vigilantly oppressed. By command of the Allies and still in a forced state of war, Germany must forever be misrepresented as the cause of WW2 and as the genocider of Jews, to distract from the planned and executed genocide of tens of millions of Germans after the war, committed by the Allies. Further, Germans of genius in science, medicine, and other inventions, have been denied funding and are defamed in various ways, or their work is **criticized** as useless, whilst their knowledge is stolen and secretly used for the oppressors. Per late German, Dr. med. Geerd Hamer, who lived in exile, every year, thousands of Germans who stand in the way of the occupation government are simply 'made to die' in hospitals. The only purpose the Allies have assigned to the Germans is to become morally decadent work and tax slaves for the profit of the exploiters from all over the world, whilst pumping Germans full of guilt and shame on a daily basis for crimes the Germans have never committed in WW2. Since the Germans have been indoctrinated with historical lies from childhood on for more than 72 years now, most Germans believe them. The blood suckers know that guilty people can easily be exploited. Haven't they invented psychology?

Words by the author, therefore, had to be chosen carefully, and important facts had to be left out, as not to be prosecuted for 'hate speech' or 'insulting the Jews.' Some of the facts might have not been known to the author yet, as they have slowly leaked out into the open, here and there. Even then, this little booklet was a risky endeavor for the late Mr. Thies Christophersen who has been persecuted and prosecuted for his other works in the so-called 'Free speech, democratic government of the Federal Republic of Germany.'

## FOREWORD

[\*Comments by translator]

Adolf Hitler, once cheered and loved, is today accused as the greatest criminal. No one dares to defend him. He, who once defended us, could not defend himself against the charges because there was no independent, neutral trial.

The Nuremberg Tribunal was biased and judged in its own right. Surely the defense lawyers engaged themselves fully in their mandates. It was their goal to exonerate their clients. Therefore, all guilt was blamed on those who could no longer defend themselves. But the question of guilt was not part of this trial. Guilt was determined by the winners and remains untouchable, even today, and is notoriously known to the courts. All evidence from witnesses and experts was rejected.

The NS [\*National Socialist] period is gone. Not all have a bad memory of this time. Much of it will remain unforgettable to us. There was no state moroseness, and no unemployment. Community among people and enthusiasm flourished. Terrible was the war, a war that Adolf Hitler certainly had not wanted. But he also could not prevent it.

The people always cheer for the winners. But war has not been exorcised from the world. It is simply not true that with the year 1945 and our [\*Germany's] defeat eternal peace has come. When there is no justice, then there will also be no peace. That's the way it is and will be in eternity.

After the war, the expression "coming to terms with the past" was coined. This coming to terms with the past has evoked what has theoretically been fought. It inundates people with "should" ideas, blocks proper thinking and behavior and weakens the sense of reality (Armin Mohler).

This book is not only a vindication of Adolf Hitler but also of all those who faithfully followed the Führer. It may contribute to shed the shame and find a new self-confidence.

Like the last two KRITIK-Folgen (critic episodes), this installment will again be published by the Nordland-Verlag of Aalborg. Donations are needed because without them work will have to stop. Let me take this opportunity to also recommend other writings from the Nordland publishing house. I would be pleased if the Nordland-Verlag would publish further critic episodes in the future. I hope that your help will make this possible.

Your Thies Christophersen

## MY BROTHER

As sister of the man who sacrificed himself for Germany, I wrote this down in the first postwar period:

Gentlemen, be sure to not forget one thing! Your name will long have disintegrated along with your corpse - forgotten and decayed - while the name of Adolf Hitler will still shine! You can not kill him with your garbage buckets. You can not strangle him with your ink-stained, dirty fingers, nor can you extinguish his name in a hundred thousand souls - you're much too insignificant for that!

Where he loved... he loved for Germany. Where he fought... he fought for Germany. Where he failed... it happened because of Germany, and when he fought for honor and prestige, it was for German honor and German prestige. And when in this world there was nothing left for him but life, he gave it for Germany. And what did you give so far? And who of you wanted to give your life for Germany? When you thought of Germany, all you had in mind was power and wealth, enjoyment, food and gluttony - a wonderful life without responsibility!

Count on it, gentlemen! Alone the pure, selfless thinking and actions of the Führer suffice for immortality! That his fanatical struggle for Germany's greatness was not granted success, as for example to a Cromwell in Britain. That, too, perhaps, rests with mentality because the Briton, with all his penchant for vanity, envy and recklessness, nevertheless does not forget to be English, and fidelity to his crown runs in his blood. The German, in his craving for recognition, is everything only not in the first place a German.

So you do not care, you petty souls, when along with you the whole nation goes to ruins. Your guiding star will never be community-interest before self-interest, but always only the other way around! And with this strategy you want to prevent the immortality of a greater one?

What I wrote down in the early post-war years remained valid even in 1957 and confirms the truth of my convictions.

Berchtesgaden, May 1, 1957

Paula Hitler

# ADOLF HITLER

## Life for Germany and Europe

Germany. 1918 – Without being militarily defeated and only because of the cunning promises of an international power and betrayed, belied and defrauded by "useful idiots", the Wehrmacht of the German Reich laid down its arms after a series of brilliant military successes, and after its leadership had been taken away, and the reinforcement of its supply of weapons, ammunition and food from the homeland was denied them. This was spurred on by the string pullers of that supranational power that has long before threaded together the causes for the outbreak of this battle between the peoples. On top of this, this clique practices Old Testament hatred and spreads the most vile lies and slander about Kaiser Wilhelm II and the German people by means of media such as press, film and radio, largely under their control.

Enslaved and gagged by the disgraceful Dictates of Versailles, there lies the German Reich: disempowered, plundered and robbed of its most basic human rights by the "victorious power" England enforcing a hunger blockade, with a Reichswehr (military) of only 100,000 men, but with an legion of one million unemployed. Convention and morals are in dissolution, and degeneration of art and culture is the daily routine. The German people no longer "live" in the sense of what is common to life but are vegetating in dull indifference. An extremely high infant mortality and a sustained wave of suicides are part of everyday life. [\*I wonder how many so-called suicides were actually hidden murders by the Allies, as practiced by them in WW2?!]

A small minority of alien rogues, who even makes a profit of the general misery, sets the tone and presents to the German people, and the rest of the world, in the midst of a fictitious backdrop of hectic giddiness of the senses and greedy self-indulgence, those unrestrained debaucheries that the later generation passed on as "The Golden Twenties".

Governments are formed and replaced. The ongoing money depreciation of an inflation driven by the U.S. Wall Street mafia contributes to further impoverishment of the battered people. It seems that a way out of the ever-increasing political and economic decline is not in sight.

The so-called "victorious powers" of 1918 insist rigidly on the fulfillment of the inhuman Dictates of Versailles that threaten the entire German population's existence with not achievable demands. [\*a planned genocide!]

Overpowering, dominating the streets with violence and terror, the Red mob rages in the enslaved empire, backed up by massive Moscow support that is fanatically willed to enforce the Communist Räterepublik at any price also in Germany.

As always in times of crisis, the "bourgeois middle" fails miserably and cowardly. The cautious, undecided "middle class" prefers to watch behind the window curtains and wait, as the supporters and members of the Deutschnationalen Volkspartei (DNVP) (German National Party) and "Der Stahlhelm" (The Steel Helmet) front fighters end up with bloody heads from the Reds. However, what the really brave and honest combatants of the DNVP and "Stahlhelm" lack is, for one, the

spark and striking power of a new political idea, and for another, an inspiring and rousing leader persona.

Their little heap of "upright ones" is too small and too divided to seriously brave the overpowering masses of Reds.

Although the courageous intervention of the Freikorps fighters [\*para-military units] returning from the German eastern territories prevents a victory for the Communist hordes, the adherents of the "Socialist International" around [\*Jew] Ernst Thälmann and [\*Jewess] Rosa Luxemburg by no means are giving up.

Then a man stands up, unknown and scarcely over the horrors of the war he has endured, and barely healed, while before his eyes the misery and cry of millions of people who had done nothing wrong but in just defiance defended themselves in a war forced upon them.

This one man knows how to generate, from one of the many small national splinter groups of that time, one mass movement in a relatively short time that is gaining more and more interest and members.

Less with his program, but all the more with his personal commitment as the engine and organizer in the structure of this, at first, insignificant organization - initially called Deutsche Arbeiterpartei, (German Workers' Party), later called National-Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter-Partei (National Socialist German Workers' Party), short NSDAP - and especially as a successful speaker in Public, Adolf Hitler lays the foundation with his untiring work, in the strictest sense of expression, with the "movement of the masses", sometimes reaching the limits of his physical capacity.

His restless efforts and aspirations are rewarded by increasing numbers of members in his, at first, really small "party" but also by the influx of masses of visitors to his public rallies.

That the Reds do not idly accept this "competition" is immediately apparent. Meeting places of the NSDAP are beaten to a pulp, events are "turned around" by visits of Red masses, and interested NSDAP visitors are so intimidated by "Red-Front Hitting Troops" that they prefer to stay at home.

The formation of a "Storm Department" by the circumstances' unemployed young party comrades is the immediate reaction of the NSDAP, throttling abruptly any further attempts of disruptive action by the Reds.

The inexorable intervention of this Storm Department (SA) makes it possible to continue the NSDAP's assembly activities that are now progressing smoothly, time after time. After fending off energetically and successfully a few attempts by the Red fellows, they gradually forgo the idea of receiving themselves bloody heads from the NSDAP.

The street parades of the NSDAP also successfully lead to the goal of taking away the leading propagandist rank of the Communists. However, dead and injured of the SA are not rare. The injured in the SA marches are mostly ambushed with stones and bottles thrown at them. The dead, however, are bemoaned from attacks on their way home from the party events of the NSDAP,

because the Reds prefer to attain their "successes" rather in the dark, and then them being in the majority.

The men around Adolf Hitler fought with devotion and passion and an unrivaled commitment, regardless whether their career, health and merit were at risk, often even with their family taking a back stance. They fought for the abrogation of the shameful Dictate of Versailles and for a rebirth of the German empire. They fought successfully under the flag colors of the Second German Reich, the black-white-and red flag of Bismarck's empire.

Despite constant bloody attacks by the Communists and ongoing bans by Jewish "democratic" politicians of the so-called "Weimar Republic" [\*Communist Jews took over much of the German government at the end of WW1], the NSDAP grows into the largest party in Germany. As early as July of 1932, the National Socialists, with 14 million votes (37.4%), grew to the strongest party in Germany. No other party is achieving a majority proficient to govern.

On January 30, 1933, the Reich's President, Paul von Hindenburg, appoints Adolf Hitler as Chancellor. The acceptance of government by Adolf Hitler is completely legal according to the Weimar Constitution. In Hitler's governing team, the electoral will seems extensively more democratic than in any previous government since Chancellor Brüning, because it is a cabinet based on a broad parliamentary majority.

[\*The Jew Communist world leaders are now very upset about not overthrowing Germany like they overthrew Russia, turning it into the Soviet Union.] As early as March 1933, world Jewry declares war on Germany, economically and financially. On the front page of the English mass newspaper "Daily Express" of March 24, 1933, appears in big letters the uttering of the declaration of war:

"The Jewish people of the whole world declare war on Germany economically and financially. The appearance of the Swastika [\*The swastika is the banner of pre-historic Germans and therefore of all the white race.] as a symbol of the new Germany has revived Judah's old quarrel symbol to a new life. Fourteen million Jews are standing together as one man to declare war on Germany."

Despite all the harassment, Adolf Hitler manages to eliminate unemployment for the 6 million-strong army of workers in the shortest time. The 'Pound of Food' charity organization for the impoverished population is established, and in the factories inexpensive cafeteria meals are introduced for the workers. Adolf Hitler gives the people - as promised - work and bread.

May 1 is declared the "Day of German Work". German craftsmanship flourishes again. With the "Reichserbhofgesetz" [\*protection of heirs to keep their land and farm and return their land stolen by the Jews during the Weimar Republic], the impoverished peasants no longer have to fear losing their farm and land to unscrupulous Jewish profiteers. Decent living conditions and recuperation facilities are created for workers. As a result of all this, children are no longer a burden but are desired.

The Reichsarbeitsdienst [\*work service-mostly to help impoverished farmers] by boys and girls is introduced. A bitter fight is declared against crime, and anti-German elements in the Reich are put

into labor camps. Incidentally, until the beginning of the war, there are only 21,600 inmates in the National Socialist concentration camps, and that by a total population of almost 100 million people; in other words, just over 0.02% of the total population.

The collection of the Jews into concentration camps comes only after the second Jewish declaration of war on Germany, on September 8, 1939, in the "Jewish Chronicle". According to International Law, the German Reich's government had the right to treat the Jews as a Enemy Combatants.

The peaceful taking back of the Saarland [\*land robbed from Germany in 1920 by the French per the Versailles Dictate because of its mineral resources], the return of Austria to the German Reich - celebrated with jubilation as a "flower war" [\*because at entry the German military was received with flowers strewn all over the roads], and the non-violent return of the Sudetenland, give rise [\*again] to the "Greater German Reich".

The equally peaceful and bloodless occupation of Bohemia and Moravia - by the way, 1918 forcibly taken land from the former Austrian Danube Monarchy - eliminates a serious threat to Germany. And in March 1939, the German Memelland territory is returned to the German Reich.

Now Hitler has only one more demand to bring together nearly all the Germans in one Reich: Danzig! Because of the shameful Dictate of Versailles, after the First World War and against all International Law, France confiscated the ancient German territories Alsace and Lorraine. Italy simply confiscated the Austrian South Tyrol. Poland also illegally occupied the German territories of West Prussia, Posen and East Upper Silesia. Adolf Hitler solemnly renounces all these areas as to not jeopardize peace in Europe.

In the deepest peace, however, thousands of Germans remaining in their ancestral homeland are becoming victims of beastly murders by the Poles in Polish-occupied German territories.

The Polish war instigation and crusade fever against Germany, dominating all layers of society in August of 1939, find their special expression in countless declarations and newspaper articles, as also in the *Warsaw Depesza* of August 20, 1939: "*We Poles are prepared to make a pact with the devil if he helps us in the fight against Hitler. Listen! It's against Germany, and not only against Hitler!*"

Germany's moderate demand for Danzig's (Gdansk) return to the Reich is twisted into "world conquest demands" by means of propaganda and angrily trumpeted into the world. As a result of these machinations, as well as the associated boundless terrors, the German empire is brought into an extremely difficult situation that requires quick decisions. With the Polish mobilization beginning on August 24, 1939, war psychosis reached its peak in Poland. Poland is willing to force the war with Germany at any price.

Since there was no response from the Polish side to the proposals for settlement by the German leadership, but the brutal maltreatment and murdering of the Germans by the Poles continued unabated, the Greater German Wehrmacht marches into German territories unlawfully seized by the Poles in 1918 (in other words, not into Poland!) to protect the German population.



[\*What the author is not writing here, and might not have known at the time, or is not allowed to write in Germany, is the fact that the Poles attacked the German border for many months with many German border guards wounded and killed, and the Germans did not return fire. The most important suppressed fact is that on September 1, 1939, Polish soldiers even entered into German territory shooting. Therefore, and only in response to this, did the Germans fight back for the first time, and Adolf Hitler said in his speech on Sept. 1, 1939, "Polish soldiers have entered German territory for the first time, and shooting... Since 5:45 we are shooting back." So it was not the Germans simply marching into "Poland" or a German attack, as the deceivers claim, but a retaliating act by the Germans. The war by the Poles against Germany had begun many months before. But at this point, this was not World War II. WW II was initiated by England and France a few days later.]

The international war hawkers had literally burned for what had happened in order to bluff the already ignorant world - and later also the defeated German people - with the catchphrase "the ever-belligerent Germany has brutally attacked the peaceful people of Poland". This and similar sounding, well-known propaganda slogans have not faded until today.

"Germany the war instigator and therefore guilty of World War II," - is exactly what the 'world conscience' urgently needed and still urgently needs.

Professor Theodor Eschenburg said after the Second World War: "Anyone who doubts Germany's sole guilt in World War II, destroys the basis of postwar politics." And the Frenchman Robert d'Harcourt said to this: "The Allies need the German guilt. German guilt is the moral bastion of the Allies".

A wave of anti-German propaganda pours over the globe and for no reason makes even those peoples enemies of Germany to whom the German Reich had always been benevolent and accommodating. France and England declare war on Germany.

The international poison mixers conceal, however, even to the present day, that in the summer of 1939, when the life of every single ethnic German in Poland is threatened and in greatest danger, the German Reich had a supra-legal right, recognized in International Law, because of the emergency on its hand. The emergency is justified by the fact that the Polish Government is neither willing nor able to sufficiently exercise protection of its ethnic German citizens.

An additional factor is that by far the greatest part of the Polish people is involved in the instigated German hate, so that the Germans marching into Poland, strictly speaking, was nothing more than a police action against terrorists that certainly has saved the lives of tens of thousands of ethnic Germans.

Thus, in 1939, a new war is forced again upon the German Reich built with much care and effort, instigated again by the aforementioned international power that was already responsible for the great international war at the beginning of this century. Germany – it has no other choice - must again resort to military means in this conflict.

France is beaten in a lightning fast campaign within six weeks. England continues the war despite repeated offers of peace by Adolf Hitler. And Russia, under the leadership of Stalin, is unmistakably also preparing for war against the Greater German Reich. The Soviet attack is planned for the period August / September 1941.

The German leadership was not uninformed about this. In order to forestall the Soviet attack, Adolf Hitler must decide, albeit with a heavy heart, on a two-front war so dreaded by him.

Meanwhile, many members of various European nations, especially the younger ones, recognize that Europe can only be united and free, if the largest European nation, Germany, is united and free. They voluntarily join the elite, proud and brave German Waffen-SS in the fight against Bolshevism.

The unstoppable advance of German troops into Russia is a thorn in the eye of a clique of unscrupulous traitors. To this clique belongs, next to the Counterintelligence traitor Admiral Canaris, also a member of the Intelligence Section "Fremde Heere Ost" (Foreign Army East), namely the future head of the News Service of the Federal Republic of West Germany, Reinhard Gehlen.

Cold-bloodily, they and their ilk betray the brave and doggedly fighting German soldier, who would probably have been invincible without this unprecedented betrayal.

The United States of America (USA) are not yet involved in World War II. They are thus subject to strict neutrality under existing international law. Nevertheless, on July 10, 1941, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt [\*a Jew] issued a firing order against the German naval forces. [\*without a declaration of war]. Adolf Hitler orders that German submarines should in no case shoot at American ships. This encourages the Americans only to execute further attacks on German warships. [\*Steamers and commercial ships as well. For example, according to Adolf Hitler's speech on Dec. 11, 1941, "...as far back as December 9, 1939, Americans in the security zone handed over the German Steamship Columbus to British ships while shooting at it. In these circumstances it had to be self-sunk (i.e., scuttled). The 576 German survivors were taken up by the American ship Tuscaloosa and put into prison until after May 1945...

On the same day, U.S. forces co-operated to prevent the attempted escape of the German steamer Arauca. On the 27th January, 1940, the U.S. cruiser (named in the audio, but indistinct) in contravention of International Law advised enemy naval forces of the movements of the German steamers, Arauca, La Plata and Mangoni...

In November, 1940, Roosevelt ordered the German ships (?Reugeu), Niederwald and Rhein to be shadowed by American ships until these steamers were compelled to scuttle themselves so as not fall into enemy hands...

On 30th April, 1941, followed the opening up of the Red Sea to U.S. ships, so that they could carry supplies to the British armies in the Near East. Meanwhile, in March, all German ships were requisitioned by the American authorities. In the course of this, German nationals were treated in a most inhuman manner, and in contravention of all notions of International Law, certain places

of residence were assigned them, traveling restrictions imposed upon them, and so on. Two German officers who had escaped from Canadian captivity, were again, contrary to all the dictates of International Law, handcuffed and handed over to the Canadian authorities...”]

Meanwhile, Germany, Italy and Japan have joined forces in an alliance, called the "Dreimächtepakt" (Tripartite Pact). On December 7, 1941, the Japanese air and naval forces destroy in a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, a large part of the stationed US Pacific Fleet there. Finally, for Roosevelt, who has demonstrably led a war of aggression against Germany and Italy that violated International Law for six months [\*in fact much longer than that] without any declaration of war, there is the long-awaited cause to enter the war. Due to the alliance commitments to the contract with Japan, the German declaration of war on the United States is now inevitably made on December 11, 1941. [\*I do not hear a war declaration in Hitler’s speech. He only described what took place. Was there one at all?]

In Russia, the German soldier has positioned himself close to Moscow. The cast down of the Soviet empire seems to be unstoppable, when suddenly the German soldier faces Russian soldiers with US military equipment. (Until its entry into the war, the US was in violation of International Law!) From October 1, 1941 until April 31, 1945, America supplies to the Soviet Union:

14,795 aircraft  
2.67 million tons of fuel tank cars  
427,284 trucks  
35,170 motorcycles  
2,328 other vehicles  
1,981 steam locomotives and more than  
12,000 railway cars

In addition, guns, handguns and machines in gigantic numbers, unimaginable quantities of high-quality food for the Red Army, industrial equipment, spare parts, medicines, boots, textiles, etc. (According to the US Department of War, the Russians were given full military equipment for about 200 - two hundred - divisions!)

The same international blood-related rogues, who already during the time of the "Weimar Republic" were able to bring their sheep into safety by means of their unclean financial manipulations by Wall Street, now make the money of a lifetime from this gigantic USSR rearmament by the U.S.A.

Just in the most critical phase of the German campaign in the East, Japan is withdrawing the Kwantung Army, the technically highly armed force in the back of Russia. This allows Soviet Russia to free up an additional 45 divisions of fresh, well-trained Siberian troops to defend against the Germans.

Months before, the Italian allies, completely senseless, attacked Greece. Due to their miserable military failures, Adolf Hitler saw himself compelled, against his will, to rush military aid to this Axis partner, that inevitably resulted in a disastrous delay (one month delay) of the march against Russia.

The administered material superiority of the opponent, the unreliability of the military partners, and the cowardly betrayal in their own ranks, is what mainly lead to the downfall of the valiantly and decently fighting German Wehrmacht, literally fighting to their last breath.

After a six-year murderous battle, the united enemies of Germany finally succeeded in destroying the ingenious work of Adolf Hitler, the "Greater German Reich," in a fanatical crusade of annihilation. Adolf Hitler does not settle somewhere cowardly but follows after his dead German soldiers, escaping the hate-spewing henchmen by his suicide.

When finally those brainless and characterless marionettes of the so-called "victors" of this murderous battle will no longer have something to say, the unprecedented heroic efforts of the German soldiers during the Second World War will enter one day as a unique and imperishable page of glory into the great history book of the German people.

The Greater German Reich is split into five parts after the end of the war - into East Germany, Central Germany, West Germany, Austria and the free city of Berlin. Again, it is those alien race rogues who indulge in Old Testament hatred and who by means of the so-called "established" media under their control, spread the worst lies and slander about Adolf Hitler and the German people.

But not only the Greater German Reich, but also Europe and the rest of the world are the victims of Capitalist and Bolshevist destruction and exploitation, when in 1945 the USSR and US war criminals and their soldiers flood the European continent.

Since then, Eastern Europe has been under Jewish-Bolshevik and Western Europe under Jewish-Capitalist hegemony. The Americans hand over Africa to the Soviets, while they themselves romp around limitless in South America, and the peoples of the Middle East are mainly terrorized by Israel.

China is the only power that could possibly put a stop to the global domination of Bolshevism and Capitalism. However, this country has a tremendous need to catch up technically, so that in the next few decades no representation can be expected equal to the US and the USSR. [\*China is also ruled by the Jews. Chairman Mao, who killed ca. 50 Million Chinese, was a Jew.]

However, not without cause are the fears that China, in the event of its technical and military strengthening, will be forced into war by the same secret background powers in bondage that have already twice within half a century successfully forced Germany into a war.

The lesson from the historical events of this century for us Germans can only be that it is wrong to fight only Communism because Capitalism as well as Communism are equal mortal enemies of a national-socialist Greater Germany.

What would Germany have given to the world?

The Germans, after having achieved their goal of uniting all their German people, would have immediately removed the undoubtedly existing overflowing party structures. After consolidating

and securing the Greater German Reich, both internally and externally, the hundred million would have gone to work in sacred enthusiasm and brought their best qualities to fruition.

Their talent for organization would have created order and peace in Europe within a short time. They would have created the "United States of Europe" without bloodshed and provided their skills in the sciences, arts and technology to the whole world, as they did before. Her intellectual life, especially the exceptional German music, would have enriched the existence on this earth.

It should not be forgotten that no other great nation has created greater and better charitable institutions for the sick, the destitute and the elderly than the German homeland. Also under the National Socialist government in Germany, 620 new churches were built and none were ever closed or desecrated by using them as dance halls, cinemas or museums, as it happened elsewhere.

The Germans also had the best social security for their people. In short, Greater Germany could only have brought spiritual and material blessing to the rest of humanity. Western European culture and civilization would again have been saved by the Germans from destruction, these experienced old defenders of the most precious treasures of humanity.

But the Western and Eastern "statesmen" prevented such a development as willing henchmen of a supranational dark power of an alien race. On the contrary, they decimated this great nation in a hate-filled annihilation orgy a second time in this century.

# PROCLAMATION TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE

By Grand Admiral Dönitz

German men and women, soldiers of the German Military!

Our Führer Adolf Hitler has fallen. The German people bow in deepest grief and awe. At an early stage, he recognized the terrible danger of Bolshevism and consecrated his life to a fight it. At the end of this struggle and his aboveboard life, his heroic death transpires in the capital of the German Reich. His life was but one sole service to Germany. His commitment in the fight against the Bolshevik storm was beyond Germany for Europe and the entire cultural world.

The Führer has chosen me as his successor. Conscious of the responsibility, I take over the leadership of the German people in this fateful hour. My first duty is to save the German people from annihilation by the advancing Bolshevik enemy. Only for this goal the military battle continues. As far as and as long as the achievement of this goal is obstructed by the British and Americans, we will also have to defend ourselves against them and fight on. The Anglo-Americans then no longer continue the war for their own peoples but only for the spreading of Bolshevism in Europe.

What the German people accomplished on the battle field in this war, and endured at home, is historically unique. In the coming time of our people's hardship, I will strive to create bearable living conditions for our brave men, women, and children, as far as this is within my power.

For all of this, I need your help! Give me your trust because your path is also my path! Maintain order and discipline in town and country! Everyone do your duty in your situation! Only then will we be able to mitigate the suffering that the coming time will bring each one of us and prevent a collapse. If we do all that our strength can give, God will not leave us after so much suffering and sacrifice.

(From: Kieler Zeitung, Wednesday, May 2, 1945) BERLIN 1945, Führer Headquarters

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# ADOLF HITLER

## Last Talks

"Churchill sees himself as a Pitt. What presumption! Pitt was just 34 years old in 1793. It's a pity Churchill is an old man who has just enough strength to slavishly obey the paralytic Roosevelt's orders.

Alone the purely external circumstances have nothing in common. In order to make comparisons, a projection into the conditions of an epoch must always be made. From England's point of view, Pitt had to refuse every agreement with Napoleon. With this stubborn position, he pushed open doors to the role that the English could achieve as rulers in the 19th century.

That was politics of a will to live. Churchill, on the other hand, led the English people onto a suicidal path into the abyss when he rejected the agreement I have offered. He was mistaken, especially characteristic for the old General Staff, who are planning a new war according to the rules and experiences of the previous one. But successful theses of bygone eras can't just simply be copied.

The reality of today that has changed the face of the world is the existence of two colossi, the United States of America and the Soviet Union. The England of the great Pitt kept the world in balance by preventing any hegemony in Europe.

The reality of the present should have led Churchill to agree to the unification of Europe in order to secure the political balance of the twentieth-century.

At the beginning of the war, I endeavored to act as if the British leader was capable and in a position to grasp such Greater Europe Politics. And even a Churchill may have recognized this in enlightened moments, but he was already too deeply entrenched as mercenary to the Jew. I have done everything I can to spare British pride and postponed all final decisions in the West. (See also Dunkirk.)

The genius of Pitt showed itself in meeting the requirements of his time with realistic and yet farsighted politics, a statesmanship that once established the unique rise of the kingdom of the British isles and aided England in the last century to world domination. Churchill, who stubbornly imitates the externals of this policy, commits an almost monstrous stupidity. The world has not stopped since the days of the great Pitt. Even if the pace of the changes in the last century appears relatively slow, the World War, however, has accelerated the change, and the present war hands us the bill.

From the standpoint of pure power politics, only Europe counted in the last century. The Asian empires had fallen into a death-like sleep, the New World was little more than an appendage to Europe, and no one could foresee the fate of the thirteen English colonies that had just become self-reliant. Thirteen - I'm certainly not superstitious, but in the case of the United States, one can

become so! This new state, with a population of barely four million people, is bloating up tremendously in only one hundred years and becomes a world power at the beginning of our century.

In the decisive thirties, the world situation is fundamentally different from that of Napoleon and Pitt. The continent, exhausted by the great material battles of the World War, had lost its supreme position, though Europe remained one of the political centers - but only one of many. It, furthermore, increasingly forfeited importance. To the same magnitude rose the significance of the United States and the Asiatic Bolshevik colossus, and not last also the Empire of the Rising Sun.

A second Pitt, in place of the Jewified, semi-American drunkard, if Providence had granted it to degenerated England, would have had to seize the opportunity instead to rewrite the old-fashioned policy of European equilibrium to a world format. Instead of fanning the flames of hatred, envy and enmity and perpetuating competitive struggles, London would have let the unification of Europe at least take place, if not promote and drive it ahead. With a united Europe as an ally, Britain could have played the referee in all world trade.

England had the opportunity to still end the war in the beginning of 1941. Its spirit of resistance and courage had been proved by the British people in aerial combat over London. The failure of the Italian divisions in North Africa could have let the setback in northern France be forgotten. I think the old England of a Pitt would have seized upon these chances of peace. The Jews and their accomplices, Churchill [\*Jew] and Roosevelt (Jew Rosenfeld), would not allow this.

Peace in the spring of 1941 was the last opportunity to keep Americans out of European affairs. Under the leadership of the Reich, Europe would soon have become a united expanse once the Jewish influence was first of all removed. France and Italy, each defeated by a German force on the battlefield, would have escaped with a black eye and would have had to renounce Big-Power Politics.

Of course, they should renounce their claims in North Africa and the Middle East, thereby opening the way for the new Europe to a far-sighted friendship policy with Islam. England, relieved of all worries in Europe, could devote herself entirely to her empire. And the Reich could have gotten its teeth into its true life mission without the danger of a two-front war and fulfill the calling of National Socialism and my life: the annihilation of Bolshevism and, at the same time, securing the indispensable living space in the East for the future of our people.

The laws of nature embody a logic that does not necessarily have to coincide with that of humans' nature. Ready for compromises with England, we were even willing to help guarantee the British Empire.

England could choose freely. No one forced it to throw itself into this war. London had not only prescribed itself to the war but has deliberately instigated it. The Poles, left alone and without being incited by the Anglo-French warmongers, the tools of the Jews, would have never committed Hara-kiri. Even once the madness had begun, London repeatedly had the opportunity to pull its head out of the noose, be it after the annihilation of Poland or after the defeat of France.



Certainly not a particularly glamorous retreat; but, after all, the British have never been picky in their means. Nothing was easier than blaming failures on its allies for a second time, as they did, together with Paris in May of 1940, on Belgium. We would have always helped the English to the best of our ability to save face. Still, at the beginning of 1941, after the first successes in Africa and the regained prestige of weaponry, the opportunity was favorable to pull out of the affair and to settle with a compromise peace.

Why is it that Churchill has unconditionally subjugated his country to the dictates of the Jewish-American allies, who in reality show themselves to be much more greedy than their worst enemies? The England of our day is not waging its own war. It is making war that its hate-filled allies have forced upon it.

We Germans, however, had no other choice. At the moment when the world realized that I was willing and determined to unite all Germans in one empire, to give the greater Germany independence and power and fight for and secure living space for the German people, the enemies were of one opinion. **This war was already inevitable for us because the only way to prevent it would have been to renounce the most basic rights of life for the German people.**

For the German people, a status of pseudo-sovereignty is unthinkable. This may be bearable for the Swiss or Swedes, who can be fobbed with externals whenever they can fill their pockets. However, the Weimar Republic had resigned itself to this, and its Jewish-bred government clique clearly felt at home at the domestic bank of the League of Nations in Geneva. Of this kind of ambition, however, the Third Reich knows itself to be free!

Thus the Germans were condemned to war. The only thing we could still determine was the election of the most favorable moment. But there was no way back for us. **Our enemies are not only targeting our National Socialist ideology, blaming it for shaping the abilities of the German people to perfection, but everything German in general. They want our radical annihilation. There is no doubt about that. We can not be grateful enough to our enemies for their openness.**

“Old Fritz” [\*friendly nickname for Frederick the Great of Prussia who reigned 1740-1786] was constantly on the brink of disaster during the Seven-Year War. At the end of his strength, he decided during the winter of 1762 to poison himself on a specific day, should he have failed in turning the disastrous war. And three days before the deadline, the Czarina unexpectedly dies, and miraculously, everything turns in his favor. Like Great Frederick, we face a coalition of powerful enemies, alone. But coalitions are also a human design, held by the will of a few individuals.

A Churchill may disappear and everything could change. With his departure, perhaps an elite of England would realize that they are standing before an abyss, put there by the abandonment of Europe to Bolshevism, and there might be a sudden awakening - those English for whom we ultimately also fought, and who could be the beneficiaries of the fruits of our victory.

We can still seize the victory in a last effort. May we have the time for this last test of strength! For us it's all about just living on. The mere fact that the German people can continue to exist in independence means already a victory for us. This alone is enough to justify this war because then

it was not a useless war. The war as such was inevitable. In reality, the enemies of the National Socialist Reich have been pushing for it since 1933."

\* \* \* \*

"Only a people firmly rooted in their soil will flower to perfection. A man must never alienate himself from the ground where he was fortunate enough to be born. He may only temporarily go abroad, always with the thought of return in his soul. The English, who were forced to become colonizers, and they were great colonizers, generally followed this rule.

For continental peoples, it seems to me necessary that they spread only to where the geographical connection to the conquered territories is secured.

This need for rooting in the soil is especially peculiar to the continental peoples, and I believe that it is especially true for the Germans. This undoubtedly explains why we have never had any real inclination for overseas colonies. From antiquity, as well as from the history of modern times, it can be seen that in the long run overseas enterprises contributed only to the impoverishment of the nations that had agreed to it. All of them exhausted their powers in it. All of them ultimately succumbed to the pressure of the forces that they themselves had called up or awakened, as compensatory justice. Would there be a better example than the Hellenes?

What applies to the ancient Greek is also true for today and the Europeans. No doubt, the memory of one's own values is a necessity for the peoples. Anyone who takes the trouble to study a sufficiently long period of time will find a confirmation of this assessment in the facts.

Spain, France and finally also England bled to death in these colonial enterprises and lost their life vitality. The continents that Spain and England brought to life, that they newly created from the bottom up, lead today a distinctive life of their own. They barely remember their origin and only in empty phrases. Yet they are artificial entities lacking in tradition, soul and culture, nothing but arbitrary structures.

One can speak of a successful new settlement in those virtually empty continents. That's the case with the United States of America and Australia. Achievements? Why not! But only in material terms. These, too, are artificial constructions, soulless creations. One cannot tell whether they got stuck in childhood or have already become old folks.

In the continents that were already inhabited, the failure was even more obvious. Here the Whites were only able to impose themselves by force, and their influence on the essence of the inhabitants remained virtually nil. The Hindus remained Hindus, the Chinese remained Chinese, the Muslims remained Muslims. There were no profound changes, even less in the realm of religion than in others, despite the tremendous efforts made by Christian missions. Quite rare are cases of true conversion, where sincerity must still be proved; in that case they were then pronounced fools.

But after all, the Whites have brought one thing to these peoples, namely the worst that they could bring them, the heaviest scourge of humanity: materialism, fanaticism, alcoholism and Syphilis. For the rest, these nations remain true to themselves in everything that was theirs, and where they were superior to us. What was imposed by force showed even worse results. Common sense would have to discourage such attempts if one knows from the outset that they are in vain.

The colonizers can boast of only one success: they have aroused hatred everywhere; the hatred that drives all those peoples, whose own lives we have disturbed, to chase us away. It almost seems as though their awakening serves only this one purpose.

Tell me if colonization has increased the number of Christians in the world! Where are the mass conversions, the way they succeed with Islam? In Asia and Africa I see only tiny spots as little islands of Christianity here and there, and these only more by name.

This is the whole success of the admired Christian mission, whose broadcasters see themselves as the only heirs of the divine truth. If the colonial policy does not correspond to a German inclination, this alone justifies the fact that the empire can not feel solidarity with those countries that pursue a policy of subjugating foreign peoples, and Germany must not come up with any ideas under any circumstances, to lend its support to the colonizers. We wanted to proclaim Europe a Monroe doctrine applicable to Europe: "Europe to the Europeans". But that must also mean that Europeans are not to interfere in the affairs of other continents.

The fate of the descendants of British convicts in Australia leaves us cold. If their vitality is not enough to increase the population density to the desired extent, then they should not count on us. I have no objection to the vast emptiness of their part of the earth attracting the overflowing fertility of Asia. They might work this out with each other. However, that's not our concern."

"A race that wants to keep itself pure, proves its vitality and will to live." It just seems normal to me that everyone has his racial pride, and that does by far not mean that he disregards the others. I never thought that either Chinese or Japanese are racially inferior; both belong to ancient cultures, and I openly admit that their tradition is superior to ours. They have every reason to be proud of it, just as we are proud of the culture we belong to. I even believe that the more they persist in their racial pride, the easier it will be for me to communicate with the Chinese and Japanese.

In principle, the German did not know a pride based on his race. This can be seen by the last three centuries of internal divisions by religious wars, the influences of the West, and the effect of Christianity. For Christianity is not a belief in God born of the Germanic character, but a forced religion that contradicts the German nature.

Racial pride is, if it makes itself felt in the German and even takes aggressive forms, only a compensatory response to the inferiority feelings of many Germans. Of course, that does not apply to the Prussians. Since Frederick the Great, they have acquired the quiet superiority of those who do not need to display their self-confidence. As has been proven, these special qualities enabled the Prussians to bring about the unification of Germany. National Socialism has given this proud superiority to all Germans that up to now was the sole property of the Prussians.

The Austrians, like the Prussians, also have national pride in their blood. This is because during the centuries they were never under alien rule but, on the contrary, they commanded other peoples who obediently conducted themselves. The German-Austrians gained their experience in the management of ruling and power, and this is the reason for their worldliness that no one disputes.

National Socialism, like in a melting pot, will let all the peculiarities of the German soul come into being, in purity. A type of modern German will emerge from it: hardworking, conscientious, confident, but simple, proud not of what he is as an individual, but of his affiliation with the great community to where the world will pay its admiration. This German sense of superiority does not require a feeling of contempt for others.

We have deliberately overstated this feeling at times because we considered it necessary in the beginning as a driving force to bring the Germans onto the right path, as soon as possible. Well, exaggeration into one direction almost always results in a reaction from the other side. That lies in the nature of things.

But all that does not happen overnight. It takes time. Frederick the Great is the actual creator of the Prussian type. It took two or three generations to make the Prussian lifestyle a trait inherent in every Prussian."

\* \* \* \*

"It is our doom in this war that it has been far too early for Germany at the same time as it has been too late." From an armor point of view, it would have been to our advantage if it had begun one year earlier, to make the decision to do so in 1938, and not have it imposed on me in 1939, as the war was inevitable in any case. But it was not my fault if the English and French accepted all my conditions in Munich.

But in terms of our moral armor, it was too early. I have not had time to train people for my politics. It would have taken me twenty years to mature a new National Socialist elite, a selection of young people who had grown up in our teaching from childhood. It is the tragedy of the Germans that we never have enough time. We are always rushed by circumstances.

And when we are under so much time pressure, it's because we lack space. The Russians in their endless distances can afford to wait and see. Time works for them. But it works against us. And even if Providence had given me a long life to lead Germany to that place in the sun that befits the German people, I am firmly convinced that the opponents would not have allowed it. They would have tried to destroy us before Germany, solidified by unanimous believe, became invincible.

In absence of an elite that we envisioned, we had to content ourselves with the available human material. The result is accordingly! As a consequence of the fact that the intellectual conception did not agree with the practically possible realization, the war policy of a revolutionary state such as the Third Reich, necessarily became the policy of a reactionary bourgeoisie.

Our generals and diplomats, with few exceptions, are men of yesterday who lead the war and practice politics of a passed era. This is as true for the sincere as well as for the others. Some fail because of inability or lack of enthusiasm, others sabotage intentionally.

Our politics regarding France were complete nonsense. We should have never worked together with them. That was good for France but bad for us. Abetz [\*German Ambassador to Vichy France] thought he was wise nine times over when he made himself the harbinger of a policy of mutual understanding and pushed our own policy towards France aside. In the illusion of acting preemptively on the events, he was actually limping behind them. He envisioned a France of Napoleon, that is, a French nation that knows how to grasp and appreciate the obligatory values of magnanimous treatment of the vanquished. He overlooked the facts and did not realize that France had a different face in this century."

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"After the defeat of the empire, until the rise of nationalist aspirations in Asia, Africa, and perhaps South America, there will be only two equal powers in the world that can stand against each other: the United States and Soviet Russia. **Because of the laws of history and the geographic positions of these two colossi, it is destiny for them to measure their strength, be it militarily, economically or ideologically; and for this same reason, both powers must be the enemies of an independent Europe.**

If America fails to struggle through to reach a somewhat less naïve-childish conception of life than its present-day morality, based on pure mass psychosis and so-called Christian science, then it is questionable how long this continent will remain under white supremacy. It will then turn out that this clay colossus, after a rocket-like ascent, was only capable to bring about its self-destruction.

What chance for the yellow race in the face of such a decline! Legally and historically, it would have exactly the same rights, or, strictly speaking, just as few rights to invade this continent as the Europeans did in the sixteenth century.

Their daily growing undernourished masses give them the right of the famished to satisfy their hunger. And that is the only right that history recognizes, under the prerequisite that this right has the power on its side."

\* \* \* \*

"The most difficult decision in this war was for me the order to attack Russia." I had always argued that Germany must not wage a two-front war, and no one should doubt that I, more than anyone, studied and thought through Napoleon's experiences in Russia. But why then this war against Russia and why at the time appointed by me?

There was no hope for us to end the war in the West with an invasion of the English island. That country, led by ignorant people, would have resisted a sincere peace agreement and recognition of our leadership role in Europe, as long as a power, in its core anti-German, remained unbeaten in Europe. Their desire was a war that had to drag itself to infinity; a war where the Americans were increasingly involved in the background.

The heavy-weight human and material potential of the United States, the incessantly progressive growth of military technology and new weapons, with the enemy as well as with us, the threatening proximity of the English coast, all this forced us to try to prevent with all means possible, a long-lasting war.

Time - again and again it's the time - just worked against us to a mounting degree. The only way to still crumble the English and force them to peace, was to deprive them of the hope of opposing us as an equal opponent on the Continent, and that was by annihilating the Red Army. We had no choice but to wipe out the factor Russia from the European field of force. There was another reason for this as well: the danger latent from the mere existence of Bolshevism. The attack on us from that center had to happen almost inevitably one day.

Our only chance of winning against Russia was to stave off their attack, for a defensive war against the Soviet Union was out of the question. Under no circumstances were we to allow the Red Army to take advantage of our terrain: our highways for the onslaught of the red tanks and our railroads for their troop and material transports. We could beat the Bolsheviks in their forests, swamps and bogs, if we made the decision in time to act, but never on our land with open space for their traffic.

Why 1941? Because it was important not to wait any longer than necessary, all the less as our opponents in the West incessantly increased their power. Incidentally, Stalin did not remain idle either. Time worked against us on both fronts. The question here, therefore, is not 'Why on the 22nd of June?' but 'Why not sooner?'

Without the difficulties caused by the Italians with their idiotic Greek campaign, I would have attacked the Russians a few weeks earlier. The point was to keep the Russians in place for a long time, and it has been my constant concern over the last few weeks that Stalin could preempt us.

There was one more reason: the Russians had the raw materials that were indispensable to us. Despite their contractual obligations, they delayed their deliveries to us, and one day they could have totally stopped. What they did not want to deliver to us in good will, we had to obtain ourselves from those towns and areas.

I made this decision immediately after Molotov's November visit to Berlin, for from that moment on I knew that sooner or later Stalin would cave in and join the Allied camp. Should I continue to wait to be better prepared? No, because that's how we would have betrayed the law of action.

Definitely not, because we would have had to pay dearly for the uncertainty of delay. For we would have had to yield to the Bolshevik blackmail attempts regarding Finland, Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey. And that was not up for discussion for me.

It was incompatible with the mission of the Third Reich as defender and protector of the West to sacrifice the friendly countries on the altar of Bolshevism. Such behavior was dishonorable, and we would have been punished for it even more one day. It would have been a miserable miscalculation, both morally and militarily. Whatever we did, one way or the other, the war against Russia remained inevitable, and we were at most in danger of having to lead it later under much less favorable conditions.

On the very day of Molotov's departure, I therefore ordered military preparations to settle the bill with Russia at the beginning of the first good weather.

We did not fulfill our task, and we did not make good use of our advantage when, after 1940, we did not liberate the French working class, just as we failed to help the peoples under French protectorate gain independence overseas. The French people surely would not have held it against us if we had disposed of this burden for them of the colonial empire.

In this area, the people have displayed more common sense than the layers of leadership allegedly called into power. The French people, more than its leadership clique, have the innate sense for what is of true value to their nation. Under Louis XV., as well as under Jules Ferry, they rebelled against the nonsense of colonial adventures. I do not know of Napoleon having become unpopular because he exchanged Louisiana for money. Conversely, his incompetent nephew has lost his prestige with the Mexican adventure."

"When soberly assessing the events, once I ignore my feelings, I have to admit that my indissoluble friendship with The Duce and loyalty to Italy could be judged as a mistake. The Alliance with Italy has obviously helped our enemies more than it benefited us. Italy's entry into the war has brought us very few advantages, compared to the countless difficulties that are connected to it. If we do not win this war despite everything, Italy will have its measured share of our defeat.

The best service that Italy could have bestowed upon us would have been to stay out of the war. This noninterference would have earned our every conceivable recognition and would have bestowed the most valuable gifts. As long as Italy was satisfied with the modest spectator role, we could shower it with favorable corroboration. In the case of victory, we were ready to share fame and profit with this Axis partner. We would have gladly helped proclaim around the world the historical myth of the primacy of Italians in the Mediterranean as the legitimate descendants of ancient Romans. All this was still better than having them as an ally!

Italy's entry into the war in June of 1940, in order to boot the French army already in its full disintegration, could only tarnish the glory of our victory, unreservedly admitted by the defeated. France acknowledged the defeat inflicted on it by the Wehrmacht, but it did not want to be defeated by the Axis Powers.

The Italian ally was, all in all, standing in our way everywhere. Because of it, we could not pursue a completely new policy in North Africa. Under the circumstances, it was obvious that Italy claimed this space, and The Duce always made that claim. By ourselves, we would have had the opportunity to liberate the peoples ruled by France.

Such an uprising had to have had unforeseeable consequences in Egypt and the English-occupied Middle East. By linking our fate with that of the Italians, such a policy was unthinkable. All of Islam trembled in anticipation of our victories. The peoples of Egypt, Iraq and all of the Middle East were ready for insurrection. What all we could have done to help them, to strengthen their courage, as our advantage and our duty demanded!

The fact that we were allied with the Italians paralyzed us, and moreover caused our Muhammadan friends discomfort, because we were, either intentionally or unintentionally, the accomplices of their oppressors. The Italians are even more hateful in those territories than the French and the English. The memory of the atrocities against the Senussi is still vivid.

In addition, the ridiculous presumptuousness of The Duce to be celebrated as the so-called Sword of Islam, elicited already before the war a mocking grin. Mussolini had been given this title, appropriate for the Prophet Mohamed and a conqueror the likes of Omar, by some poor devils whom he had paid or has extorted. For us Germans, a generous pro-Islamic policy was so simple and obvious. It's been messed up for us, as much else has been messed up by loyalty to our coalition!

Only the Italians obstructed us from playing one of our best cards in this war theater: declaring independence for all peoples under French protectorate and to bring about a general uprising in the areas oppressed by the British. Such a policy would have been received enthusiastically throughout Islam.

It is indeed a peculiarity of the Mohammedan world that good and bad experiences of an individual tribe are sympathized with and judged by exactly the same intensity by all of their peoples, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

From a moral point of view, the impact of our politics was doubly disastrous. On the one hand, we insulted the pride of the French without gaining any advantage. On the other hand, we were forced to leave untouched the rule of the colonies, hitherto exercised by them, solely because of the concern that Libya and the Cyrenaica (\*formerly Italian colonial territories) could otherwise be set alight and demand their independence. The consequences are disastrous as at the present moment all of these areas are occupied by the Anglo-Americans.

Our nonsensical policies have even made it possible for the perfidious English to represent themselves as liberators in Syria, Cyrenaica and Tripoli! From a military point of view, the bottom line does not look any better! Italy's entry into the war almost automatically led to the first victories of our opponents, with whose help Churchill could revive the courage of his compatriots and give new hope to the entire Anglophile world.



Despite their inability to remain even only in Abyssinia and Cyrenaica, the Italians had the nerve to plunge into the completely senseless Greek campaign without asking and without saying a word to us. Their miserable failure spurred the hate of certain Balkan people against us.

Here, and nowhere else, lie the causes of increasing difficulties with Belgrade and the eventual dropping away of the Yugoslavs in the spring of 1941. Against our will, we were, therefore, required to intervene militarily in the events of the Balkans, a situation that forced the ominous delay of the march against Russia. Further, the strength of our best divisions was unnecessarily worn down. In the end, we were in a bind to occupy vast, confusing land that otherwise would have made the presence of our troops unnecessary.

The Balkans would have been only too happy to confine themselves to a benevolent neutrality towards the Reich. As for our Stuka and paratroopers, I definitely would rather have used them over Malta and Gibraltar than over Corinth and Crete.

If only the Italians would have left their paws out of this war! If only they had stayed with "non-warfare!" What tremendous value such a comportment would have had for us, based on our mutual friendship and common interests! Even the Allies were interested in that. For, though they did not have too much respect for Italy's military power, they hardly considered such a failure of the Italians possible. Therefore, they must have had deemed a neutral Italy a special stroke of luck.

But since there was no guarantee for the enemies that Italy's neutrality would last, they would have had to bind up important troops in its vicinity, if threatened by Italy's possible, or even probable, entry into the war.

For us, again, this meant a certain number of British combat units, not experienced in battle and victory, tied up in the Mediterranean - a potato war [\*war with a restricted aim-*Clausewitz*] - this time for our sole benefit.

A long-lasting war will serve the adversary in that it fosters its military training and military experience. I had hoped to conduct this whole war so that the enemy would never have time to look into the art of modern Blitzkrieg. We achieved that in Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France. The quick victories, causing the least losses on both sides, were, nonetheless, also resounding military and political successes as they put the enemy completely out of action.

Had this war remained a war led by only Germany and not by the Axis, we would have attacked Russia as early as May 15, 1941. Strengthened in the awareness and reputation of total and also undisputed victories and campaigns, we were able to finish the Eastern campaign before the onset of winter. Everything would have been different! Out of gratitude - for I have never forgotten The Duce's attitude regarding the return of Austria - I have always restrained myself from criticism and judgment of Italy.

On the contrary, I have made the effort to treat equal for equal. The laws of life prove that it is a mistake to treat those as our equals who are in reality not. The Duce was my equal; he was even superior to me in his ambitions for his people. But it does not depend on ambitions but on actions.

**We Germans must never forget that in difficult situations it is always better for us to stand alone. We have everything to lose, but nothing to gain when we bind ourselves to weaklings and choose allies who have already given us earlier samples of their fickleness. I have often said that victory will be on the spot where Italy stands. I should have better said that ‘There where victory is, Italy will also be.’**

My personal connection with The Duce has not changed and also not my sympathy for the Italian people. But I regret to have suppressed the voice of reason that suggested to me a more sober criticism, even with all my friendship with Italy. That would have also befitted its people. I know, however, that he would not have forgiven me for such a stance; I know that I could seriously injure him by mistrust and doubt.

But serious consequences resulted from my consideration that could have been avoided because they were not inevitable. Life does not forgive any weakness."

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"The entry of Japan into the war had no negative consequences for us, even as the Japanese delivered Roosevelt the longed-for pretext to mobilize the American forces also against us. But Roosevelt [\*Jew], driven by the Jews, was determined anyway to make war and destroy National Socialism, and no one needed to give him a reason to do so. He was quite capable of fabricating the pretexts he needed to overcome the healthy isolationism of the American people. One deception more or less didn't make any difference to him.

Still, the magnitude and impact of the devastation inflicted on Pearl Harbor was a great bait for him. It was exactly what he needed to drive his compatriots into the war and eliminate the last resistance in his country. What he all did to provoke the Japanese!

The whole of it was only a reprise of that intrigue that Wilson had used to succeed so exceptionally in the First World War, the cynically provoked torpedoing of the "Lusitania" as a psychological preparation of the Americans for the declaration of war on the Central Powers, but now tailored to a global scale.

If the intervention of the Americans as early as 1917 could not be prevented, then it is obvious that 25 years later this intervention in the events forcibly has an inescapable cause. The war with America was inevitable.

Certainly it is regrettable that the Japanese did not immediately intervene with us in the war against Soviet Russia. In that case Stalin's armies would not be in front of Breslau at the moment, and the Soviets would not be in Budapest. Together we would have exterminated Bolshevism before the winter of 1941, and Roosevelt would have not dared to provoke such an enemy.

On the other hand, one could also regret that the Japanese did not occupy Singapore as early as 1940, in other words, immediately after the defeat of France. The United States, in the midst of its presidential election, would have been unable to do anything. There never was a turning point in this war either.

Be it as it may, our fate will stay connected with that of the Japanese. We will win together or we will go down together. If fate destroys us first, then I can hardly imagine that the Russians will maintain the myth of "Asian solidarity" regarding Japan for much longer.

The English have had even worse experiences with their Latin allies. Certainly, Chamberlain would not have thrown himself into war without hesitation if he had been fully aware of France's rottenness. According to the plan of the English, France should have been the one with all the victims of the land war. Nothing would have been easier for Chamberlain than - after a few crocodile tears about the misfortune - to leave Poland up to its next division.

In Latin peoples, effective powerlessness pairs with ridiculous presumptuousness. Be it friendly Italy or hostile France, for us this weakness was equally fatal. The only disagreements between me and The Duce arose because at times I was forced to take certain precautions.

Of course, I personally trusted him fully, but I always had to keep him in the dark about my plans if these plans could be jeopardized by an indiscretion because the same trust that I granted Mussolini, he transferred to Ciano, and this peacock kept no secrets from women who ensnared him.

We paid dearly for this realization. But our opponents paid cash to find out something, and many a secret got to them in this way. So I had good reasons to not always pour pure wine for The Duce. It is a pity that he could not understand this, and it became catastrophic when he not only felt insulted by this but paid us back in the same way.

We really have no luck with Latins! While I went to Montoire to demonstrate a grotesque policy of working together and then to Hendaye to endure a Judas kiss, a third Latin, who was my real friend, used the opportunity of my absence to launch his unfortunate Greek campaign.

We needed nothing more urgently than peace to do our work. I have always sought peace. Our enemies' resolve has forced this war on us. Their war instigation already dates back to January of 1933, the day when I took power.

There are two fronts facing each other, time and time again in the course of history. They are irreconcilable camps. On the one hand there is World Jewry and its accomplices and on the other the representatives of a national Real-Politic.

The one strives for well-being of abstract individualism and pursues illusions of a Universalist solution. The other is made up of people of action and is reality based. National Socialism, however, only recognizes its German expression, and nothing else in the world interests it.

The Universalists, internationalists and utopians aim for nothing. They promise an unattainable paradise and thereby cheat the world. In whatever way they disguise themselves, whether as Christians, Communists or Liberals, honest fools or cynical deceivers, they all work on the subjugation of the peoples. But I have always had in mind possibilities within our power and in a realm of reality for my people, and that means spiritual and material well-being of the German people.

I've always made promises only as much as I could keep and was determined to keep. This is one of the reasons for the profound hatred that I have received, precisely because I did not promise the impossible, like all my opponents. I spoiled their concept. I remained an outsider in the union of apostles for humanity and professional politicians, whose closely guarded secret is exploitation of human stupidity."

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"I have repeatedly emphasized that National Socialist doctrine is not for export; it is designed only for the German people. Therefore, any National Socialist demand is for that reason, necessarily, directed toward limited and achievable goals. This is why I neither believe in indivisible peace nor in indivisible war.

In the days of Munich it became clear to me that the enemies of the Third Reich demanded our heads, at any price, and that there was no basis for negotiation with them. When the plutocratic bourgeois **Chamberlain**, with his peaceful and deceptive umbrella, then lowered himself to fly to the Berghof to confer with upstart Hitler, he already knew that England would at one point announce to us a fight to the knife. **He was willing to promise me the world in order to put me asleep. His sudden Wanderlust was only aroused in his interest to gain time.**

At that moment we should have struck immediately. Already in 1938 we should have struck. At that time it was the last opportunity to rope in the war. But they accepted everything. Like weaklings they yielded to all of my demands. Under such circumstances, it was indeed difficult to break out a war. We missed a unique opportunity in Munich to win the inevitable war easily and quickly.

Although we had then been anything but ready to go to battle, we were still better equipped than our opponents. September 1938 was the best moment when an attack would have meant the least risk for us. Plus it had the advantage of excluding a worldwide expansion of the war."

\* \* \* \*

"The war with America is a tragic interconnection, as irrational as it is nonsensical.

An unfortunate historical coincidence has brought about the seizure of power to coincide with the moment when the candidate of world Jewry, Roosevelt, took to the wheel in the White House. Without the Jews and their representatives, history would have taken a different course. In and of itself, everything speaks in favor of the fact that Germany and the United States, even if they do not particularly love each other and build friendship bonds, at least get along with each other without too much effort.

After all, the Germans make up a not inconsiderable share of the population in America. German blood flowed in streams for its independence, and men like General Steuben played a crucial role in the American Revolutionary War. The global economic crisis hit Germany and the United States almost equally and simultaneously. We have also taken quite similar measures to overcome the crisis. Despite all the difficulties, our efforts were crowned with outstanding success.

Under much more favorable conditions over there, Roosevelt and his Jewish brain trust, had little success. The failure of the New Deal had a decisive share in the war psychosis. The United States have practically the preconditions for a strong economy that we also dream of. They have unlimited space on where to work out their energies unchecked. We, too, hope for Germany that we will one day be able to secure its economic independence in a living space suitable for its population.

Germany makes no demands on the United States, and they have not the slightest to fear from Germany. All prerequisites for a peaceful coexistence, each for themselves, exist. But everything is spoiled by international Jewry that has designated the United States as its mighty bulwark. This - and only this - disturbs everything.

The Americans will one day realize that they worshiped a false idol in Roosevelt, and that this Jewish offspring was in reality a criminal against the United States, as well as against all humanity. He misleads them onto paths where they have no cause to be on and drives them to interfere in disputes that are none of their business.

A minimum of political instinct should have re-enforced in them adherence to their well-established isolationism and would have had them play only the role of impartial observer in this conflict. With some political maturity and a little more experience, they would have realized, no doubt, that their decisive advantage lay in the restriction to a watchful neutrality over the disagreements in Europe. By interfering, they've only driven themselves further into the knife of their Jewish exploiters.

A true head of state - if Providence should send the United States in this fateful hour another than this Roosevelt - a personality capable of adapting American life to the demands of the twentieth century, would have become the most important president after Lincoln. The crisis of the thirties was merely a growth crisis but of global proportions. Economic liberalism turned out to be an outmoded formula.

Once the cause and scope of this crisis has been grasped, all that remains to be done is to use the appropriate means of defense against it.

A true White House personality would have taken on this one task, and its solution would have helped him to a unique position on the political chessboard of the world. But for that he would have had to draw the attention of his compatriots to the great international problems and open their eyes to our planet instead of throwing them into the chaos of a world war, as this criminal, Roosevelt, did. Sheer madness!

With unprecedented cynicism he has misused the ignorance, folly and gullibility of the Americans. Roosevelt let his Yankees see the world through Jewish eyes and set them on a path that leads to a catastrophe if they do not catch themselves in time.

The affairs of the Americans are not ours, and it would leave me utterly cold, whatever happens to them, unless their attitude had an immediate effect on our fate and that of Europe. There is one more reason for us to get along with the Americans: neither they nor we tend to colonize.

The Germans have in reality never shown any inclination towards imperialism. I regard the bumbling attempts at the end of the 19th century as an infidelity in our history. The defeat of 1918 had at least one good thing, to stop us on a fateful road, to where the Germans - jealous of successes whose transience they were unaware of - had foolishly been led by the example of the French and the English. It is justifiable to credit the Third Reich for not crying a tear over this survived past. On the contrary, we bravely and resolutely turned toward the future, the establishment of homogeneous central states, and to Grand Continental Politics. And the natural American tradition points into the same direction: noninterference into the affairs of other continents and defense against foreign interference in the affairs of the New World.

Only because we always had to rush and act under duress, so many things have failed! Swift action in our case was synonymous with a plunge. But in order to let decisions mature with patience, one needs time and space - and we lack both.

The Russians have both in abundance and in addition have a tendency to passivity, the trait of the Slavic-Eastern mentality. They also have the means, through their Marxist doctrine, to restrain the people. For that they promise paradise on earth, but only in the distant future, and thus differ significantly from the Christian dogma. The Jew Mordecai Marx, a staunch Hebrew, was also waiting for his Messiah. Without delay, he transformed him into historical materialism and opposed the hope for the infinite with earthly bliss. This happiness, he claimed, is within reach. It is promised, but one must wait without forcing it.

That's the right spin to snare suckers. What Lenin did not accomplish, Stalin will complete... and the same by the row of Communist dictators. That's cunning. But what should one expect from a Christianity, also sprung from the Jewish brain, that can afford to promise its believers paradise only in the afterlife? This is incomparably more powerful!

I, on the other hand, am under the fateful command to complete everything within a single short human life. I am only supported by a sober world view, based on realities whose promises must take on tangible forms and forbid me to promise the sky.

Others have eternity, but I have only a few paltry years. They rely on their successors, who start in the same place where their predecessor left off - substitutes who extend the same furrow with the same plow. I ask myself incessantly, Where among my immediate collaborators can an Elected be found to carry on the torch that one day will slip from my hands?

I am the last chance for Europe! The new Europe is not forced by parliamentary vote, not by discussions and resolutions, but alone by might.

The new Europe can only grow out of ruins. I do not mean the stone heaps of a mad, material destruction but the mental ruins of self-interest, narrow-mindedness and chauvinist church tower politics.

Europe must be built for the benefit of all and at the expense of all. Napoleon recognized this perfectly. Nobody more than I can grasp the agony of the great Corsican, who, obsessed with the conquest of peace, was constantly forced to lead new wars, always in the hope of still chasing down peace.

Since the summer of 1940, I have been experiencing the same anguish in my soul. Again and again it is this England, the same England that closes itself off to the rights for life on the mainland. True, in the meantime it has become old and brittle but, therefore, the more vicious and corrupt. And in its disintegrating and unnatural actions it has found the help of the United States, itself under the fetter of World Jewry. The Eternal Jew lives from our disunity and hopes to continue to suck honey from it.

When I reached the conviction that an agreement with England was impossible, I decided to seek a decision in the East by force of arms. Churchill did not appreciate the generosity and chivalry that I have proved to England hundreds of times by avoiding the utmost. Intentionally, I have spared the fleeing British soldiers at Dunkirk. If only one of them could have made it clear to them that the recognition of our leadership on the continent, something that they stubbornly resisted, could have brought them nothing but advantages.

Already toward the end of July, a month after defeating France, I realized that peace had once more escaped us. A few weeks later I knew that the invasion of the English Island before the autumn storms could no longer succeed, as we could not secure air rule. I also realized that the invasion of England would never succeed and have eliminated it from my plans.

The conduct of the Soviets in the summer of 1940, occupying the Baltic region and Bessarabia, while we had our hands full, left not the least doubt as to their true goals. And if they should still have existed, Molotov's visit in November would have completely dispelled them. Nor could Stalin's proposals after the return of his Foreign Minister deceive me. Stalin, this born extortionist, just wanted to gain time and improve his starting position in Finland and the Balkans. It was nothing but a cat and mouse game!

It's a pity that we could not attack before May 15, but in order to overrun Russia in the first onrush, we could not wait any longer. Stalin, on the other hand, was in a position to start the war at any day.

During the whole winter, and especially in the first days of spring in 1941, the thought that the Soviets might attack robbed me of sleep, as the Italian failure in Albania and Cyrenaica in the Balkans created a whole new situation and sparked a mutiny. The reputation of the invincibility of our weapons seemed clouded by friend and foe. Finally, there was no other reason for the defection of Yugoslavia that forced us to involve the Balkans in the war. This was a situation that I wanted to avoid at all cost.

Once the war had taken this direction, it was a given to march on. Only a fraction of the units provided for the offense against Russia would have been enough to liberate the Near Orient (Vorderen Orient). But should we engage that far from our power centers and with that virtually invite the Soviets to attack us? They would invariably have done so during the summer, but by latest in the fall and then under such unfavorable conditions for us that any hope for our victory would have been naive.

The Soviets display the patience of a pachyderm only towards the Judea-Democrats. For they know that those will automatically fall victim to them without any external impetus, simply because of their internal political weaknesses, triggered by the constant economic crises as a result of the dissatisfaction of the masses, who are succumbing to the Marxist poison. But they also know that they can never speculate on that in a National Socialist Reich. They know that we are sky high superior to them, in peace even more so than in war.

The Russian lethargy also results from the fact that the materialistic conception of history allows them to avoid possible risks and wait until their plans are ripe - a year, a human lifespan, and if necessary even a whole century. Time costs nothing. Marxism promises those without property paradise on earth, but not today, not even tomorrow, but in an uncertain future.

For a whole year we sunned ourselves in the hope that at least a reasonable, if not overly friendly, cooperation with Stalin would be possible. I fancied, 15 years of power and responsibility would have had to liberate a realist - and Stalin is undoubtedly a realist - from the birthing woes of nebulous Marxist ideology that is kept further in reserve only as opium for foreign peoples.

The brutality the Jewish intelligentsia was liquidated with, after fulfilling the purpose of replacing the Czarist empire, seemed to underline this supposition. I had to assume that Stalin wanted to make sure in good time that these Jewish intellectuals did not also infect the Great Russian empire he envisioned, the Pan-Slavic goal, that, after all, is only the spiritual succession of Peter the Great.

Therefore, both sides, however, with full recognition of their irreconcilable oppositions, had to set the cornerstone of a lasting understanding: the embarrassingly exact delineation and consideration of spheres of interest and the restriction to mere economic cooperation that guaranteed each one their advantage. Therefore, it would have been an agreement within constant vigilance and with the finger on the trigger.

As far as foreign countries and our relationship to the political environment are concerned, it is quite impossible to formulate fixed theorems because the conditions change constantly. Twenty years ago I wrote that in Europe there are only two possible allies for Germany: England and Italy. Fate has prevented me from putting into practice politics that derive logically from this knowledge.



Although the English still possess the power of a world empire, they already lack the moral values necessary for the preservation of this empire.

Our attitude in the French colonies was not always gullible. Here, too, our great geniuses of the 'Wilhelmstrasse' [\*Berlin-seat of Prussia and the German Reich] were in their element. Truly classic diplomats, old-school military and 'East Elbe Krautjunker' [\*Prussian nobility and grand-land owners] were our helpers for a European-scale revolution. They were bogged down in the ideas of a warfare practiced in the last century. At no cost were we to play France's game against the peoples who bore the French yoke. On the contrary, we had to help them with their liberation from this tutelage. We even had to incite them to do so, if necessary. Nothing prevented us from taking such action in 1940, neither in the Near East nor in North Africa.

Our diplomats, however, set their minds on consolidating the power of France in Syria, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. Our self-important politicians preferred to cultivate social relations with elegant Frenchmen instead of reciprocating the friendship of the insurgents. They preferred to have breakfast with cane-wielding colonial officers who planned only deception and betrayal, rather than with the Arabs, who would have remained true allies to us.

Well, I'm familiar with the speculations of these professional swindlers. They understand their métier, and they have their role models! They thought only of playing a trick on the English, as for them still exists the long-vanished age of colonial opposition between France and England.

What I mean with this is that they live in the 'Wilhelm Epoch,' in the world of Queen Victoria, Fouché, Poincaré and Delcassé! But this opposition exists now only on the surface and does not go deeper. There is much more appearance to it than reality, and only because there are also diplomats of the old school among our enemies.

If we are to be defeated in this war, then it can be only a total defeat for us. Our opponents have announced their goal loud enough to let us know that we don't need to have any illusions about their intentions. World Jewry, the Bolsheviks, and the whole pack of drooling hyenas in their entourage, will certainly not abandon their weapons before they have destroyed, obliterated and fully splintered National Socialist Germany.

Inevitably, in such a war, where two worldviews of such opposition collide, an unfortunate outcome of battle will result in total defeat. It is a fight that needs to be fought on both sides to the point of complete exhaustion, and we know what to expect, namely that we will have to endure either until victory or to our last drop of blood. Any thought of defeat is unbearable. With horror do I think of an empire torn to pieces by the victors, of the suffering of a population surrendered to the debauchery of bestial Bolsheviks and American gangsters.

And yet, even this vision of horror cannot rob me of the unwavering faith in the future of the German people. The more we will have to suffer, the more palpable will be the rise of the immortal Reich. The special ability of the German national character to go into political hibernation, always just then when a perseverance of national self-assertion threatens the continued existence of the nation, will come to be useful one day.

I, however, would not be able to breathe in such a transitional state of Germany as it would follow a defeated Third Reich. Whatever we have experienced in shame and betrayal in 1918 would be nothing compared to what we would have to face.

Incomprehensible that such a possibility could occur after 12 years of National Socialism! It is inconceivable that the German people, henceforth deprived of its elite who has led them to heroic greatness, would roll for years in muck. What moral laws, what guidelines will be there for those remaining unshakeably loyal to themselves?

**Whatever happens, the Germans must never forget that it is always important for them to eradicate the elements of discord and work tirelessly for the unity of the empire."**

~~~ THE END ~~~