

ADOLF THE GREAT. COM



Adolf The Great
German Chancellor 1933-1945



Eva

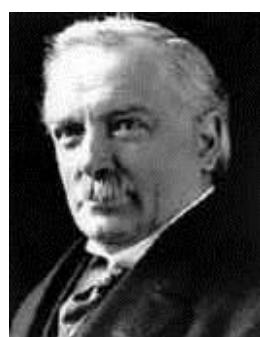
Wife of Adolf the Great

"Hitler... one of the most significant figures who ever lived!"
President J.F. Kennedy



**"Hitler will emerge from the hatred that surrounds him now as one of the most significant figures who ever lived...
He had a mystery about him in the way that he lived and in the manner of his death that will live and grow after him.
He had in him the stuff of which legends are made."**

**John F. Kennedy,
President of the
United States of America**



"... Hitler is one of the greatest men. The old trust him, the young idolise him. It is the worship of a national hero who has served his country."

*- David Lloyd George,
Prime Minister and Statesman,
Great Britain.*



Adolf Hitler

*Trails of
Adolf the Great*

**TRAIL
ONE**
of Adolf Hitler



Adolf the Humanitarian
Helping hand
to people and animals



Adolf the Artist
A few of his paintings in
watercolor and oils



Adolf fights Breast Cancer
World's first
breast cancer campaign



Adolf & the Volkswagen
World's cheapest car
for the people, thanks to Adolf!

*Click the picture
to start that trail*

Trails of Adolf Hitler the Great



Adolf & the Autobahn
World's first freeway
for the people, thanks to Adolf



Adolf's wife, Eva
Adolf and Eva,
a true love story...



Adolf the Economist
Saving Germany from
unemployment and financial ruin



Adolf the Child
No hint as yet
of his great potential

The life and times of Adolf Hitler, also known as Adolf the Great, Adolph the Great., or Adolf Hitler the Great

Homepage of Adolf Hitler, also known as Adolf the Great or Hitler the Great. This Adolf Hitler site documents why millions loved their leader, Adolf the Great.

"Hitler was right"
- British Attorney General
(Senior Nuremberg Prosecutor)



" I believe now that Hitler and the German people did not want war. But we declared war on Germany, intent on destroying it, in accordance with our principle of balance of power, and we were encouraged by the 'Americans' around Roosevelt.

**We ignored Hitler's pleadings not to enter into war.
Now we are forced to realise that Hitler was right.**

He offered us the co-operation of Germany... I feel ashamed and humiliated..."

**(British Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross,
Stourbridge, March 16th, 1984)**

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Adolf Hitler

*Trails of
Adolf the Great*

**TRAIL
TWO**
of Adolf Hitler



Adolf & the Peace Prize
Nominated for the Nobel
Peace Prize in 1938 & 1939



Adolf & Recreation
An Affordable Vacation
is your right, thanks to Adolf



Adolf fights Lung Cancer
World's first research
linking smoking and cancer



Adolf the Author
Best selling book
with sales still going strong

*Click the picture
to start that trail*

Trails of Adolf Hitler the Great



Adolf and Women
From sex appeal to
women's rights



Adolf's Friend, Rudolf
Jailed for trying to stop
World War Two



Adolf as seen by others
What highly respected people
said about Adolf Hitler



Adolf the Young Man
Highly decorated for Bravery
in World War One

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"In fifteen years that have followed this resolve, he (Hitler) has succeeded in restoring Germany to the most powerful position in Europe, and not only has he restored the position of his country, but he has even, to a very great extent, reversed the results of the Great War ... whatever else may be thought about these exploits they are certainly among the most remarkable in the whole history of the world."

- Winston Churchill,
*Prime Minister and Statesman,
Great Britain.*

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Adolf Hitler

*Trails of
Adolf the Great*

**TRAIL
THREE**

of Adolf Hitler



Adolf and Housing
Homes with gardens.
No more "rabbit-warrens"



Adolf the Innovator
Inventor of the "Black Box"
to improve flight safety



Adolf the Philosopher
Thoughts to ponder
on every subject



Adolf and Culture
Promoter of architecture,
music and the arts

*Click the picture
to start that trail*

Trails of Adolf Hitler the Great



Adolf the Politician
Man with a mission to save
Germany from Versailles



Adolf & the Hindenburg
Adolf and the largest aircraft
in aviation history



Adolf & Peace
From Dunkirk
to London



Adolf the Chancellor
Most popular leader
in German History

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"Hitler was a reformer of the highest rank, and his historical fate was to be in a time of unexampled brutality, of which he was finally a victim"

*- Knut Hamsun,
Norwegian recipient of the
Nobel Prize in Literature.*

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*Trails of
Adolf the Great*

**TRAIL
FOUR**
of Adolf Hitler



Adolf and Animals
Protector of our
furry friends

*Click the picture
to start that trail*

Trails of Adolf Hitler the Great



Adolf's Jewish Support
Zionist and military allies and
other Jewish assistance



Adolf and the NMO

**The Israeli Prime Minister that
volunteered to fight for Hitler**



Adolf and Haavara
When Zionism and National
Socialism worked together

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Adolf Hitler

*Trails of
Adolf the Great*

TRAIL
FIVE
of Adolf Hitler
PHOTO
GALLERY
TRAIL



Solo



Children



Portraits



Groups

*Click the picture
to start that trail*

Trails of Adolf Hitler the Great



Animals

The life and times of Adolf Hitler, also known as Adolf the Great, Adolph the Great., or Adolf Hitler the Great

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Adolf Hitler

LINKS

These web sites are recommended because of their respect for historical accuracy and avoidance of hateful propaganda for which there is no documentary or scientific foundation.

AdolfTheGreat.com
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for the content of
external internet sites

**Adolf Hitler
Research Society**

nization dedicated solely to positive scholarship and research on the subject of Adolf Hitler with particular emphasis being granted to Hitler's conception of, and ideas regarding, Christianity.

Focal Point Publications

Publishers of works of Real History by David Irving and other authors

Several excellent books on Adolf Hitler and the Nazi era are available for sale or for free download. Highly recommended: "Hitler's War", a work of original research on Adolf Hitler by this British Historian.

Honest Media Today

We are committed to bringing you honest commentary on the news and to making available items not generally available in stores due to their honest yet controversial political nature. See HMT-TV for controversial videos.

Download the free video: *Uncle Adolph's Home Movie*.

March Of The Titans

The complete and comprehensive history of the White Race, spanning 350 centuries of tumultuous events. This is their incredible story - of vast visions, empires, achievements, triumphs against staggering odds, reckless blunders, crushing defeats and stupendous struggles. See chapter 64 for Adolf Hitler and his times.

Natallnews.com

Independent News service specializing in suppressed news.

Regularly has articles on Adolf Hitler.

nazigassings.com

In-depth investigation of the homicidal gassing of Jews and others during World War II

Includes well researched essays and articles.

**Pressac - Technique
and Operation of the
gas chambers**

A systematic study of the delousing gas chambers of Bunkers 1 and 2 and of Krematorien I, II, III, IV and V of the former KL Auschwitz Birkenau.

This is an excellent revisionist manual on how hydrogen cyanide was used by the Nazis - with unscientific conclusions but good fundamental research.

Highly recommended - The full book may be read online.

wintersonnenwende.com

(Scriptorium)

This site includes English and German-language collections of little-known documents dating mostly from the Third Reich and before. German history of that time is usually portrayed in black-and-white. The Scriptorium shows you a few of the countless shades of grey that mainstream historiography prefers to hush up. Books and articles are online in the Archives in full-text for free download, and for German readers interested in building their own library there is also a growing mail-order bookstore.

ZUNDELSITE

Who is Ernst Zündel? Why is he loved by so many - and equally demonized and vilified by others? Get to know the one-man powerhouse Revisionist who has dedicated his life to clearing Germany of the blood libel of the "Holocaust"

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The life and times of Adolf Hitler, also known as Adolf the Great, Adolph the Great., Hitler the Great or Adolf Hitler the Great

This Adolf Hitler website is dedicated to the documenting of the life of Adolf the Great and his role in Germany and the National Socialist party (Called "Nazi" by the Allies). Details are not intended to be exhaustive but present a clear and simple portrait of this most unjustly vilified and great man, Adolf Hitler. Therefore the material presented may be interesting background material a school project on Adolf Hitler, or on the second world war. Details on the Jewish holocaust or on atrocities committed by various belligerents during WWII are not rigorously covered, but links are provided for those who may be interested in these aspects of the war.

<http://adolfthegreat.com/>



Adolf the Great

Adolf the Humanitarian

Worker Rights

WORKERS AND FACTORY OWNERS

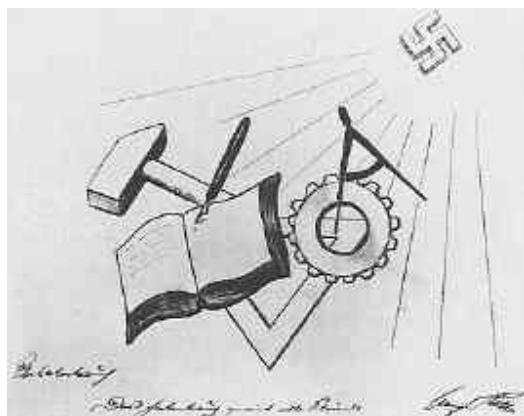
It was the norm in Europe that a factory owner had the power of instant dismissal over an employee. There was no recourse anywhere for unfair treatment from an employer. On the other hand factory owners had no protection against crippling strikes and demands for unrealistic wage increases.

Adolf created legal rights which were fair to both factory owner and worker. Three regulatory bodies were legally established to provide this protection.

Every enterprise with 20 or more people had to have a "Council of Trust". This council had the duty to promote goodwill and teamwork in the enterprise. It was expected to settle disputes. Both workers and management had a say over the composition of this council. Unresolved disputes could be referred to Labour Commissions.

"Labour Commissions" were regional bodies that supervised the Councils of Trust. They were essentially arbitrators and conciliators appointed by the state, with no interest in favoring workers or management. Because of the technical nature of the manufacturing industry the Labour Commissions were assisted by a "Consulting Council of Experts", drawn from all major technical fields of expertise.

A "Tribunal of Social Honor" was established to resolve disputes that the Labour Commission could not resolve. Each tribunal had a presiding career Judge, seconded by two assistant judges; one representing the workers, and one representing management. The system was revolutionary and stunningly successful. The world had never seen anything like it. This system with its checks and balances was the most enlightened in human history, and the world has seen no better since.



*Poster design by Adolf Hitler:
"The swastika Unites all Classes"*

The rampant strikes, lockouts and absenteeism became things of the past after relations between workers and management improved. Because class conflict is a cornerstone of Marxist strategy, the looming Communist takeover in Germany disintegrated and disappeared.

"We have not broken down classes in order to set new ones in their place; we have broken down classes to make way for the German people as a whole. Our education also trains men to respect intellectual achievement: we bring one to respect the

spade, another to respect the compass or the pen. All now are but German fellow-countrymen, and it is their achievement which determines their value...

What is necessary is to teach each class and profession the importance of the others. All together form one mighty body; labourer, peasant, and professional man."

- Adolf Hitler

Adolf also introduced the standard forty-hour work week in Europe. Overtime work was now compensated at an increased rate, which was done nowhere else on the continent at the time. And because the eight-hour work day was now the norm, overtime work became more readily available.

Whilst many of these rights are taken for granted today, it should be remembered that at the time, such social protection was unheard of outside of Germany.

"They must learn to respect each other and be respected again – the intellectual must respect the manual labourer and vice versa.

Neither can exist without the other"

- Adolf Hitler - written while in prison - 1924



Adolf often toured factories, to see for himself, and hear for himself from workers and management whether the new legislation was improving their lot. He walked about the factories without bodyguards among hundreds of men armed with spanners and cranes. In his twelve years service and many factories he visited, there was never an untoward incident. The workers idolized him.



Adolf meeting farm workers

In another innovation by Adolf, work breaks were increased to two hours each day, allowing greater opportunity for workers to relax and make use of playing fields and other facilities that large industries were now required to provide.

All German workers now also received a pension and insurance in the event of sickness or disability

Hygiene and Relaxation

AT THE WORKPLACE

In the early 1930's, factories worldwide were utilitarian and unfriendly to the human body and spirit.

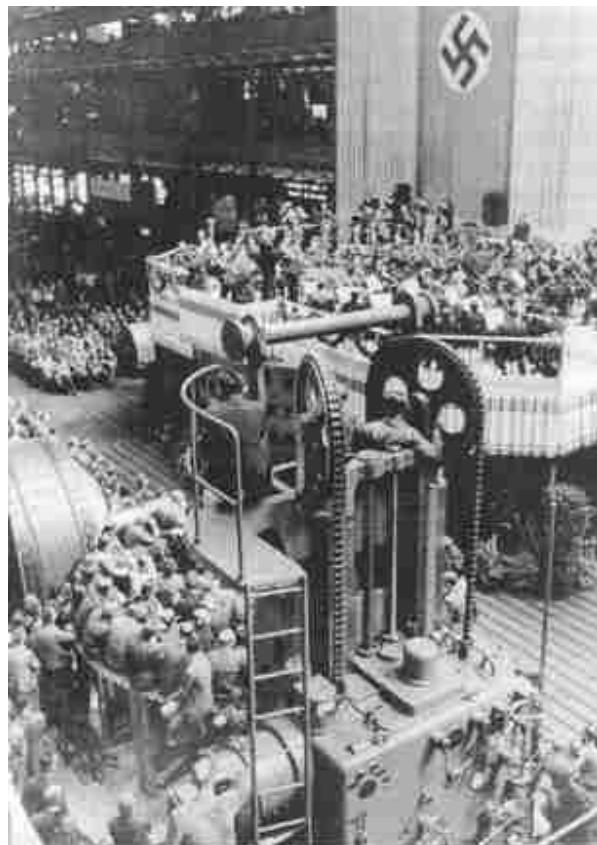
Dark smelly functional pits for the sweat of labor. But in 1933 legislation caused German factories to conform to a high standard of cleanliness and hygiene. Interior areas had to be open to light.

Larger factories had to provide rest areas, cafeterias, proper dressing rooms and even playing fields or swimming pools.

It was a principle that working conditions not impair the physical and spiritual wellbeing of the workers.

Concerts and other entertainment groups toured the country, adding variety and culture to the workplace.

Within three years 17,000 cafeterias had been added onto factories. In addition 13,000 sanitation facilities with running water were provided to workers that previously had to make do with primitive latrines and washbasins.



Concerts became a regular feature in large factories.
Berlin – 1943

Crime Rate

Lawlessness, prostitution, smuggling and other antisocial maladies were widespread before Adolf took over as Chancellor. By tackling the problem in various ways crime was virtually eliminated and city streets became safe and moral regions, fit for family life again.

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

- Adolf Hitler

Mother and Child Care

The "Mother and Child" organization was formed to provide for the welfare, health, safety, financial security, and recreation of mothers, their children and even expectant mothers. The 26,000 local centres created by 1937 provided 1,800,000 children with holidays. In addition, 4319 new nurseries and kindergartens were created.

"In Germany today there are nearly two-thirds more kindergartens than before National Socialism assumed power. Thousands and thousands of children have been sent to special holiday and sunshine homes in the country and at the seaside. Their numbers would suffice to flank both sides of the Berlin-Nuremberg road."

- Herr Hilgenfeldt. Head of the Welfare Organisation



NSDAP poster, encouraging health and family values.

In 1937, new laws were passed outlawing the sale of alcohol to minors. Germany instituted punishment for driving under the influence of alcohol and reinforced this through the application of blood tests to car drivers.

The German government promoted the drinking of mineral water as a substitute for alcohol, and conducted extensive campaigns amongst the youth to encourage them to eat and drink healthy, and get plenty of exercise; a healthy mind in a healthy body.

After 1945 Hitler was accused of every cruelty, but it was not in his nature to be cruel. He loved children. It was an entirely natural thing for him to stop his car and share his food with young cyclists along the road. Once he gave his raincoat to a derelict plodding in the rain. At midnight he would interrupt his work and prepare the food for his dog Blondi.

- General Leon Degrelle



Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Talent/humanitarian-maxi.html>

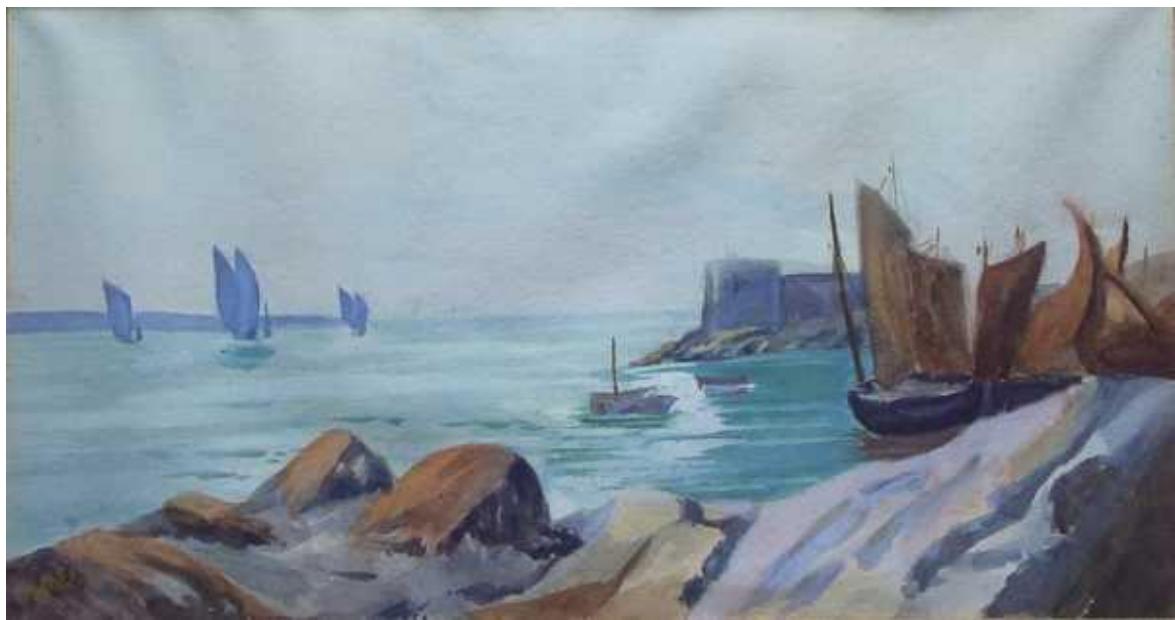


Adolf the Great

Adolf Hitler the unknown Artist

A few of Adolf Hitler's paintings are shown here.
These include watercolors, oil paintings, and pencil sketches.

For the personal story of of Adolf the Artist,
visit "Adolf the Young Man" trail or click [HERE](#)



An early unfinished study - (Private collection)



Farm houses & bridge on the Ybbs in Austria, watercolor, 1910



Restaurant Greinburg in Grein on the Danube, watercolor, 1911



Karl's Church in Winter, watercolor, 1912



"Becelaire", watercolor, 1917



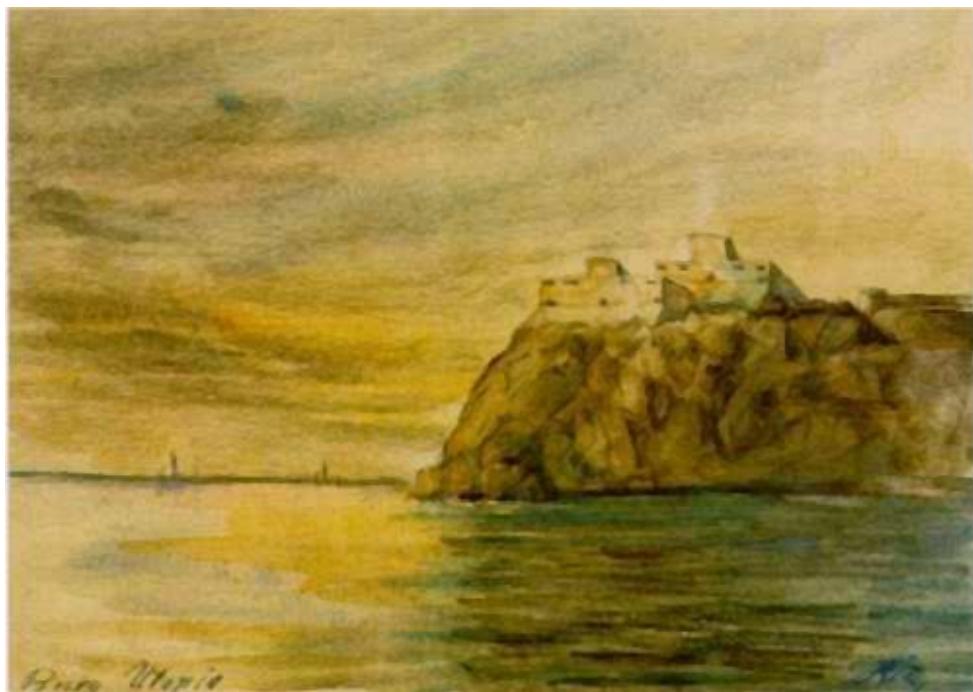
Mountain Lake, watercolor, 1910



Pencil/paper, 1929



Mother Mary - Oil - 1913



Utopian fortress, watercolor, 1909



Neuburg Cloister on the Danube near Vienna, watercolor, 1911

Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Talent/artist-maxi.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf fights Breast Cancer

CANCER PREVENTION STRATEGY

Perhaps because his mother died from cancer, Adolf developed a deep interest in health related issues - particularly cancer.

Ground-breaking research on diseases was done in Germany, partly with private funding from Adolf Hitler who commissioned a study at the University of Jena to determine whether there was a link between lung cancer and smoking. Research results proved that there was such a link and this led to the first public anti-smoking campaign which was vigorously promoted by Adolf.

The first program in the world to encourage women to perform breast self-examination as an aid to detect breast cancer in its earlier stages was also launched in Germany with Adolf's active encouragement and approval. His support for reform and modernisation in the medical field was viewed by the medical profession in such a positive light that most medical practitioners joined the Nazi party.

Anomalies in a woman's menstrual cycle was also an indicator of cancer. Women were similarly encouraged to look for anomalies in their menstrual cycle to help detect cancer at an earlier stage. Much public education was done in this regard.

The public was cautioned against the dangers of radiation, mercury, cadmium and lead. Through the media and schools the German people were advised to avoid the use of artificial food colorants and preservatives in foods and drinks. Instead the use of pharmaceuticals, fertilizers and cosmetics that were based on organic or natural ingredients was encouraged. Sixty years later, most Western countries have still not equalled the high standards of this program.



The Deutsches Hygiene Museum in Dresden urged women to examine their breasts and look for anomalies in their menstrual cycle to detect cancer at an early stage. This was not done in other countries until thirty years later.

Germany was the first country to do such public health education. By comparison, similar programs were only launched in the US thirty years later.

EUGENICS

Adolf was a Eugenics advocate as this greatly benefited society in the long term. In this he was heartily supported by many scientists and medical practitioners in Germany; borne out by the fact that the majority of German medical practitioners elected to become members of the Nazi party.

For more than sixty years after the war ended, it was politically almost impossible for any scientist or medical practitioner worldwide to publicly promote Eugenics. Yet the Nazi government copied most of their legislation from that of the US and other countries, who at that time were actively practicing Eugenics themselves, a practice that was then considered humane and beneficial to the population. After the war Eugenics advocates were silenced by political means.



The Zionist founding father:
Dr. Max Nordau

Israeli doctors supported Eugenics - Haaretz, Jun 18 2004

"Research by an Israeli PhD student has exposed the eugenic plans of a number of Jewish doctors and Zionist thinkers before World War II. According to Dr Sachlav Stoler-Liss of Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, some of Israel's founding fathers proposed castrating the mentally ill, sterilising the poor, limiting the size of "families of Eastern origin" and "preventing... lives that are lacking in purpose".

"Eugenics is considered to be something that only happened in Germany," says Dr Stoler-Liss. "Germany was indeed the most murderous manifestation of eugenics, but in fact it was a movement that attracted many followers.... in both Germany and in Israel a link was made between eugenics, health and nationalism."

One of the leading Zionist thinkers was Dr Max Nordau, whose bizarre theories about "degenerate art" were also taken up by the Nazis. He called for a "Judaism of muscle" to replace "the Jew of the coffee house: the pale, skinny, Diaspora Jew". His followers argued that to preserve the purity of the Jewish race, degenerates -- people who were mentally retarded, blind or deaf, for instance -- should not have children.

Although one of the leading eugenicists published an article calling for restricting birth rates amongst "poor families from the East" in the early 1950s, eugenics lost its appeal after the Holocaust and the foundation of the state of Israel. But "eugenic thinking is alive and well today," says Dr Stoler-Liss. "It is expressed mainly in the very high rate of pre-natal tests and genetic filtering. Mothers are very highly motivated to give birth only to healthy children and the attitude towards the exceptional, the different and the handicapped in Israeli society is problematic."

Trail End
<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Talent/breastCancer.html>



Adolf the Great

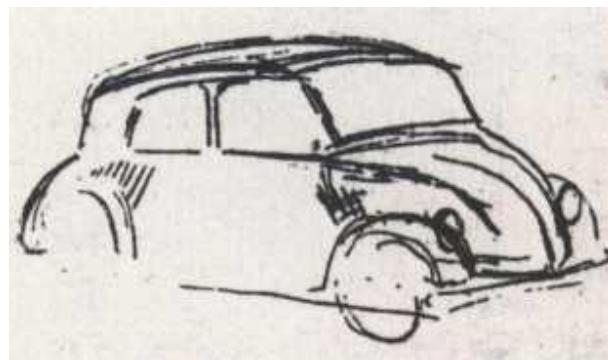
Adolf and the Volkswagen



Early Volkswagen Advert

THE VOLKSWAGEN BEETLE

"It should have the shape of a June bug" - Adolf Hitler



A somewhat faded original sketch by Adolf of what the car he conceived might look like. The sketch was drawn in the "Osteria Bavaria" restaurant in Munich for Jacob Werlin, head of the Daimler-Benz agency. Adolf instructed him: "Take it with you and speak with people who understand more about it than I do. But don't forget it. I want to hear from you soon, about the technical aspects."



Adolf with the first model of the car he conceived



VW badge

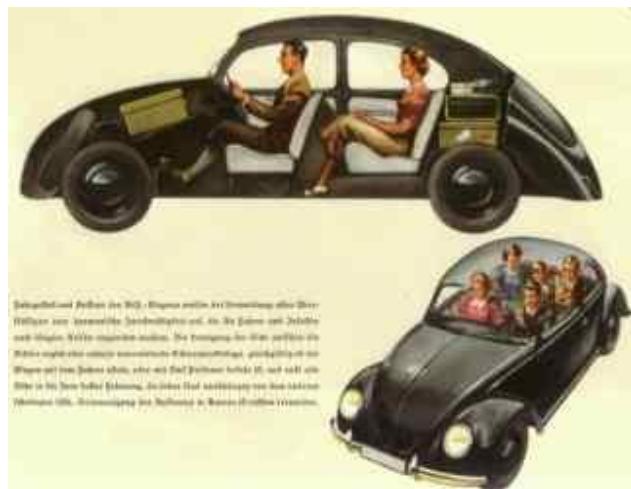
The name "Volkswagen" was chosen by Adolf Hitler.

"Hitler used to describe how the city folk returned from their Sunday outings in overflowing trains, getting their buttons torn off, their hats crushed, their good mood ruined and every benefit of the relaxation wasted; how different it would be if the city workers could afford their own cars to go on real Sunday outings"
- Schwerin von Krosigk

While in prison, Adolf dreamt of a network of highways spanning the length and breadth of the country. He spoke of a small car that everyday people could afford, which would travel on these roads and open the country to German people.

*"It should have the shape of a June bug", Adolf said.
Nature itself suggested the car's aerodynamic line.
That is why the car was later called a "Beetle"*

Soon after taking office as German Chancellor, Adolf announced plans to build cheap cars for German families and offered them on low payments.



Early Volkswagen advertisement for the "Strength Through Joy" car.

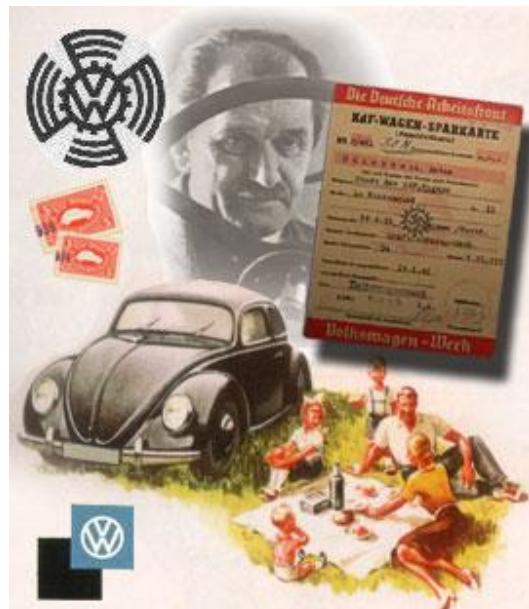
In those days no workers had cars because they were much too expensive and the roads were primitive and congested. The "Volkswagen" would eventually cost only one-tenth as much as the normal automobile of those times. Because of this many Germans could for the first time explore their own country.

The spinoffs in industry would become one of Germany's most important industries and sources of employment.

Volkswagen [\(citation\)](#)

The person that Adolf chose to design the Beetle was that German engineering genius, Professor Ferdinand Porsche.

Below is an advert portraying a "VW" Volkswagen symbol inside an ornate, wheel-like Swastika, with Professor Porsche benevolently viewing his handiwork with a peaceful German family enjoying the benefits of the world's cheapest and most loved car.



Model-12 VW prototype

About 336,000 Germans paid money into a savings program initiated by KdF and administered by the Volkswagen company who used the funds to build the largest automobile factory in Europe. German participants were promised that the first vehicles would be delivered in 1940. Of course the war changed all of this as production was first diverted for military use. After the war, the savings scheme was honored in full by VW for all Germans west of the Iron Curtain, but it was not politically possible to do so for Germans in Communist East Germany.



During the war, production was diverted for military use.

The "Kuebelwagen" (above) was built around essentially the same Volkswagen Beetle and functioned exceptionally well even in the North African desert.



The Schwimmwagen was also built around the basic VW Beetle and was designed to drive mostly submerged through rivers and other bodies of water that would stop any normal vehicle.



Even after the most popular car of all time stopped production, the allure of the basic shape conceived by Adolf Hitler spawned a new Volkswagen that lives into the next century.

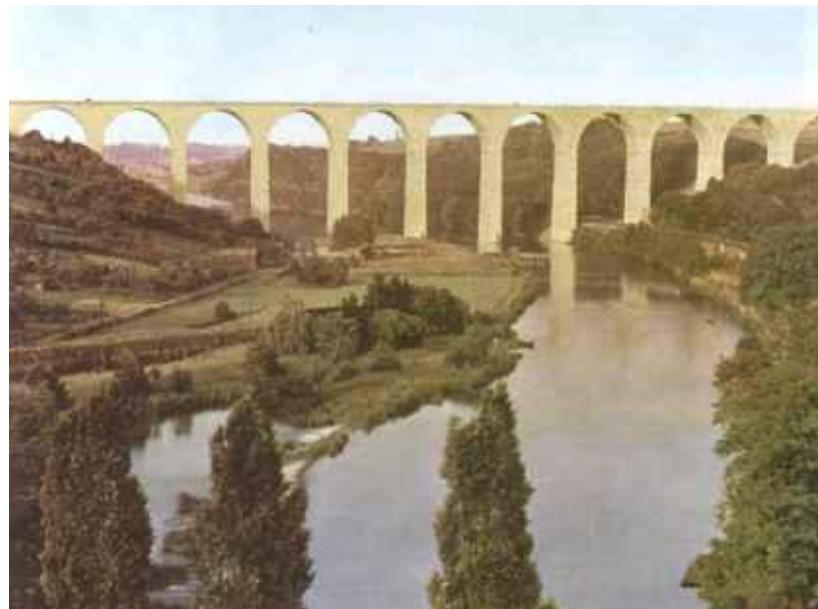
Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Talent/volkswagen.html>

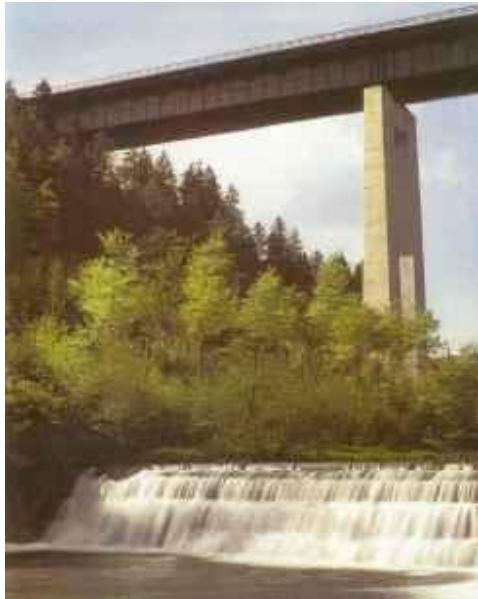


Adolf the Great

Adolf and the Autobahn



*Adolf only accepted designs for Autobahn bridges
that fit in with nature and were aesthetically beautiful*



The first freeways in the world were built in Germany. They were conceived by a poor struggling artist called Adolf Hitler. The books he read educated him on many aspects of city and road planning, and he had a knack to simplify complex problems, and a gift to keep ideas in harmony with nature. His dreams of wide safe beautiful roads led him to study bridges and architecture. He would later personally authorize bridge designs, and sometimes launch competitions where the best design and beauty would earn money and prestige.

The freeways would be 24 metres in width, and be in harmony with the landscape. Local natural rock would be used in preference, to enhance the beautiful roads that came together and diverged like great works of art.

Even service stations and restaurants were planned beforehand, blending in with local architecture and in harmony with the surroundings.

The Autobahn project was also designed to provide work for the unemployed. Normal roads were usually paved with bitumen or asphalt which Germany had to import, but Germany had no foreign exchange at all, so it invented roads paved with concrete slabs, with all material available in Germany.

The freeways were toll-free. Adolf would not penalize the public for travelling. Hundreds of new businesses sprang up along the 2,000km of freeway that were completed before the war. The new roads eliminated congestion on old roads and generated tax revenues from new businesses.

Tourism and commerce flourished as never before.

Autobahn [<citation>](#)



*Germany celebrates the completion of the First section of the Autobahn in 1935.
The whole world came, and saw, and copied.*

Trail End
<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Talent/autobahn.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf and Eva Hitler, a true love story



Blondi and a black pooch take Eva and Adolf for their daily walk.

"From our first meeting I swore to follow you anywhere--even unto death - I live only for your love."

Letter from Eva to Adolf
after an assassination attempt on his life.

This is a true love story...

*Eva loved Adolf
Adolf loved Eva*

*And for years destiny kept them apart as Adolf's work
took him away for long periods of time.*

*Adolf would telephone Eva every day.
He called her "my little one"*

And at the end in the Berlin bunker, facing Russian soldiers and a fate worse than death if she stayed, Eva remained with her husband despite him ordering her to leave.

She was loyal even unto death.

Welcome to the trial of Eva Hitler, Wife of Adolf The Great.

Eva Anna Paula Braun was from a Bavarian family, the second daughter of schoolteacher Friedrich Braun and and Franziska Kronberger. At age 17 she took a job as an office and lab assistant and photographer's model for Heinrich Hoffman, the official photographer for the NSDAP, Hitler's National Socialist German Worker's Party. It was at Hoffman's studio where she met Hitler in 1929. Clearly infatuated by Hitler Eva would slip letters into his pocket. Gradually a relationship developed between them which remained secret except to close family and Hitler's closest associates.

It was a lonely relationship for Eva who attempted suicide several times; however Hitler's personal staff looked down on her as self-centered and spoilt. She gradually improved her stature and nature over the years until she was viewed with approval by Hitler's staff and close friends.







Adolf decided that he could never have children of his own, because the burden of following in his footsteps would be too harsh on them.



"I must write you these words so that you will not feel sad over our end here in the shelter. It is rather we who are filled with sorrow because it is your fate to live on into the chaos that will follow. For myself, I am glad to die here; glad to be at the side of the Fuehrer; foremost of all, glad that the horror now to come is spared me. What could life still give me? It has already been perfect. It has already given me its best and its fullest. Why should I go on living? This is the time to die; the right time. With the Fuehrer I have had everything. To die now, beside him, completes my happiness. Live on well and as happily as you can. Shed no tears nor be regretful over our deaths. It is the perfect and proper ending. None of us would change it now. It is the right end for a German woman."

- Eva Hitler (last letter to her sister)

Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Friends/friend-EvaBraun-maxi.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf the Economist

During the three years before Hitler came to power, total earnings had fallen by more than half, from 23 billion marks to 11 billion. The average per capita income had dropped from 1,187 marks in 1929 to 627 marks, a scarcely tolerable level, in 1932. By January 1933, when Hitler took office, 90 percent of the German people were destitute.

- General Leon Degrelle



Worthless German Money

ADOLF TAKES OVER A BANKRUPT STATE

When Adolf took office in 1933, Germany was the European country with the bleakest future; possibly no country in the world had worse prospects. Germany was technically bankrupt with no likelihood of rehabilitation. The reasons for this were many and varied:

- Massive unemployment
- Industrial stagnation
- Crippling strike actions by unions
- Private investment had fallen to one sixth
- Collapse in agricultural prices
- Escalating numbers of bankrupt companies
- Total earnings had fallen by half
- 90% of the German people were in dire straits
- The Versailles treaty confiscated the richest mineral land and imposed escalating debt repayments that would not be lifted for fifty years.

- Communists, funded by the Soviet Union, were taking advantage of the political turmoil with frequent strike action and violent abortive coups.

On taking up office as Chancellor of Germany, Adolf Hitler was determined to address the economic catastrophe and coupled problems of unemployment and crime by any means and as soon as possible. He summoned the Reichsbank President, Dr. Hans Luther to his office. Luther was a frugal and practical man. Since the total remaining State Funds equaled only 150 million marks, he offered Adolf no assistance or advice. Adolf decided that Luther was not the man for the job.

Having turned the party newspaper, Volkischer Beobachter, around from economic ruin to solid profitability, Adolf had developed a keen and sound interest in economics, and had solid ideas on what could and what could not be done with the German economy. Next he summoned Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, and put the same request to him. These two brilliant minds met, and the historic result was the scheme known as "Mefo Bonds"

"It was necessary to discover a method that would avoid inflating the investment holdings of the Reichsbank immoderately and consequently increasing the circulation of money excessively."
- Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's Finance Minister



Inflation cartoon depicting the value of German money

Adolf Hitler had inherited a totally bankrupt economy.



Thousands of Unemployed march in Berlin.

By the end of Adolf Hitler's first year in office unemployment had fallen from 6,000,000 to 3,374,000. An unprecedented 2,627,000 jobs had been created at a time when the rest of the world was in deep economic recession.

MEFO BONDS

Mefo Bonds, when presented to the Reichsbank could be converted into cash. Schacht designed the bonds to be short term so that there would be ready public acceptance of the bonds, which paid an interest rate of four percent, an acceptable figure at that time, and normal banknotes hidden under the mattress paid no interest at all! The public eagerly accepted the bonds and Adolf had his billions with which to create jobs without causing inflation. In the next four years the public subscribed to over 12 Billion marks worth of Mefo Bonds.

"The nation does not live for the sake of the economic system, and the economic system does not exist for the sake of capital. On the contrary, capital is the servant of the economic system and the economic system is the servant of the people."

- Adolf Hitler. First Reichstag Speech

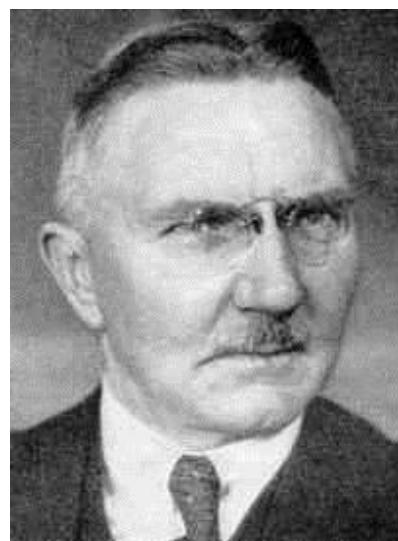
SOUND ECONOMIC PLANNING

As the creation of jobs progressed, government income automatically increased due to several factors:

- Many unemployed and destitute no longer needed to be supported out of State Funds
- The newly employed now paid tax from their wages
- With increased confidence, private industry in turn dared to expand and employ new staff

"I don't think Hitler was reduced to begging for my help. If I had not served him, he would have found other methods, other means. He was not a man to give up."

- Hjalmar Schacht, on trial at Nuremberg



**Hjalmar Schacht,
German Finance Minister**



Adolf meets with farm workers

*"They must learn to respect each other and be respected again – the intellectual must respect the manual labourer and vice versa.
Neither can exist without the other"*
- Adolf Hitler - 1924

Arbeit Adelt! (Work Glorifies)

The social status of the german worker was drastically elevated by Adolf. He would regularly tour factories and farms, talking to workers and other folk, to learn their opinions at first hand. It was usual for him to attend without bodyguards of any sort and there was never an untoward incident. The workers idolized him.

"In 1932, before National Socialism acquired power, the German national income amounted to 45.2 milliard Reichsmarks.... and in 1937 reached the round figure of 68 milliard Reichsmarks. In contrast to this increase in income the general cost of living index remained practically unchanged. In other words, while the national income increased by nearly 50% the increase in the general cost of living rose by only 4%."
- Adolf Hitler

"Prejudices aside, anybody visiting Germany again for the first time after an interval of five years, cannot fail to be impressed by the obvious signs of an economic renaissance. He would see factories, formerly dilapidated and closed down, now reopened and refitted, working again under normal conditions. He would see an army of employed workers increased by hundreds of thousands, and above all, note the loading ramps piled high with commodities, stand amazed at the constant stream of big transport lorries, each with its four-wheeled or six-wheeled trailer... all the signs and portents, which five years ago told the story of business depression, had vanished into thin air and been replaced by an auspicious display of re-awakened enterprise.

- Cesare Santero

ADOLF'S PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT WAS ALWAYS THE KEY FACTOR

Adolf's economic policy was based on the renewal of industry through large public works. Later the billions invested would be returned to the State by painless tax revenues. Germany soon saw the results and all opposition to his leadership melted away before the economic miracle.

Large projects were undertaken, including the world's first freeways, or Autobahns, and the world's cheapest family car, the Volkswagen, also innovated by Adolf Hitler.



German stamp commemorating the invention of the Autobahn by Adolf Hitler.



Adolf with the first model of the Volkswagen he conceived

AFTER FIVE YEARS

Five years of National Socialist industrial and economic activity show that:

- Paper manufacture has increased by 50%
- The manufacture of diesel oil has increased by 66%
- The production of coal has increased by 68%
- The production of oil fuel has increased by 80%
- The production of mineral oil has increased by 90%
- The production of artificial silk has increased by 100%
- The production of Kerosene has increased by 110%
- The production of steel has increased by 167%
- The production of lubricating oil has increased by 190%

"German economic salvation has been brought about solely through the efforts of the German people and the experience they have gained. Countries abroad have contributed nothing to this." "We have made it possible, without gold and without foreign exchange, to maintain the value of the German mark. Behind the German mark stands the German capacity for work, while some foreign countries, suffocated by gold, have been compelled to devalue their currencies." — "Today in May, 1938, the world around us suffers from the anxiety which the unemployment of millions brings with it. In Germany we begin to be anxious because we have not enough workmen."

Adolf Hitler

Trail End
<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Talent/economist-maxi.html>



Adolf the Great

Biography: Adolf the Child



At 6.30pm April 20 1889 Adolf was born in the Austrian village of Braunau Am Inn. He was born in humble circumstances into a family of Catholic peasants.

Adolf had a younger brother and sister, Edmund and Paula, an older half-brother, Alois, and half-sister, Angela.

He was particularly devoted to his mother, Klara, and in later years he wrote a poem, "Your Mother" which was obviously inspired by Klara.



Klara Hitler was a gentle and hard-working mother who doted on her children. She accompanied her children to church every Sunday.



Alois Hitler was a domineering father, a customs official who achieved his status through hard work. He attended church once per year - on the Emperor's birthday.



When 8 years of age, Adolf was admitted to the Catholic school attached to the abbey. He did very well at school and attended choir lessons and became an altar boy.

But whenever there was action - or mischief - Adolf was the ringleader. From an early age he showed strong leadership ability. While in school he used the German greeting "Heil", and enjoyed singing the German anthem "Deutschland Uber Alles"



Adolf saw his first swastika at the abbey at the main gate and on the pulpit. It was an old European symbol for good luck. Many countries used the swastika symbol at the time, including the United States. Parts of Asia still use the swastika symbol in the 21st century.

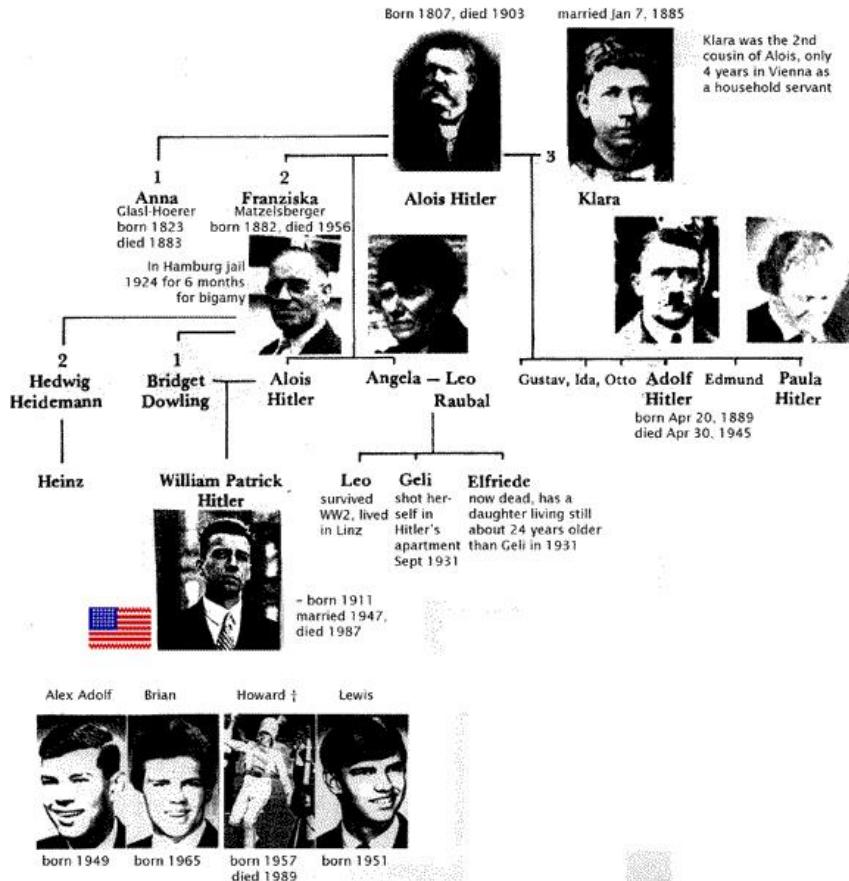
At age 11 Adolf developed a strong love of reading. Combined with his intelligence and photographic memory, his knowledge and understanding of things would one day astound even experts in their fields.

Then the police caught and jailed Alois Jr for theft. The Hitler family was disgraced. His father disinherited him. Adolf was deeply affected by the pain caused, particularly to his mother.

Alois died when Adolf was almost 14. After that Adolf moved to a boarding room at Linz to be close to his school. Instead of school-work, he spent much of his time reading and drawing.

Alois Jr, Adolf's older brother, was put in prison once more, again for theft. It is reported that Adolf never told his mother. He intercepted Alois' letter, to spare Klara a repetition of her previous emotional hurt. He answered Alois in reply:

"To steal and to be caught means that you are not even a good thief. In that case my advice is to go hang yourself"



CENSORED

The Hitler family & friends. (Enlarged right)
 Adolf is probably in front;
 Klara and Alois 2nd and 3rd from left.

The above photo is over 100 years old.

Mr. Matakovitch has made it clear that he will enforce the copyright on this with his vast wealth and legal muscle.

Our technical experts have verified that Mr. Matakovitch is the owner of said website.

Our legal advisors have determined that Mr. Matakovitch is in fact the owner of the said photo and have advised us to comply with Mr. Matakovitch's demand. Therefore the above two images have been removed from this page.

CENSORED

We sincerely apologise for the missing above images.

The following email sent to ATG on 20 April 2007 explains why this was necessary. The images were sent to ATG by a supporter. Since the photographs in question are over 100 years old, it was presumed that they were in the public domain.

Visitor email : matakovich@earthlink.net

Visitor Name : jeff matakovich

Visitor Country: california

Email Title : hitler family photo

VisitorComment : this photo of the hitler (sic) is copyrighted! remove it from your website or face legal problems.

<http://www.hitlerwatercolor.com>



By the time Adolf was 15 he was determined to become an artist. He was also, by then, a German Nationalist with a keen interest in history, particularly the recent excavation of ancient Troy.

He deeply admired his history teacher, but teachers in general did not impress Adolf.

"We pupils of the old Austria were brought up to respect old people and women," Adolf later said; "but on our professors we had no mercy; they were our natural enemies."

Adolf was regularly involved in pranks and practical jokes, usually as the ringleader. Klara was forced to transfer her son to a different school in Steyr the next year. In July 1905, Adolf successfully finished his high-school education.

On receiving his school completion certificate, Adolf and his friends went to a country inn and got so drunk he passed out - and was helped where he lay beside the road the next morning by a passing milkmaid. His certificate was gone. Later he learned that while drunk he had torn it into pieces and used it as toilet paper. He was totally humiliated and deeply

ashamed. Adolf swore to his landlady that he would never touch alcohol again as long as he lived. And that was the first - and last time Adolf ever got drunk.

Klara and her family then moved to Linz and Adolf lived with them in a small room - where he would read, paint and write poetry.

Illness then overtook Adolf - a severe lung hemorrhage. After a very slow recovery he lost interest in completing his school diploma and decided to become an artist.

Young Adolf Hitler practised his painting and sketching as best he could. He never had any formal training.

It is curious that, with no heart for schoolwork, this sickly lad developed an insatiable love of reading and knowledge and understanding of complex subjects.

He borrowed huge quantities of books from various libraries, joined the museum society - and took a deep interest in architecture - and theater - and opera.



Karl's Church in Winter - Watercolor painting by Adolf Hitler



August Kubizek

Adolf and Kubizek would often walk around Linz and stop where he could study, criticize or praise the architecture of the buildings. He knew that one day he would become famous. In fact, he began to dream of uniting the German Empire and leading his people

It was while at the opera that Adolf met August Kubizek, who would become a close friend. Both desperately poor, both in love with opera, it was inevitable that they would regularly meet in the cheapest seats or standing room at the opera.

Adolf was very mature for his age, including refined speech and manners. This earned respect from his peers and even from grown-ups. His knowledge of art, world affairs, mythology, air travel and any other subject that could interest an inquiring mind became profound, especially to Kubizek and his mother and sister, Paula, whom he would lecture on various subjects. At his mother's urging, Adolf began piano lessons in October 1906.

Then the budding artist was refused admittance to the art Academy in Vienna after failing their test. Only 28 out of 113 candidates were accepted, thus not a great shame, but Adolf was devastated. And yet in the midst of his unhappiness he was still determined to be an artist.

Then Klara developed breast cancer. A very distressed Adolf returned from Vienna to become the man of the house, bearing his new responsibilities with maturity and tender compassion for his ailing mother. Adolf also took charge of his eleven year-old sister, Paula, and tutored her. He cooked his mother's favorite meals. He assisted with the washing and scrubbing of floors. He did anything he could to make his mother more comfortable. No son was ever more diligent toward his mother. Klara was buried on Christmas eve, 1907. Christmas lost its allure for Adolf, and in later years he preferred to spend Christmas alone in meditation.

After the war Klara's Jewish physician, Dr. Bloch, would describe Adolf as: *"a fine and exemplary son who bore such a deep love and concern for his dear mother which one finds on this globe only in extremely exceptional cases"*

Adolf gave part of his inheritance to his stepsister and her husband, since they had agreed to take care of Paula. His landlord gave him a letter of recommendation which described

him as "...mature and sensible beyond his years", and with that, Adolf returned to Vienna in search of his future greatness.



Grave of Alois & Klara Hitler



Lohengrin

Adolf indulged in every intellectual and cultural fancy he could, later admitting to attending Wagner's "Tristan" opera more than 30 times. "*For me, Wagner is something Godly and his music is my religion*" he would later state to an American reporter. He saw Lohengrin ten times and could recite the entire libretto by heart.

Girls invariably made Adolf shy, and although interested - he remained polite but aloof. The low moral values displayed in Vienna distressed him, especially the scourge of prostitution. Syphilis was rife and Adolf condemned the government for not stepping in to control the epidemic spread of the dreaded disease. He once took Kubizek for a tour in a decadent street and lectured him on what he termed "commercial love". The men were there only to

satisfy their urges and the women only to make money. An astute comment from an 18 year-old.

Vienna's town planners also met with Adolf's disdain. He saw the need for more parks and greenery. Railroads should skirt the city and where essential, trains should run underground. Adolf's ideas were thirty years ahead of his time, and later in life he would implement many such innovations. These and other revolutionary ideas were expanded upon in many sketches and discussions with Kubizek.

Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Life/child-maxi.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf and the Nobel Peace Prize

"Hitler ought to have the peace prize!"

The renowned Jewish author and Nobel Prize winner, Gertrude Stein, led the campaign that got Adolf Hitler nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1938.

"I say that Hitler ought to have the peace prize, because he is removing all the elements of contest and of struggle from Germany. By driving out the Jews and the democratic and Left element, he is driving out everything that conduces to activity. That means peace..."

This was disclosed by Gustav Hendrikksen, a former member of the Nobel committee, in Nativ, a political magazine published in Israel. (Reports about this appeared in the New York Jewish community weekly Forward, Feb. 2, June 14, and Oct. 25, 1996.) Hendrikksen recalled: "...Gertrude Stein... turned to a number of intellectuals--no, not all of them Jews--who signed an appeal urging the Nobel prize committee to give Hitler the Nobel peace prize. The committee rejected this proposal politely but firmly..."

In 1939 Adolf Hitler was once again nominated for the Nobel peace prize by E.G.C. Brandt, Member of the Swedish parliament. He was subsequently pressurized to withdraw this nomination.



Gertrude Stein, renowned Jewish author and Nobel Laureate

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

- Adolf Hitler, 1936.

Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails/NobelPeacePrize.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf and Recreation

Europe and the West in the 1930's was a product of the Industrial Revolution. The world of Oliver Twist and industrial lives of quiet desperation were still part of the scene. Throughout Europe it was often the case that workers were not entitled to paid vacations, and when this was the case, it rarely amounted to more than 5 days per year. Mostly the only time off was Sundays and public holidays. Besides, there was almost nowhere that a normal laborer could afford to go on vacation, so there was little point?

Adolf promulgated legislation that gave workers a right to annual vacation time, up to 21 days per year. This was three times more than the next country in Europe (France) was to implement in 1936, as a copy-cat measure to soothe their own workers.

A giant vacation organization for workers was established, with the duty to provide affordable and enjoyable holidays for workers. Luxury trains, clean, well run holiday resorts in the mountains and at the seashore were built. The program included shops, hotels and convalescent homes.

Big cruise ships such as "Wilhelm Gustloff", "Robert Ley", "Cap Arkona" and others enabled German workers to take sea cruises. These "Strength Through Joy" ships were barred from British harbors because the British government did not want British workers to see what was available to German workers under National Socialism.

Before the war began more than half of all Germans had taken advantage of this program to enjoy a luxurious and easily affordable holiday.

Workers on projects far away from home had always been neglected. Now their needs were catered for. Recreation facilities were established that moved site as construction advanced. Fourteen crews provided movies and other entertainment at different camp sites throughout Germany. Materials were provided to provide comfort, recreation and education, if desired. Laborers had the right to visit their families at intervals. Laborers were given public recognition for the work they did. Labor in Germany became something respected and celebrated.



The "Strength Through Joy" organisation supplied cruise ships, of the highest standard, to enable workers to enjoy an annual vacation.



Holidaymakers dancing aboard a cruise liner
on a trip through the Mediterranean.



Plush yet affordable luxury on board ship

Trail End
<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Talent/recreation.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf fights Lung Cancer

*World's first research
linking smoking and lung cancer
- conceived and paid for by Adolf Hitler -*

Adolf's mother died from cancer. With profits from his best-selling book "Mein Kampf", he donated 100,000 Marks to cancer research he personally commissioned at the University of

Jena. Is there a link between cigarette smoking and cancer? Adolf thought so, and the research he commissioned conclusively proved it. There is a very strong link and smokers are very likely to get cancer - as shown by his research results at bottom right.

The research was conducted in 1941 at the "Scientific Institute for Research into the Hazards of Tobacco", established at the Friedrich-Schiller University in Jena. This was the first such institute in the world.

With scientific proof to support his initiatives, Adolf made laws forbidding smoking in public places. He started a campaign to tell people how dangerous smoking is and tobacco use fell in Germany. This was the first official anti-smoking campaign in the world.

- Smoking was banned in the offices of the Air Force, postal services.
- Smoking was banned by uniformed police
- Restaurants and cafes were prohibited from selling cigarettes to women
- Tobacco coupons were denied to pregnant women.
- It was illegal for anyone under 18 to smoke in public
- Advertisements for tobacco products were strictly regulated

Adolf said: "Before going into retirement, I shall order that all the cigarette packets on sale in Europe should have on the label, in letters of fire, the slogan: 'Danger, tobacco smoke kills; danger: Cancer.'"

During the war tobacco rations were distributed to German soldiers. Adolf ordered that it be given in a manner that would dissuade soldiers from smoking. Smokers were given six cigarettes per man per day, but non-smokers got chocolate or extra food. Women in the Wehrmacht were not allowed to smoke at all.

The phrase "passive smoking" was coined by Fritz Lickint, author of *Tabak und Organismus* ("Tobacco and the Organism"). He collaborated in this book with the Nazi Anti-Tobacco League.

Because of strong Nazi support for Science and medical research, most scientists, physicians and biologists became Nazi party members.

Germans were encouraged to take exercise, eat plenty of vegetables, drink mineral water instead of alcohol and stop smoking. To reduce breast cancer, women were taught self examination. Nowhere else in the world had such a government sponsored health campaign existed up to that time.

When the Allies invaded Germany at the end of World War II, on seeing the terrible hunger and deprivations amongst the destitute public, they promptly imported 93,000 tons of tobacco to get Germans smoking again.

Cancer [<citation>](#)



Adolf's health campaign encouraged people to avoid alcohol and nicotine, and eat and drink fresh, healthy foods.

Smoking Category	Lung Cancer	All other cancers)
Very Heavy	16.6	8.8
Heavy	5.8	5.6
Medium	7.8	7.0
Moderate	1.6	1.4
Non-Smoker	1	1

The Nazi scientist, Muller, published the above result of his research.
He is regarded as the father of tobacco epidemiology

To understand the above chart, see that a very heavy smoker is 16.6 times more likely to get lung cancer than a non-smoker.



FIG. 6.1. The Nazi party barred smoking in many public spaces, including party offices and waiting rooms (*Diensträume*). Note the negroid head on the cigar; Nazi antitobacco activists tried to characterize smoking as the vice of degenerate Africans. Source: *Auf der Wacht* 58 (1941): 24.

Trail End
<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Talent/lungcancer.html>



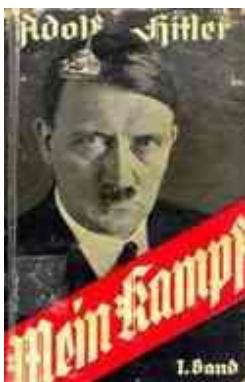
Adolf the Great

Adolf Hitler

Best Selling Author

To call Adolf Hitler a "best-selling" author is actually an understatement. By 1942 his book "Mein Kampf" (My Struggle) had sold more copies than any book except the Christian Bible, and continues to sell in large quantities in the twenty-first century. On the internet Mein Kampf is an ever-present popular free download, available in many languages.

Adolf has written many poems and a second book which was only published after his death. These are all viewable and downloadable on the internet.



Hitler's Mein Kampf New Best-seller In Turkey

Agence France-Presse Friday, 18 March 2005

ANKARA (AFP)—Cheap cover prices and a rise in nationalist sentiment have made an unlikely best-seller in Turkey of Adolf Hitler's autobiography, *Mein Kampf*, analysts here say.

The book was first published here in 1939, when Axis and Allied countries were competing for Turkey's soul, as they tried to woo it away from the neutrality it would maintain until the very end of World War II.

But since January, the book has sold more than 50,000 copies and is number four on the best-seller list drawn up by the DetR bookstore chain.

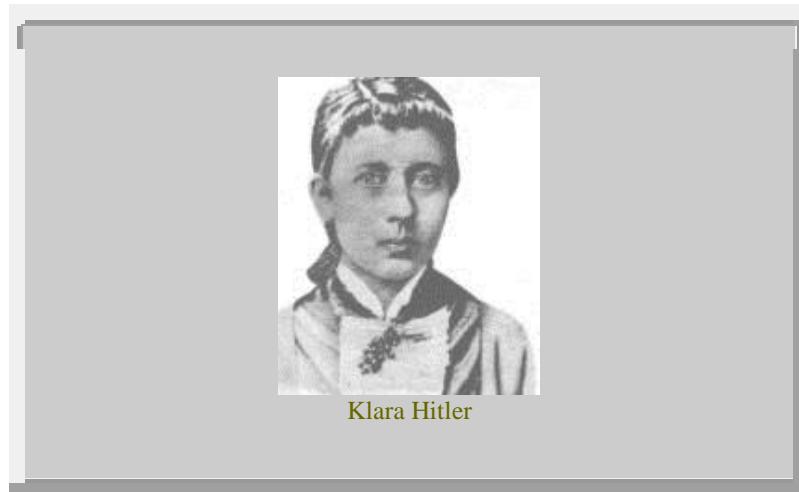
Your Mother

(Direct English Translation)

"When your mother has grown older,
When her dear, faithful eyes
no longer see life as they once did,
When her feet, grown tired,
No longer want to carry her as she walks -

Then lend her your arm in support,
Escort her with happy pleasure.
The hour will come when, weeping, you
Must accompany her on her final walk.

And if she asks you something,
Then give her an answer.
And if she asks again, then speak!
And if she asks yet again, respond to her,
Not impatiently, but with gentle calm.



And if she cannot understand you properly
Explain all to her happily.
The hour will come, the bitter hour,
When her mouth asks for nothing more."

Adolf Hitler, 1923.

In the Thicket of the Forest at Artois



Adolf Hitler sketched the above illustration which accompanied his poem. He wrote "based on a true event", which begs the now unanswerable question: was Adolf relating his own experience?

In the Thicket of the Forest at Artois

(Direct English Translation)

"It was in the thicket of the Artois Wood.
Deep in the trees, on blood-soaked ground,
Lay stretched a wounded German warrior,
 And his cries rang out in the night.
In vain ... no echo answered his plea ...
 Will he bleed to death like a beast,
 That shot in the gut dies alone?

 Then suddenly ...
Heavy steps approach from the right
He hears how they stamp on the forest floor ...
 And new hope springs from his soul.
 And now from the left ...
 And now from both sides ...

Two men approach his miserable bed
 A German it is, and a Frenchman.
And each watches the other with distrustful glance,
 And threatening they aim their weapons.
The German warrior asks:
 "What do you do here?"
"I was touched by the needy one's call for help."

 "It's your enemy!"
 "It is a man who suffers."

And both, wordless, lowered their weapons.
 Then entwined their hands
And, with muscles tensed, carefully lifted
The wounded warrior, as if on a stretcher,
 And carried him through the woods.

 Til they came to the German outposts.
 "Now it is over. He will get good care."
And the Frenchman turns back toward the woods.
 But the German grasps for his hand,
 Looks, moved, into sorrow-dimmed eyes
And says to him with earnest foreboding:

 "I know not what fate holds for us,
 Which inscrutably rules in the stars.
Perhaps I shall fall, a victim of your bullet.
 Maybe mine will fell you on the sand
 For indifferent is the chance of battles.

Yet, however it may be and whatever may come:
 We lived these sacred hours,
 Where man found himself in man ...
And now, farewell! And God be with you!"

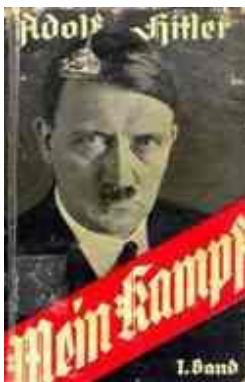
Adolf Hitler, 1916

Mein Kampf still sells around regular 3000 copies a year in Britain.

In the US, Houghton Mifflin holds the rights to Mein Kampf, but recently, there was a small problem:

The company's new directors complained that the jacket of the book had to be changed as the wording contained an offensive phrase 'this evil book.'

That would not do at all. 'We can't say a book is evil if we ourselves are publishing it,' the managing director stated. The wording was therefore changed to 'this vile book', and sales continue once more.



"Hitler is doing much for Germany, his unification of the Germans, his destruction of communism, his training of the young, his creation of a Spartan State animated by patriotism, his curbing of parliamentary government, so unsuited to the German character; his protection of the right of private property are all good; and, after all, what the Germans do in their own territory is their own business, except for one thing--the persecution and practical expulsion of the Jews."

*NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF
MEIN KAMPF by Adolf Hitler (1933)*

MEIN KAMPF by Adolf Hitler

Many famous books were written while its author languished in prison; but this book, Mein Kampf, (My Struggle) is most famous of them all - and for good reasons:

- No other author had sold as many copies of a book by 1942.
- No other author in history is still as well known as Adolf Hitler
- No other author's book has had such continuous exposure, sales, bannings and support 70 years after first publication

Mein Kampf is a multi-faceted book for the serious thinker:

- It is an autobiography of Adolf Hitler
- It is filled with deep concepts and philosophy
- It is a political treatise and plan for the future of Germany
- It is an analysis of German and world history
- It proposes positive steps for German Foreign Relations
- It discusses problems then facing the German people, such as health, communism, trade unions, population demographics and the economy

June 2 2005 - LONDON (Reuters) - A signed first edition of Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf" goes under the hammer later this month with a price guide of up to 25,000 pounds (\$45,370), auction house Bloomsbury said Thursday.

"It is illegal to sell Mein Kampf in bookstores in Germany or publish it there. Amazon shipped so many copies of Mein Kampf to Germany that over the summer Hitler made Amazon's top 10 best-seller list among German buyers"
(New York Times, 11.17.99)

ADOLF HITLER'S MEIN KAMPF IS BEST-SELLER AMONG THE PALESTINIAN ARABS

NEW YORK- Adolf Hitler's autobiography, Mein Kampf... has made it to the best-seller list in the Palestinian Authority-controlled territories. The French news agency, Agence France Presse, reports that Mein Kampf is presently at number six on the PA best-seller list. It noted that Mein Kampf was banned from the territories during the years of Israeli administration of the region, but was recently allowed in by the PA.

"Mein Kampf" has already been banned in Portugal, and the publishing house Hugin Editora have been pressurised to recall all copies of Mein Kampf and shred the lot. The Federal State of Bavaria has already pressured countries such as Sweden, Norway, Latvia, Switzerland and Hungary to ban Mein Kampf book sales totally.

WIKIPEDIA

Today, the copyright of Mein Kampf is owned by the state of Bavaria. The copyright will end on December 31, 2015. The government of Bavaria, in agreement with the Federal Government of Germany, does not allow any copying or printing of the book in Germany, and opposes it also in other countries but with less success. Owning and buying the book is legal. Trading in old copies is legal as well, unless it is done in such a fashion as to promote hatred or war, which is generally illegal. Most German libraries carry heavily commented and excerpted versions of Mein Kampf.

Radio Prague

Two books published recently in this country - one a couple of years ago and the other at the end of last year - raised very strong reactions among the lay and expert public. In 2000, a Prague-based publishing house put out a new Czech-language edition of Adolf Hitler's notorious book "Mein Kampf". This created uproar in the media, and publisher Michal Zitko received a three-year suspended prison sentence and a fine of two million crowns for spreading fascist ideas. Last year, the Supreme Court annulled the verdict but Mr Zitko is to stand trial again in mid-June on different charges

Friday November 19, 1999

Germans grabbing 'Mein Kampf' from virtual shelves

DOUGLAS DAVIS
Jewish Telegraphic Agency

LONDON -- Even though "Mein Kampf" is banned in Germany, Adolf Hitler's book is still one of the most sought-after titles for German readers over the Internet.

The popularity of "Mein Kampf" among German customers is second only to Elizabeth George's detective novel "In Pursuit of the Proper Sinner," according to a report by Internet bookseller Amazon.com at last month's Frankfurt Book Fair.

Amazon's competitor, barnesandnoble.com, in which the German publishing giant Bertelsmann has a 40 percent stake, said its sales put the book in fourth place. Bertelsmann has asked barnesandnoble.com to cease delivering the book to customers in Germany.

While it is not illegal for Germans to own copies of "Mein Kampf," written by Hitler in 1924, its sale in Germany is banned under a law that prohibits the dissemination of Nazi propaganda.

Germans probe Yahoo! over suspected Mein Kampf sales

By Linda Harrison in New York

Published Monday 27th November 2000 23:55 GMT

Yahoo! execs are in trouble in Europe again - and this time the Germans have taken the Internet giant to task over suspected sales of Mein Kampf.

German prosecutors today said they had launched a probe into online auctions of the banned Hitler book on the Yahoo! Germany site. Unnamed execs at the California-based Web portal are under investigation regarding the auctions on two dates this year: 1 February and 19 April, Manfred Wick, a senior prosecutor the state of Munich, told Reuters.

This is the second time in a week that Yahoo! has had to wrestle with European bigwigs. Last Monday a court in France gave it 90 days to stop French surfers from accessing its sites that flog Nazi memorabilia.

"The company distances itself from Nazi philosophy," a Yahoo! Germany spokeswoman said. "On the German Yahoo! Web site 90,000 objects are on offer. As soon as Yahoo! gets information that illegal products are included, it removes them."

It is illegal to sell Nazi memorabilia in France and Germany.

Translator's Introduction to Mein Kampf (extract)
James Murphy 1939 translation

IN PLACING before the reader this unabridged translation of Adolf Hitler's book, MEIN KAMPF, I feel it my duty to call attention to certain historical facts which must be borne in mind if the reader would form a fair judgment of what is written in this extraordinary work.

The first volume of MEIN KAMPF was written while the author was imprisoned in a Bavarian fortress. How did he get there and why? The answer to that question is important, because the book deals with the events which brought the author into this plight and because he wrote under the emotional stress caused by the historical happenings of the time. It was the hour of Germany's deepest humiliation, somewhat parallel to that of a little over a century before, when Napoleon had dismembered the old German Empire and French soldiers occupied almost the whole of Germany.

In the beginning of 1923 the French invaded Germany, occupied the Ruhr district and seized several German towns in the Rhineland. This was a flagrant breach of international law and was protested against by every section of British political opinion at that time. The Germans could not effectively defend themselves, as they had been already disarmed under the provisions of the Versailles Treaty. To make the situation more fraught with disaster for Germany, and therefore more appalling in its prospect, the French carried on an intensive propaganda for the separation of the Rhineland from the German Republic and the establishment of an independent Rhenania. Money was poured out lavishly to bribe agitators to carry on this work, and some of

the most insidious elements of the German population became active in the pay of the invader. At the same time a vigorous movement was being carried on in Bavaria for the secession of that country and the establishment of an independent Catholic monarchy there, under vassalage to France, as Napoleon had done when he made Maximilian the first King of Bavaria in 1805.

The separatist movement in the Rhineland went so far that some leading German politicians came out in favour of it, suggesting that if the Rhineland were thus ceded it might be possible for the German Republic to strike a bargain with the French in regard to Reparations. But in Bavaria the movement went even farther. And it was more far-reaching in its implications; for, if an independent Catholic monarchy could be set up in Bavaria, the next move would have been a union with Catholic German-Austria, possibly under a Habsburg King. Thus a Catholic BLOC would have been created which would extend from the Rhineland through Bavaria and Austria into the Danube Valley and would have been at least under the moral and military, if not the full political, hegemony of France. The dream seems fantastic now, but it was considered quite a practical thing in those fantastic times. The effect of putting such a plan into action would have meant the complete dismemberment of Germany; and that is what French diplomacy aimed at.

Of course such an aim no longer exists. And I should not recall what must now seem "old, unhappy, far-off things" to the modern generation, were it not that they were very near and actual at the time MEIN KAMPF was written and were more unhappy then than we can even imagine now.

By the autumn of 1923 the separatist movement in Bavaria was on the point of becoming an accomplished fact. General von Lossow, the Bavarian chief of the REICHSWEHR no longer took orders from Berlin. The flag of the German Republic was rarely to be seen. Finally, the Bavarian Prime Minister decided to proclaim an independent Bavaria and its secession from the German Republic. This was to have taken place on the eve of the Fifth Anniversary of the establishment of the German Republic (November 9th, 1918.)

Hitler staged a counter-stroke. For several days he had been mobilizing his storm battalions in the neighbourhood of Munich, intending to make a national demonstration and hoping that the REICHSWEHR would stand by him to prevent secession. Ludendorff was with him. And he thought that the prestige of the great German Commander in the World War would be sufficient to win the allegiance of the professional army.

A meeting had been announced to take place in the Bürgerbräu Keller on the night of November 8th. The Bavarian patriotic societies were gathered there, and the Prime Minister, Dr. von Kahr, started to read his official PRONUNCIAMENTO, which practically amounted to a proclamation of Bavarian independence and secession from the Republic. While von Kahr was speaking Hitler entered the hall, followed by Ludendorff. And the meeting was broken up.

Next day the Nazi battalions took the street for the purpose of making a mass demonstration in favour of national union. They marched in massed formation, led by Hitler and Ludendorff. As they reached one of the central squares of the city the army opened fire on them. Sixteen of the marchers were instantly killed, and two died of their wounds in the local barracks of the REICHSWEHR. Several others were wounded also. Hitler fell on the pavement and broke a collar-bone. Ludendorff marched straight up to the soldiers who were firing from the barricade, but not a man dared draw a trigger on his old Commander.

Hitler was arrested with several of his comrades and imprisoned in the fortress of Landsberg on the River Lech. On February 26th, 1924, he was brought to trial before the VOLKSGERICHT, or People's Court in Munich. He was sentenced to detention in a fortress for five years. With several companions, who had been also sentenced to various periods of imprisonment, he returned to Landsberg am Lech and remained there until the 20th of the following December, when he was released. In all he spent about thirteen months in prison. It was during this period that he wrote the first volume of MEIN KAMPF.

A Few Quotes From Mein Kampf

A time will come, even though in the distant future, when there can be only two alternatives: Either the world will be ruled according to our modern concept of democracy, and then every decision will be in favour of the numerically stronger races; or the world will be governed by the law of natural distribution of power, and then those nations will be victorious who are of more brutal will and are not the nations who have practised self-denial.

That kind of historical thinking which was developed in me through my study of history at school never left me afterwards. World history became more and more an inexhaustible source for the understanding of contemporary historical events, which means politics. Therefore I will not "learn" politics but let politics teach me.

To wage war against syphilis means fighting against prostitution, against prejudice, against old-established customs, against current fashion, public opinion, and, last but not least, against false prudery in certain circles.

Another reason why early marriages are impossible is our nonsensical method of regulating the scale of salaries, which pays far too little attention to the problem of family support. Prostitution, therefore, can only be really seriously tackled if, by means of a radical social reform, early marriage is made easier than hitherto. This is the first preliminary necessity for the solution of this problem.

The art of leadership, as displayed by really great popular leaders in all ages, consists in consolidating the attention of the people against a single adversary and taking care that nothing will split up that attention into sections. The more the militant energies of the people are directed towards one objective the more will new recruits join the movement, attracted by the magnetism of its unified action, and thus the striking power will be all the more enhanced. The leader of genius must have the ability to make different opponents appear as if they belonged to the one category; for weak and wavering natures among a leader's following may easily begin to be dubious about the justice of their own cause if they have to face different enemies.

Thus we find in the world to-day not only a number of States that are much greater than the German in the mere numerical size of their populations, but also possess a greater support for their political power. The proportion between the territorial dimensions of the German REICH and the numerical size of its population was never so unfavourable in comparison with the other world States as at the beginning of our history two thousand years ago and again to-day. At the former juncture we were a young people and we stormed a world which was made up of great States that were already in a decadent condition, of which the last giant was Rome, to whose overthrow we contributed. To-day we find ourselves in a world of great and powerful States, among which the importance of our own REICH is constantly declining more and more. We must always face this bitter truth with clear and calm minds. We must study the area and population of the German REICH in relation to the other States and compare them down through the centuries. Then we shall find that, as I have said, Germany is not a World Power whether its military strength be great or not.

Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Talent/author-maxi.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf and Women

*Under construction
Please be patient



Adolf was always considered "galant" by women

Adolf was extremely shy with girls when he was young. In later years he was considered "galant" by ladies, who found him to have a charming and friendly manner; always polite and respectful toward the fairer sex. He was never rude nor used foul language before a lady.



Adolf kisses the hand of his wife-to-be, Eva Braun.



Adolf, an artist in his youth, was always a popular guest with other artists, especially with the ladies.



Adolf was idolized by millions of German women



Adolf reaches to touch the hands of female admirers

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

- Adolf Hitler, Paris Soir, January, 26th, 1936



Adolf with the beautiful film star and brilliant film producer, Leni Riefenstahl



Adolf with Verena and Friedelind Wagner, granddaughters of the great German composer

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

- Adolf Hitler

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

– Adolf Hitler



Adolf Hitler shakes hands with figure skating champion Sonja Henie of Norway



Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Trivia/trivia-Women.html>

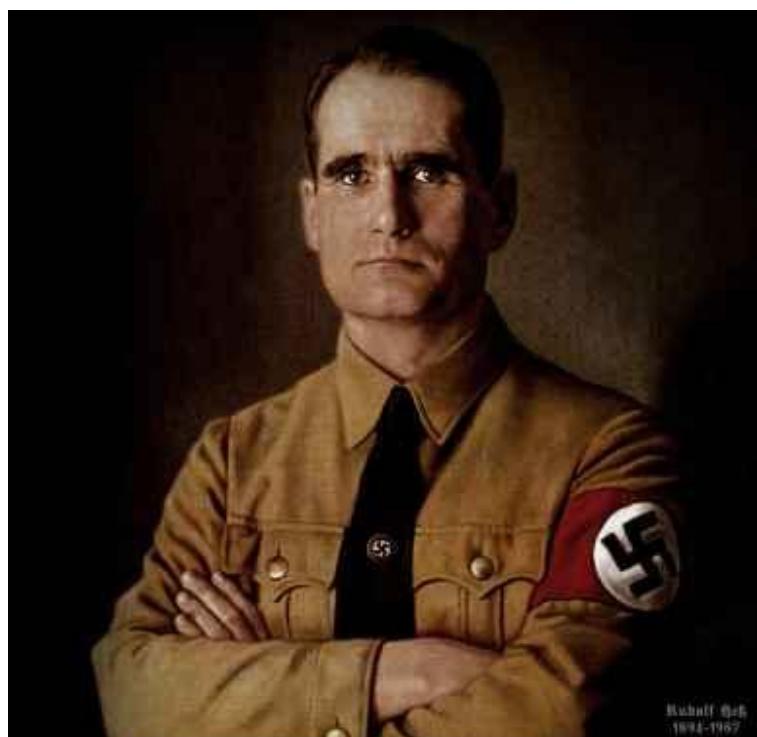


Adolf the Great

Rudolf Hess, martyr for peace

Consider a man so determined
to stop the war that he risks his life to try.
Consider Rudolf Hess, deputy leader of the German Reich.

As war between Germany and Britain intensified, Rudolf Hess despaired at the total lack of peace negotiations. Hitler had several times proposed an honorable end to the war and ardently desired a negotiated peace but German diplomats were rebuffed repeatedly.



*Rudolf Hess
Deputy Führer of Germany.*

Hitler offered to resign if that would assist the commencement of peace negotiations, but their efforts met with no response.

Visions of long rows of coffins of women and children haunted Rudolf Hess and getting peace negotiations moving became his top priority.

It was discovered that British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, had forbidden his diplomatic corps to entertain or forward any German peace proposals, even via neutral countries.

The British Duke of Hamilton was identified as a man sympathetic to the British "Peace Movement", who had personal contact with King George. Many British subjects openly

opposed to the war had been imprisoned by Churchill, including a British member of parliament.

Rudolf wanted to bypass Churchill and take Hitler's peace proposals directly to the king, via the Duke. It proved too difficult to set up a meeting in a neutral country and therefore Rudolf decided to go to Scotland and do the job himself.

He thought the highest price he could pay was his own death. This assumption was mistaken. The price he would pay was much, much higher.



The crashed Messerschmitt flown by Rudolf Hess. When it ran out of fuel he bailed out just a few kilometers from his target, an incredible feat of navigation performed at night.

On 10 May, 1941, Rudolf Hess, Deputy leader of the German Reich, set out on the most important mission of his life. He left at night, in an unarmed Messerschmitt 110 fighter plane from Augsburg and flew across the North Sea to Britain. He was determined to negotiate peace by bypassing Churchill and speaking directly with the British king.

After a four-hour flight, evading anti-aircraft fire and a pursuing spitfire, he bailed out by parachute, the first and last parachute jump of his life, in the darkness of night, but broke his ankle on landing. This injury may have totally altered history as he could not walk to his destination. Rudolf was found and jailed.

How many millions of lives might have been saved if he had been able to see the Duke timely can now only be speculated. It is not known if the King ever got to see Hitler's peace proposals. Winston Churchill not only rejected the offer to open peace negotiations, but kept Rudolf Hess as a prisoner in solitary confinement despite the fact that he had come unarmed and presenting a peace proposal.

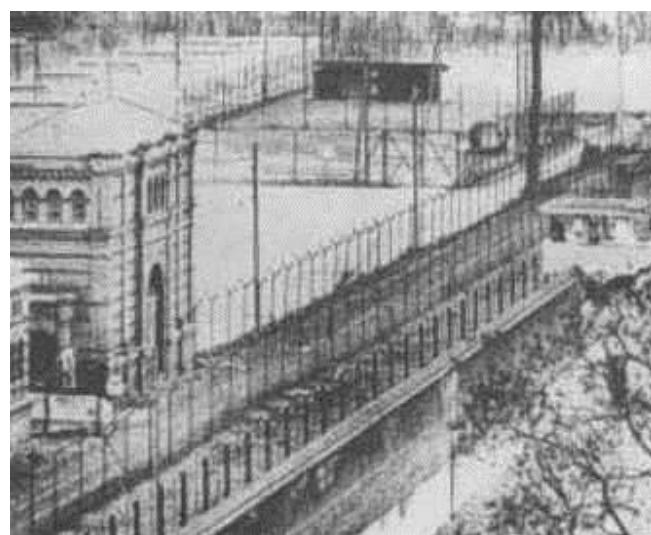
It might seem strange that Rudolf hoped to be sent home after presenting Hitler's peace-offer, but there had always been a time-honored practice of not harming the courier of an honorable enemy. It was customary to send the messenger back with a reply, whatever the result of the negotiations. But this millennia-old custom ended with Churchill.

Rudolf would be imprisoned for life, so that he could not speak out and embarrass the Allies. British government files on him have been sealed until the year 2027.

He was incarcerated in Spandau, where conditions were so terrible that a formal protest was made by French Chaplain, Pastor Casalis in 1950. He charged: "It can safely be said that Spandau has become a place of mental torture to an extent that does not permit the Christian conscience to remain silent".



*A photo of Rudolf Hess taken in his Nuremberg cell.
He had been kept in isolation until the court case.*



*Photo of Rudolf Hess walking in Spandau prison.
He is at the lower left, the only prisoner in the entire jail.*

**In his final statement to the
Nuremberg court on August 31, 1946,
Rudolf Hess declared:**

"I had the privilege of working for many years of my life under the greatest son my nation has brought forth in its thousand-year history. Even if I could, I would not wish to expunge this time from my life.

I am happy to know that I have done my duty toward my people, my duty as a German, as a National Socialist, as a loyal follower of my Führer. I regret nothing.

No matter what people may do, one day I shall stand before the judgment seat of God Eternal. I will answer to Him, and I know that He will absolve me."



BRITONS OPPOSED TO WAR WITH GERMANY

During World War 2, hundreds of thousands of their own people were jailed by the Allies. This included thousands of British people who found themselves victims of suddenly drafted legislation known as "Regulation 18B". By this law all people suspected of being against the war with Germany were rounded up and jailed without any charges against them being necessary.

This legislation followed the largest ever indoor meeting held in Britain when a crowd of over 20,000 people crammed into Earls Court in support of a peace meeting.

"Among British Union members imprisoned were holders of every medal for valour which could be awarded to British servicemen except the Victoria Cross (one Blackshirt did hold the VC, but even Churchill shrunk from throwing him into jail). Some Blackshirts were arrested while serving in the Local Defence Volunteers and Civil Defence. Some Blackshirt servicemen rescued at Dunkirk were arrested back in England. One Blackshirt, an amateur yachtsman, was arrested immediately after returning from Dunkirk where he had helped to evacuate British troops. Men and women from all walks of life were rounded up. One notable victim was a farmer, Jorian Jenks, who was Prospective British Union candidate for Horsham, a pioneer of the ecology movement in Britain and later a founder of the Soil Association.

*...
There seems no doubt, however, that many people involved in the operation of 18B against innocent people were deeply ashamed. This is evidenced by the fact that most public records relating to the detentions have*

been deliberately destroyed. When the records were released under the Thirty Year Rule, files of only 18 out of some 800 British Union detainees were made available. Initially it was claimed that they had 'gone missing'. Then it was admitted that they had been destroyed as 'of no historical interest'. "

- www.OswaldMosley.com



Churchill had thousands of Britons jailed without trial for their suspected opposition to the war with Germany.

Churchill issued the following order:

PRIME MINISTER'S PERSONAL MINUTE
16 May 1941 Serial No. M550/1

"...I approved the War Office proposal to bring Hess to the Tower by tonight pending his place of confinement being prepared at Aldershot.

His treatment will become less indulgent as time goes on. There need be no hurry about interviewing him, and I wish to be informed before any visitors are allowed. He is to be kept in the strictest seclusion, and those in charge of him should refrain from conversation.

The public will not stand any pampering except for intelligence purposes with this notorious war criminal."



Hess at Nuremberg, with prison psychologist behind.

*"My dear ones,
I firmly believe that I shall return from the flight I
am about to make and that the flight will be crowned with success.
Should I not return, however, the goal I set myself
was worth the supreme effort. I am sure you all know me: you know I could not have
acted any other way.
Your Rudolf"*

Excerpt from a letter Rudolf left behind for his family

By 1950 Winston Churchill had changed his stance:

Reflecting upon the whole of the story, I am glad not to be responsible for the way in which Hess has been and is being treated. Whatever may be the moral guilt of a German who stood near to Hitler, Hess had, in my view, atoned for this by his completely devoted and frantic deed of lunatic benevolence. He came to us of his own free will, and, though without authority, had something of the quality of an envoy. He was a medical and not a criminal case, and should be so regarded.



Of the Nuremberg trials that sentenced Rudolf Hess, who could not have committed a crime
because he was in a British jail during the war, the following are typical comments:

US Supreme Court Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone:

"[Chief US prosecutor] Jackson is away conducting his high-grade lynching party in Nuremberg. I don't mind what he does to the Nazis, but I hate to see the pretense that he is running a court and proceeding according to common law. This is a little too sanctimonious a fraud to meet my old-fashioned ideas."

Associate Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas

The Allies at Nuremberg were guilty of "substituting power for principle... I thought at the time and still think that the Nuremberg trials were unprincipled. Law was created ex post facto to suit the passion and clamor of the time."



Rudolf Hess became the loneliest man on Earth, kept in Spandau, a prison built for 600 prisoners, as the only prisoner until his death in August 1987 at the age of 93.

An autopsy proved that this old man had been strangled to death.

Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Friends/friend-RudolfHess-maxi.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf - as seen by Others

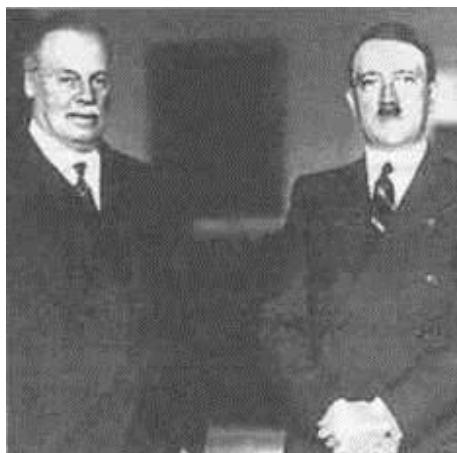
"Step by step I have arrived at the conviction that the aims of Communism in Europe are sinister and fatal. At the Nuremberg Trials, I, together with my Russian colleague, condemned Nazi aggression and terror. I believe now that Hitler and the German people did not want war. But we declared war on Germany, intent on destroying it, in accordance with our principle of balance of power, and we were encouraged by the 'Americans' around Roosevelt. We ignore Hitler's pleadings not to enter into war. Now we are forced to realise that Hitler was right. He offered us the co-operation of Germany; instead, since 1945, we have been facing the immense power of the Soviet Union. I feel ashamed and humiliated to see that the aims we accused Hitler of, are being relentlessly pursued now, only under a different label."

- British Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross,
Stourbridge, March 16th, 1984



Lord Hartley Shawcross

"I believe now that Hitler and the German people did not want war"

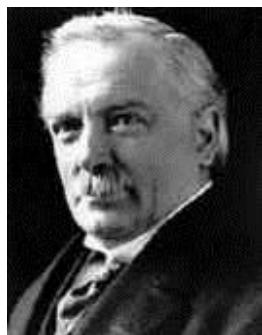


**Lord Rothermere was the first known
person to refer to Adolf Hitler as
"ADOLF THE GREAT"**

"He has a supreme intellect. I have known only two other men to whom I could apply such distinction - Lord Northcliffe and Lloyd George. If one puts a question to Hitler, he gives an immediate, brilliant clear answer. There is no human being living whose promise on important matters I would trust more readily. He believes that Germany has a Divine calling and that the German people are destined to save Europe from the revolutionary attacks of Communism. He values family life very highly, whereas Communism is its worst enemy. He has thoroughly cleansed the moral, ethical life of Germany"

- Viscount Rothermere

**"... Hitler is one of the greatest men.
The old trust him, the young idolise him.
It is the worship of a national hero who has served his country."**



- David Lloyd George, Prime Minister and Statesman, Great Britain.

"In fifteen years that have followed this resolve, he has succeeded in restoring Germany to the most powerful position in Europe, and not only has he restored the position of his country, but he has even, to a very great extent, reversed the results of the Great War ... whatever else may be thought about these exploits they are certainly among the most remarkable in the whole history of the world."



*- Winston Churchill,
British Prime Minister*

"Hitler will emerge from the hatred that surrounds him now as one of the most significant figures who ever lived... he had a mystery about him in the way that he lived and in the manner of his death that will live and grow after him. He had in him the stuff of which legends are made."

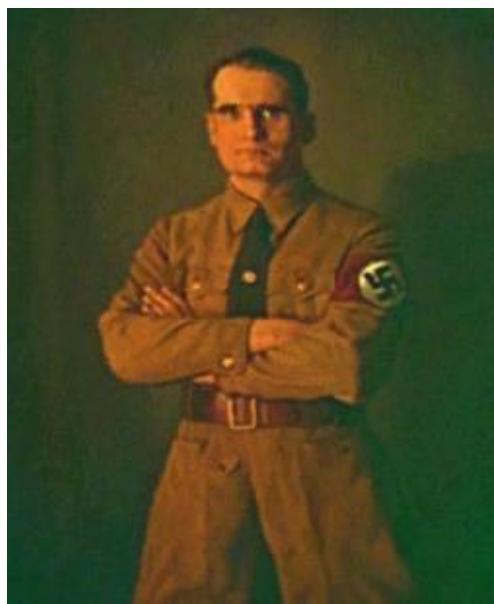


- John F. Kennedy,
President of the United States of America

"Hitler's political aim and policy is directed toward attaining his goal without loss of blood. He succeeded in ascending to the highest power position in Germany with very little spilling of blood or loss of human life in a land of 68 million inhabitants. Austria was annexed without one shot being fired. The unrest in Palestine cost more lives during the past five years than that in Germany and Austria since its inception and the establishment of the Hitler regime."

Daily Mail, May 20, 1938

"I believe in the Holy German people inside and outside the German frontiers. I believe in Adolf Hitler, who by the grace of God, was sent to give the German people faith in themselves once more."



Rudolf Hess
Deputy leader of the NSDAP

"I think that it must be admitted that National Socialism has done a great deal for Germany. It has undoubtedly cleaned up Germany in the ordinary moral sense of the word. The defeatism, the corruption so manifest a characteristic in the days after the war has disappeared, at any rate from public view. It has given discipline and order and a sense of purpose to the great majority of young people who in earlier days did not know where to go or what they were living for."



His Lordship, the Marquess of Lothian, British Ambassador to Washington, June, 29th, 1937

: "The spectacle of Germany today is a tremendous experience. Fifteen years after the war in which the allied powers thought they had destroyed her, Germany is on her feet again. As compared with 1922 and 1931, when I last saw Germany, the change is miraculous. The people are confident, enthusiastic and courageous. They have recovered their morale. In 1931 the German people were going to pieces. But now they are themselves again, no doubt about that! The masses of the people are increasingly with Hitler. I have been fooling myself all along that this was not so, but now I know it is so."

John H. Holmes, Pastor. Community Church. N. Y Times, July, 12th, 1935

"I am not worthy to speak aloud of Adolf Hitler, and his life and work do not invite sentimental words.

"He was a warrior for mankind and a herald of the gospel of justice for all nations. He was a reformative figure of the highest rank, and it was his historic fate that he had to work in a time of unprecedented baseness, which in the end brought him down.

"Thus, I suppose, must the ordinary West European look upon Adolf Hitler. And we, his close followers, now bow our heads before his mortal shroud."

— Norwegian writer and Nobel Prize-winner, Knut Hamsun, upon the death of Adolf Hitler, Aftenposten, 1 May 1945

Trail End



Adolf the Great

Adolf the Young Man

Was there ever a more improbable ambition? This sickly youngster, unemployed, desperately poor, spending his free time at the opera or gazing at buildings and statues, dreaming of fame as artist or architect or leader of a unified German Reich, outspokenly cock-sure that he would achieve his monumental ambitions. Then his finances ran out completely.

For a while Adolf gave up painting and took up construction work. Slowly he sold off his possessions and at one stage was reduced to begging and sleeping on park benches, along with many other Viennese destitutes in the same plight. He eventually found very cheap lodgings in the Mannerheim, along with about 500 other men in economic straits.

To earn his keep Adolf began painting postcards for a pittance - sometimes only earning enough for a cheap meal. One waitress would later report that: "*he was very reserved and quiet, and would read books, and seemed very serious, unlike the rest of the young men*"

Eventually, postcard painting became a thriving business - at least by Adolf's standards at the time. This brought him precious time. By painting less and spending more time on pursuits such as reading, studying architecture, and even going to the movies, he felt more in charge of his own life. He could now speak with authority on subjects such as philosophy, religion, mythology, transport, politics and the nature of gravity. His insight and knowledge grew by the day.

When the tourist season approached Adolf began doing larger-sized paintings, mainly in oil or water-color.

Adolf was now 22 years of age.



Inn river, Oil, 1911



Hitler's house in Watherschlag, watercolor, 1909



Watercolor, 1908



Castle near Salzburg, 1909



Lake Konigsee, watercolor, 1911

He began visiting Vienna's House of Representatives for his first close look at what he later called the "ridiculous institution" where there was no individual responsibility for anything. He said that politicians as a group made the decisions - and then nobody was accountable for the consequences. Five hundred elected incompetent amateurs were supposed to decide issues of the gravest importance. Adolf wryly noted:

"It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a great man to be 'discovered' by an election."

Karl Marx and communism were topics hotly debated at the Mannerheim where Adolf lived. Careful study persuaded Adolf that the new German Marxist party was

"a whore covered with a mask of social virtue and brotherly love."

Adolf read several newspapers each day. He was at first amazed to see how the same event was distorted in different papers, particularly with differing political slants. Soon enough he realized that the newspaper ownership and editor had much to do with this. The power of propaganda and advertising were brought home to him by seeing it thus in action - how people never even noticed how "their" opinions were being made for them by the particular newspaper they read.

But man must eat to live - and Adolf occasionally had to paint to earn his keep. He also learned to hold his temper, after being assaulted during a hot-headed political argument. Persuasion and skill in debate won men to his point of view - not insults. He later said:

"I learned to talk less and listen more to those whose opinions and objections were boundlessly primitive."

After turning 24 at the Mannerheim, Adolf moved to Munich in Germany, to seek his future there.

The tourist trade in Muich was booming. Being the intellectual centre of Bavaria, Munich had one of the best libraries and universities, and was fairly peppered with museums, art shops, sculptures and such heady stuff that quickened Adolf's heart. Munich was also a hotbed of political intrigue. Lenin lived there. So did Oswald Spengler and Thomas Mann - and now - Adolf Hitler.

Adolf's new landlady, Mrs Popp, found that her new "Austrian charmer" was reserved and forever painting or had "his nose buried in heavy books". Success as a painter was now his. All of his paintings sold, and he earned good prices for them. Rapidly he reached the stage where he could live comfortably off his earnings from painting. He had now passed the emotional hurdle where he had been denied entrance to the Art Academy in Vienna and had proved himself by success. Mrs Popp found Adolf was polite and helpful, not beneath beating carpets or bringing in the coal.

When speaking on matters cultural or political, Adolf was listened to. His broad vocabulary, calm manner and breadth of knowledge earned their respect. Here he learned to understand the political undercurrents of all the classes in society. Marxists had already become his enemy, and he often tackled them in debate.

Art as a form of radicalism was alien to Adolf. The new weirdos with their "deplorable smears" offended him and he avoided their cult. They were "symptoms of a slowly rotting world". He later referred to this as "Decadent Art".



Communist leader:
real name:Vladimir Ulyanov,
underground name:Meyer
underground name:Lenin
Lived near Hitler in Munich

*Adolf referred to Lenin's politics as:
"a whore covered with a mask of social virtue and brotherly love."*



ASSASINATION OF THE AUSTRIAN ROYAL HEIR AND WIFE

Shot by student in Bosnian capital
Monday June 29, 1914

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, nephew of the aged Emperor and heir to the throne, was assassinated in the streets of Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, yesterday afternoon. His wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, was killed by the same assassin. Some reports say the Duchess was deliberately shielding her husband from the second shot when she was killed. One victim was struck in the body and the other in the face; the telegrams are contradictory about which wound the Archduke suffered and which his wife. Two attempts were made on the Archduke's life during the day. He was in Bosnia inspecting the manoeuvres of the Austrian Army Corps stationed in the province, and had devoted yesterday to a procession through the capital. During the morning a bomb was thrown at the Imperial motor-car, but its occupants escaped unhurt. In the afternoon in another part of the town a Serb student fired a revolver at the car, killing both the Archduke and the Duchess....

Manchester Guardian, 29/06/14

Then Adolf was called up for military service. He duly reported, but was found unfit to serve due to poor health. He still suffered from "bronchial catarrh".

On 20 April 1914, Adolf turned 25 years old. One month later Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, was shot and killed in Sarajevo. Russian troops mobilized on the border. France allied herself with Russia. Germany and Austria prepared for battle. In Munich, Adolf joined the crowd that heard the declaration of war at the hall of the Field Marshalls. An air of optimism and euphoria swept over the land as 4,500,000 more men were quickly mobilized. Adolf applied for special permission to join the army and fight for his motherland. Britain, sensing a golden opportunity to destroy her largest trading rival, sided with France and declared war on Germany and Austria. The machinery of the bloodiest war in history slowly began turning.

The task of a runner in the German army was to deliver messages. Often this meant delivery to the frontline where life was short and cheap. By now Adolf was adept at speaking with authority on most subjects, and most of his comrades accepted his opinions - most of the time at least - except when he lectured them about the dangers of smoking and drinking.



Adolf Hitler in crowd - hearing declaration of war



Arch of Triumph in Berlin, Watercolor, 1913



French soldiers in their dugout

As a soldier Adolf was exemplary. When a comrade was ill, Adolf would volunteer to deliver their messages. He seemed to lead a charmed life. Comrades died like flies, but Adolf always escaped without a scratch. His regiment, which comprised 3,600 men at the outset of the war, suffered 3,754 killed by the end of the war. At first this figure seems implausible, until one realizes that the dead had to be replaced, and many of the replacements also died.

Between assignments Adolf painted and read books, and taught his new dog to do tricks. The white terrier had appeared out of nowhere, chasing a rat into a trench, where Adolf caught the dog. Surely it must be a British Dog, he said. "It didn't understand a word of German".



Scorched Earth

The number of times that Adolf escaped death was legendary amongst his comrades. One group of four officers came to the dugout where he was stationed, and he had to move out of the safe enclave and wait out in the open until the officers had left. Moments later an enemy shell hit the dugout, killing or wounding everyone in it.

In another incident Adolf was eating dinner when an inner voice suddenly urged him to move away. The feeling was so strong that he took his food and moved further up the trench to continue his meal. A stray enemy shell burst over the spot where he had been sitting, killing his comrades still there. He had a conviction that fate was watching over him. He was destined for greater things.

After three years of this his luck ran out when he received a minor face injury from a flying shell fragment, and then on 7 October 1916 he suffered a serious injury to his left thigh. He was evacuated to a military hospital near Berlin. While recuperating Adolf was distressed to note the attitude of discontent and defeatism among the civilian population. By March he had recuperated sufficiently and volunteered to re-join his old unit at the front. The attitude

of defeatism had now spread to the soldiery, particularly the new recruits, and Adolf lectured them on the evil of their ways.



French World War-I Airplane

While trench warfare continued, both sides attempted to achieve air superiority, and air battles could often be seen from the ground. Adolf spoke highly of the courage of the air men, and conceded the bravery of enemy fliers also. He personally attended funerals of dead enemy flyers, which were given with full military honors. German propaganda portrayed the enemy fliers as cowards, and Adolf had seen bravery from both sides. The propaganda lies deeply disturbed him.

The war of attrition had ground to a stalemate by 1916. Then America entered the war on the side of the Allies in 1917.

Germans suffered fewer losses than the Allies, at a rate of 2 to 3. But the Allies knew that between the British, French and Russians they had 35 million soldiers, while Germany had half as many. So the Allies believed they could "bleed the Germans White". The real result of this was to exterminate the finest blood the White race possessed. Clearly modern military commanders had learned nothing from the history of ancient Sparta, where slaves took control and civilization collapsed because the Spartans had decimated their numbers in regional wars.



American troops - "doughboys" of the 28th Infantry Regiment in a trench



War does not determine
who is right - only who is left
Bertrand Russel



German World War I
soldier in trench

The war had become a death trap. Moving to the front meant replacing those who had just perished. Adolf was always at the front. He saw thousands of men come, and die, and their replacements come, and die. Bombardments continued 24 hours a day and soldiers were living zombies. Gas attacks were frequent and soldiers wore gas masks 24 hours a day. No mortals could endure life at the front for long. Madness also took its toll.

Adolf knew the soldiery were held in contempt by much of the senior officer corps. He blamed their foolishness and lack of respect for a soldier's life for most of the deaths.

although popular with the troops and earning the respect of officers with whom he communicated, his manner was considered "unmilitary". He rose to the rank of corporal, but never requested promotion. His reputation as reliable dispatch runner in the face of heavy enemy fire made him indispensable to his unit, and promotion would have spoiled this situation, and Adolf remained a corporal, not a common soldier, and yet not an officer, but constantly moving between the two and learning from both. He would analyse the military situation from the point of view of the commanders.

Adolf wrote after the war:

"In 1917 the military authorities refused to make available the men required for the manufacture of tanks. In this the High Command committed a fatal error...for the decisive factor in any war is the possession of the technically superior weapons....The fact that there was no recognition of our side of the need for tanks, or at least for an anti-tank defense, is the explanation of our defeat"



"An enemy patrol is captured by Corporal Hitler" 1915

A sketch drawn by Adolf and sent home in a letter.

Back in civilian life Marxists were agitating for an end to the war. But Russia was faring badly against the Germans, and negotiated a separate peace, after Lenin had usurped power. The other Allies were furious, and refused negotiations. Germany could then concentrate on the western front. But the aging military leaders had still not recognised the effectiveness of the tank as a vital weapon.

Once while Adolf was en route with a message to be delivered, he spotted a French helmet in a trench. He carefully slid closer and spotted four French soldiers. Acting with bravado, pretending he had a squad of men with him, he commanded the French to surrender. He led

his prisoners back to German lines and delivered them to Colonel Anton Freiherr von Tubeuf. The Colonel later said of Adolf that he:

"never let us down and was particularly suited to the kind of task that could not be entrusted to other runners".

Adolf's esteem amongst his comrades soared higher than ever. For a dispatch runner to arrest enemy soldiers was unheard of. Germany drove deep into French territory. Within sight of the Eiffel tower they suddenly faced hundreds of thousands of fresh American troops who had just arrived. For the first time it appeared that Germany might lose the war. Adolf found the commander of number 9 company severely wounded and alone. He dragged the commander to safety.

By August 1917 Adolf had already earned 4 medals, including the Iron Cross 2nd class. He was now awarded a further two medals: The Military Service medal, 3rd class, and the Iron Cross, 1st class, for "Personal bravery and general merit".

The recommendation for this last medal read as follows:

"As a runner his coolness and dash in both trench and open warfare have been exemplary, and invariably he has shown himself ready to volunteer for tasks in the most difficult situations and at great danger to himself. Whenever communications have been totally disrupted at a critical moment in a battle, it has been thanks to Hitler's unflagging and devoted efforts that important messages continued to get through despite every difficulty." - Recommendation for the highest medal award for Adolf Hitler.

The Iron Cross, 1st class was normally reserved for officers. For Adolf this was exceptional recognition indeed.



*Iron Cross 1st Class
The highest medal
awarded to Adolf Hitler*



*Iron Cross 1st Class - awarded for acts of heroism, bravery or leadership skills
Worn on the left breast, sewn or pinned on*



It was common for recipients of the Iron Cross to wear a matching ring.



*Adolf-self portrait
Watercolor and Ink*

"Dear Herr Popp! I would like to let you and your family know that I received the Iron Cross First Class on 4 August, and am very proud. Corp. Adolf Hitler - I will be home this month on leave"



United States WW-1 nurse with full gas protection suit



US soldiers prepared for gas attack

But new recruits brought defeatism in from the general population who were suffering from hunger and other privations brought about by the British naval blockade. Demoralized men with inferior weapons facing over a million well equipped American troops. Bulgaria withdrew from the war and the German lines collapsed. Adolf was injured in an attack by a new form of British mustard gas. Adolf later wrote:

In the night of October 13, the English gas attack on the southern front before Ypres burst loose; they used yellow-cross gas, whose effects were still unknown to us as far as personal experience was concerned. In this night I myself was to become acquainted with it. On a hill south of Werwick, we came on the evening of October 13 into several hours of drumfire with gas shells which continued all night more or less violently. As early as midnight, a number of us passed out, a few of our comrades forever. Toward morning I, too, was seized with pain which grew worse with every quarter hour, and at seven in the morning I stumbled and tottered back with burning eyes; taking with me my last report of the War.

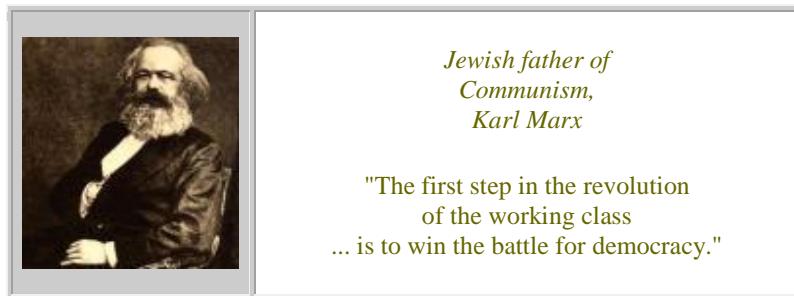
Back in military hospital, Adolf lay for weeks with bandages over his eyes, fearful that his sight might never return.

Germany surrendered. The Allies demanded that Germany change their form of government. William II was forced to accept a British type parliamentary system. Germany was forced to accept harsh terms. They accepted. Germany was by now in chaos. But after

calling off the German submarines and relinquishing control, the Allies unilaterally changed the conditions. The German monarchy was to be destroyed. Other conditions imposed were so harsh that a future war was virtually guaranteed.

Reigning chaos in Germany was met by well funded Communist activity. Civil war threatened in the German heartland, and Germany was forced to meekly accept every Allied demand, in order to have anything worthwhile left to save back home.

The demand that Germany become a republic suited the Marxist factions very well, as only they now had plentiful means to organise for elections, intimidation or violent coup. The Allies would not interfere. Russia was on their side.



Large numbers of Jews were active in Marxist organizations. Marxist leadership was mostly Jewish, in Russia, Austria and in Germany. The historian Joachim Fest has stated:

"It is characteristic of a minority outcast for generations that it will incline toward rebellion and dreaming of utopias. Thus Jewish intellectuals had indeed flung themselves into the socialist movement and became its leaders"

Jews had hoisted the red flag over the hospital where Adolf was recuperating. His sight was improving but he still could not read. Adolf recognised the dominant Jewish leadership and spoke out against their activities.

*Excerpt from "Stalin's War Against the Jews" (1990 - Free Press)
by Israeli historian Louis Rapoport*

"Many Jews were euphoric over their high representation in the new government. Lenin's first Politburo was dominated by men of Jewish origins..."

Under Lenin, Jews became involved in all aspects of the Revolution, including its dirtiest work. Despite the Communists' vows to eradicate anti-Semitism, it spread rapidly after the revolution - partly because of the prominence of so many Jews in the Soviet administration, as well as in the traumatic, inhuman Sovietization drives that followed. Historian Salo Baron has noted that an immensely disproportionate number of Jews joined the new Soviet secret police, the Cheka.... And many of those who fell afoul of the Cheka would be shot by Jewish investigators."



Jewish revolutionary leaders, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg

While Germany was complying with the conditions of their surrender (delivering 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 rail cars etc) the Allies kept up their blockade and Germany starved. The peace treaty would not be signed until Germany had fully complied. Meanwhile German troops return home to find that in many areas the Marxists had assumed military control. The Allies ignored the blooming Red Revolution. Many well funded (mainly Jewish) Russian organizers had infiltrated Germany and were hard at work creating the next glorious Marxist revolution.

Adolf and the other returned soldiers were forced to wear the red arm emblem of the Marxist revolutionaries.

Fredrich Ebert was having success at assembling a moderate government to stand for elections, and the Marxists realized their revolution would have to accelerate, since they would not win at the polls. In Berlin the Jews Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg had amassed 100,000 supporters, two thousand machine guns and 30 artillery pieces. They invaded Berlin, took over most of the government buildings and declared the Ebery government overthrown by their glorious Communist revolution.

Britain, France and the US made no protest at this Russian invasion of Germany. Russia was, after all, their ally in the war.

But on 10 January, Noske, and 30,000 ex-soldier volunteers swarmed into Berlin. These were highly disciplined men used to carnage and slaughter on the front. They brutally broke through and decimated the 200,000 defenders, though vastly out-manned and with less equipment. The leaders of the red revolution were shot or bayoneted. The glorious Communist revolution in Berlin did not last a week.

Adolf learned that the Russian revolution was likewise instigated and led by Jews. Karl Marx himself was a Jew. Jews throughout Germany flocked to the red banner and took most leading positions. The Jewish "problem" became crystal clear to Adolf. Many Jewish

individuals, such as his mother's doctor, were fine people, but Jewry as a whole was poison to Germany. Jews themselves had shaped a new insight in Adolf's mind.

In the election that followed, Communists only won 7.6% of the vote. Yet they had come within a hairs breadth of taking the country. In Russia Communists had a similar minority, but had won. In the next 60 years Communism would murder over 120,000,000 people in peacetime, more deaths than occurred in all the wars of the world combined during that period.



Returned soldiers - volunteers, on their way to save Berlin from the Marxist coup. They became known as the "Free Corps"



Jewish revolutionary leader, Bela Kun. His short reign was particularly brutal



His comrade in Russia, the Jew Lazar Kaganovitch, orchestrated the murder of 35 million people..

After the election, Communists groups rose throughout Germany again, egged on and lavishly funded from Russia. Red revolution groups took over Dresden, Saxony, Berlin and

other cities. Once again the volunteer army, now called the "Free Corps", was called upon to save Berlin. It took a week of heavy fighting.

Then the Hungarian government was ousted by the Jew Bela Kun, who called for all European states to join in his revolution. Reds in Germany once again took heart. In Bavaria the newly elected government was ousted by Jewish-led Communists. Most were not even Bavarian. A volunteer army was assembled, and was soundly defeated by the Reds. Adolf noted that the new head of government of Bavaria was Jewish, and the victorious army commander was also Jewish.

The ousted Bavarian government asked Germany for help. Germany had nothing to spare except the 20,000 Free Corps who had with difficulty managed to save Berlin. The red army took hostages - and shot them - and the Free Corps was particularly brutal in restoring order in Bavaria. The red army appealed to the regular army to assist them. This included Adolf's barracks. There a debate ensued. Adolf waited until last to speak.

"Those who say we should remain neutral are right. After all, we're no pack of Revolutionary Guards for a gang of vagrant Jews."

He persuaded his barracks not to support the Communist government.

The Free Corps re-took Munich, and were angered that Russian soldiers that they had defeated recently were now armed and active against them yet again. After the city had been taken, the Free Corps marched through the town with swastika emblems on their helmets. Cheering crowds lined the roads to thank their liberators. Communists were hunted down and killed, except for one leader who had acted to stop executions. He was tried and given a five year prison sentence. Some soldiers from Adolf's barracks fired on the Free Corps as they entered Munich. The barracks was stormed and everyone, including Adolf was arrested and imprisoned at a local high school. There he cooperated with the Free Corps totally, identifying every soldier that was a red sympathiser, and witnessing against them in the subsequent court case. This taught him much about the legal system, as many he identified got away scot-free. He later complained:

"I had no idea that a [lawyer] is a private individual who makes his living by defending scoundrels"

At least ten Reds were executed based on Adolf's testimony. Naturally senior officers took note of his brave stance, since other witnesses had been murdered, and Adolf never wavered in his resolution. He was invited to attend a military course in propaganda. Marxists had been tirelessly, often forcefully re-educating the masses, particularly the new army recruits who were inexperienced and vulnerable to Communist doctrine. The government had to act to counter this, and the propaganda course was a step in that direction.



Adolf Hitler in his WW-1 regimental dress.



The Soviet flag with the Jewish Star emblem prominently displayed.

A table made up in 1918, by Robert Wilton, correspondent for the London Times in Russia, revealed that in the central committee of the 12 Bolshevik party leaders, 3 were Russians. The rest were Jews.

The Central Committee of the Bolshevik party was comprised as follows:

<i>NAME</i>	<i>NATIONALITY</i>
<i>Bronstein (Trotsky)</i>	<i>Jew</i>
<i>Apfelbaum (Zinovief)</i>	<i>Jew</i>
<i>Lourie (Larine)</i>	<i>Jew</i>
<i>Ouritski</i>	<i>Jew</i>
<i>Volodarski</i>	<i>Jew</i>
<i>Rosenfeldt (Kamanef)</i>	<i>Jew</i>
<i>Smidovitch</i>	<i>Jew</i>
<i>Sverdloff (Yankel)</i>	<i>Jew</i>
<i>Nakhamkes (Stekloff)</i>	<i>Jew</i>
<i>Ulyanov (Lenin)</i>	<i>Russian</i>

	(1/4 Jewish)
<i>Krylenko</i>	<i>Russian</i>
<i>Lounatcharski</i>	<i>Russian</i>



Adolf Hitler
Self Portrait

At the course, Adolf soon stood out among the crowd. His professor identified him as a "natural born speaker".

One student deplored the negative version of the Jews that had been described by the lecturer. Adolf requested that he be permitted to speak. That was his first "anti-semitic" speech. For Adolf, closely following the newspapers all the years, it was easy to point out the Jewish dominance in Russia, as well as in every single other place Marxism had attempted to gain a foothold. He swayed his audience with passion - and facts. Adolf won the hearts of his audience, and drew attention to his debating skills.

In the newspapers what Adolf said was verified. The Times on March 29, 1919 reported that

of the "*leaders who provide the central machinery of the Bolshevik movement, not less than 75 per cent are Jews.*"

Winston Churchill spoke out against Lenin, Trotsky "*and the sinister gang of Jewish anarchists around them*"

Churchill also declared Jews to be: "*a most formidable sect, the most formidable sect in the world*"

Anti-Jewish sentiment ran high. Many people had died by Jewish instigation, and Jews in Russia continued funding the various revolutions in Europe, ably assisted by local Jews to took leadership positions. Ignoring the Jewish threat was impossible. Adolf exposed the

Jewish complicity in every speech. He never spoke against decent Jewish individuals, but the overall Jewish culture, which should be expelled, perhaps to Palestine.

The first German delegation refused to sign the Versailles treaty. The Allies ignored the terms under which Germany had surrendered and imposed a plethora of staggering punishments that would crush Germany in perpetuity. President Herbert Hoover of the United States described the Versailles treaty as one of "hate and revenge".

A second German delegation was sent to sign, and were promised that German populations in disputed areas would be permitted by plebiscite to decide whether they wanted to remain part of Germany. The delegation signed with many misgivings, but Germany was starving and the blockade would not be lifted until they signed. In some areas plebiscites were held - and the results ignored. Allied promises meant somewhat less than nothing.

If Adolf ever needed a goal in life, this was it. He would fight to destroy the Versailles treaty and restore German honor. The treaty brought severe hardship to the German population who were to pay 40% of her national wealth to the victors as a debt. Germany territory was chipped off in generous chunks and dished out to her neighbours. German people that in future would live in annexed lands would frequently be repressed and victimized, and in some cases killed - because they were Germans. 16,000,000 Germans were thus estranged from their motherland and forced to serve hostile victors. German economic ties outside Germany were taken away. All property outside Germany owned by Germans was confiscated.



"The Lie of Sole Guilt"
A poster sketch by Adolf Hitler representing the Versailles Injustice.



Adolf the Politician

Adolf finished his course and was enlisted in an "Educational Detachment". Their task was to counter red propaganda, and educate soldiers to think in a patriotic way. Adolf became the star of the program. He quickly proved himself the most able speaker, even in the face of hostility in the audience.

Many speeches were given and routinely the Versailles disgrace, and Jewish influence in Marxist movements were paraded as facts easy for anyone to verify from local newspapers or their own memory of recent events.

Another of Adolf's duties was to spy on any of the over fifty political parties, some of which were considered possible threats by the new Bavarian government. He was asked to check out the "German Workers' Party" (GWP). The speakers were unexceptionally boring. Later in the evening Adolf decided to reply to the speaker. His speech riveted the small crowd of about 40 people. After the meeting he was approached and asked to come again. Shortly Adolf was invited to become a committee member. The GWP policies were broadly similar to Adolf's views, but they were so poorly organized that Adolf declined to join. HE saw the GWP as going nowhere.

But the idea of a party that would grow and accomplish things played in Adolf's mind and he met with Drexler of the GWP to help them organize things, since they obviously could not do so very well themselves. With his own money Adolf had pamphlets printed, and these were delivered far and wide, and at the next meeting about thirty new faces appeared. He had approximately doubled the size of his audience by printing professional pamphlets. On October 4 Adolf joined the GWP. He became member 55 and executive committee member 7.

The army was being drastically reduced, according to the Versailles treaty. Adolf was regarded as too valuable and they held on to him.

The GWP financial fortune was at that stage kept in a small cigar box. Adolf persuaded the committee to spend the entire fortune in renting a hall for an evening and advertise the event in a nationalist newspaper with large circulation.

The room they hired could hold 130 people. The GWP worried whether they could fill it. 111 people turned up, including one journalist for a right-wing newspaper. Doctor Erich Kuhn was the main speaker. Adolf followed him and spoke so brilliantly that he totally overshadowed the main speaker. At the end of his rousing speech he appealed for funds that they might continue their work. Adolf had just passed his grade as a budding politician.



Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Life/youngman-maxi.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf and Housing

While still in prison, Adolf Hitler drew up plans for housing developments. Some of his sketches still survive. They show groups of worker's houses with their own gardens, which were later built in hundreds of thousands.

Adolf wanted low-cost housing that would be attractive and functional for millions of working class families that then lived in "rabbit warren" cramped squalor.

Most houses he would later build were single storey dwellings with small gardens where children could romp and play, wives could grow vegetables and flowers, and all could relax

in peace and beauty after the day's work. Local architectural styles were incorporated so that the dwellings enhanced the local atmosphere.

Occasionally there was no alternative to large apartment complexes, and Adolf ensured that even these dwellings were large and surrounded by surrounding lawns and gardens where the children could play in safety.

In all these housing projects the highest standards of public health and safety were incorporated into the design, something generally neglected worldwide in those days.

Generous loans were granted to newly married couples who wished to buy their own homes. At the birth of each child a quarter of the loan debt was cancelled, so that after four children no payment was due at all. 925,000 newly married couples took advantage of this loan scheme.



After his first year in office, Adolf had succeeded in building 202,119 housing units. After four years the number had risen to one and a half million homes.

For those who rented a home, monthly rental was fixed by legislation so that no more than about one-eighth of a worker's salary was spent for rent.

Farmers, who had the lowest incomes, were also assisted. By 1936, more than 91,000 farmhouses were constructed, and living standards in rural areas was drastically improved.

Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Talent/housing.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf the Innovator

"The universality of Hitler's knowledge may surprise or displease those unaware of it, but it is nonetheless a historical fact: Hitler was one of the most cultivated men of this century. Many times more so than Churchill... or than Roosevelt; or Eisenhower, who never got beyond detective novels."

- General Leon Degrelle

Adolf and the Fight Against Cancer

Adolf's mother died from cancer. With profits from his best-selling book "Mein Kampf", he donated 100,000 Marks to cancer research he personally commissioned at the University of Jena. Is there a link between cigarette smoking and cancer? Adolf thought so, and the research he commissioned conclusively proved it. There is a very strong link and smokers are very likely to get cancer - as shown by his research results at bottom right.

The research was conducted in 1941 at the "Scientific Institute for Research into the Hazards of Tobacco", established at the Friedrich-Schiller University in Jena. This was the first such institute in the world.

With scientific proof to support his initiatives, Adolf made laws forbidding smoking in public places. He started a campaign to tell people how dangerous smoking is and tobacco use fell in Germany. This was the first official anti-smoking campaign in the world.

- Smoking was banned in the offices of the Air Force, postal services.
- Smoking was banned by uniformed police
- Restaurants and cafes were prohibited from selling cigarettes to women
- Tobacco coupons were denied to pregnant women.
- It was illegal for anyone under 18 to smoke in public
- Advertisements for tobacco products were strictly regulated

Adolf said: "Before going into retirement, I shall order that all the cigarette packets on sale in Europe should have on the label, in letters of fire, the slogan: 'Danger, tobacco smoke kills; danger: Cancer.'"

During the war tobacco rations were distributed to German soldiers. Adolf ordered that it be given in a manner that would dissuade soldiers from smoking. Smokers were given six cigarettes per man per day, but non-smokers got chocolate or extra food. Women in the Wehrmacht were not allowed to smoke at all.

The phrase "passive smoking" was coined by Fritz Lickint, author of *Tabak und Organismus* ("Tobacco and the Organism"). He collaborated in this book with the Nazi Anti-Tobacco League.

Because of strong Nazi support for Science and medical research, most scientists, physicians and biologists became Nazi party members.

Germans were encouraged to take exercise, eat plenty of vegetables, drink mineral water instead of alcohol and stop smoking. To reduce breast cancer, women were taught self examination. Nowhere else in the world had such a government sponsored health campaign existed up to that time.

When the Allies invaded Germany at the end of World War II, on seeing the terrible hunger and deprivations amongst the destitute public, they promptly imported 93,000 tons of tobacco to get Germans smoking again.

Cancer [<citation>](#)



Adolf's health campaign encouraged people to avoid alcohol and nicotine, and eat and drink fresh, healthy foods.

Smoking Category	Lung Cancer	All other cancers)
Very Heavy	16.6	8.8

Heavy	5.8	5.6
Medium	7.8	7.0
Moderate	1.6	1.4
Non-Smoker	1	1

The Nazi scientist, Muller, published the above result of his research.
He is regarded as the father of tobacco epidemiology

To understand the above chart, see that a very heavy smoker is 16.6 times more likely to get lung cancer than a non-smoker.

Adolf and the "Black Box"

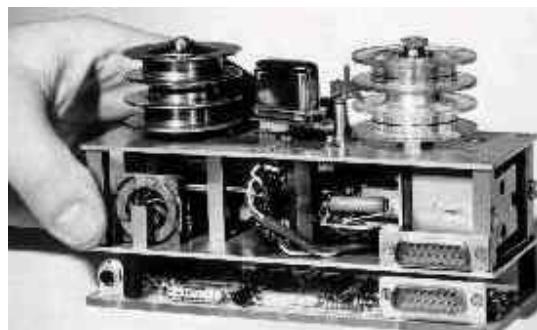
The "black box" or "cockpit recorder" is a recorder used in an aeroplane to determine the cause of a crash, so that faults can be eliminated and increase air safety.

"it was in fact Hitler who first hit on the idea of installing a Black Box in planes: After the fatal Heinkel crash of Fritz Todt, Hitler's munitions minister, in February 1942, Field Marshal Erhard Milch told his staff at a meeting recorded by stenographers that the Führer had asked him if all important planes could have voice recorders installed in the cockpit so that the cause of such mystery crashes could be determined."
- British Historian, David Irving

Adolf conceived the "cockpit recorder" after a friend died in an air crash. He ordered that important aircraft should be fitted with a magnetic-wire recording device so that the cause of a crash could be determined.

Later magnetic tape would be used for this purpose. The first ever sound recording on magnetic tape is of a speech by Adolf Hitler.

Cockpit Recorder [<citation>](#)



David Warren of Australia is normally credited with the invention of the cockpit recorder in 1954. In fact Warren deserves great credit because he never knew that Adolf Hitler had already conceived this device twelve years before. Adolf Hitler's recorder saw use in the German Air Force, but was lost after Germany's defeat

Adolf and the Olympic Games

In 1936 the Olympic Games were held in Berlin, Germany. Adolf authorized the use of several revolutionary new ideas for the games that are still used today.



The last relay-runner enters the stadium at the LustGarten in Berlin, to light the Olympic Flame and start the 11th Summer Olympic Games.

A new opening ceremony began two weeks before the 1936 games. At noon on July 20 a Greek “high priestess” and fourteen girls wearing classical robes gathered in the ancient Stadium of Olympia, and used parabolic mirrors to focus the sun’s rays on a wand until it burst into flame. A torch was kindled and a chant sounded: “Oh fire, lit in an ancient and sacred place, begin your race”. Then one of Pindar’s Pythian odes was sung to ancient instruments. After that the Olympic flame was carried by 3,075 relay runners all the way from Greece, passed from torch to torch until it finally lit a huge brazier in the Berlin stadium where huge crowds, and the German Chancellor cheered the official opening of the games. This beautiful and emotional Nazi-created ceremony is still used today, and has become the most popular of any of the Olympic events.

The 1936 Olympics were the first to be broadcast on television. Twenty-five large screens were displayed in Berlin, allowing people to see the Games for free.

Torch relay [<citation>](#)

Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Talent/innovator-maxi.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf the Philosopher

He (Adolf) had trained himself in philosophy by studying Aristotle and Plato. He could quote entire paragraphs of Schopenhauer from memory, and for a long time carried a pocket edition of Schopenhauer with him. Nietzsche taught him much about the willpower.

- General Leon Degrelle

*** Under Construction**

Please be patient

Adolf on – Nature

Ultimate wisdom always consists in understanding the instinctive causes—that is: a man must never fall into the madness of believing that he has really risen to be lord and master over Nature—which is so easily induced by the conceit of half-education—but must understand the fundamental necessity of Nature's rule, and realize how much his existence is subject to these laws of eternal combat and upward struggle. Then he will sense that in a universe where planets revolve around suns, and moons turn about planets, where force alone forever masters weakness, compelling it to be an obedient servant or else crushing it, there can be no special laws for man. For him, too, the eternal principles of this ultimate wisdom hold sway. He can try to grasp them; but escape them, never.

When man tries to rebel against the iron logic of Nature, he comes into conflict with principles to which he himself owes his existence as man. And so his action against Nature must lead to his own downfall.

This planet once moved through space for millions of years without human beings, and it can do so again some day if men forget that they owe their higher existence, not to the ideas of a few crazy ideologues, but to the knowledge and ruthless application of Nature's iron-clad laws.

Thus the racialist world view corresponds to the innermost will of Nature, since it restores that free play of forces which must lead to a continuous mutual higher breeding, until at last the best of mankind—having achieved possession of this Earth—will have a free path for activity in domains which lie partly above and partly outside it.

The Jewish doctrine of Marxism rejects the aristocratic principle of Nature and replaces the eternal privilege of power and strength with the mass of numbers and their dead weight. Thus it denies personal worth, contests the significance of folk and race, and thereby withdraws from mankind premise for its existence and culture. As a foundation of the universe, it would lead to the end of any order intellectually conceivable to man. . . . If, with the help of his Marxist creed, the jew is victorious over the peoples of the world, his crown will be the funeral wreath of mankind and this planet will—as it once did for millions of years—move through the ether devoid of men.

By rejecting personal authority and replacing it with the numbers of a momentary mob, the parliamentary principle of majority rule sins against the basic aristocratic idea of Nature

Today's Western democracy is the forerunner of Marxism, which without it would be unthinkable. It provides this world plague with the culture in which its germs can spread.

Sooner will a camel pass through the eye of a needle than a great man be 'discovered' by an election.

The question of instilling national pride in a people is, among other things, primarily a question of creating healthy social conditions as a basis for the possibility of educating the individual. For only those who through school and upbringing learn to know the cultural, economic, but above all the political greatness of their own fatherland can and will acquire inner pride in the privilege of belonging to such a people.

As soon as egoism becomes the ruler of a people, the bands of order are loosened and in the pursuit of their own happiness men fall from heaven into a real hell.

'Respect everyone's country, but love your own.'

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

For in the long run systems of government are not maintained by the pressure of force, but by faith in their soundness and in the truthfulness with which they represent and advance the interests of a people.

Adolf on – Race

All occurrences in world history are merely an expression of the racial instinct for self-preservation, in a good or bad sense.

The inner nature of peoples always determines the way in which outward influences will have an effect. What leads one to starvation will train others for hard work.

The racialist world view finds the importance of mankind in its basic racial elements. On principle it views the state as but a means to an end and conceives that end to be the racial existence of man. Thus, by no means does it believe in the equality of the races, but along with their difference it recognizes their higher and lesser value and feels itself obligated, through this knowledge, to promote the victory of the better and stronger, and demand the subordination of the inferior and weaker in accordance with the eternal Will that dominates this universe. Thus, on principle, it embraces the basic aristocratic idea of Nature and believes in the validity of this law down to the last individual. . . . It believes in the necessity of an idealization of mankind, which in turn it sees the sole premise for the existence of mankind. But it cannot grant the right to existence even to an ethical idea if this idea represents a danger for the racial life of the bearers of a higher ethic; for in a bastardized and negrified world all concepts of the humanly beautiful and sublime, as well as all ideas of an idealized future for mankind, would be lost forever.

Sin against the blood and against the race is the original sin in this world and the end of a humanity which surrenders to it.

No, there is only one holiest human right, and this right is at the same time the holiest obligation, namely: to make sure that the blood is kept pure and, by preserving the best humanity, to create the possibility of a nobler development of these beings.

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

For the will of God gave men their form, their being and their abilities. He who destroys His work declares war upon the creation of the Lord and upon the divine Will.

The mightiest counterpart to the Aryan is represented by the Jew.

Existence impels the Jew to lie, and to lie perpetually, just as it compels the inhabitants of northern lands to wear warm clothing.

Was there any form of filth or shamelessness, particularly in cultural life, without at least one Jew involved in it? If you cut even cautiously into such an abcess, you found—like a maggot in a rotting body often dazzled by the sudden light—a little Jew.

Indeed, the possibility of preserving a healthy farming community as a foundation for the whole nation can never be valued highly enough. Many of our present-day woes are simply the result of an unhealthy relationship between our rural and city population. A solid stock of small and moderate-size farmers has at all times been the best defense against social ills such as we possess today.

Social endeavor . . . can raise no claim whatsoever to gratitude, since its function is not to dispense favors but to restore rights.

The racial state will have to arrive at a basically different attitude toward the concept of work. It will if necessary—even by education extending over centuries—have to break with the nonsense of despising physical activity. On principle it will have to evaluate the individual man not by the kind of work he does, but by the form and quality of his achievement.

The evaluation of a man must be based on the manner in which he fulfills the task entrusted to him by the community. For the activity which an individual performs is not the purpose of his existence, but merely a means towards it. It is more important that he develop and ennable himself as a man; but this he can only do within the framework of his cultural community, which must always rest upon the foundation of a state. He must make his contribution to the preservation of this foundation. The form of this contribution is determined by Nature; his duty is simply to return to the racial community with honest effort what it has given him. He who does this deserves the highest esteem and the highest respect.

Honest work, no matter of what kind, is never a disgrace.

Without his idealistic attitude all, even the most brilliant faculties of the mind, would remain mere intellect as such—outward appearance without inner worth, and never creative force. But since true idealism is nothing more than the subordination of the interests and life of the individual to the greater whole—and in turn is the precondition for the creation of organizational forms of all kinds—it corresponds in its innermost depths to the ultimate will of Nature. It alone leads men to a voluntary recognition of the privilege of force and strength, and thus makes them particles of that Order which shapes and forms the entire universe.

We are not simple enough, either, to believe that it could ever be possible to bring about a perfect era. But this does not relieve anyone of the obligation to combat recognized errors, to overcome weaknesses, and to strive for the ideal.

A state which in this age of racial contamination dedicates itself to the care of its best racial elements must one day become master of the Earth. May the adherents of our Movement never forget this if ever the magnitude of the sacrifices should beguile them into anxious comparison with the possible results.

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

Every man must know that the new Movement can offer honor and fame in the eyes of posterity, but nothing in the present.

A movement that wants to renew the world must serve, not the moment, but the future.

The best state constitution and state form is that which, with most genuine certainty, raises the best minds of a racial community to leading importance and leading influence.

And no more than a hundred empty heads make one wise man will a heroic decision arise from a hundred cowards.

Adolf on – Culture

The racial question gives the key not only to world history, but to all human culture as well.

Everything we admire on this Earth today—science and art, technology and invention—is solely the creative product of a few peoples, and perhaps originally, of one race. On them depends the existence of this entire culture. If they perish, the beauty of this Earth will sink into the grave with them.

If we were to divide mankind into three groups—culture founders, culture bearers and culture destroyers—only the Aryan could be considered as representative of the first group.

Adolf on – Education

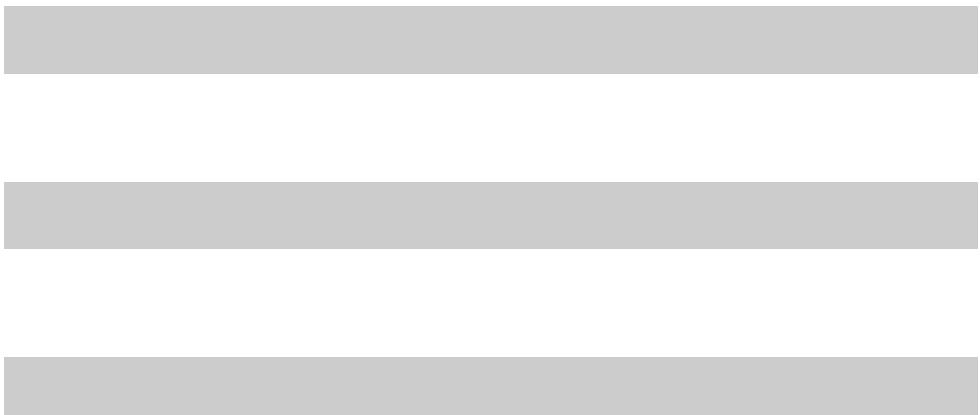
A man of little academic education but physically sound, with good, strong character and imbued with joyful determination and will-power, is worth more to the racial community than a clever weakling.

Adolf on – Peace



Adolf on – Health

In the long run a sound mind can only dwell in a sound body



Adolf on – Religión

I have already attempted to make it quite clear that the special treatment meted out to Jews in Germany is inspired solely by racial and not by religious motives. The Jews enjoy full liberty in the exercise of the ritual."

It may be that today gold has become the exclusive ruler of life, but the time will come when man will again bow down before a higher God.

Adolf on – History

Aside from this, it is the task of the racial state to see to it that world history is finally written from a position in which the racial question is raised to dominance.

Those who want to live, let them fight; and those who do not want to fight in this world of eternal struggle do not deserve to live.

World history is made by minorities when this minority of number embodies a majority of will and determination.

No one can doubt that this world will one day be exposed to the severest struggles for the existence of mankind. In the end, only the urge for self-preservation will triumph. Beneath it so-called humanity—that expression of a mixture of stupidity, cowardice and know-it-all

conceit—will melt like snow in the March sun. Mankind has grown great in eternal struggle, and only in eternal peace will it perish.

Adolf on - The Individual

If, by the instrument of governmental power, a people is being led toward its destruction, then rebellion is not only the right of every member of such a people—it is his duty.

The racialist philosophy is basically distinguished from the Marxist philosophy by the fact that it not only recognizes the value of race, but along with it the importance of personality, which it therefore makes one of the pillars of its entire structure.

The Movement must promote respect for personality by every means. It must never forget that in personal worth lies the worth of everything human; that every idea and every achievement is the result of one man's creative force, and that the admiration of greatness constitutes not only a tribute of thanks to the latter, but also casts a unifying bond around the grateful.

Thus, in principle, it embraces the basic principle of Nature and believes in the validity of this law down to the last individual. It sees not only the different value of races, but also the different value of

individual men. From the mass it extracts the importance of the person, and thus, in contrast to Marxism with its disorganizing effect, it acts in an organizing way.

It is not the mass that invents and not the majority that organizes or thinks, but in all things only and always the individual man, the person.

To renounce doing homage to a great spirit means the loss of an immense strength which emanates from the names of all great men and women.

When human hearts break and human souls despair, then from the twilight of the past the great conquerors of distress and care, of disgrace and misery, of spiritual bondage and physical constraint, look down upon them and hold out their eternal hands to despairing mortals. Woe to the people that is ashamed to grasp them.

Adolf on - Various Things

Obstacles do not exist to be surrendered to, but rather to be broken.

He who first demands of Fate a guarantee of success, automatically renounces all idea of a heroic deed.

It can be established here that the greatest and most enduring successes in history tend, for the most part, to be those which in their beginnings found the least understanding because they stood in sharpest conflict with general public opinion, with its ideas and its will.

We National Socialists, as champions of a new philosophy of life, must never base ourselves on so-called 'accepted facts'—and false ones at that. If we did, we would not be the champions of a great, new idea, but coolies of the present-day lie.

All the persecutions of the Movement and its individual leaders, all vilifications and slanders, were powerless to harm it. The correctness of its ideas, the purity of its will, its supporters' spirit of self-sacrifice, have caused it to issue from all repressions stronger than ever. If, in the world of our present parliamentary corruption, it becomes more and more aware of the profoundest essence of its struggle, feels itself to be the purest embodiment of the value of race and personality and conducts itself accordingly, it will—with almost mathematical certainty—one day emerge victorious from its struggle.

Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Talent/philosopher-maxi.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf the Promoter of Culture

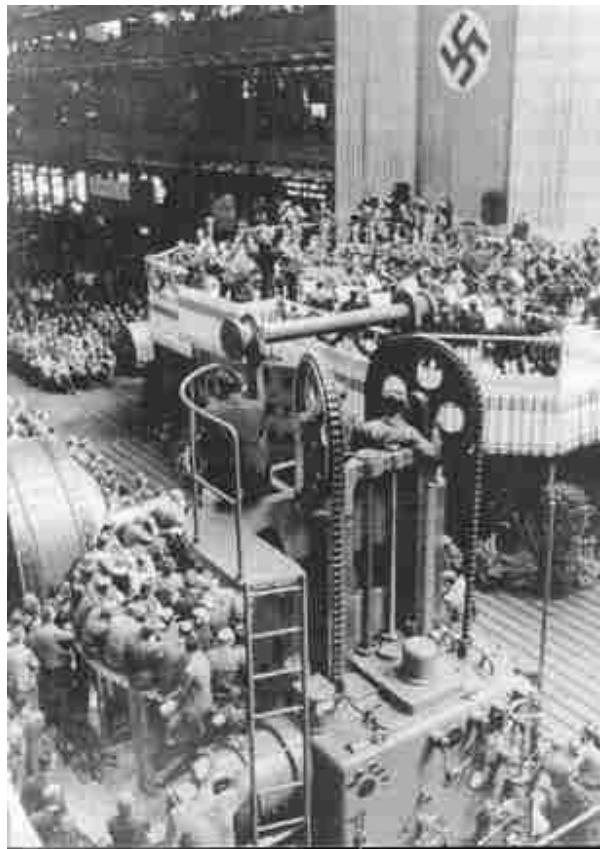
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Please be patient

Adolf and the Arts



Myron's Discus Thrower
*Adolf loved this sculpture so much
that he bought it.*

Adolf - Music and Opera



Concerts became a regular feature in large factories.
Berlin - 1943

Adolf - Culture and the Youth



Prostitution was a major social problem in German cities. Adolf eliminated the financial motivation for such disease-spreading and unwholesome lifestyles by eliminating unemployment, and then implemented social programs to encourage the youth to be deeply involved in cultural and health related activities.

The "Hitler Youth" could be roughly compared to British "Boy Scouts", though it was far broader in scope and encompassed children from every social strata in Germany.

The effect of these social programs was rapid and far reaching. The youth came to the forefront of the new German positive attitude where the nation took pride in their work and in their heritage.

Schools were favoured with symphony concerts, art exhibitions, the opera and other displays and activities to enrich their cultural knowledge and participation in the arts.

Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Talent/culture-maxi.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf the Politician

Adolf turned the "German Workers' Party" (GWP) around from obscurity to solid growth in a very short space of time. The initiatives were all his own. He was by far the best speaker. His knowledge of history, current affairs and politics dwarfed anyone else in his party, and quite possibly already bettered anyone else in Germany.

At the next public meeting Adolf persuaded the committee to charge an entrance fee. He was confident. Things were looking up. This time he was the main speaker.

All was not plain sailing however. Adolf knew to expect Marxist thugs to disrupt the meeting, as they sometimes did to the larger parties that spoke out against them. The police

would possibly cancel the meeting if he asked them for protection. He discreetly arranged for a few army buddies to attend the meeting as well - just in case.

On Thursday, 13 November 1919, about 300 people attended. Adolf was scheduled to speak for 15 minutes, but he enraptured his audience for over an hour. Disruptive elements were rapidly and forcibly ejected when they heckled the speaker.

The audience gave Adolf a standing ovation. The GWP would from now on be spoken about in Munich. After the third meeting only Anton Drexler had status in the GWP above Adolf. And he was also Adolf's staunchest supporter in the committee.



Adolf Hitler member 555 of the GWP



Anton Drexler, leader of the GWP



Adolf speaks to members of the DAP



DAP Poster advertising meeting

By holding meetings in halls it was simple to maintain order. But Adolf knew that soon enough he would have to brave the streets and open areas to reach larger audiences. Communist thugs ruled the streets. In the beginning of 1920 the GWP had four army officers and twenty soldiers as members. Not a very effective defense against hundreds of rabid reds in the street. The reds fought with lead pipes and knives. Adolf admired their bravery in fighting for what they believed in. He decided to convert the thugs to his cause.

GWP members were instructed by Adolf to turn up in working clothes, so as to be respected by the working masses in the streets. Starched collars and suits were verboten. He wanted to attract the best of the workers. The riff-raff would follow later of their own accord. He had to drive a wedge between the red Jewish leaders and their German followers.

Member 623 was Ernst Röhm. The membership number was not what it seemed. To make the party look much larger than it was, Adolf started membership from 500. His propaganda skills were showing. Röhm was an important recruit who turned out to be a brilliant organizer. Another most valuable convert was Dietrich Eckart, who mobilized high society to support the new movement.

A hall accommodating 2,000 people was rented for 24 February. A 25-point plan was drawn up to present for crowd approval. Adolf had carefully chosen these points to be acceptable to the vast majority of decent Germans. Converted enemies should readily accept the points. News of the meeting broke and Communists threatened to shoot Adolf at the meeting.

On the night, about 400 of the packed hall were Communist thugs. Members in the military with clubs and whips were to keep order. Despite sundry missiles hurled at the speaker, the meeting ended with thunderous applause and acceptance of the 25 points. By the end of the proceedings many undecided hearts had been won over, and many Communist sympathisers had second thoughts.



Early GWP meeting place



Gustav Noske, Free Corps leader



Free Corps volunteers



Meanwhile pressure in Berlin had reached bursting point. The Allies had demanded that over 900 army officers be turned over as war criminals. The Free Corps decided to take over the government, and marched into Berlin. Noske's troops refused to fire on them, and the Weimar government panicked and fled the city. The bloodless coup succeeded and Dr. Wolfgang Kapp was instituted as Chancellor.

In Munich, rightists gave their government an ultimatum to abdicate. The government meekly did so and Ritter Gustav von Kahr was installed as leader.

The army needed people to coordinate the two successful coups. Dietrich Eckart and Adolf Hitler volunteered for the job, and were gladly accepted. An aeroplane was placed at their disposal and Adolf took his first air flight. The weather was rough and he was miserably sick.

But the Communists in Germany had organized a nationwide strike to protest the putsch. Industry ground to a complete halt. There was no water, no electric power, no transport. Kapp was forced to leave. Adolf was forced to return, nothing achieved.

In the Ruhr zone Communists, flushed with fresh victory, rose up and occupied the region. 300 policemen and other innocents had been murdered in this coup. In Saxony Communists took control of part of the state. Success breeds success, and spontaneous uprisings began throughout Germany, accompanied by murder, looting and arson. The disbanded Free Corps were begged to save the country - yet again - and they did, after much fighting and loss of life. Adolf stayed on to view events.

Berlin was the ultimate Sodom and Gomorrah, the den of every vice and perversion that existed in the world at the time. Adolf realized the only way to cleanse this cancer was to destroy the Weimar republic and build anew.

Adolf then realized that Berlin would eventually fall to the Communists. and like packed dominoes, so would the rest of Germany. The only way out was to enlist the support of the workers. With strong worker backing Munich could be taken over and used as a springboard to secure Berlin.

The Allies demanded the army reduce to 100,000 men. Adolf was discharged. He would now be without salary, but free to devote all his time to the new party. The name of the party was changed, at Adolf's insistence, to: the National Socialist German Worker's Party (NSGWP). This name better explained the goals of the party.



GWP Poster



The swastika was now introduced as symbol of the party. The symbol was thousands of years old and has been used by most cultures, including Semites. Adolf designed the party flag, incorporating a black swastika in a white circle on a red background.



Adolf's personal Swastika



Rudolf Hess, another important member of the party, would later rise to become the deputy leader of the party. Rudolph had fought in the Free Corps with distinction. After the British confiscated his father's business, Rudolf became a furniture salesman. He showed great talent as recruiter and fund raiser.

Another convert was Alfred Rosenberg. He had been present in Russia during the Marxist revolution and realized Jews had instigated and almost exclusively led the movement.



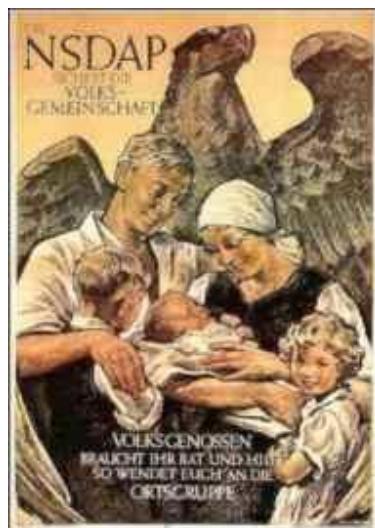
*Rudolf Hess,
soon to become deputy
leader of the party*



Alfred Rosenberg

As meetings of the NSGWP became larger and more frequently held, security became a major problem. The "Red Front" or other left-wing or Marxist groups would always be present to disrupt and heckle, and would often launch physical attacks against officials or public at these meetings.

The 150 military-trained supporters could not always be on call since they were widely spread out and all had to earn a living, so in practice only a fraction could be available to protect a meeting at any one time. The NSGWP was accused of forming a paramilitary movement so, in 1920, Adolf decided to name the group the "Sport Section" or SA (Sportabteilung) to disguise their true purpose, which was that of physical defense. As the SA grew stronger, they eventually became able to disrupt meetings of the left, returning the favor and reducing the risk from Marxist groups. Later the SA would be renamed the "Storm Section" (Stormabteilung), still known as the SA.



NSGWP poster



Adolf and General Ludendorff

General Ludendorff was famous for his bold and imaginative leadership during wartime. Once he rode alone to a fort he believed had been captured from the enemy, only to see on arrival that it was still in enemy hands. Instead of trying to escape, he remained calm and demanded that the fort surrender to him. - They did.

Adolf did the same on a smaller scale when he came across four French soldiers in a trench during World War-1. He pretended he had supporting troops right behind him and demanded they lay down their weapons and surrender. - They did.

Jewish activists occasionally got beaten up when they disrupted an NSGWP meeting. This led to public accusations of beating up "harmless Jews", and Adolf decided to ban Jews from attending his meetings. This would inevitably lead to charges of anti-semitism, but that no Jew could complain he was beaten up if he knew he was not allowed to attend, and that was the lesser evil.

Rapidly the NSGWP spread to other towns and cities. Adolf would be the main speaker at most public meetings, but could not attend everything. He regarded most of their main speakers as lacking the necessary drive, and was constantly on the lookout for better talent.

After one year the NSGWP membership had grown to over a thousand, and meetings could now draw crowds of over 3,000. But the growth of the NSGWP was pitifully slow when compared to the growth of Communism. Communist power was growing by leaps and bounds and they regularly revealed this by industrial strike action.

General Ludendorff, the World War-1 hero, recognized the inevitability of a Communist victory, and searched for a viable alternative that could stem the tide. He found nothing... except Adolf's tiny NSGWP. No other party with an anti-communist program appealed to the masses of ordinary workers.

General Ludendorff and Adolf were introduced, and a program of future action was discussed. The disbanded Free Corps could be united under the NSGWP as a cohesive force. Once they were strong enough to take over power the General would be the military head and Adolf the political head of state.



The "Volkischer Beobachter" newspaper bought by the GWP

The Volkischer Beobachter (German Folk's Observer) newspaper was on the verge of bankruptcy. Adolf decided to buy it. His old ties with the military, and his new links with General Ludendorff now paid dividends, and the 120,000 marks were raised to buy the paper.

Hermann Esser, the party's best orator after Adolf, was appointed as editor. Adolf and his friends would now test the might of the pen in newsprint. Some loyal followers could even earn a small salary as journalists.



Hermann Esser, Newspaper editor and NSGWP party leader



Poster sketch by Adolf Hitler
"National Socialism will free Germany from the lie of Sole Guilt"

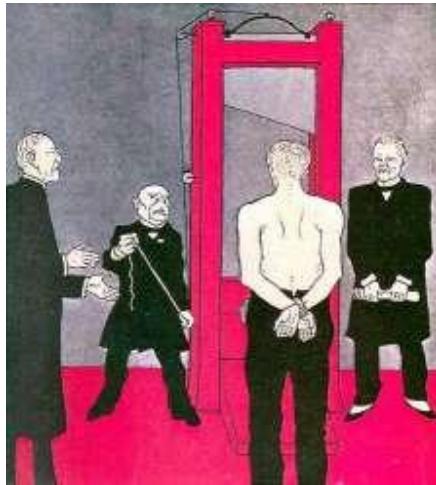
The decadent arts inspired and funded by leftists and Communists now featured as the NSGWP held pickets to prevent or disrupt offensive plays and performances.

Eventually the mere threat of such a picket was enough for the police to close down the performance with no further action necessary.

NSGWP popularity rose with this success.



Myron's Discus Thrower.
Adolf admired this sculpture and bought it



1919 cartoon depicting what the Versailles Treaty means to Germany

Aftereffects of the Versailles treaty were felt keenly as the population went hungry that winter. Food riots erupted. Communist groups took advantage of the situation to call out strikes, which further impoverished the people. Discontent was rife and Adolf called for a mass-meeting in the largest Auditorium in Munich, the Zirkus Krone, which could accommodate 9,000 people.

It was a gamble. To attract the crowds Adolf had two trucks covered in red and adorned with swastika flags. Supporters would drive around the city, shouting slogans and throwing out pamphlets. Marxists were outraged. Such audacity was normally their hallmark. Adolf would later write:

"Two minutes past eight, I arrived in front of the circus....Upon entering the enormous hall I was seized with the same joy as a year previously on the occasion of the first meeting in the Munich Hofbrauhaus. But only after I had pushed my way through the walls of people and had reached the high stage, I saw the success in all its greatness. Like a gigantic shell the hall lay before my eyes, filled with thousands and thousands of people."

Then, on 7 March 1921 the French army invaded the Rhineland. Their excuse was that Germany was behind on their reparations payments. German passions and nationalism were aflamed and NSGWP fortunes grew apace.

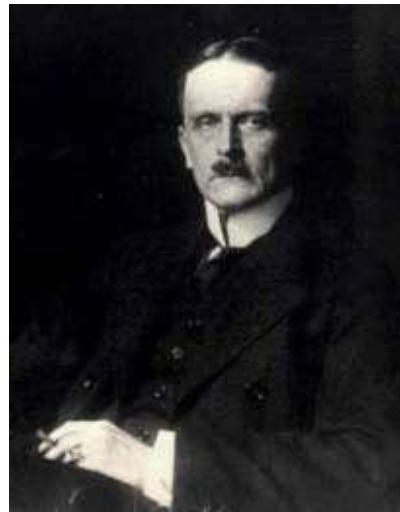
The Bavarian government requested a meeting with the NSGWP leadership and minister President von Kahr received them. Adolf was now 32 years of age.

Other small Nationalist political parties now began dissolving and forming local chapters of the NSGWP. Adolf was not interested in democratic mergers. He would not be clouded by the lack of vision of other leaders.

The German Socialist Party (GSP), however, was larger than the NSGWP it was out of the question that they would disband to follow the NSGWP. Adolf was pressed for a merger. He resisted and his committee insisted. Adolf threatened to resign, which left the committee

in a pretty pickle for without Adolf there was no NSGWP. The committee backed down, but later conducted merger talks in secret.

*"May the hand wither that signs this treaty"
Frederick Schneidemann, the German Chancellor (June 1919) then he resigned rather than agree to the
Treaty*



*Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, leader of the
German delegation to Versailles (15 May 1919).*

*"Those who sign this treaty, will sign the death sentence of many millions of German men, women and
children."*

When Adolf learned of the secretive merger talks between the NSGWP and the GSP he voiced his opposition but the committee members were adamant. Adolf resigned.

With shock the committee members realized they had lost their only trump card for negotiations. Three days later Adolf listed his conditions for returning to the party. The main point was his demand for sole authority. Only he would make major decisions in the NSGWP from now on. Concessions and mergers were out of the question:

"I demand the position of First Chairman with dictatorial authority... I make these demands, not because I am power hungry, but because recent events have more than convinced me that without an iron leadership, the party... will within a short time cease to be what it was supposed to be: a national socialist German Workers Party and not a western association"

The committee stalled and pontificated. Hatred against Adolf began to sprout wings. Over the next month rumours spread by mouth and pamphlet that Adolf was of Jewish descent, or that he was in league with the Jews. A united committee was determined to bring Adolf to heel and dampen his ideals to bring him more in line with their modest political goals. The "Hitlerisajew" rumour spread and stuck. Now totally alienated, Adolf somehow had to pull himself out of the pit dug by his committee.

Without prior knowledge of the committee, Adolf launched a new meeting. To discount the leaflets and other propaganda against him, even his posters attacked the Jews. The meeting would be a gamble, but a gamble that he calculated he would win. If few supporters turned up, his position in the NSGWP would crumble, but if a large audience showed up his position would be greatly enhanced.

On 6 July, 6,000 people came to hear the leader speak. They knew that Adolf had a sense of direction that other leaders lacked. He spoke out against the enemies of Germany. He spoke out against the Jews, and against those that spread lies against him.

The rumours would not completely stop because of the meeting, but his leadership was demonstrated with mass-support. After a week the committee capitulated.

A vote was held and Adolf earned his "Papal Powers" (by 543 votes to 1).

That evening another mass meeting was held and Adolf was introduced as the "Fuhrer" (The Leader). Now it was just a matter of time. By 1923 the NSGWP had 50,000 members. They would restore the greatness of the German Fatherland; because they worked together as one. By 1932 the NSGWP would become the largest political party in Germany.



Adolf the gifted orator

Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Life/politician-maxi.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf and the Hindenburg



The largest aircraft ever built - Designed to be filled with helium gas, but flew with volatile hydrogen because of US sanctions against Germany.



"Mass murder? I assure you we never for a moment had such things in mind. I only thought that we would eliminate Jews from positions in big business and government, and that was all. But don't forget that the Jews carried on a terrific campaign against us too, all over the world."

- Hermann Goering - while in Allied captivity



The March 24, 1933 declaration of war against Germany.

THE ZIONIST ASSOCIATION OF GERMANY SPEAKS OUT AGAINST THE WAR

"In a declaration transmitted by the Jewish Telegraphers Union to the entire Jewish world press on March 17th, we have already emphatically protested against anti-German propaganda. We have objected to mendacious atrocity reports and reckless sensationalist news, and we are repeating it today in public. We oppose any attempts to misuse Jewish affairs for the political interests of other states and groups. The defence of the national rights of the Jews and the safeguarding of their economic position cannot and must not be

linked with any political actions directed against Germany and the reputation of the Reich." - March 26th, 1933

"The reports of atrocities which have been spread abroad for reasons of political propaganda are in no way in accordance with the facts. Arbitrary and unauthorised acts, a few of which occurred in the first days of the national revolution, have been effectively stopped by energetic measures on the part of the government."

- German Red Cross

The war before the war...

In 1933, when Adolf Hitler took over as German chancellor, he was only a major player in a coalition government with no real power, hated because his Nazi party had demolished communism in Germany.

But although communists had lost in Germany there was great progress in other countries, particularly the US, where communists had infiltrated many key posts in the Roosevelt administration, including several of FDR's aides and personal friends. When these agitated for sanctions against Germany in 1933, Roosevelt was happy to cooperate.



"There is nothing wrong with communists. Some of my best friends are communists"
- US President F.D. Roosevelt

Long before any restrictive measures were legislated against German Jews, Germany was targeted by the most powerful pressure groups in the world. The intention was to totally destroy the fragile German economy; an effort that partly failed due to brilliant economic programs launched by the Nazi government.

Between January and April 1933, Germany's exports dropped by 10%. As the boycott organised by world Jewry spread, German trade was hit particularly hard. During the first quarter of 1933, Germany's exports were less than half its 1932 trade.



Rabbi Dr. Stephen Wise addresses an "Anti-Nazi" rally in New York - May 1933

But despite heroic efforts, economic sanctions and other measures imposed by major Western countries (before the war) had serious repercussions. The focus of this article is on helium sanctions imposed by the US against Germany. As the US was (and still is) the only bulk helium supplier in the world, the German air transport industry was critically affected. The huge passenger-liner air ships would either have to vanish, or innovate.

It was decided to modify the new Hindenburg to inflate with hydrogen; the only possible alternative to helium. But hydrogen was potentially dangerous. German engineers designed a system of containment that they believed to be completely safe, and in 1936 the Hindenburg was launched to worldwide acclaim.



The Hindenburg was the ultimate in luxury travel. The size of the Titanic, this is still the largest aircraft ever built.

It could lift a payload of 112 tons and boasted a 200 foot long promenade deck.

Crossing the Atlantic took only two days, and the journey was considered much safer than the rickety conventional aircraft of the day.



On 3 May, 1937, the Zeppelin Hindenburg left Frankfurt to travel to New York, carrying 97 people. At 7pm on May 6 the aircraft began its landing procedure at Lakehurst Naval Air Station.

On the ground a radio reporter named Herbert Morrison reported on the airship's arrival. His commentary is repeated below:

[Play the radio broadcast now.](#)
(You may need Real Player for this)

...It's practically standing still now. They've dropped ropes out of the nose of the ship, and it's been taken a hold of down on the field by a number of men. It's starting to rain again; the rain had slacked up a little bit. The back motors of the ship are just holding it, just enough to keep it from --"

"It burst into flames! ... It's fire and it's crashing! It's crashing terrible! Oh, my! Get out of the way, please! It's burning, bursting into flames and is falling on the mooring mast, and all the folks agree that this is terrible. This is the worst of the worst catastrophes in the world! ...There's smoke, and there's flames, now, and the frame is crashing to the ground, not quite to the mooring mast...Oh, the humanity, and all the passengers screaming around here!"

62 of the people escaped with their lives, including the captain of the Hindenburg, Commander Pruss. The official investigation into the disaster came to the unlikely (but politically correct) conclusion that a spark of static electricity had caused the disaster. This suited both the American and German governments. The Americans did not want an international incident and the Germans were too cautious to claim that it might have been a terrorist act. Chancellor Hitler diplomatically called it "an act of God".

This did not prevent Commander Pruss and several of his crew from claiming that it was sabotage, however. Two people on board were ardent anti-Nazi's and Hitler's government

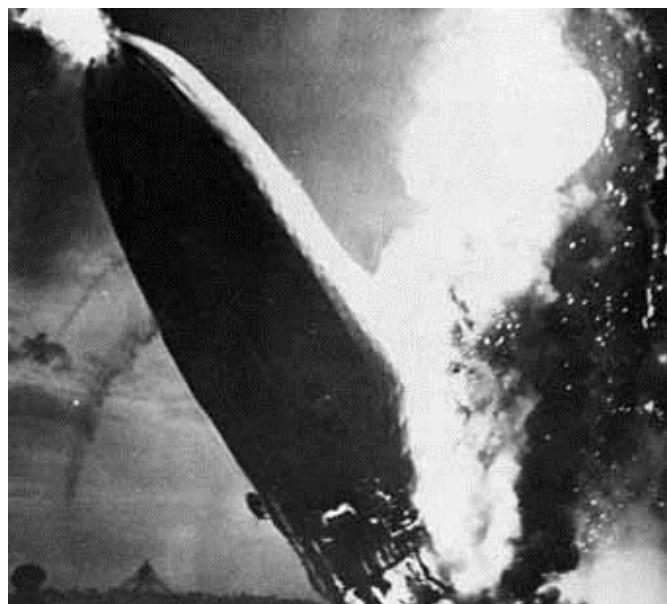
had used the Hindenburg in several high-profile propaganda appearances; for example at the 1936 Olympics.

Several people claimed that the terrorist was a passenger on the Hindenburg who survived - one Joseph Spah, who allegedly had both motive and opportunity.

Others alleged that a crewman, Erich Spehl, was the saboteur who had badly timed his dirty deed. Spehl died in the blaze.

Whatever the truth of the matter, without the hydrogen tanks the incident could not have happened as it did.

After all, the Hindenburg was designed to fly with helium - before US sanctions kicked in.



This disaster effectively killed the German Zeppelin passenger liner industry. The war against Germany was already in full swing, and World War II was still more than two years away.





"If another war comes and the history of it is ever written, the dispassionate historian a hundred years hence, will not say that Germany alone was responsible for it, even if she strikes first, but that those who mismanaged the world between 1918 and 1937 had a large share of responsibility in it." - Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to the U.S., March, 1938

Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Trivia/Hindenberg.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf and peace

"In this hour I feel it to be my duty before my own conscience to appeal once more to reason and common sense in Britain. I see no reason why this war must go on. I am grieved to think of the sacrifices which it will claim. I would like to avert them."
- Adolf Hitler, July, 1940

*Under construction,
Please be patient

Hitler's proposals for a European pacification plan for Europe were delivered to the Geneva League of Nations.

His proposals included:

- prohibition of the dropping of gas, poisonous or incendiary bombs

- prohibition of dropping any bombs outside fighting fronts
- prohibition of artillery weapons over 12 miles from battle zones

"Germany will be perfectly ready to disband her entire military establishment and destroy the small amount of arms remaining to her, if the neighboring countries will do the same thing with equal thoroughness. Germany is entirely ready to renounce aggressive weapons of every sort if the armed nations, on their part, will destroy their aggressive weapons within a specified period, and if their use is forbidden by an international convention. Germany is at all times prepared to renounce offensive weapons if the rest of the world does the same. Germany is prepared to agree to any solemn pact of non-aggression because she does not think of attacking anybody but only of acquiring security"

- Adolf Hitler



Professor Noam Chomsky

"If the Nuremberg laws were applied, then every post-war American president would have been hanged"

-Noam Chomsky

Dunkirk

Statement by General von Blumentritt concerning Hitlers action in deliberately sparing the 338,000 British and French troops at Dunkirk

"The German generals in charge were dumbfounded and outraged at Hitler's attitude in thus preventing them from pressing an advantage which they believed would result in the capture of the entire British Expeditionary Force. But Hitler was adamant in his refusal and issued the most peremptory orders for the German armoured forces to stay at a distance while the British embarkation went on..."

When asked why he had spared the complete surrender or annihilation of the stricken defeated armies The Fuhrer astonished us by speaking with admiration of the British Empire, of the necessity for its existence and of the civilisation that Britain had brought to the world.

He compared the British Empire with the Catholic Church saying they were both essential elements of stability in the world. He said that all he wanted from Britain was that she should acknowledge Germany's position on the continent. The return of Germany's lost colonies would be desirable but not essential, and he would even offer to support British troops, if she should be involved in any difficulties anywhere.

He concluded by saying that his aim was to make peace with Britain, on a basis that she would regard as compatible with her honour to accept."



General
von Blumentritt

**Dumbfounded when
Hitler refused to
attack British Forces**

Peace with Britain

“A European war could be the end of all our efforts even if we should win, because the disappearance of the British Empire would be a misfortune which could not be made up again” - Adolf Hitler

In 1933 Adolf announced his policy in regard to Britain. He stated that prominent communists such as Marx, Lenin and Stalin had repeatedly reiterated that before

International communism could reach its final objectives, Britain and her Empire had to be destroyed.

Therefore Adolf said: "I am willing to help defend the British Empire by force if called upon."

. In 1936 Adolf once again tried to bring about an alliance through diplomatic channels. After the negotiations failed he said: "No sacrifice would have been too great in order to gain England's alliance. It would have meant renunciation of our colonies; and importance as a sea power; and refraining from interference with British industry by competition."

"No sacrifice would have been too great in
order to gain England's alliance"

Adolf Hitler - 1936

The offer to help defend the British Empire was repeatedly made to Britain, in public and by diplomatic channels. Even after Britain had declared war against Germany the offer was repeated, in an attempt to bring peace and restore relations between Germany and Britain.



When Churchill was leaving London to meet Roosevelt for a conference in Quebec late in the summer of 1943, a reporter asked if they were planning to offer peace terms to Germany.

Churchill replied: "Heavens, no. They would accept immediately"

"I am willing to help
defend the British Empire
by force if called upon"

Adolf Hitler - 1933

German Prince Max Hohenlohe spoke in Switzerland with representatives of Vansittart, secretary of the British Foreign Office, returning to Germany to report to Göring that peace

with England was possible, but only with Hitler and Ribbentrop removed from power. Göring replied that Hitler would agree to this. Britain never responded to the offer.



Hitler - Prepared to resign to restore peace.

Assassinations

Adolf expressly forbade any assassinations against his opponents. If he was to be forced to make war, it would be a gentleman's war - from his side at any rate.

Nazi opponents, however, used assassinations extensively.

Reinhard Heydrich, assassinated

Adolf Hitler - assassination attempt

General de Gaulle - assassination attempt

General Sikorsky - assassination attempt

Count Bernadotte - assassinated

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<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Trivia/trivia-Peace.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf the Chancellor

"I ask: German nation, give us four years time, after which you can arraign us before your tribunal and you can judge me! Allow me four years, and I swear to you, as truly as I have now undertaken my duties, I will depart. It is not for any reward or benefit that I have taken office, but only for your sake."

Adolf Hitler, 1st February, 1933

ADOLF, AS PROMISED, LESS THAN FOUR YEARS LATER

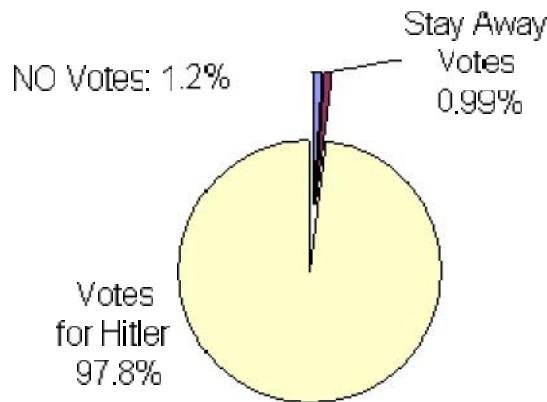
TOTAL QUALIFIED VOTES 45,453,691

TOTAL VOTES CAST 45,001,489 (99%)

VOTES 'NO' OR INVALID 540,211

VOTES FOR HITLER'S NSDAP 44,461,278 (98.8%)

True to his word, on March, 29th, 1936, the German nation was given the opportunity to accept or reject the National Socialist state. It was a free election without fear or intimidation with ample provision made for monitoring by neutral observers.



Man of the People

"It is not for any reward or benefit that I have taken office"

Also true to his word, Adolf never drew a salary in his career as Chancellor. He had sufficient private income for his needs and always returned his monthly paycheque unopened. The only leader in modern history that never benefited financially from his term in office.



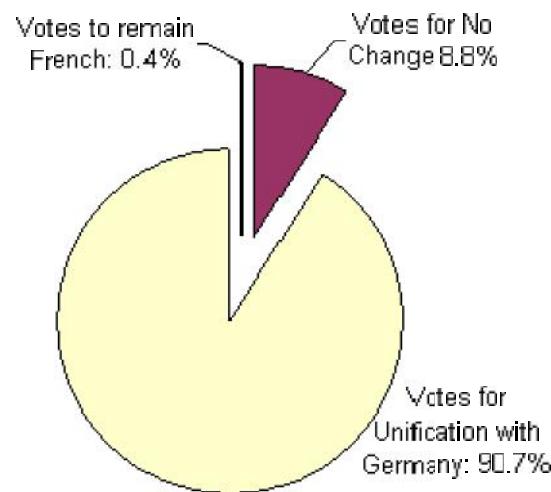
ADOLF: VOTE WINNER IN THE SAAR

The Versailles Treaty had deprived Germany of the Saar territory. Adolf gave the local population the chance to choose for themselves:

IN FAVOUR OF UNIFICATION WITH GERMANY 477,119

THOSE FAVOURING NO CHANGE 46,513

IN FAVOUR OF REMAINING FRENCH 2,124



ADOLF: VOTE WINNER IN AUSTRIA

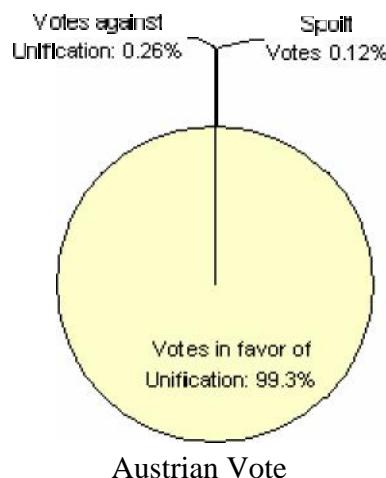
On March, 13th, 1938, the people of Austria and Germany voted to decide on the re-unification of Austria with Hitler's Germany.

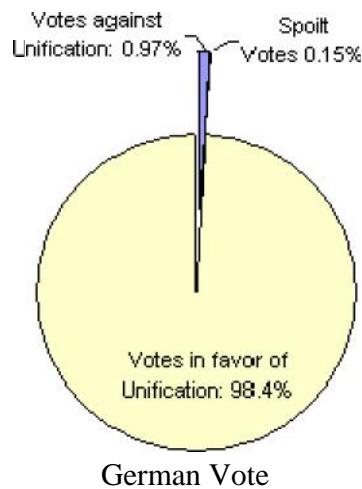
AUSTRIA: THE RESULTS

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

GERMANY: THE RESULTS

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





Twelve days after assuming office (30 January 1933) Adolf announced his vision of a network of major roads that would link all cities in Germany. These would be the first double-lane highways in the world. Adolf was now 43 years of age.

The League of Nations was, in Adolf's view, a ganging-up by the victors to ensure that they could confiscate from the vanquished. He approached Field Marshall Hindenburg with the proposal that Germany pull out of the League, and Hindenburg was delighted that Adolf had the courage of his convictions to consider this step. Public opinion was requested in a plebiscite, and 95 percent of votes cast supported Adolf in his new policies.



Adolf leads the motorized procession on the first section of the Autobahn he conceived - 1935. This was at the time the only section of double-lane highway in the world.

A serious threat now ensued from the SA, the NSDAP's security division that had protected party meetings before 1933. The SA had now swollen to two and a half million men, far

larger than the regular army, which was puny due to limitations in the Versailles treaty. The SA leader, Rohm, wanted the SA to merge with the regular military, and himself as chief. But the lack of military discipline and disrespect from Rohm, who referred to the Chancellor as "that ignorant World War corporal", made Rohm's demands undesirable and dangerous. The regular military were deeply suspicious of the NSDP and their SA troops and this polarized and poisoned the situation.

Rohm began negotiating with foreign nations without knowledge of his own government, and the SA began stockpiling weapons for a revolution in which the NSDAP would be ousted and Rohm installed as head of state. Shadow ministers were nominated and plans were made to conduct the coup at the end of June. Civil war loomed and Adolf took steps to terminate the cancer.

Ernst Rohm other senior collaborators were arrested executed.

Adolf ordered that a state pension be paid to their next-of-kin. He was extremely upset at the turn of events. Hindenburg sympathized with him : "My dear Chancellor, those who make history must be able to shed blood."

Warlike maneuvering was commonplace for many European countries at that time. Czechoslovakia was constructing 25 huge airfields, way in excess of anything legitimately required. It turned out that France and the Soviet Union had an unofficial alliance with Czechoslovakia and preparations were being made to attack Germany. France was preparing to invade the Rhineland. Germany planned counter-offensives to these looming invasions that included the re-conquering of the Rhineland and occupying part of Czechoslovakia.

"It was one of the mistakes of the Peace Treaty that though the principle of self-determination was much in evidence in Paris, the wishes of the Germans in Bohemia as of their fellows in Austria were never consulted; or, insofar as by their self-organised efforts those wishes found some expression, they were harshly brushed aside. What remains to be done is rectify the error of 1919." - The Times, June, 14th, 1938.



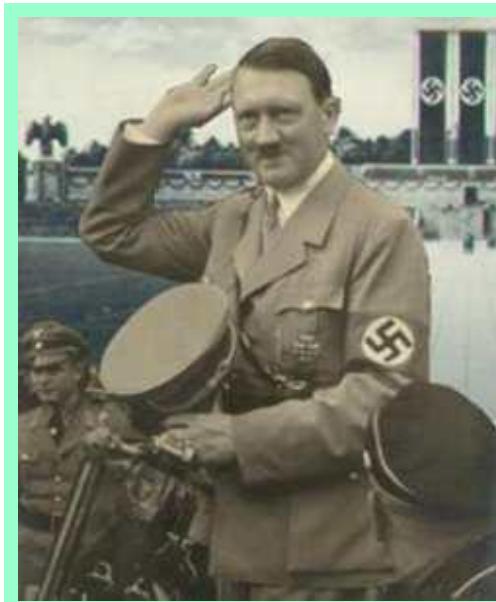
Hitler invades the Sudetenland

The persecuted German population in regions confiscated by the Versailles treaty welcomes the invading army and Hitler with flowers

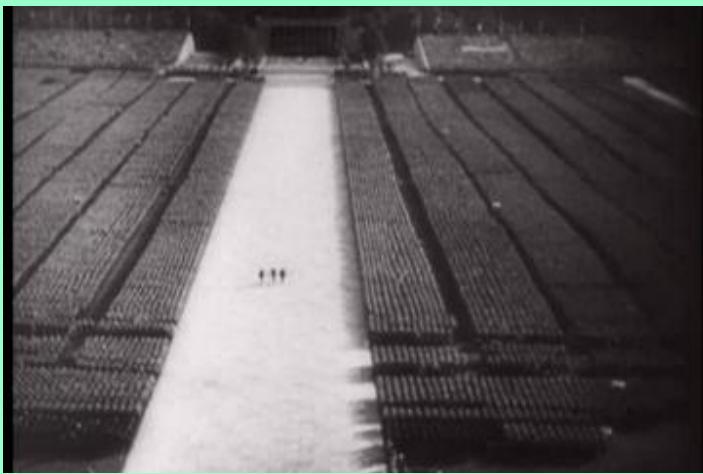


*under construction

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









On weekends many Germans made a pilgrimage to view the house of their beloved leader. This trail was a popular pastime for folks from near and far

During his term in office, Adolf Hitler's house was treated as a sort of shrine by men and women, who would walk past the house in large groups on weekends.

After the war the pilgrimage of faithful men and women continued as before. To stop this practice the Berghof was completely demolished down to the last brick, a security fence was erected wide around the property and it was made a criminal offense to approach the ruins inside the fence.



After the war, authorities resorted to desperate steps to stop thousands of people who kept the pilgrimage past Adolf's house

At the very end of his life, to be sure, his back had become bent, but his mind remained as clear as a flash of lightning. The testament he dictated with extraordinary composure on the eve of his death, at three in the morning of April 29, 1945, provides us a lasting testimony. Napoleon at Fontainebleau was not without his moments of panic before his abdication. Hitler simply shook hands with his associates in silence, breakfasted as on any other day, then went to his death as if he were going on a stroll. When has history ever witnessed so enormous a tragedy brought to its end with such iron self control?

- General Leon Deguelle



"The whole world may begin to burn, but the National Socialist State and Idea will emerge from the conflagration like platinum." - Adolf Hitler

Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Life/chancellor-maxi.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf, friend to Animals

*Many Western countries later modelled
their Animal Anti-cruelty laws
after the German National Socialist laws,
which were years ahead of their time.*

Adolf could not bear to eat meat, because it meant the death of a living creature.

He refused to have so much as a rabbit or a trout sacrificed to provide his food.

He would allow only eggs on his table, because egg-laying meant that the hen had been spared rather than killed.



Sketch of his dog, by Adolf Hitler

Animal Anti-Cruelty Laws

Germany was the first country in the world to promulgate laws protecting animals from uncontrolled vivisection and other cruelty.

Adolf was a vegetarian because of his empathy with animals. He would eat eggs though, because egg production did not kill the hen that laid the egg.

In 1934 Berlin hosted an international conference on animal protection. The motto draped over the speaker's podium stated: "**Entire epochs of love will be needed to repay animals for their value and service**"

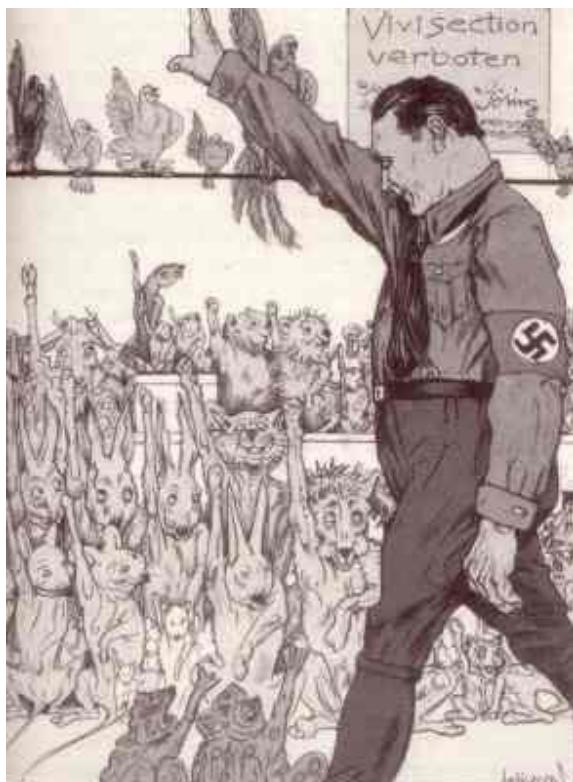
In 1936 the German Society for Animal Psychology was established, and in 1938 "Animal Protection" was introduced as a subject for German public schools and universities."



The abolition of vivisection or experimentation on animals was promoted in 1933-1935. This law declared illegal the Jewish kosher ritual in which an animal's throat is slit and left to slowly and painfully die.

Adolf and his government considered this practice a barbaric product of ignorance.

"The Jews enjoy absolute religious freedom, and the resolution passed by the Zionist Congress in Prague in which the German Government was accused of pursuing a policy of religious persecution towards the Jews was entirely unfounded. The resolution was probably motivated by the fact that the 'Law, for the Protection of Animals' prohibited the slaughter of animals according to Jewish rites." - Cesare Santoro



The wording at the top reads "Vivisection Forbidden".

This practice of butchering animals in scientific experiments was first banned in germany.

Reichsmarshall Goering salutes the lab animals and they salute him in turn.

Germans were proud of their program to outlaw animal cruelty.

"The Prussian minister-president Goering has released a statement stating that starting 16 August 1933 vivisection of animals of all kinds is forbidden in Prussia. He has requested that the concerned ministries draft a law after which vivisection will be punished with a high penalty."

Announcement in 1933



1933 Law on Animal Protection (Germany)

(Signed into law, 11/24/1933)

The government has resolved on the following law, which is hereby made known:

Section I - Cruelty to Animals

#1

1. It is forbidden to unnecessarily torment or roughly mishandle an animal.
2. One torments an animal when one repeatedly or continuously causes appreciable pain or suffering; the torment is unnecessary in so far

as it does not serve any rational, justifiable purpose. One mishandles an animal when one causes it appreciable pain; mishandling is rough when it corresponds to an unfeeling state of mind.

Section II - Measures for the Protection of Animals

#2

It is forbidden:

1. to so neglect an animal in one's ownership, care or accommodation that it thereby experiences appreciable pain or appreciable damage;
2. to use an animal unnecessarily for what clearly exceeds its powers or causes it appreciable pain, or which it-in consequence of its condition-is obviously not capable of;
3. to use an animal for demonstrations, film-making, spectacles, or other public events to the extent that these events cause the animal appreciable pain or appreciable damage to health;
4. to use a fragile, ill, overworked or old animal for which further life is a torment for any other purpose than to cause or procure a rapid, painless death;
5. to put out one's domestic animal for the purpose of getting rid of it;
6. to set or test the power of dogs on cats, foxes, and other animals;
7. to shorten the ears or the tail of a dog over two weeks old. This is allowed if it is done with anesthesia;
8. to shorten the tail of a horse. This is allowed if it is to remedy a defect or illness of the tail and is done by a veterinarian and under anesthesia;
9. to perform a painful operation on an animal in an unprofessional manner or without anesthesia, or if anesthesia in a particular case is impossible according to veterinary standards;
10. to kill an animal on a farm for fur otherwise than with anesthesia or in a way that is, in any case, painless;
11. to force-feed fowl;
12. to tear out or separate the thighs of living frogs.

#3

The importation of horses with shortened tails is forbidden. The minister of the Interior can make exceptions if special circumstances warrant it.

#4

The temporary use of hoofed animals as carriers in the mines is only permitted with the permission of the responsible authorities.

Section III - Experiments on Living Animals

#5

It is forbidden to operate on or handle living animals in ways that may cause appreciable pain or damage for the purpose of experiments, to the extent the provisions of #6 through #8 do not mandate otherwise.

#6

1. The minister of the Interior can at the proposal of the responsible government or local authorities confer permission on certain scientifically led institutes or laboratories to undertake scientific experiments on living animals, when the director of the experiment has sufficient professional education and reliability, sufficient facilities for the undertaking of animal experiments are available, and guarantee for the care and maintenance of the animals for experiment has been made.
2. The minister of the Interior can delegate the granting of permission to others among the highest officials of the government.
3. Permission may be withdrawn without compensation at any time.

#7

In carrying out experiments on animals (#5), the following provisions are to be observed:

1. The experiments may only be carried out under the complete authority of the scientific director or of a representative that has been specifically appointed by the scientific director.
2. The experiments may only be carried out by someone who has previously received scientific education or under the direction of such a person, and when every pain is avoided in so far as that is compatible with the goal of the experiment.
3. Experiments for research may only be undertaken when a specific result is expected that has not been previously confirmed by science or if the experiments help to answer previously unsolved problems.
4. The experiments are only to be undertaken under anesthesia, provided the judgment of the scientific director does not categorically exclude this or if the pain connected with the operation is outweighed by the damage to the condition of the experimental animals as a result of anesthesia.
Nothing more severe than a difficult operation or painful but unbloody experiment may be carried out on such an unanesthetized animal.
Animals that suffer appreciable pain after the completion of such a difficult experiment, especially involving an operation, are, in so far as this is, in the judgment of the scientific director, compatible with the goal of the experiment, immediately to be put to death.

5. Experiments on horses, dogs, cats, and apes can only be carried out when the intended goal may not be achieved through experiments on other animals.
6. No more animals may be used than are necessary to resolve the associated question.
7. Animal experiments for pedagogical purposes are only permitted when other educational tools such as pictures, models, taxonomy, and film are not sufficient.
8. Records are to be kept of the sort of animal used, the purpose, the procedure, and the result of the experiment.

#8

Experiments on animals for judicial purposes as well as inoculations and taking of blood from living animals for the purpose of diagnosing illness of people or animals, or for obtainment of serums or inoculations according to procedures that have already been tried or are recognized by the state, are not subject to provisions #5 through #7. These animals, however, are also to be killed painlessly if they suffer appreciable pain and if it is compatible with the goals of the experiment.

Section IV - Provisions for Punishment

#9

1. Whoever unnecessarily torments or roughly mishandles an animal will be punished by up to two years in prison, with a fine, or with both these penalties.
2. Whoever, apart from the case in (1), undertakes an experiment on living animals (# 8) without the required permission will be punished by imprisonment of up to six months, with a fine, or with both of these penalties.
3. A fine of up to five hundred thousand marks or imprisonment will, apart from the punishment mandated in (1) and (2), be the punishment for whomever intentionally or through negligence.
 1. violates prohibition #2 though #4;
 2. acts against regulation #7;
 3. violates guidelines enacted by the Ministry of the Interior or by a provincial government according to #14;
 4. neglects to prevent children or other persons that are under his/her supervision or belong to his/her household from violating the provisions of this law.

#10

1. In addition to the punishments in #9 for an intentional violation of the law, an animal belonging to the condemned may be confiscated or killed. Instead of confiscation it may be ordered that the

animal be sheltered and fed for up to nine months at the cost of the guilty party.

2. If no specific person can be identified or condemned, the confiscation or killing of an animal may be undertaken in any case when the other prerequisites are present.

#11

1. If someone is repeatedly guilty of intentionally violating the provisions that are punishable according to #9 the local authorities that are responsible can prohibit that person from keeping certain animals or from business involving them either for a specified period or permanently.
2. After a year has passed since the imposition of the punishment the responsible local authorities may rescind their decision.
3. An animal subject to appreciable negligence in provision, care, or shelter may be taken away from the owner by the responsible local authority and accommodated elsewhere until there is a guarantee that the animal will be cared for in a manner above reproach. The cost of this accommodation shall be paid by the guilty party.

#12

If in a judicial process it appears doubtful whether an act violates a prohibition of #1, (1) or (2), a veterinarian shall be summoned as early in the process as possible and, in so far as it concerns a farm, an agricultural official of the government shall be heard.

Section V - Conclusion

#13

Anesthesia as it is understood in this law means all procedures that lead to general painlessness or eliminate localized pain.

#14

The Minister of the Interior can issue judicial and administrative decrees for the completion and enforcement of this law. In so far as the Minister of the Interior does not make use of this power, local governments can make the necessary decree for implementation.

#15

This law becomes binding on February 1, 1934 with the exception of #2, (8) and #3, (11), for which the Minister of the Interior must see the time of implementation in consultation with the Minister of Food and Agriculture.

The laws #1456 and #360, (13) of the law of May 30, 1908 remain unchanged.

Berlin, November 24, 1933

Signed:
Adolf Hitler
Chancellor

Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Talent/animals.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf's Jewish Support

Documenting Jewish Support for Adolf Hitler, common in his lifetime, yet politically incorrect after the war.

Perhaps no subject on Earth has been so misrepresented as that between Adolf Hitler and German Jewry. On the one side were groups of Nationalists and Communists who hated Jews and would stop at nothing to vent their hatred against any and all Jews. On the other side were moderate (for that time) Germans who collaborated with Jewish Zionists to reach an amicable settlement which would gradually move Jews to a homeland of their choice (usually Palestine), which was seen as a positive thing by many Germans and Jews. Adolf the Great was of the second (moderate) group, which caused much bitterness between the two factions, because it was often perceived that Hitler took little meaningful action against the Jews, while often actively assisting Jews and even harboring Jews as personal friends.

The German collaboration with Jewish Zionists (Haavara Agreement) resulted in most German Jews having already left Germany before the war began, an odd agreement seen from today's politically correct perspective where the deliberate and brutal murder of all Jews is taught and legally enforced (In many countries including Germany, France, Canada etc) on pain of imprisonment or huge fines. This mass-movement of people was achieved in a peaceful manner, with many Jews praising Adolf for the manner in which he conducted this delicate procedure. As a result, many Jews fought for Hitler during the war. Jews even nominated Hitler for the Nobel Peace Prize. In short, there was a great deal of support for Hitler from Jewish people until the day he died. Some of this support is documented below. Today's (almost) universal Jewish hatred against Hitler is a syndrome fuelled by propaganda after the war, and deserves further study elsewhere. The seeds of this later syndrome lies mainly with Non-German, typically American Jews, who initiated a worldwide campaign against Hitler and all German Jews that "collaborated" with Hitler.

Documenting Jewish Support for Adolf Hitler, common in his lifetime, yet politically incorrect after the war.

JEWS THAT SUPPORTED ADOLF THE GREAT



Adolf with his Jewish friend, **Emile Maurice**, in prison. **Emile founded the Nazi-SS** and became SS member 2. Adolf was member 1.



Yitzak Shamir, (Israeli Prime Minister). Former deputy leader of the NMO, (Israeli Freedom Movement) that **offered to join the war on the Nazi side**.



Gertrude Stein, Jewish Nobel Laureate Novelist, **named Adolf for the Nobel Peace Prize**.

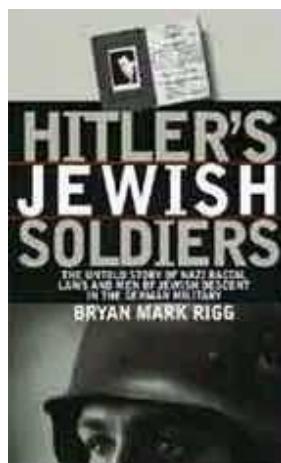


Avraham Stern. Leader of the NMO, (Israeli Freedom Movement) that **offered to join the war on the Nazi side**.



Helmut Schmidt, German Chancellor 1974-1982.
Served as lieutenant in the Nazi army and air force

Documenting Jewish Support for Adolf Hitler, common in his lifetime, yet politically incorrect after the war.



"Rigg's extensive knowledge and the preliminary conclusions drawn from his research impressed me greatly. I firmly believe that his in-depth treatment of the subject of German soldiers of Jewish descent in the Wehrmacht will lead to new perspectives on this portion of 20th century German military history."
--Helmut Schmidt, Former Chancellor of Germany.

Over 150,000 soldiers of Jewish descent (mischlinge) served under Adolf Hitler during the war.

Some Jews (the NMO) from Palestine **offered to join the war and serve on Adolf's side**. Hitler's former chauffeur (Emile Maurice) was Jewish, and so was his dietician (Marlene Exner).

Yet after the war you could no longer find any Jews, and almost nobody else, who would still speak up for Hitler. The reason is simple. After the war Allied propaganda informed the world of the Nazi attempted extermination of Jews - something virtually nobody in Germany knew of during the war. When photo's and eyewitness accounts first spread from Camp Dachau, Jews, Germans, and the entire world - were horrified.

This became known as the "Jewish Holocaust", and is today the central pillar of accusation against Hitler's Nazi government.

The fact is that until the "Holocaust" became public knowledge, many Jews and most Germans were willing to vote for and fight for Nazi Germany and Adolf Hitler.

Contrawise, if the "Holocaust" extermination program is based on wartime propaganda, as many claim, then Adolf Hitler will someday publicly emerge as one of the greatest leaders in world history.

Documenting Jewish Support for Adolf Hitler, common in his lifetime, yet politically incorrect after the war.

JEWS THAT SUPPORTED ADOLF THE GREAT



Dr Eleke (Fritz) Scherwitz.
Nazi SS Commander in the Einsatz Gruppe A2. Joined the SS in 1933.

Head of the
Lenta-Kaiserwald concentration camp.



Commander Paul Ascher served on the battleship Bismarck. Awarded Hitler's Deutschblütig-keitserklärung.
(Military awards: EKI, EKII, and War Service Cross Second Class.)



Arthur Pisk. (standing on left) - Head of the Ordnungsdienst.(OD) in charge of
Westerbork concentration camp.

All of the OD Westerbork camp officials under Pisk (lined up on the right) are also Jews.



**"The Ideal
German Soldier"**

- as portrayed by Nazi propaganda, was blond, blue-eyed,
Werner Goldberg.

Documenting Jewish Support for Adolf Hitler, common in his lifetime, yet politically incorrect after the war.

Divisions shaping Jewish society in National Socialist Germany

The standard theory that "all Nazis hated all Jews" is often accepted as the politically correct thing to believe. Sadly that belief breeds mischief and can sow the seeds of future strife. The more rational truth is that Nazis had both good and bad in their ranks. Similarly Jewish people in Europe had both good and bad in their ranks. The same logic holds true for subdivisions of people - e.g. the German Police Force or Jewish communists.

The path to understanding what really motivated all parties is to study their major divisions; their hopes and aspirations, and see the development of events through the eyes of each group. If events only make sense by criminalizing an entire group, one has missed out on something vitally important. Some groups are more highly motivated than others and likely have different moral standards to others. These should all be weighed against one another in order to understand events.

With that in mind, let us take a brief look at the major divisions shaping society in Nazi Germany.

MAJOR GERMAN JEWISH DIVISIONS

- Jews who have lost their Jewish identity and are totally absorbed into German society.
- Jews who view themselves as an independent group and wish to rule themselves in a land of their own.
- Jews who view themselves as an independent group, but have no desire to leave the comforts of their host country.
- People from amongst the above groups who support a Marxist revolution in Germany.

Obviously there are further complications such as military background, age and religion, but in the interest of simplicity we will consider mainly those listed above.

Other important factors:

- The majority of German Jews are Ashkenazi, who on average have a remarkably high verbal IQ. This is a genetic trait which results in those Jews naturally taking up top positions in society such as in medicine, politics and economics. This causes resentment in the general population who often suspect vile motives and conspiracies, which is typically not the case, except in politics.
- Jews are unique in world history in not permitting their society to merge significantly with that of host countries. This has protected their culture and genetic lineage for hundreds of years - to a large degree. This feature of Jewish society also includes mutual support across borders. Jews are more

inclined to support their racial brethren than other cultures, but occasionally also prone to harm one another, perhaps not unusual in any race..

MAJOR GERMAN NON-JEWISH DIVISIONS

- Nationalists in Germany, also including Germans living adjacent to, but not part of Germany who were deprived of their German citizenship after the first world war.
- National Socialists who want better conditions for the common working class, but without involving foreign powers.
- Germans who support a Marxist/socialist revolution in Germany. This group is split into those who rabidly object to Jewish participation and/or leadership, and those who do not object to a Jewish role in the revolution.

These divisions are simplistic, but will do for now.

Other important factors:

- Germans have the highest technical ability, on average, in the world. This is an inherited trait and is the reason Germany was technically the world leader before the war.
- Germans were shamelessly abused by the treaty of Versailles and general resentment was a national fact. Combined with poverty coupled with international threats and impossible restitution payments, the German public were eager to improve their lot, and astounded and impressed by the obvious prosperity wrought by the Nazi government.
- Adolf Hitler was remarkable in his ability to keep disparate groups of people working together for a common cause. His high intelligence and habit of surrounding himself with others of high ability caused Germany to recover economically and be perceived as a threat by her trading partners, particularly Great Britain.

Adolf Hitler was an astute politician. He realized that a democratic victory could only be obtained by being inclusive to as many disparate factions as possible. In this he was deliberately vague, as is wont with politicians in every Western democracy. Adolf targeted Jewish communists as the enemy, but knew that the finer nuances would not be comprehensible to the average public, so his simplistic message was: "Blame the Jews and blame the communists - which is usually the same thing". This is a simple propaganda message which was popular with the electorate and got him elected.

Such duplicity is common in politics. When Adolf gained power he simply failed to implement certain policies he had previously hinted at, although still often giving them lip-service. For example, he had previously stated as an absolute principle that certain private property would be nationalised or confiscated, a sop to attract communist voters. Once in power Hitler did no such thing and after some time this caused unrest in the ranks. Some top National Socialists had first converted from being staunch Jew-haters and communist agitators to National Socialists, such as Julius Streicher and Ernst Rohm. Hitler was treating Jews far too lightly to their minds and they saw this as tantamount to treason. A plot to get rid of Hitler was hatched and the infamous "Night of the long knives" followed after the plot was discovered. Adolf Hitler was not an untouchable dictator. He constantly had to intervene and compromise with his supporters and antagonists, often unable to swing things his way but on average succeeding well enough for his purposes.

The new German government quickly had trouble from anti-Semites in their own ranks. The international Jewish community declared economic war on Germany and the near-bankrupt country was in a state of shock as foreign reserves quickly dwindled to zero. Of course the Jews were publicly blamed; quite correctly, for this state of affairs, though the majority of German Jews certainly had nothing to do with this. But many rabid anti-Semites among Hitler's supporters demanded action, and clearly something had to be done.

Adolf's method of dealing with his anti-semitic supporters over the Jewish problem was typically innovative, although misunderstood by many. He tried to find a formula which would solve the problem, cause minimum

disruption and maximum long-term benefit to Germany. The chief supporters of the Jewish war against Germany were mostly German communists who in turn were mainly Jewish. Adolf had them rounded up and imprisoned in concentration camps. Then Adolf tried to find common ground with the Moderate Jews in Germany, and found that Zionists were eager to work together with him. The partnership held firm until the end of the war in 1945.

In practice this meant that all German Jewry had to be partitioned into sections:

- Germans with one or more Jewish grandparents were classed as "Jewish".
- Other Germans are not Jewish.
- On request or by decree, some Jews could be re-classified regardless of their Jewish ancestry. This happened to an astonishing degree, with Adolf Hitler himself signing a good many such re-classifications.

Jews who wished to emigrate to Palestine or elsewhere were treated well; discriminated against in a few respects and lavishly assisted in other respects. All Jews lost their German citizenship and were in certain categories limited as to their profession, but were permitted to have their own schools and living areas which were financially assisted by the German government. Those who emigrated were given lavish assistance to the extent that a chorus of complaints sounded from within the National Socialist hierarchy.

The overall situation was such that although many Jews emigrated - large numbers of them later decided to return to Germany as, despite the limitations imposed on Jews by the German Government, life was considerably better in Adolf the Great's revitalized Germany than in the financial depression which still ravaged the rest of the world. Most Jewish businesses in Germany continued to thrive without interference, even right through the war years.

Jews locked in concentration camps formed a minority there as these were mainly the communist and criminal elements in the Jewish community. The bulk of prisoners were German criminals, homosexuals and others.

The Gestapo and SS developed excellent relations with Zionist groups in Germany and Palestine. Soon an agreement was signed whereby approved Zionist representatives could visit any German concentration camp and recruit Jewish members for emigration to Palestine. The Zionist representative had total authority to select any or all Jewish inmates that were willing, and the Nazi government would assist financially. Zionists wanted Jews to emigrate, and the Nazis wanted Jews to leave. It was a match made in heaven.

The overwhelming support by Zionists also severely disrupted the international Jewish economic war against Germany. Things were going well. If some non-Zionist Jews grumbled and complained; well, that was just too bad. These were difficult times for everyone. The Jewish "problem" was resolving itself and Germany was rapidly emptying of undesired Jews. The process was peaceful and the economy improved for everyone in Germany. Because of this amazingly peaceful revolution Adolf Hitler was nominated for the Nobel peace prize by a group of Jews headed by Gertrude Stein.

It was too good to last. The international Jewish community was livid and took steps to halt all Jewish emigration from Germany. In this they were agonizingly successful. Protests by Jewish organizations in Germany against the international Jewish war fell on deaf ears.

Documenting Jewish Support for Adolf Hitler, common in his lifetime, yet politically incorrect after the war.



Jewish leader, Georg Kareski

"The Nuremberg laws also fulfill old Zionist demands"

Kareski fully approved of those sections of the Nazi law which described and enforced the racial separation of Jews and Germans. These, he claimed, legally expressed the long held desire of Jews to develop in their own National direction. The same racial laws are still used by Israel even today, to determine the "Jewishness" of a prospective immigrant..



The Zionist Jew, Georg Kareski, repeatedly urged the Nazi government to introduce a Jewish Star of David, to be worn by Jews. Eventually his suggestion was accepted and On October 1939 it was ordered (by Chief of Defense Canaris) that this measure should be introduced in the General Government, and on September 15, 1941 it was ordered for the entire Reich.

Documenting Jewish Support for Adolf Hitler, common in his lifetime, yet politically incorrect after the war.

JEWS THAT SUPPORTED ADOLF THE GREAT



General Johannes Zukertort received Hitler's Deutschblütigkeitser-klärung



General Helmut Wilberg

(Military awards: Hohenzollern's Knight's Cross with Swords, EKI, EKII.)



Colonel Walter H. Hollaender decorated with the Ritterkreuz and German-Cross in Gold; he received Hitler's Deutsch-blütigkeitserklärung. (Military awards: Ritterkreuz, German-Cross in Gold, EKI, EKII, and Close Combat Badge.)



Horst Geitner

Awarded the Iron Cross (second class) and Silver Wound badge for his heroic **bravery** in the service of the Wehrmacht.



Admiral Bernhard Rogge received Hitler's Deutschblütigkeitser-klärung. (Military awards: oak leaves to Ritterkreuz, Ritterkreuz, samurai sword from the emperor of Japan, EKI, and EKII.)

Documenting Jewish Support for Adolf Hitler, common in his lifetime, yet politically incorrect after the war.

Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Trivia/trivia-JewsForHitler.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf and the NMO

***The Jews that offered to
Join the War on
Hitler's side***



Avraham Stern

Zionist leader of the NMO, (dubbed the "Stern Gang" by Britain), that made the "take part in the war" offer to Hitler. in 1941

Above is an Israeli commemorative stamp in his honor (1978).

**A powerful and influential Zionist/Jewish
military group offers assistance to Hitler in 1941:**

"The NMO, which knows full well the good will of the Reich government and its authorities toward Zionist activity in Germany and toward Zionist emigration plans, ... offers to actively take part in the war on Germany's side"

Britain would not accede to Zionist wishes for an Israel that spanned across its biblical borders of Genesis: *"from the brook of Egypt to the great river, the river Euphrates"* This made Britain an enemy of Zionism according to the NMO and a large number of Zionists at that time.

The only way to achieve this territorial ambition was to offer allegiance of the powerful NMO with Germany, who was in any event already cooperating wonderfully by sending Jewish emigrants there with all their wealth intact.

Germany did not accept the offer!

A terrorist campaign by the NMO during and after the war was only partially successful. The state of Israel was created, but with a small land area.

Stern was captured by the British in 1942, and murdered while in custody, as they also did to Himmler in 1945.

"The enemy of my enemy is my friend"

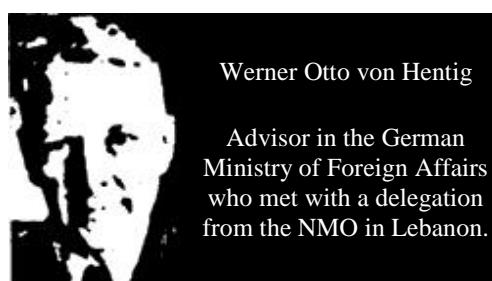


Yitzak Shamir

Israeli Prime Minister and former Operations Commander for the NMO, (derisively termed the "Stern Gang" by Britain).

Shamir organized the assassinations of Lord Moyne, the British Minister Resident for the Middle East, killed on 6 November 1944; and of Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden, UN special Mediator on Palestine, killed on 17 September 1948

THE GERMAN REPLY TO THE NMO



Werner Otto von Hentig

Advisor in the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs who met with a delegation from the NMO in Lebanon.

“In Beirut I took up residence in the ‘Hotel

Monopol.' ...The most extraordinary delegation came from Palestine itself. The leader, a handsome young officer type, offered to work together with the National Socialists against their own people, especially the orthodox Zionists, if Hitler would agree to an independent Jewish Palestine... I could only respond to the Jewish delegation that the offer of cooperation and the conditions stated could never be accepted out of consideration for our Arab friends and our general principles."

Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails/NMO.html>



Adolf and the Transfer agreement (Haavara)

The Zionist Federation of Germany (by far the largest Zionist group in the country) submitted a detailed memorandum to the new government that reviewed German-Jewish relations and formally offered Zionist support. The first step, it suggested, had to be a frank recognition of fundamental national differences:

"...Our acknowledgment of Jewish nationality provides for a clear and sincere relationship to the German people and its national and racial realities. Precisely because we do not wish to falsify these fundamentals, because we, too, are against mixed marriage and are for maintaining the purity of the Jewish group and reject any trespasses in the cultural domain, we -- having been brought up in the German language and German culture -- can show an interest in the works and values of German culture with admiration and internal sympathy

...

For its practical aims, Zionism hopes to be able to win the collaboration of even a government fundamentally hostile to Jews, because in dealing with the Jewish question not sentimentalities are involved but a real problem whose solution interests all peoples and at the present moment especially the German people ...

Boycott propaganda -- such as is currently being carried on against Germany in many ways -- is in essence un-Zionist, because Zionism wants not to do battle but to convince and to build ...

We are not blind to the fact that a Jewish question exists and will continue to exist. From the abnormal situation of the Jews severe disadvantages result for them, but also scarcely tolerable conditions for other peoples."

**PROMINENT ZIONISTS
WANT ALL JEWS OUT OF GERMANY**



"each country can absorb only a limited number of Jews, if she doesn't want disorders in her stomach. Germany already has too many Jews"

- Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization and first president of the state of Israel.

Zionism was actively supported by the SS, the Gestapo and Adolf Hitler.

Between 1933 and 1942 there existed an organized a network of 40 camps throughout Germany where prospective Jewish settlers were trained for their new lives in Palestine. These German funded "Kibbutz" training camps were run by Zionists. When the emigrants left for Palestine they were permitted to take all their wealth with them.

This was the direct result of an agreement between Zionists and Germany, whereby Jews would be encouraged to settle in Palestine, Madagascar, or other areas denoted by the Zionist group.

Through this "Transfer" agreement, Hitler's Germany did more than any other government to support Jewish nationalism and further Zionist goals.

Other Jewish groups sabotaged the agreement when they successfully caused Palestine, Britain, the US and other European countries all to refuse entry to the Jewish emigrants. Many ships were sent back to Germany from Palestine, the UK and the US for this reason.

Early in 1935, a passenger ship bound for Haifa in Palestine left the German port of Bremerhaven. Its stern bore the Hebrew letter for its name, "Tel Aviv", while a swastika

banner fluttered from the mast. And although the ship was Zionist owned, its captain was a National Socialist Party (Nazi) member. Many years later a traveler aboard the ship recalled this symbolic combination as a "metaphysical absurdity". Absurd or not, this is but one vignette from a little-known chapter of history: The wide ranging collaboration between Jews and Hitler's Third Reich.

THE "FINAL SOLUTION"

Many Zionists of that era openly supported Nazism and encouraged Adolf Hitler to send his "Unwanted Jews" to British Palestine / Israel.

Adolf was delighted to cooperate. By encouraging Jewish emigration more than two-thirds of Germany's Jews emigrated voluntarily in a peaceful process whereby they were permitted to take their wealth with them. Compared to previous pogroms against Jews this was relatively civilized and painless. What Germany considered their "Jewish Problem" was two-thirds solved - peacefully - by the time war broke out, but Jewish emigration to Israel was stopped by Britain who was having political trouble with different Jewish pressure groups.

Many Zionists were delighted with the German collaboration process and made suggestions to the Nazis to help speed up the process, such as forcing Jews in Germany to wear the star of David - a Zionist innovation. The more pressure German Jews felt, the more would emigrate to Israel, so the theory went. The end result (and proposed "Final Solution") was the resettlement of Jews in Palestine and elsewhere.

After other countries stopped accepting Jews from German held territories, Adolf had many of the remaining European Jews incarcerated and deported to the east, but continued to seek other destinations for them. Other countries, such as the US and Britain, were persuaded not to accept Jewish emigrants from Germany. International Jewish lobby groups had implemented this refusal policy throughout Allied and neutral countries.

NO THANK YOU!!!



Count Bernadotte of Sweden

*"Very honoured, Herr Himmler!
The Jews are just as unwanted in
Sweden as in Germany... you
have released 5,000 Jews ... for
evacuation to Sweden. I am not
pleased with this..."*

*Count Bernadotte to Himmler
March 10th, 1945*

Count Bernadotte was
assassinated by Zionists in 1948

Haven in Africa (ISBN 978-965-229-285-8)

This book contains a typical story:

The Messerer family emigrated from Nazi Germany and sailed on the German Watussie ship to Africa. The ship was flying the swastika, had a Gestapo agent onboard, and its crew provided the Jewish passengers with Kosher food.



"It is remarkable that the states whose public opinion is in favour of the Jews all refuse to accept our Jews from us. They say they are magnificent pioneers of culture, and geniuses in economics, diplomacy, philosophy, and poetry, yet the moment we try to press one of these geniuses upon them, they clamp down their frontiers: 'No, no! We don't want them!' I think it must be unique in the history of the world, people turning down geniuses."

- Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels

Trail End

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails/TransferAgreement.html>

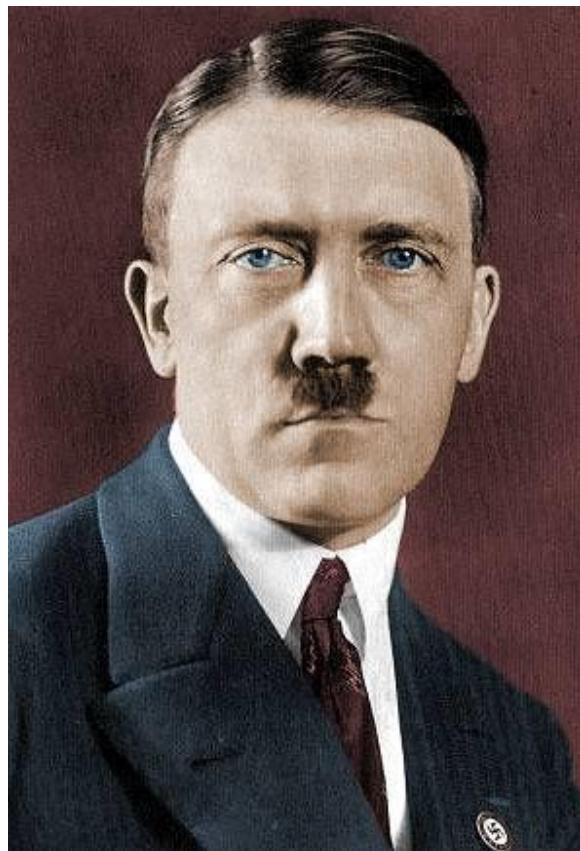


Adolf the Great

Adolf Photo Trail #01

Solo

The gallery below are all photographs, mostly unretouched, of Adolf Hitler as the main or only subject.



Many people spoke of Hitler's penetrating blue eyes. Unfortunately few photographs exist that show the color of his eyes, and most that do, such as the picture above, have actually been retouched by artists.



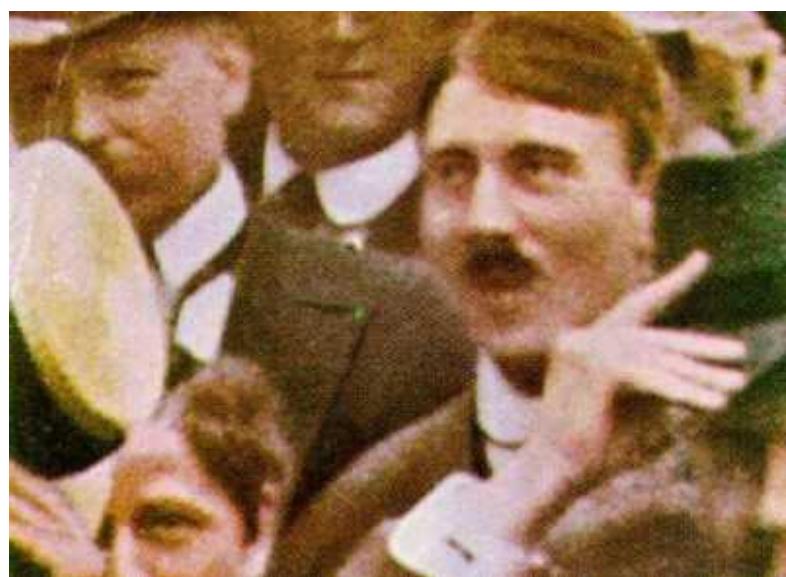
Adolf in pensive mood at a riverfront.



Baby Adolf was born at 6.30pm on April 20 1889 in the Austrian village of Braunau Am Inn into a humble family of Catholic peasants.



At age 11 Adolf developed a strong love of reading that would become a lifelong habit. A day rarely went by that he did not read at least one book - preferably quality non-fiction. Combined with his photographic memory, this stood him in good stead later on, because his knowledge of every field was immense. Combined with his very high intelligence, Adolf could hold an intelligent conversation with most knowledgeable people, and most that met him were deeply impressed by his understanding and knowledge of most subjects.



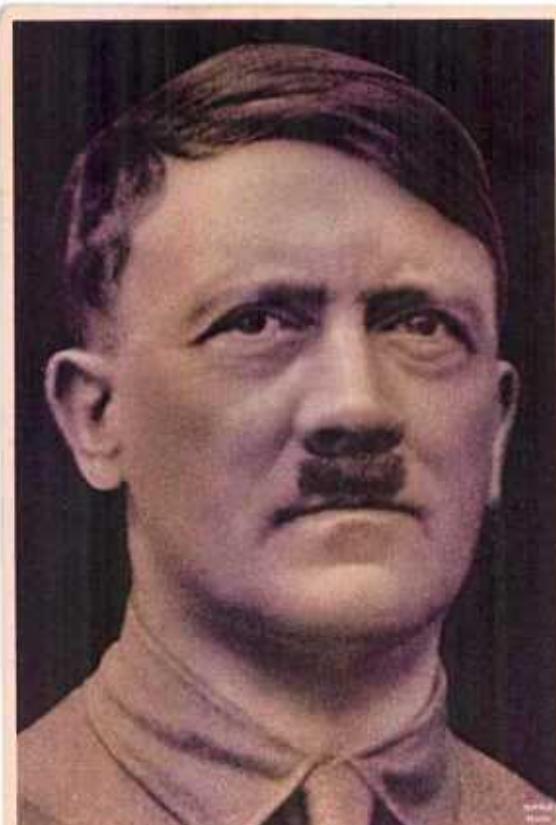


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REICHSKANZLER ADOLF HITLER





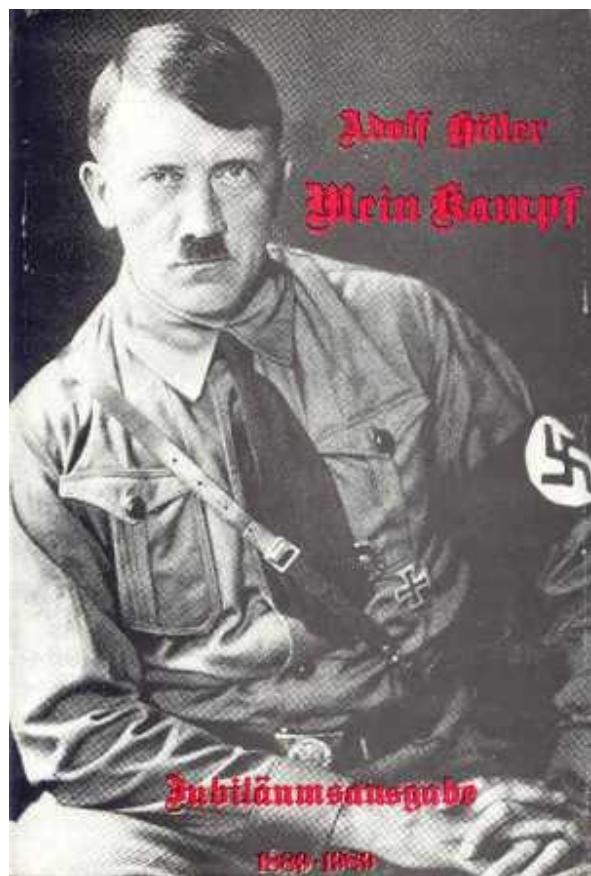


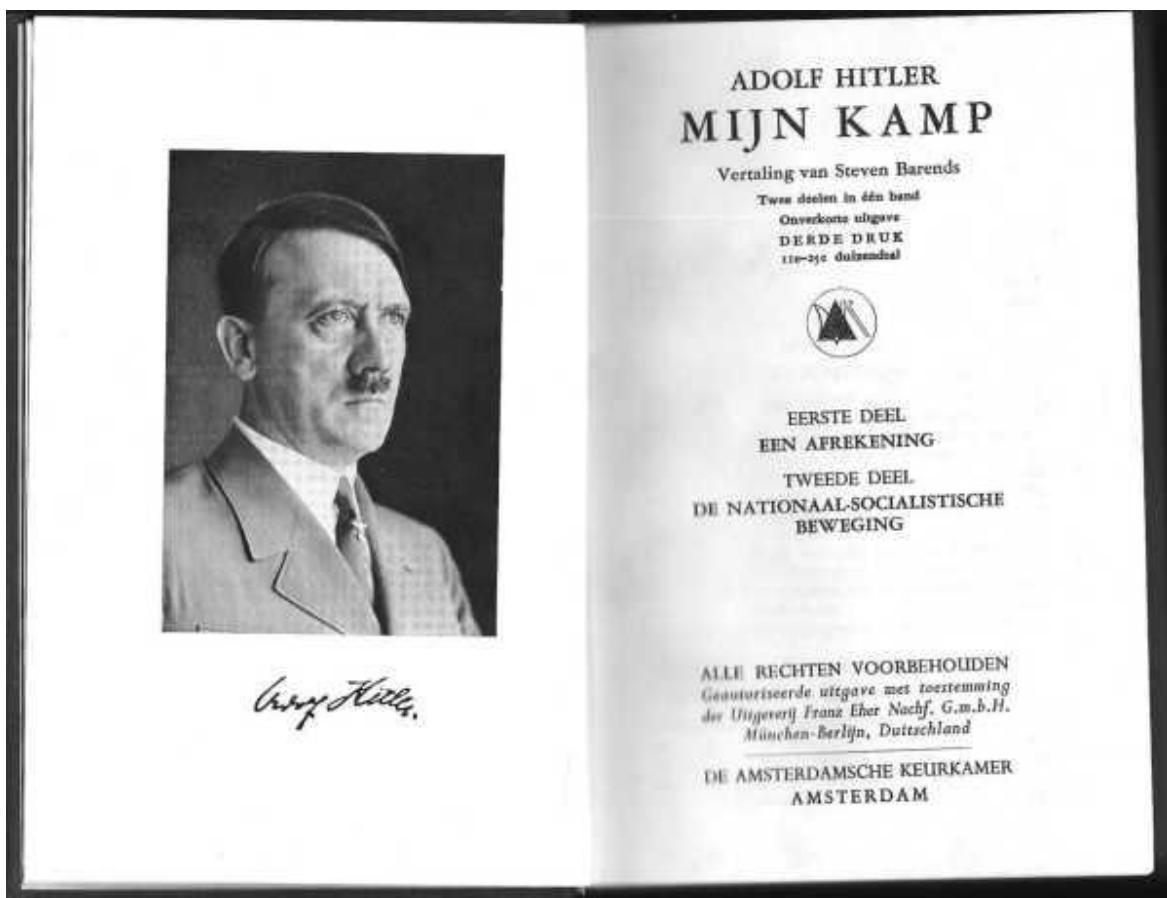












Today it is not well known that Adolf was a best-selling author. Sales of his book, Mein Kampf, were high enough to provide him an independent income. Once Adolf became German Chancellor, he always returned his salary cheque unopened; the only major leader in human history to have never used State Funds for his own purposes. Even his property at the Berghof was paid for out of his own pocket. By 1945, Mein Kampf had sold more copies in hardcover in the world than any book except the Bible.











Unser Führer
am Obersee-Königsee







by Nevin



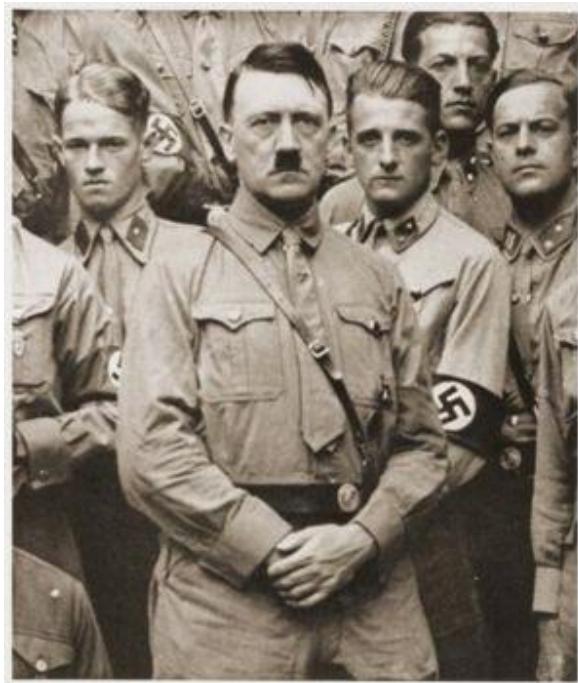








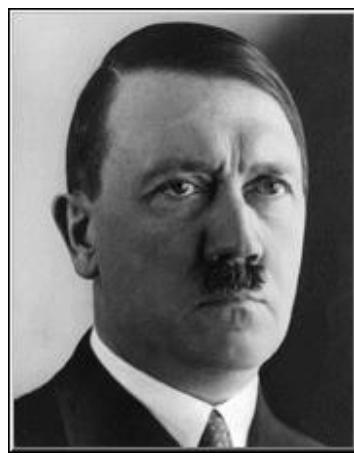








Adolf - May 1937







Adolf loved nature. His home at the Berghof was surrounded by magnificent scenery. Here many heads of state were entertained.





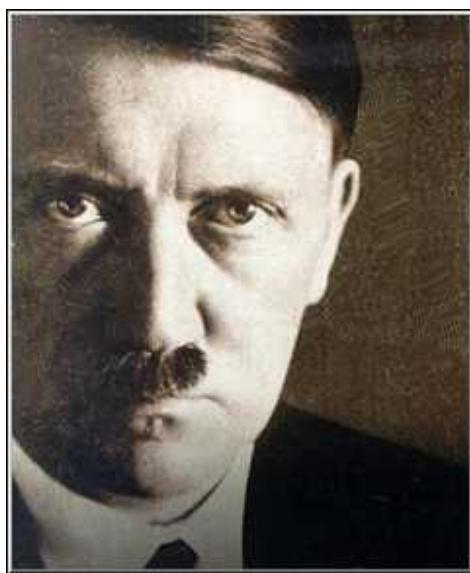




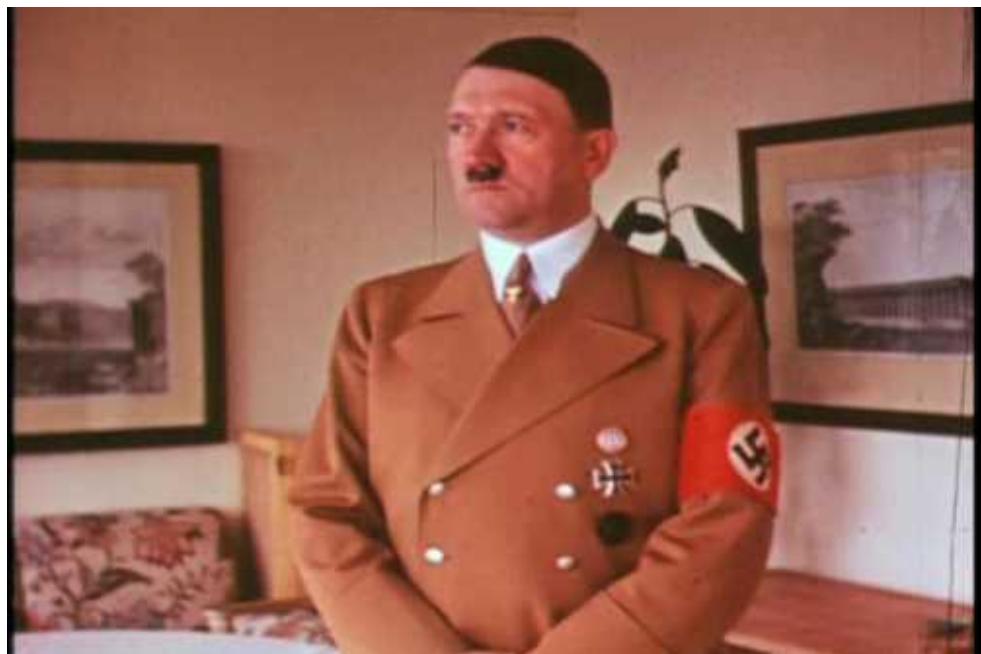


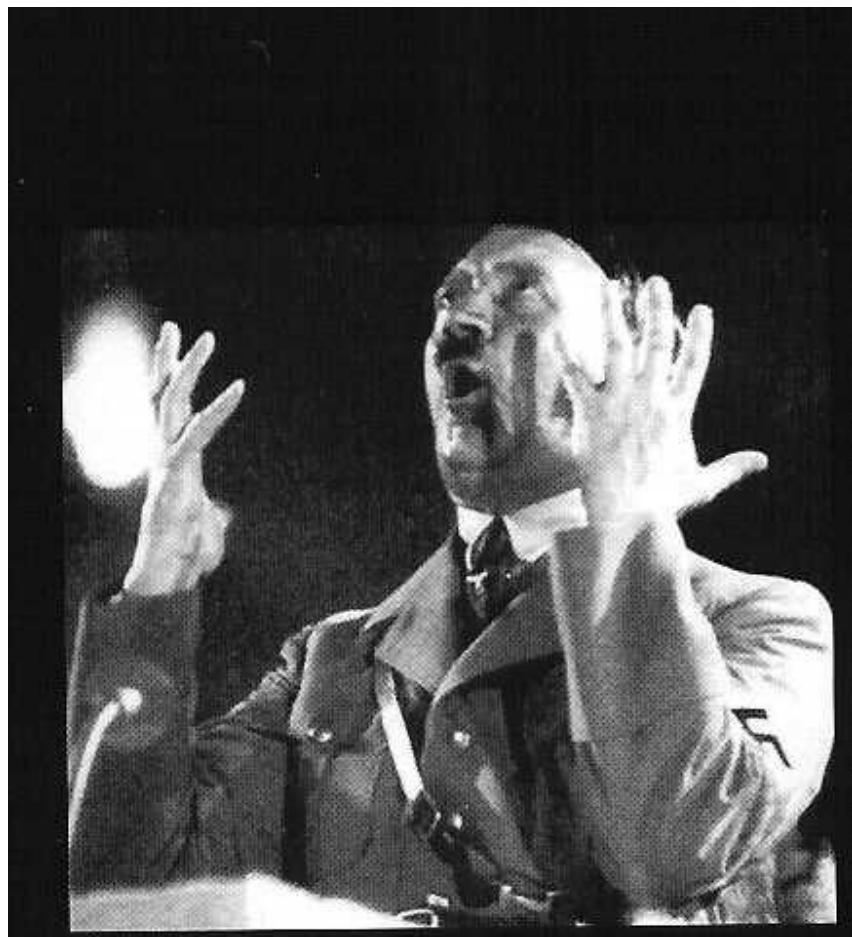






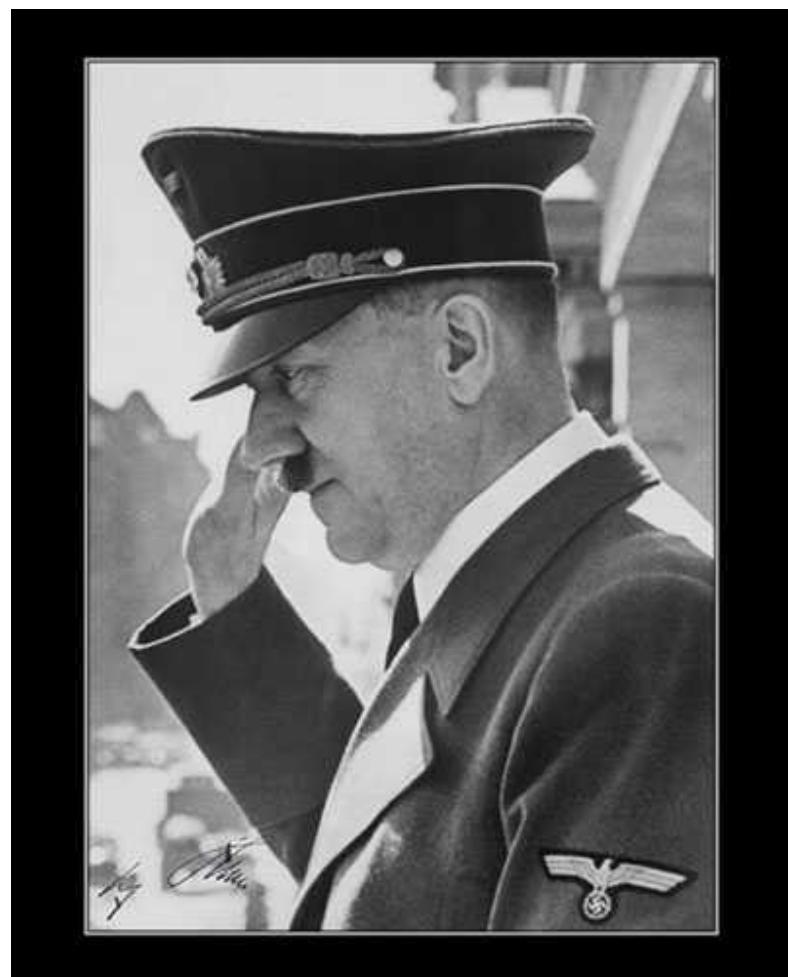
















*Adolf Hitler is still, more than sixty years after his death,
the best known face in the world.*

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Life/AdolfPhotoTrail01.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf Photo Trail #02

Children

The gallery below is comprised of photographs of Adolf Hitler with children. His deep affection for the youth of Germany is shown in many of these scenes.



Adolf and his wife-to-be, Eva, with the children of friends.

*Adolf decided that he could never have children of his own,
because the burden of following in his footsteps would be too harsh on them.*





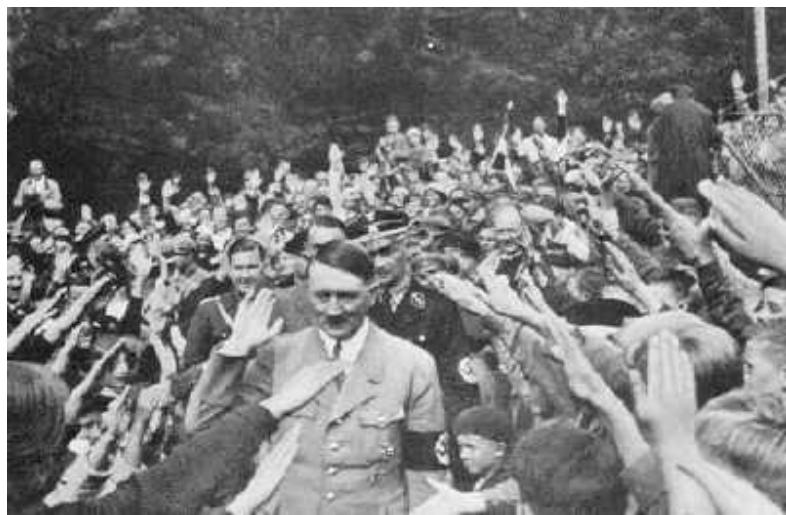






















March 6, 1936, Berlin. This proud boy is wearing the uniform of Hitler's Storm Troopers.











<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Life/AdolfPhotoTrail02.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf Photo Trail #03

Portraits

A gallery of portraits of Adolf Hitler



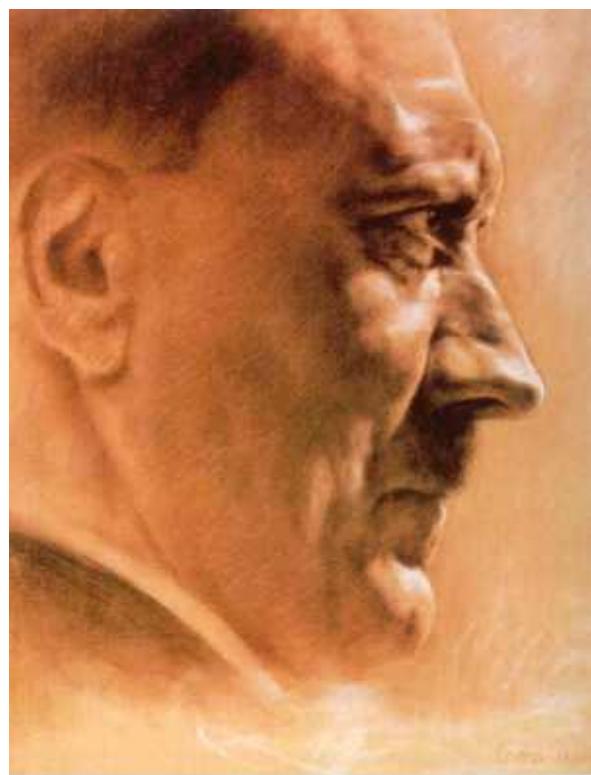
Self portrait of Adolf arresting French soldiers during the First World War.



Self portrait



Self portrait in a letter, in which Adolf tells of his earning the Iron Cross medal (First Class) for bravery. For a non-commissioned Officer to earn this medal was almost unheard of.

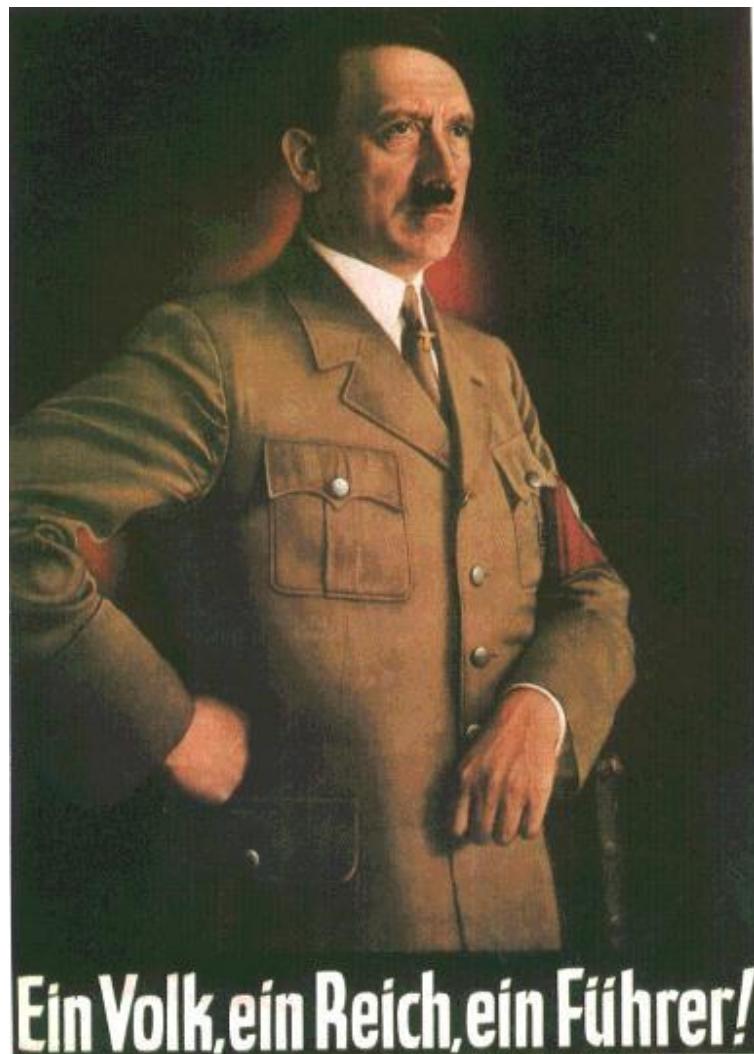












Ein Volk, ein Reich, ein Führer!

Adolf Hitler:

A Short Sketch of His Life

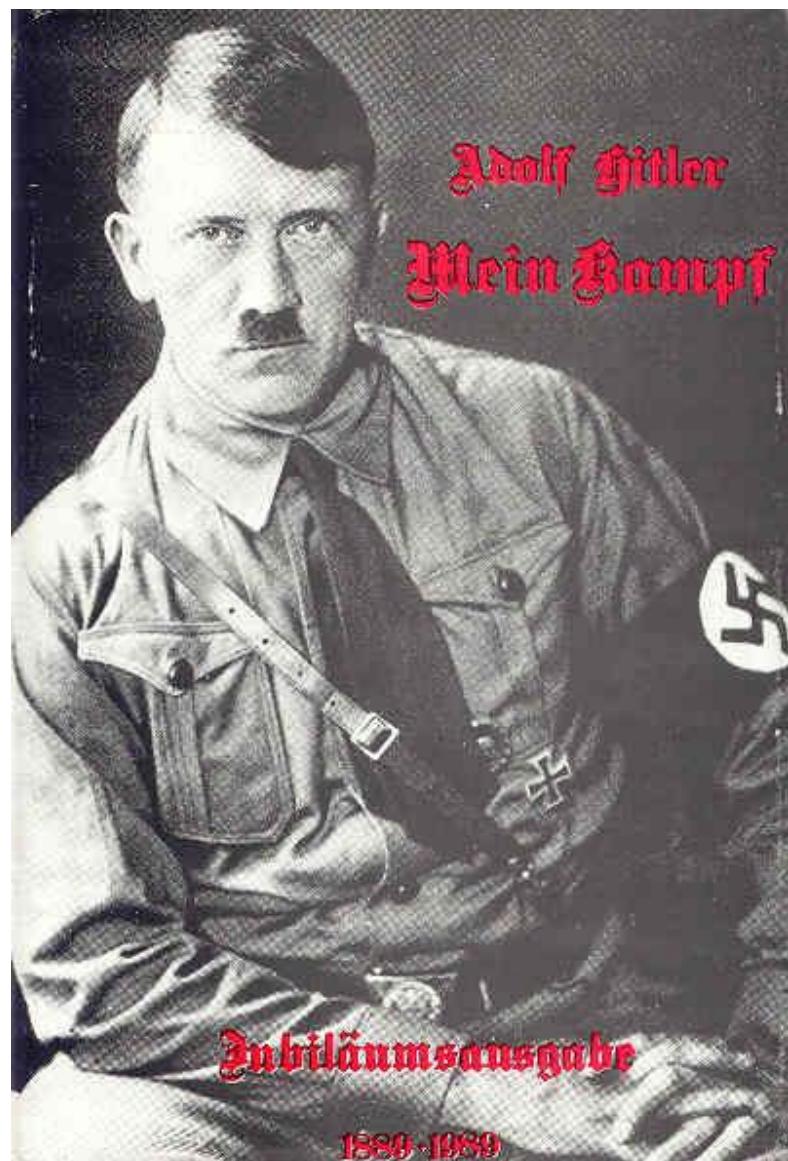
by Reich Leader Philipp Bouhler



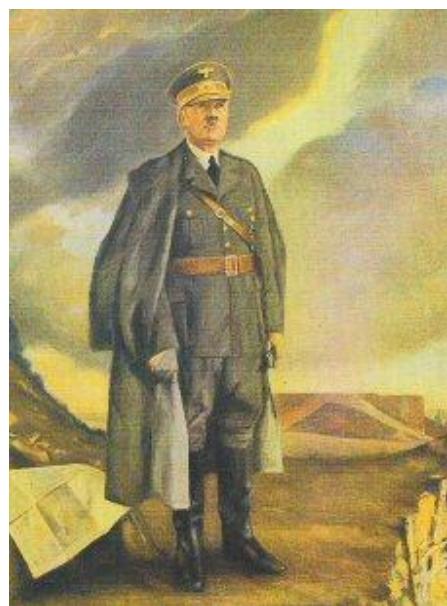
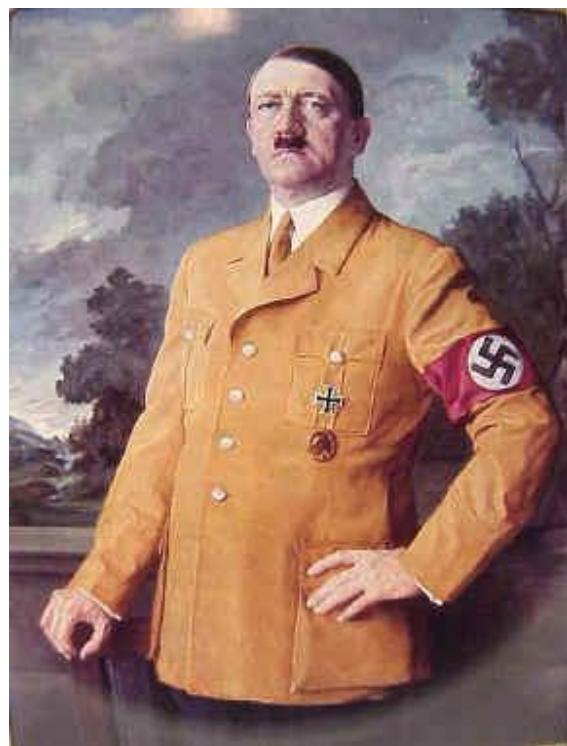
Translated from the Third Reich Original





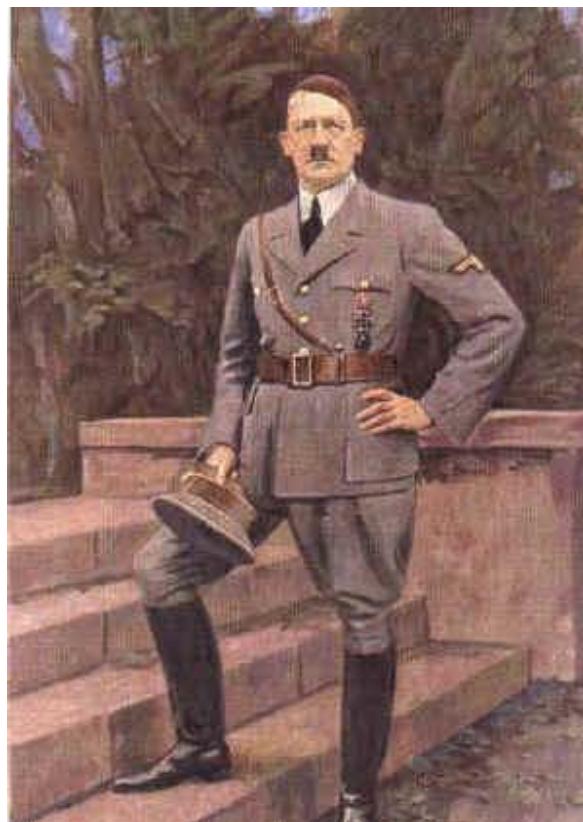


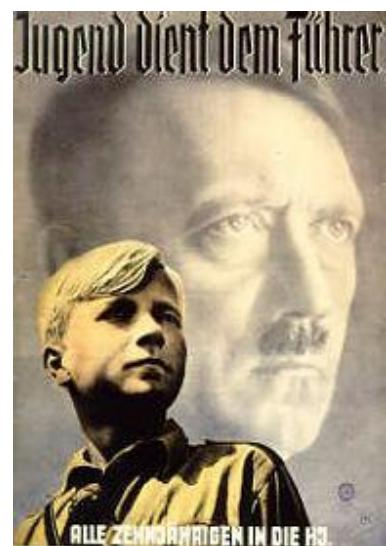


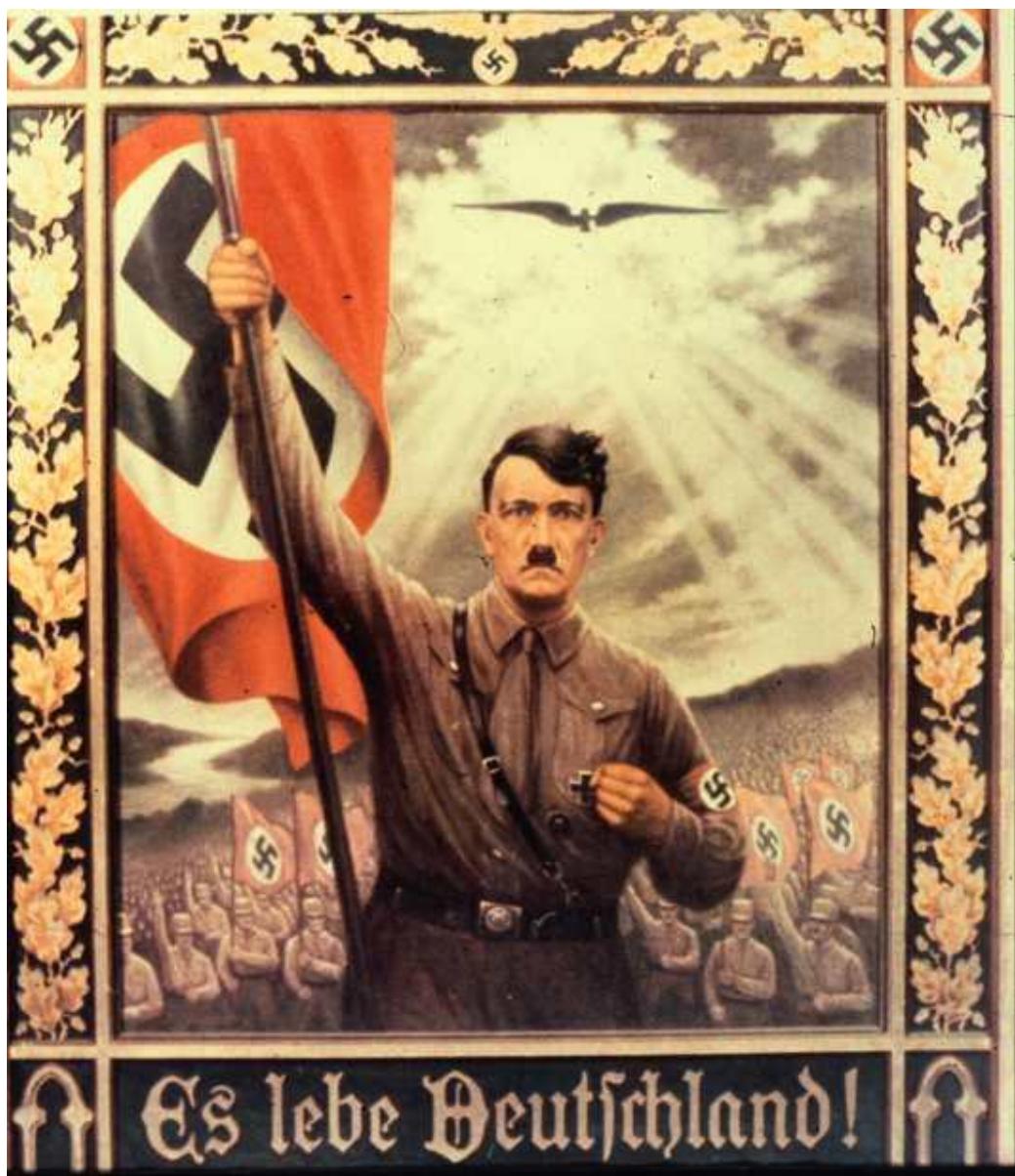




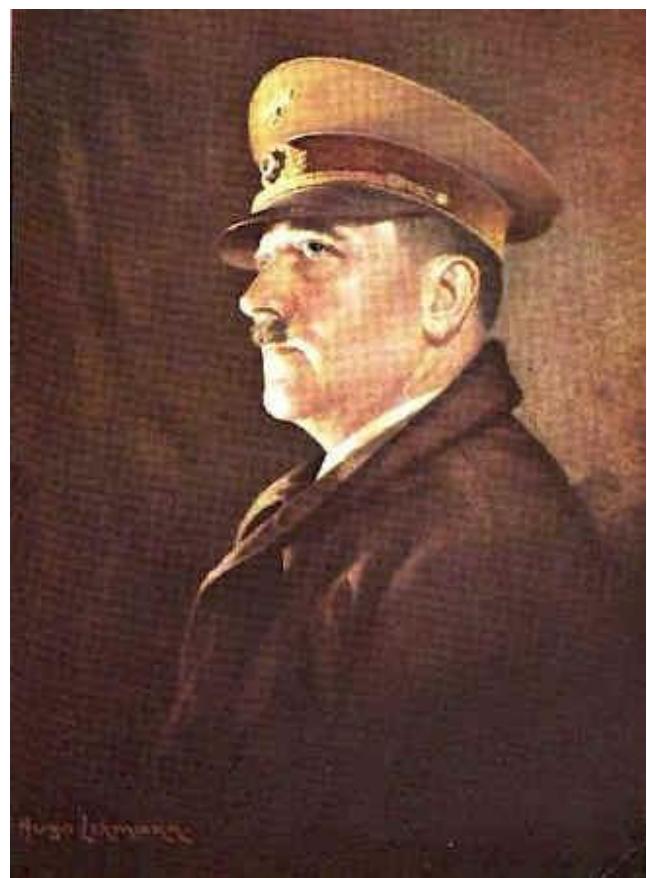


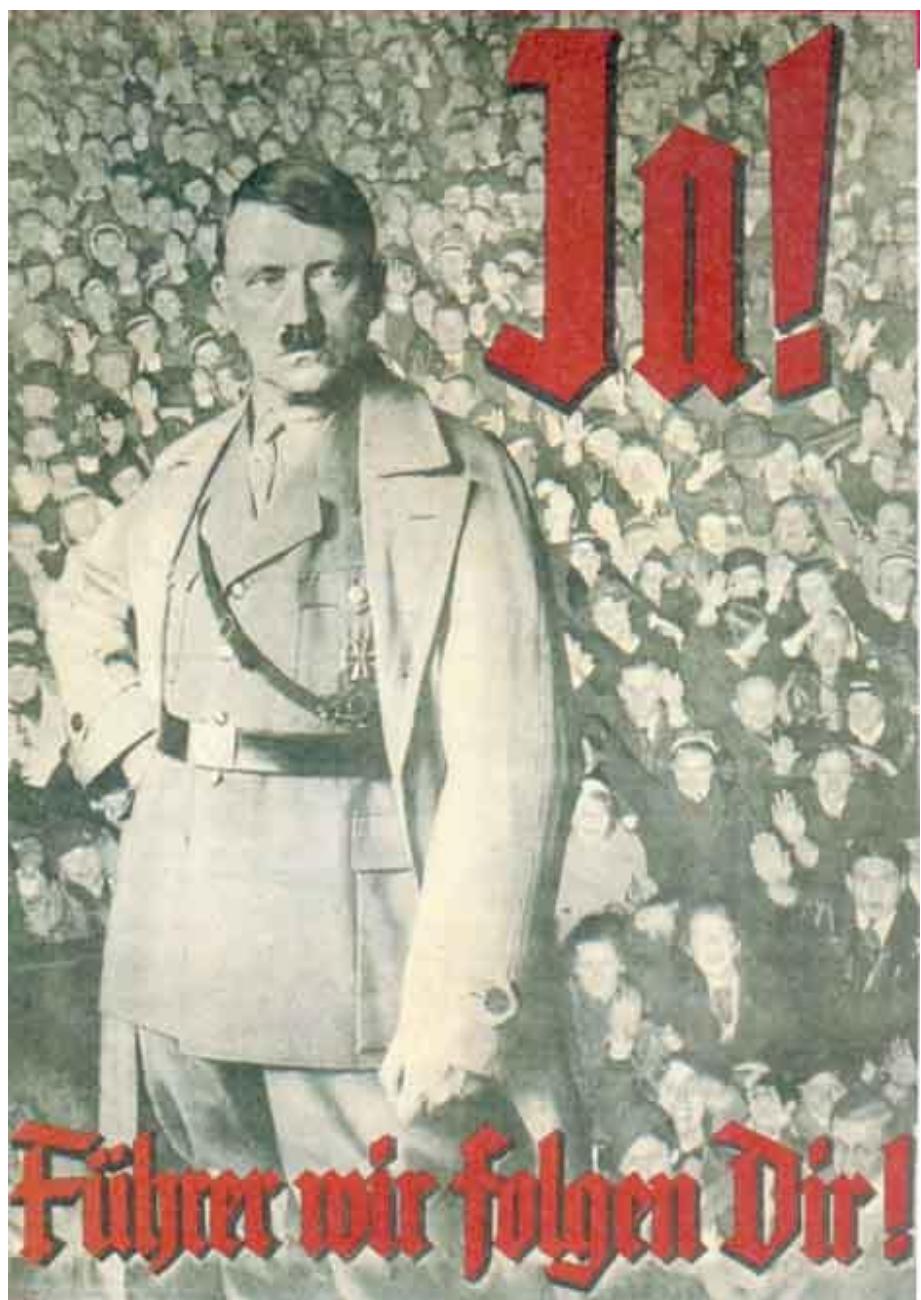










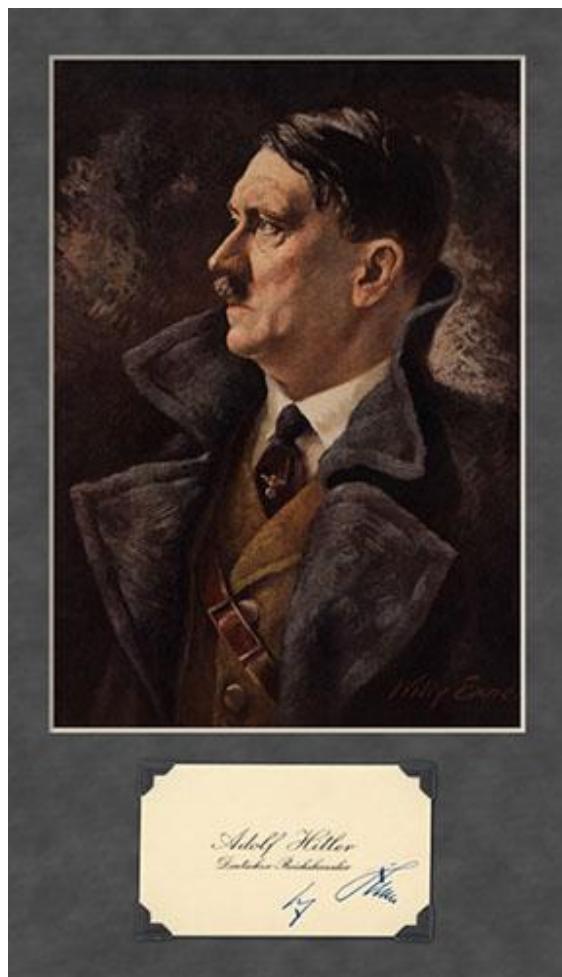




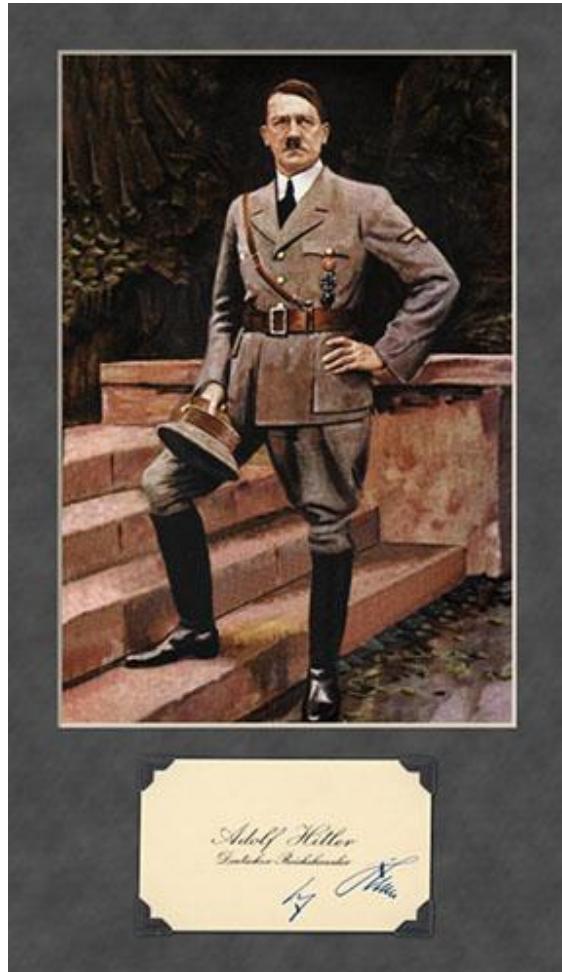
This sculpture, entitled "Him" , depicts a life-sized Hitler kneeling in prayer. It was displayed in 2002 at Rotterdam's Boijmans van Beuningen museum. The sculptor is Maurizio Cattelan.







Hitler Portrait by Exner



Hitler Portrait by Triebisch





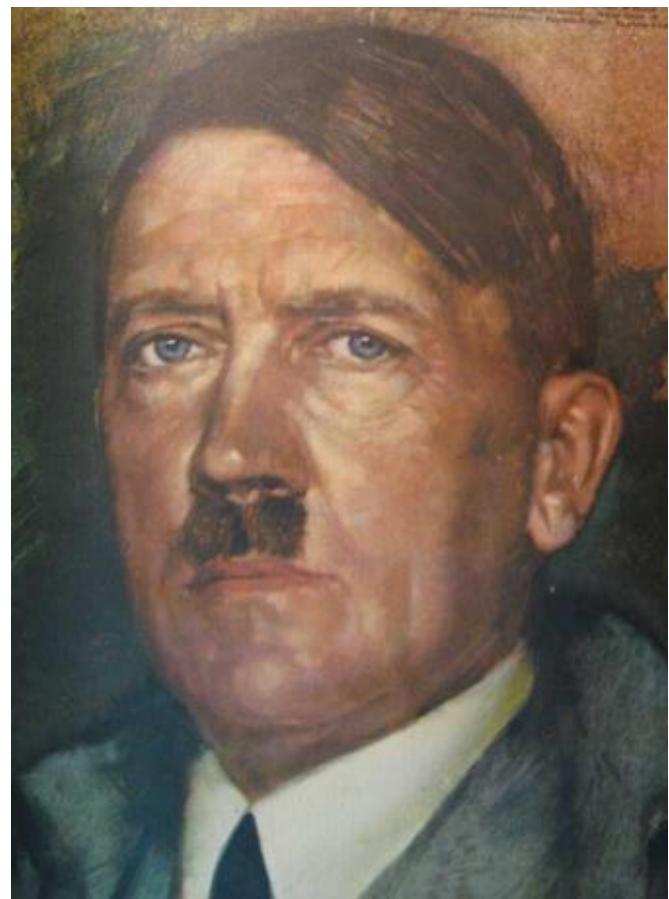
Watercolor of Hitler by Bechstein



Ich las damals unendlich viel und zwar grundlich. In wenigen Jahren schuf ich mir damit die Grundlagen eines Wissens, von denen ich auch heut noch zeige.

Für Worte des deutschen Buches











Adolf Hitler ist der Sieg!



Es lebe Deutschland!







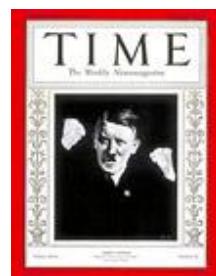






The Commander's Hill-painted by Elemer Von Gyöngyössy-AHFeldherren







<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Life/AdolfPhotoTrail03.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf Photo Trail #04

Groups

This photo gallery is of German Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, with groups of people.



Berchtesgaden September 9, 1934.

Adolf slowly moves through eager supporters on his way to give a speech in connection with the convention of the National Socialist Party. Adolf preferred to ride unprotected in an open-roof vehicle.



Munich, Germany, November 9, 1933

Adolf is cheered as Germans celebrate the tenth anniversary of the National Socialist Movement.



*Adolf as a soldier in World War One.
He is in the middle row, second from the left.*



*Adolf as a soldier in World War One.
He is in the front row, second from the left.*



Adolf with a group of artists.



Adolf with a group of farmers



*The first true highway system in the world was conceived by Adolf Hitler.
The entire world came - and saw - and copied.*





The only known portrait of Adolf (front) with his family.





People from miles around loved to walk past their leader's house on weekends.



After the war people continued their weekend walk around their beloved leader's house. This practice was banned and the house was totally demolished down to the last brick. Today the site is surrounded by a high fence and it is forbidden to enter.

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Life/AdolfPhotoTrail04.html>



Adolf the Great

Adolf Photo Trail #05

Animals

This photo gallery is of Adolf Hitler and animals.



This is a popular fake of Adolf on Horseback



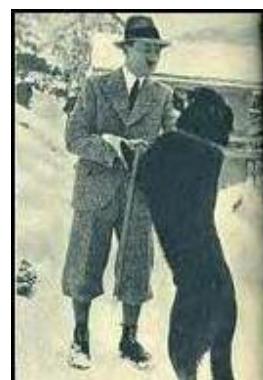
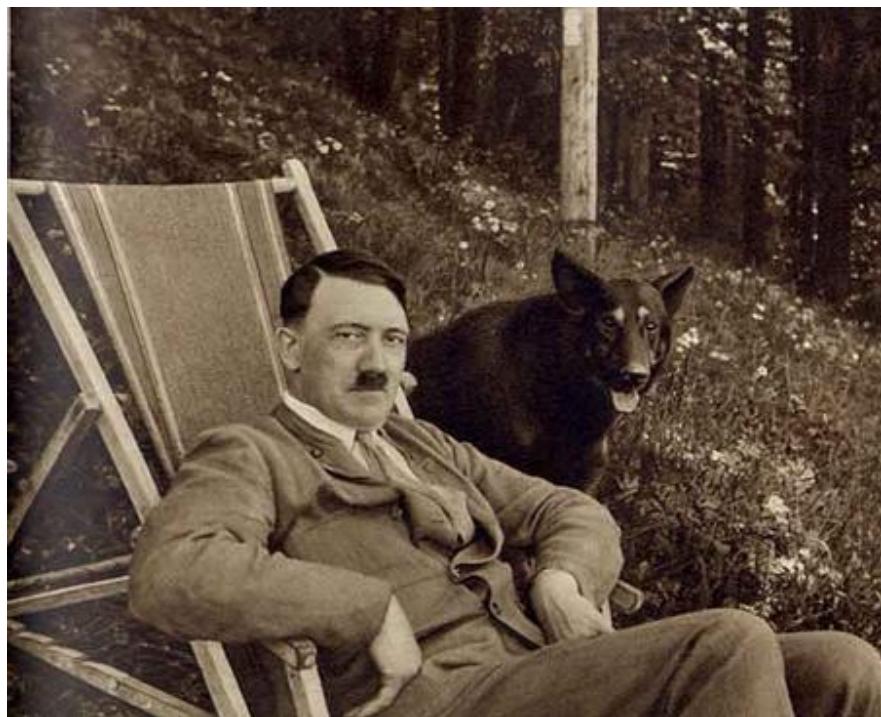
Adolf with his favorite dog, Blondi.





DER FUHRER ALS TIERFREUND

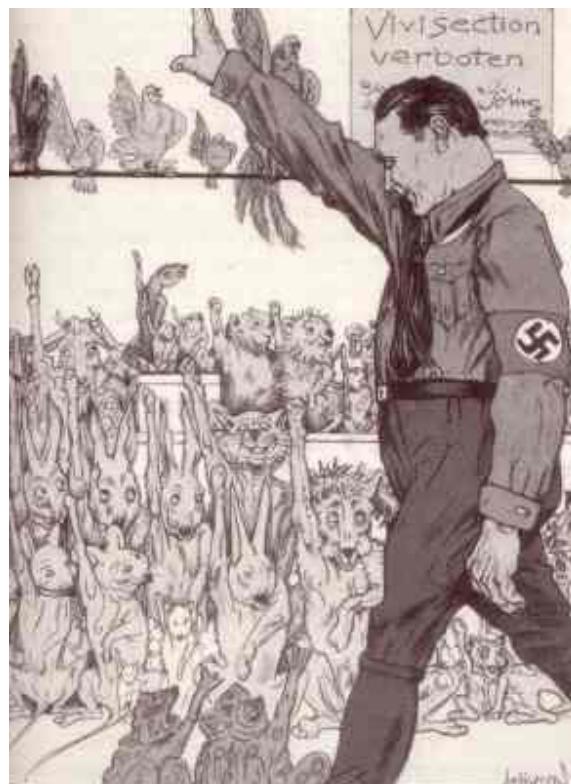








Thanks to Adolf's caring approach to defenceless creatures, Germany instituted the first comprehensive animal anti-cruelty laws in the world.



*The wording at the top reads "Vivisection Forbidden".
This practice of butchering animals in scientific experiments
was first banned in Germany.
Reichsmarshal Goering salutes the lab animals and they salute him in turn.*

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Life/AdolfPhotoTrail05.html>

Citations

These may be references to (E)-Encyclopedias, (B)-Books or (W)-links to internet Websites.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCE

Autobahn - Hitler innovated modern freeway roads

- (E) Encyclopaedia Britannica 2001 - The Freeway
In 1933 Adolf Hitler began construction of an integrated freeway network known as the Reichsautobahnen
 - Cancer - Hitler's initiative and funding
Cancer - Hitlers initiative and funding
 - (B) The Nazi War on Cancer - Robert Proctor (University Press)
There is a great deal being done for cancer research in Germany. In every part of the Reich there are magnificent institutes, for which the Führer has provided large sums of money.
 - (B) Doctors under Hitler - Kater,MH (Chapel Hill)
CockpitRecorder - Hitler's idea and directive for design and manufacture.
- (B) The Rise and Fall of the Luftwaffe - Irving - p189 (Focal Point)
after Todt's death Hitler had ordered the Luftwaffe to develop a crash-proof magnetic wire-recorder for the cockpit of such aircraft
 - available as free download at www.fpp.co.uk
- (B) Hitler's war - Irving - p484 - (Focal Point)
(Hitler) ordered the air ministry to design a cockpit recorder, to install in future planes, to register the cause of any accidents.
 - available as free download at www.fpp.co.uk

Olympic Nazi innovations

- (E) Encyclopaedia Britannica 2001- Berlin, Germany, 1936
The Games were televised for the first time, transmitted by closed circuit to specially equipped theatres in Berlin. The 1936 Games also introduced the torch relay
- (B) The Naked Olympics - Tony Perrottet (Random House)
The torch relay, for example, is so ingrained in the modern choreography that most people today assume it was a revival of a pagan tradition—unaware that it was actually concocted for Hitler's Games in Berlin.

Volkswagen innovated by Hitler

- (E) Encyclopædia Britannica 2001 - Porsche, Ferdinand
Porsche became deeply involved in Hitler's project for a "people's car" and with his son Ferdinand, known as Ferry, was responsible for the initial design of the Volkswagen in 1934
- (W) www.hitler.org

When finished with these citations, Click "BACK" on your browser to return to the page you came from

<http://adolfthegreat.com/Trails-Talent/innovator-ref.html#Volkswagen>