.

I am not worthy to speak about Adolf Hitler in a loud voice, and his life and work do not invite to any maudlin speeches. He was a fighter for humanity and a herald of the message of justice for all nations. He was a reformation figure of the highest rank and his historical fate was that he had to work in a time of unprecedented infamy, which in the end knocked him to the ground.

Knut Hamsun

Was Hitler a dictator?

Friedrich Christian Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe

Introduction

American sociologist Robert S. Lynd said. "It is easier to believe a lie you have heard a hundred times than a truth you have never heard."

Since the beginning of this century, one campaign of lies after another has been directed against us Germans. No matter how often the numerous untruths could be refuted, it turns out that it is unfortunately much more profitable to spread lies than to stand up for the truth, especially when the liar wins.

A country where it is dangerous to spread the truth is on the wrong path. I, for one, prefer to live in a country where it is beneficial to spread the truth.

But - as the French writer Marquis de Vauvenargues says in his "Refle- xions": "Few people are strong enough to speak the truth and hear the truth."

When I write to help the truth to triumph, it is often unavoidable to criticize. Often the two are connected and it then happens unintentionally that one hurts some people.

However, there is no revolution, movement, organization or other association, no matter how good it is, in which doing and not doing would not be "right" and "bad" in equal measure, as well as there are natural opposites everywhere to keep life alive.

In Adolf Hitler's movement, too, there were lights and shadows and - as everywhere - people with strong and weak sides.

Only the genius can truly reckon with both, see them as they are, and use them according to their talents.

If I have been told by Dr. Goebbels or even by Hitler himself which of the essential men at the top were not "all right", for the sake of truth this must not be ver-.

The same applies to those who had to show merit elsewhere, which made their rise to high positions possible in the first place.

It is a matter of highlighting the clean, decent, honest co-workers and fellow fighters, even if I should be resented for having to name unpleasant things in the process.

Above all, it is about the truth for the whole German people, not about individual people.

I try to describe the authoritative people by their behavior, even if they are often comparatively trivial incidents. I have chosen them in order to be able to describe as typically human incidents as possible, which make the person and thus his thoughts and deeds understandable.

The German people are so decent in their basic character that they have often fallen for their opponents because they simply could not trust them to do the bad thing - simply did not think it possible.

One concludes from oneself to others - so it was, and so it is also with the slanderers! Where they themselves appeared - in revolts and wars - they were especially cruel and inhuman. They were never the peoples, but always the "doers", the whippers. I remember the French Revolution, the destruction of the Indians, the fight against the Boers, the great revolution of the Chinese and the Russians, the subjugation of India, and so on.

We Germans differ from almost all the great powers of this world only in that we have never sparked revolutions and instigated civil wars in foreign countries, i.e. on an international basis, or even attempted to wear down foreign peoples through large-scale international incitement.

I count those "Germans" who took part in the international anti-German agitation, of course, not to our people! They, who used the war to divide our people by propaganda of lost kind and to play off against each other, are the marked of our epoch.

When I was questioned by the chief prosecutor in the Palace of Justice at Nuremberg, he claimed that the Germans living abroad were all part of the "fifth column" - that is, Hitler's agents for the purpose of revolutionizing the world - and that this enormous organization was controlled by Dr. Goebbels.

I told him that such an organization - which, on the other hand, had actually existed for many decades against Germany - was unimaginably expensive. The buying up of the press of foreign countries alone would require gigantic sums. He affirmed this statement. I then explained to him that I knew exactly how large the budget of the Reich Ministry of Propaganda for foreign propaganda had been at a time when it was still possible to make foreign propaganda - until about 1943. The highest budget for one year was one million Reichsmarks. From this sum had to be financed: Lecture series, the trips of the great symphony orchestras and theater ensembles as well as the great artists. In addition, there were the costs of sporting events and - so to speak "on the sidelines" - also subsidies for newspapers, which were used for cultural advertising of

importance. All in all, a ridiculous sum, but just better than nothing.

In addition, I noted that the NSDAP was strictly forbidden by Hitler himself to engage in any activity abroad - except in the circle of Reich Germans. Hitler once said angrily to a leading man of the party in my counter-war that National Socialism was not an "export commodity" and that he himself was not a do-gooder, but was merely trying to help the German people!

What Germany's enemies reproached us for, they themselves did to our detriment on a far greater scale and at an expense that was certainly a thousand times greater than the budget of our Ministry of Propaganda.

The English believed a great deal of what the then famous Lord Haw-Haw told them about the ether - but that changed almost nothing in their national attitude.

The Germans could not believe what they saw disproved in them by daily life - but they slackened in their national attitude from March 1945. And this process is still not finished.

May this book help to revive and deepen in our people the feeling that the generation of fathers, so reviled and slandered, gave its best in the struggle for the future of Germany, faithful to good old traditions and taking its rightful honorable place in the history of our people.

Friedrich Christian Prince of Schaumburg-

The Frenchman Gustave le Bon (1841 - 1931> was one of the most important psychologists. He knew very much about the reactivity of the people. That is why I quote him right at the beginning:

"The masses easily become executioners, but just as easily become martyrs."

We will have to remember him often, because our people have been at the mercy of a cruel enemy for a long time, of which they still know next to nothing. For this reason alone, we must finally lay our cards on the table, so that we Germans - all together - are not slowly but surely dehumanized by a never-ending slander,

Our people - without wanting to admit it - have long since become martyrs. Perhaps precisely because it does not have the quality of becoming an executioner. The Germans have always been too gullible, too decent and too honest, but above all: too open-hearted - especially when they were doing well. Then they told everyone about their good fortune. And this had incalculable consequences, because there is nothing better to create enemies. Soon there were people in the world who began to build a political business on a larger scale on this in itself harmless fact: the worldwide defamation of our people.

Le Bon writes:

> "...that the mass is always intellectually inferior to the single human being. With regard to the feelings, however, and the actions caused by them, it may be better or worse under certain circumstances. It all depends on the kind of influence under which the mass is."

We Germans have always had a peculiar tendency to blame ourselves when things go wrong. This opens the door to slander.

Le Bon: "The nimbus always disappears at the moment of failure. The hero whom the masses cheered yesterday will be spat on by them tomorrow when fate strikes him. The greater the nimbus, the more violent the setback. The masses then regard the fallen hero as their equal and take revenge for having once bowed to a superiority which they now no longer recognize. When Robespierre had his colleagues and a whole number of his contemporaries cut off, he possessed a tremendous nimbus. The displacement of a few votes instantly robbed him of that nimbus, and the masses followed him to the guillotine with as many imprecations as they had followed his victims the day before. The faithful always smash with rage the effigies of their former gods.

The nimbus is quickly lost through failure. Fr can, however, also be used up by discussing it; this is slower - but safer. The discussed nimbus is no more nimbus. The gods and the people, who knew to preserve their nimbus for a long time, have never scented discussions. He who wants to be admired by the masses must always keep them at a distance."

*

Because I am now living through a fourth epoch of German history, I believe that I have seen a great deal and that I can and should be allowed to make comparisons. Please do not take it as presumptuous, dear reader, if I think that I am one of the very few people who have the right and the possibility to describe and judge from my own experience.

You may say: if that is so, why do you only come forward after more than forty years?

For two reasons:

a) because I still believed that others were called upon to do this far more than I was, since they must have had greater insight through particularly responsible positions,

b) because I simply could not believe that one and the same people can be so terribly different. Unfortunately, I have to admit that they are no longer the same people. Otherwise, many things would be very different in Germany today, and better for everyone.

So, I said to myself, it is my "damned duty and obligation" to take up the pen. To write what I have experienced myself and what I have learned from my own experience.

I am able to testify in good conscience against the slanderers and for our people because of the truth.

*

I lived in the times of the monarchy, as the son of a reigning prince. As a child, I experienced how closely, sincerely and faithfully our people felt connected with our family - and vice versa: our family with our people. The clearest proof of this was the fact that only a few days before my eldest brother's abdication, the Schaumburg-Lippe parliament unanimously asked his sovereign not to abdicate, but to remain. At that time, the SPD was the strongest party in parliament! But the pressure from the emperor as well as from the imperial government was too strong - and our country too small - for a lone move to have been conceivable. The national defense was given up, the military and also the hunters moved away. But after 1928 I felt so connected with our Schaumburg-Lippe people that I was able to carry out and win a petition for a referendum alone with my wife, so that the state parliament had to break off the final negotiations with Prussia, which were about to be concluded, and the state of Schaumburg-Lippe remained a free state until after 1945.

In the mid-thirties, Hitler tried to implement the Reich reform. This meant to annex the small states to the big ones, so that the administration would become much better and cheaper, in order to strengthen the unity of the Reich. I asked to speak to him and told him about what I had done for our Schaumburg-Lippe in 1928 with the greatest success. He was so enthusiastic about it that he immediately summoned the Reich Minister of the Interior and asked him - with the words: "This young prince is the best democrat of all of us, he must be helped! - and asked him to examine as quickly as possible whether the sovereignty of Schaumburg-Lippe could be maintained.

Very soon after, Hitler personally informed me that my homeland would remain a Free State, i.e. independent within the framework of the Reich. And our Schaumburg-Lippe people were very happy. Hitler had made an exception to his Reich reform, against his own principle - was that dictatorship? I rather think the blatant opposite.

*

An event like this, though not of particular political importance - except for the small country and its people themselves - has never been mentioned in favor of Hitler after 1945.

What kind of people were they from whom the worldwide slander started and is still spread today? One can only get to the bottom of things if one asks: what is necessary if one wants to make a large-scale slander? The answer, unfortunately, can only be: a lot of money and unscrupulousness beyond compare.

People with a lot of money and unscrupulousness can never live in their homes for a long time. They would soon become known, attract unpleasant attention and get into trouble. Why should these people carry out their activities where they can be monitored most easily?

No, such activity is done by people who wanted to - or had to - leave their homeland for political reasons and who take revenge on the people of their homeland by badmouthing those from whom they had to part and whom they secretly envy.

make. They suddenly discover that the old home was actually not their home at all. And then they are free from any misgivings.

The more they are defaming their country of birth abroad, in conversation and soon in the press - the more they realize that such "politics" can also be profitable for them, very much so! - It is only a question of finding those who must also be interested in defaming the people from whom they come.

Who was and is most sensitive to German exports? Undoubtedly England and the USA, in former times also France. - So nowhere was an anti-German propaganda so profitable to place, even to sell, as in England and the USA. It goes without saying that of these two states the USA was and is much more interesting in this context. Only in the USA there is enough money for it, only in the USA one understands such business on a world-wide basis, and only in the USA one can find the absolutely unscrupulous profiteers necessary for it. And there are probably more emigrants in the USA than anywhere else. In addition, we Germans, especially since the Second World War, take everything that comes to us from the U.S. with almost grotesque exaggeration.

It must be said, however, that in general, Germans today sympathize almost exclusively with those Americans who have had almost nothing to do with the social circles that have been outstanding since the founding of the United States, i.e. with those to whom the U.S. owes its immense rise and thus its power and prestige in the world.

Due to several trips over there, I am very familiar with these conservative circles of the South - and I appreciate them. They have nothing in common with the Roosevelts and the Kennedys, the Schlesingers, the Kissingers and the Rockefellers - even if they are still so rich and have already been extremely successful in their own way for a long time.

Was it not General Eisenhower who used a fortune to buy up one of the meanest anti-German inflammatory pamphlets and distribute it to the Army leadership?

When I was last in the United States for a few weeks visiting some very conservative Americans on Lake Erie, a distinguished newspaper publisher said to me in his dinner speech on the occasion of a luncheon given in honor of the famous Mr. Krips and myself:

"Dear Prince, when you go back over there now, to your homeland, tell your fellow Germans that we Americans never had anything against the Germans. We never hated them - not even during the war. But if your Germans continue to allow themselves to be slandered so terribly, if they continue to do nothing to refute all these lies and to silence the liars, that is, if they continue to do nothing to preserve the honor of the German people, then the Germans will soon have no friends left in the world!!!"

And occasionally of this same visit a particularly popular pastor, head of a large congregation - at the time of my imprisonment at the IMT (= International Military Tribunal) Nuremberg army pastor there - invited me to give the sermon in his large, particularly stately church on the following Sunday. The congregation had already been invited in writing - with reference to my speech. On my question on which topic I should speak, because in order to be able to speak freely in the English language, I would have to be somewhat familiar with the subject.

prepare, he said, "The theme I have announced is: 'The injustice of Nuremberg'. I would have done it only with the permission of the embassy of my state. He, the priest, had witnessed the hanging of our comrades in the Palace of Justice at Nuremberg and had always been against the injustice of Nuremberg. His family came from Germany.

We were clear that it was not "the Americans" who were to blame, but a very specific type of American citizen. They were emigrants throughout, mostly of Jewish origin and to a considerable extent coming from Germany. Many of them worked in the offices of the IMT as interrogators, etc. With them the slanderers went in and out. When lies get an official character, they very easily become judgments - and if they become death sentences! Let us hear for the last time the good le Bon:

"The history of crimes committed by the masses can be clearly seen.

The assassination of the governor of the Bastille, du Lau- nay, can be cited as a significant example. After the conquest of this fortress, the governor was attacked from all sides by the extremely irritated crowd that surrounded him. It is suggested that he be hanged, beheaded or tied to the tail of a horse. While trying to free himself, he accidentally kicks one of the bystanders. Then someone makes the suggestion - to which the crowd immediately cheers - that the kicked should cut off the governor's neck.

This one, a jobless cook who has come to the Bastille half and half out of curiosity to see what is going on there, thinks, because this was the general opinion, that the act is pa- triotic and even believes he deserves an award for killing a monster. He is given a saber with which he strikes at the bare neck. But since the poorly sharpened saber does not cut, he pulls a small knife with a black hilt out of his pocket and (since he is a cook who knows how to work meat) successfully completes his opera- tion."

The total death toll of the Inquisition in Spain, Italy and France, of the English Revolution, the French Revolution and the Russian Revolution, as well as of the Marxist uprisings in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria and Germany at the time of the Weimar Republic can only be roughly estimated, but is likely to exceed nine million. If we add to this all those Germans - men, women and children - who were killed by the various occupying powers in Italy, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, the entire territory of the Reich, etc., then it must have been far more than 600,000.

More than 10,000 mostly very young men of the Waffen-SS were killed after the conclusion of the armistice without any trial merely because they had the blood group sign tattooed in their arm, so that in case of an injury the right medical care could start immediately. The "Chief Judge of the Waffen-SS and Police" confirmed to me already in Nuremberg, where I met him, that the number was in all probability more than 50,000. The testimony of the Chief Justice, Dr. Reinecke, at the IMT in Nuremberg was so incriminating for the victors that the Nuremberg trial was suspended until instructions came from the USA to continue. Unfortunately, there were too few "Reineckes" in Nuremberg, otherwise the great trial and all its subsequent trials could never have been brought to a conclusion, since they were to a considerable extent based on the so-called "Reinecke".

The German traitors, all of whom were only trying to save their own heads, were the source of the incriminating material.

When we were taken for interrogation in Nuremberg, we sometimes happened to get to see some of these "gentlemen" - former officers and diplomats who once took the oath to Adolf Hitler and could not prove their "loyalty" enough.

I know from several statements made by Hitler in the small circle of his closest friends that he thought very highly of taking an oath. It was inconceivable to him that German officials or soldiers could break their oath. Therefore, he would not have forced anyone to take an oath. Moreover, no one was left in doubt about the fact that an oath to the Fuehrer was always irrevocably linked to an oath to the German Reich. Whoever later deliberately broke the oath to the Fuehrer also broke the oath he had taken to the German Reich. This corresponded to the tradition, the former oath to 'Kaiser and Reich'.

For security reasons, too, they did not want to tie the oath to one human life alone. So the oathbreakers also betrayed the Reich, and I think that has a lot to do with the division of Germany that took place. - It is time for all Germans to remember this and to counter the slander of our people from this point of view.

And this brings us to the core of the problem, for the worldwide defamation of all that is German by no means began in Hitler's time. It is not true that this was caused by him, his party, his plans and deeds. It is true that the defamation of the German Reich and people already began when the idea of the Reich, linked to Prussianism by Otto von Bismarck, offered a tremendous opportunity to all German people. The more the slanderers concentrated all their hatred on the Kaiser and his princes -and later on Adolf Hitler and his movement- the more their great and only aim was the destruction of the Reich and the complete disempowerment of the German people.

The methodology of slander shows this all too clearly and again and again. Why else do these same circles not get upset at all when other states, other political powers, other peoples do much, much worse than what our people are accused of?

The history of the Germans has nothing to compare with the Inquisition, with the English and the French Revolutions, with the Russian Revolutions and with everything that was done to us Germans by some victorious powers after the end of the armistice - whereby I have to mention explicitly that in my opinion these victorious powers are by no means the culprits, but that the culprit is almost always that more or less anonymous fighting power which works exclusively with slander and agitation - and that for more than a hundred years!

Exactly this power works systematically not for one country and from one country, but always internationally The boundless abuse of democracy in very many states of this earth offers to that international gangster gang of agitators and slanderers every possibility to terrorize large parts of mankind, so that soon there are no more peoples, but only a "mass of man", which can be sold off at will.

Because our nation was so good and capable and respected, it has been number one on the hit list of those detractors for decades. A Europe without the German Reich is no longer the "Occident". And just the mankind more and more decaying to the materialism needs an "Occident".

> "It is possible that the German will one day disappear from the world stage; for he has all the qualities to earn heaven, but none to assert himself on earth, and all nations hate him as the wicked hate the good. But if they really succeed once in ousting him, a condition will arise in which they will want to scratch him out of the grave again with their nails."

Hebbel, Diaries,
January 4, 1860

*

And this brings me to the "dictator" Hitler. Today, thanks to enemy propaganda, he is regarded throughout the world as the prototype of the dictator, i.e. the "autocrat". Dictatorship can be exercised by an individual or a group (party dictatorship), writes the great Bertelsmann dictionary after 1945. (Quote:) "According to its origins in the Roman Republic, dictatorship is regarded as a mandate to eliminate certain states of emergency (war, civil war), its duration is thus limited in time, its exercise is bound to certain rules.

In modern history, dictatorship is closely linked to the emergence of modern constitutions. In both the English Revolution of 1642/49 and the French Revolution of 1789/99, the original liberal popular movement ended in dictatorship, which was exercised here not by individuals but by certain groups and not on behalf of but on the basis of their own power, invoking religious motives or the right of popular sovereignty. Here, too, dictatorship was seen as a temporary measure to raise a new generation and to eradicate the old, corrupt generation, but it ended in the autocracy of a Cromwell or Napoleon.

...it is often overlooked that modern criminal law also recognizes the provisional dictatorship as an emergency measure, for example the Weimar Constitution (§48) - also the Enabling

...A form of government in which the exercise of state power is concentrated in the supreme authority of one state organ, (thus) in the Third Reich initially in the state cabinet, later in the head of state, in the Soviet Union in the parliament, whereby a separation of powers is carried out for organizational reasons, but the principle of the separation of powers is not realized....

...Dictatorship is regularly also a totalitarian state, whereas in the present it is rarely an absolute state; rather, constitutional dictatorship predominates." (end of quote)

If in Hitler's case one could speak of "dictatorship" at all, then in my opinion only of a constitutional dictatorship, because he never acted completely alone, especially in essential questions, far more often within the framework of the relevant laws and in agreement with the Reich government In very special cases, as is well known, he let the people vote and acted accordingly (Saarland, succession to Hindenburg, Enabling Act) - be it by referendum, be it by the Reichstag.

He certainly could have come to power in 1933 without a vote in the Reichstag. But he placed himself and his government under the decision of the old Reichstag, where some voted for him who - like the later Federal President Theodor Heuss and the Federal Chancellor Adenauer - certainly meant it honestly and gave him the vote without belonging to the NSDAP.

Hitler himself never imagined he had the power of a dictator. His wartime admission "...if one of us has the power of a dictator, it is Roosevelt - he has much more to say in his country than I have in mine..." says a lot, I think. And Stalin he considered even much more powerful than Roosevelt.

When Hitler moved into the Reich President's palace, he requested some structural improvements. Above all, he did not like Hindenburg's horribly old-fashioned bathroom. So he had the interior modernized without incurring any special costs. The Court of Auditors informed him that he would have to bear the costs himself and that he had not had permission to make the changes. - Hitler took the view that the ancient furnishings of the bathroom would have had to disappear anyway. In addition, he was of the opinion that the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor should be allowed to decide on a bathtub alone, so that useless time would not be wasted. As far as I know, he then paid the costs from his private assets. After all, the palace was state property.

It was at about the same time that Hitler showed my wife and me - at our request - his bedroom, among other things. It was a somewhat dark, rather plainly furnished room with a rather old-fashioned, certainly not very comfortable bed. Above it hung a picture of his mother, which he had had painted - probably after a photo. He said that it was very similar and one of the very few mementos of his family that he had; he was very attached to it and was happy to have it every day. This rather spartan room was certainly not a setting for excesses of any kind, as they have been attributed to him by businessmen.

In the years 1922/35, my wife and I were often with him several times a week, but at least once or twice in the evening, in his private apartment in the so-called New Reich Chancellery. The apartment was spacious but impersonal. He did not like it. One sat together around a large, low round table - in armchairs or on chairs, was served tea and pastries and small sandwiches.

It is often said today that he did not let others have their say. Exactly the opposite was true. He asked others to tell something, from their lives, etc. He made jokes to lighten the conversation and get others to join in. But when this was absolutely not successful and he was finally asked by everyone to tell the story himself, since this was more interesting in many respects - then he gave in and told the story for hours. And I must say, it was very often a great experience, because the man had a highly interesting life already behind him. Looking back, he saw everything with an improbable objectivity and therefore astonishing modesty.

I know many will not believe me - but I can't help it. I do not write to do anyone a favor, but to serve the truth. Can I help it that I never met the bad Hitler? Would I have to invent an even worse one? Who would I help by doing so? Certainly not my people, and in the long run also not his enemies.

I knew very many well-known, in also famous artists, politicians, statesmen, quite a few reigning monarchs - almost I would like to say, "around the earth". I was friends with many of them - as good friends as with very many completely unknown workers, farmers and soldiers. But - in my opinion, there has never been a second man like Adolf Hitler.

It is very difficult to write about it without being laughed at or even suspected, but if I am to testify honestly and truthfully - and that is what I am concerned with, everything else would be not only pointless but also bad - then I must admit that he was certainly a very extraordinary person. I have often asked myself in all seriousness whether this man can be compared at all with other people - or whether one must regard him from a completely different point of view.

In a large older villa at the gates of Vienna, above the vineyards on the Kah- lenberg, there is a nice cellar where, after the Second World War, the senior American officers liked to gather in the evenings. A drinking room, one could also have said around between the beams painted with ornaments.

The owner, the beautiful Princess Wittgenstein, took me inside and asked me to look critically at the paintings and only then to read the artistically painted sayings in between. I looked at everything very carefully and said, without being informed in any way: "It seems to me that the painter has at the same time a feeling for architecture - especially for certain natural laws, for example the "golden section", because it all fits together so magnificently."
- "That is very interesting," said the princess, "and now you shall read the sayings."

I read - I can no longer reproduce it verbatim, but the meaning is quite precise: "I know that my life will be a very unusual, extraordinary one, but the end will be a catastrophe! The Princess, by the way, by no means a National Socialist, now told me: "All this was painted and written by an apprentice. Also the words, as astonishing as they are, come exclusively from him. And here is the receipted invoice that I found in the old files, on which it is written that all the work was done by a painter's apprentice named Adolf Hitler.

These were ornaments, words and thoughts which have not the least to do with violence - that was the expression of a very deep emotional life, or if we want to call it absolutely by its right name: there was something Faustian (Faustian: deeply searching; struggling; ingenious) in this ultimately always enigmatic man.

Once, when a conversation between him and Dr. Goebbels casually ended in a dispute about the "Faustian" in the German man, Hitler became extremely serious and, I almost want to say, about melancholic, as I never experienced him otherwise. I had to think of a saying of Dr. Goebbels: "Sometimes he is uncanny to me - as if he did not live in this world - and strangely enough, it is just then that he is most fascinating. I will never fully understand him - he is more than a human being. "There is no one who has studied him as I have. But who bothers to really get to know this man - who does? Who knows of his outstanding qualities, of his humility in the face of fate who suspects? Not one! If they would realize that he does not want to become their idol, also not their God, but that he lives only of his task which is not of 'this world' alone - then they would fear him, because they know nothing real."

I have taken the greatest pains to reproduce Goebbels' words as accurately as possible from memory. I only wrote them down when they were so close to me that I thought I could hear him. Of course, I was greatly helped by the fact that this topic interested me at the time like no other.

Sir Houston Chamberlain wrote in his "Fundamentals of the Twentieth Century"-1st volume/chapter Heirs-among other things: 'For asceticism increases the intellectual faculties and culminates, when carried out with iron consistency, in the full mastery of the senses; these may after all continue to serve, as it were as material for the imagination, the mystic devotion of a St. Therese or the mystic metaphysics of a Chandogya, henceforth they are senses made serviceable to the will, elevated and purified by the violence of the mind, which the Indian religious teacher seeks to express when he writes: 'The knower is incorporeal even in his lifetime.'" -

Elsewhere Chamberlain writes on the same subject: "For not in what he wanted to do, but in what he had to do, lies the greatness of every extraordinary man." Who prompted the young painter's apprentice Hitler to paint those words among the ornaments in the cellar of the Villa Kahlenberg? It would have been senseless to do so if he had not had to do it. Only a higher power could give him the courage and the decisiveness to do it. That he, - the young Hitler - did the work, is, expressly confirmed by the Mei- ster, on the account.

And these thoughts, which are so obvious in the given case, make us aware of the fact that every real genius has been at least a universal genius.

I myself experienced that Hitler dominated in purely technical discussions with leading men of the Mercedes-Benz factories, i.e. was absolutely superior to an elite of technicians.

I have seen how, in a conversation with the Italian Minister of Justice, when the latter wanted to describe the Parthenon in detail, he denied its architectural indications. It was about the fact that Hitler dared to prove the legality of beauty and the minister did not begrudge the Greeks this. Finally Hitler asked me to get him a drawing pad, ruler and pencils - he refused erasers.

A short time later, he interrupted the conversation with the minister and very quickly drew an accurate view of the Parthenon. From the head, without any help and completely unprepared, because no one suspected that the conversation with the Italian would lead to this topic. When the drawing was ready, an encyclopedia was fetched, in which the measurements were given. And then it was easy for Hitler to prove to the Italian minister in which respect the natural law of the "golden section" as the law of beauty finds its expression in the magnificent building.

In official or political terms, I was certainly nothing special for Hitler. But socially, I think he liked us, my first wife Alexandra Gräfin zu Castell-Rüdenhausen and me, very much - until others kept us away from him. -

I was not often in Munich. - One day, however, when I had business there, I passed the "Brown House". At that very moment Hitler stepped out into the street without any escort. He saw me, greeted me and asked if I wanted to come along. He was just

was about to visit the large new building next door, something had to be changed there. I was pleased and gladly accompanied him.

We met a few workers on the construction site who treated him as if he were one of their own, only that he was particularly popular. His relationship to mankind as such always seemed to me to be a special one. Let us listen to Oswald Spengler, about whom he did not like to speak, at the end of the second volume of his "Untergang des Abendlandes":

"The last conclusion of Faustian wisdom, even if only in its highest moments, is the dissolution of the whole knowledge into a tremendous system of morphological-historical relations. Dynamics and analysis are identical in the sense, the formal language, the substance with the formations of the Gothic architecture and the dynastic state, the tendencies of our more and more socialistic economic life and our impressionistic oil painting, the instrumental music and the Christian-Germanic dogmatics. One and the same world feeling speaks from all of them. They were born and grew old with the Faustian soul. They present their culture as a historical phenomenon in the world of day and space.

The unification of the single scientific aspects to the whole will carry all features of the great art of counterpoint. An infinitesimal (here: infinitely large) music of the boundless world space - this has always been the deep longing of this soul in contrast to the antique one with its plastic-eclidean cosmos. This is, as a necessity of thinking of the Faustian understanding of the world, brought to the formula of a dynamic-imperative causality, formed to a dictatorial natural science, its great testament for the spirit of future cultures - a legacy of forms of enormous transcendence, which will perhaps never be opened. -

Towards the end of the Second World War there was the excellent book by Kurt Pfister about Kai- ser Friedrich II von Hohenstaufen, who in his time was already called the "transformer of the world". I knew that Hitler liked this book very much and was very interested in it. My wife bought it for me in 1945 - literally with the last pennies - to send it to the camp. Since we prisoners were forced to live inhumanly there in every respect, she had to smuggle it into the camp at the greatest risk. And I was only allowed to read it in secret. She knew that it was of decisive importance for me. Later, years later, she once told me that she had noticed so many parallels in the book and had known that they would help me a lot to stay alive. And so it was. There are indeed parallels not only in the political - Reichsidee Abendland - but also in the purely human.

Bosshart once wrote: "Genius has something of the instinct of migratory birds." - It doesn't mean anything if some then reply: 'Yes, but Hitler ended in the greatest catastrophe!" We humans are obviously not created to know why we live and what in truth lies behind us. Perhaps that would only drive us crazy. Our task arises from our duty and our duty goes back to the ethical laws inherent in nature. These are within us and all around us for everyone to recognize. And the wonders of nature should be an incentive for us to go the right way, namely that of the eternal order of nature.

Nowadays one is almost criminally careless in judging even the most brilliant people. One lies and cheats not even for the sake of the ideals, but only for the sake of the

for the sake of a few coins. It is high time that the tide rushes over it, forces it down, washes all the dirt ashore so that it burns in the sun and makes the water so clear again that we can at least see the bottom again where we are standing.

It was not critiques and science that helped me to recognize Hitler the man, but the observation of his thinking. I had the good fortune to be able to experience him without official obligations and without any bias. By origin, I was probably the most blatant opposite of him. Each of us openly admitted this to the other. This fact was probably the conclusion! to the later understanding, which was also based on mutuality. I was interesting to him because of my background, namely because he discovered in me, as he once told me later, a revolutionary person. For him I was at first a mystery - as he was for me. He gained trust in me in a way that was typical for him: Namely, by seeing how excellently my marriage worked. He had probably not expected that from a person of my origin.

He was always happy about happy marriages. I think it had something to do with his love for his mother. When he saw an unhappy marriage among his friends and comrades, he would not rest until he could reconcile the spouses. This was also the case with Goebbel's marriage. I have experienced this in many cases, and sometimes, in my opinion, the people concerned were not worth the head of state's effort. In the case of Goebbels, however, it was a blessing that he did it. -Humanity always took precedence over politics.
- or rather: the political was valid for him only as far as it seemed justified from the human point of view.

And here we come to his lack of knowledge of human nature. Whereby I must restrictively state that the word "knowledge of human nature" is perhaps not quite the right one in this context or at least needs an explanation. He knew how to distinguish a faithful from an unfaithful person, an industrious from a lazy one, an honest from a dishonest one, and so on. But there were qualities in him which distracted him in judging people. Thus, he tended to forgive people who had stood by him faithfully in the most difficult times, and to overlook bad qualities and deeds that appeared later.

One of the most glaring cases in this connection was the Gauleiter of Middle Franconia Julius Streicher - who behaved worse and worse, finally downright scandalously. Hitler often took him to task and even withdrew him from circulation altogether, only to rehabilitate him again, so to speak, years later, which none of us, not even Dr. Goeb- bels, could understand. After all, Julius Streicher had led an anti-Semitic campaign for years with his magazine "Der Stürmer", which basically not only had nothing to do with the public position of the NSDAP, but also put us all in a false light.

Goebbels often demanded that Hitler ban the "Stürmer" - but until he finally succeeded in doing so with Hit- ler, a long period of great mistakes passed. A man like Streicher should have been punished particularly severely precisely because he had been one of the first members and had previously been a loyal follower of Hitler. He was indeed deposed as Gauleiter, but that was not enough.

With the leader of the "German Labor Front" (DAF) - Dr. Robert Ley - it was not much better. When I personally told Hitler as early as 1929 that Ley would take me and a number of

Hitler replied: "I never advised you to lend money to Ley - I only deal with the Gauleiter, not with the businessman Ley - I'm sorry, I can't help you! I objected, "But I only trusted Ley because I assumed a Gauleiter is not a thug," Hitler said he was unable. to control the private lives of all his sub-leaders. "Look at the other parties - each of the major parties has several Ley's in its leadership - this is bad, but unfortunately very difficult and only gradually to change. I will watch out for Ley, I promise you - but you will have to get your money back from him alone" - I succeeded to a successful extent years later.

The third case I experienced myself was the Balte Alfred Rosenberg, head of the foreign policy office of the NSDAP. He made Baltic policy at the expense of Adolf Hitler's German policy according to his own ideas, which partly did not agree with Hitler's at all. How could only a Balte make German foreign policy?

In the "Kampfzeit", i.e. before 1933, he had been the editor-in-chief of the "Völkischer Beobachter", the largest of the party newspapers. During the war, he was the "Reich Commissar for the Occupied Eastern Territories" and thus responsible for the terrible mistakes made with the Ukrainians who were so extraordinarily fond of us.

Dr. Goebbels told me at that time that he thought he knew that Rosenberg was a Russian spy - his girlfriend certainly was. During the war, Goebbels definitely did not want any connections to exist between the gentlemen of the foreign department of his ministry and the so-called "Rosenberg Office.

Rosenberg, on the other hand, kept in close contact with Martin Bormann, who was initially the chief of staff of the "Deputy of the Führer" under Rudolf Hess. Remarkably, on the occasion of Heß's flight to England, Heß's politically completely unimportant adjutant was imprisoned, but Heß's politically very exposed chief of staff, Mr. Martin Bormann, was appointed to the Reich Chancellery and then made head of the "Party Chancellery of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor" - based in the Reich Chancellery. "Reichsleiter" Bormann was the most powerful man after Hitler in the years 1943 to 1945. I know this from my own cloudy experience and also personally from Dr. Goebbels.

At the beginning of 1945, Goebbels referred to Bormann and Hitler's personal physician, Professor Morell, as "the criminals in the Reich Chancellery" in my presence. As far as I know, Bormann also had relations with the USSR from earlier times - but in Dr. Goebbels' opinion "exactly the wrong ones".

As far as I know, Professor Morell admitted before the International Military Tribunal (IMT) in Nuremberg that he wanted to kill Hitler. I, however, rather believe that he wanted to make him an obedient tool of a certain clique of authoritative politicians by his injections.

That Hitler placed Martin Bormann, of all people, in the Reich government of Dönitz - besides Goebbels - has to do, in my opinion, with Hitler's last great project alliance with the USSR against the USA. Hitler telegraphed at the last hour to the Army Group Kessel Ring:

> "Still holding out at all costs, unification with the Russians against the Americans is imminent."

It seems certain to me that such a unification would have created a completely different picture. Germans and Russians together would have taken all of Europe into their hands in the twinkling of an eye. At least there would still be a German Reich today and no slander of our people - nobody would dare to do that.

Germany - Europe would be dominant on this earth today - the Third Reich could have taken over the inheritance of the First Reich and international capitalism would have played out. Goebbels must still have had a little justified hope, otherwise he would not have telephoned the Russian Marshal Zhukov for almost an hour shortly before his death.

We can see quite clearly from this that the very same Hitler who in the course of the war four times offered the enemies an extremely fair peace treaty and did not even receive an answer - even at the very last hour summoned up the strength to turn completely around and to dare the utmost. That must have been when he said in his last great speech to the German people that he hoped to be understood by the people when he was forced to dare something quite extraordinary.

In war, logically, too much depends on the enemy and his attitude for one's own statesman really to be judged exhaustively with justice Quite certainly, Private Hitler was also a genius as a general. None of his many generals, among them many of great talent and rich experience, rejected him as such, most of them admired him He also knew a great deal in this connection which he could never have learned. How often have I heard generals say: 'Where did he get all the preconditions for this? Is it just instinct?"

Hitler hated to be praised He did not like it at all when he was deified, so to speak. But political propaganda wanted to advertise with him. And he could not deny the importance of this publicity for spreading his idea of national socialism. From Laotse comes this statement, which - in my opinion - fits perfectly to Hitler: 'The wise man puts his self aside and behold: It comes forth He gives up his self - and behold: It is preserved."

In fact, those whom he helped without having to help them became his undoing. And in this respect his fate is that of old truly great ones, As Friedrich Nietzsche wrote to his sister in 1885: "It seems to me that a man with the very best will can do unspeakable harm if he is immodest enough to want to benefit those whose spirit and will are hidden from him."

There is no doubt that Hitler did a great deal of good for the German people and Reich. Every serious, just critic must see and admit this. It would be senseless and only very disadvantageous for all to deny this. His idea of combining nationalism,: and socialism was certainly a new and very good one. In this way he succeeded in balancing the greatest differences among the people and in establishing an inner peace, which has never existed before or since in any nation on this earth. This unique condition lasted from 1933 until the Olympic Games in 1936. From then on, a change began to creep in, which became publicly noticeable much later, towards the end of the war.

The first impetus for this was the disempowerment of the SA, which began on June 30, 1934. It was a decisive blow to the National Socialist revolution. I saw this in the evening

of June 30, 1934 for the first time. I was visiting the Goebbels couple with my Alexandra when Hitler, who had just arrived in Berlin, told us in detail how this fatal day had gone for him. He knew that I was a squad leader of the SA and one of three adjutants of the SA-Obergruppenführer of the SA group Berlin-Brandenburg, but only pro forma - dispensed from SA duty as adjutant of the minister.

During this conversation on the evening of that harrowing day, Hitler asked me quite abruptly: "Where have you actually been today - Obergruppenführer Ernst, your superior, had been caught on the run - and has been shot in the meantime!" I replied that I had been on duty in the ministry as usual. "Well, you were lucky. If you had been caught together with Ernst, I would hardly have been able to save you." This answer hit me like a jet of ice-cold water. My wife was also outraged; she never forgave him for this answer.

It was undoubtedly right that he acted against Röhm and the corrupt among the higher SA-leaders with all sharpness, especially that he did this personally in highest danger. But under no circumstances could he allow his SA - the backbone of the revolution - which he had raised to unique self-discipline, to be politically eliminated. In doing so, he gave the revolution up to completely different forces - and that was the beginning of the end.

Among those shot - and shot unjustly - were two of my best friends: Gruppenführer Schneidhuber and Freiherr von Wechmar, Brigadeführer.

Of course, we have wondered for years - more than anyone else - why Hitler acted as he did. Three factors pushed him to do so: The party (later under the influence of Bor- mann), the Reichsführer SS Heinrich Himmler, who was in the process of building up a power of his own, and the former chief of staff of the SA, Hermann Göring, who now believed he could build up a national socialist air force as a domestic power.

When Adolf Hitler landed at Tempelhof from Munich on June 30, 1934 in the afternoon at about 5 p.m., a company of the Luftwaffe was there for the first time to salute him. Hitler was to be surprised and pleased by this. Hitler's face darkened, however, he took virtually no notice of the Luftwaffe, and Goebbels was furious.

On the morning of that same day, as I sat in my office at Wilhelmplatz waiting for my minister, Goering suddenly appeared at my side. He greeted me and immediately went to the large window, drummed his fingers on the window pane and said without looking at me:

"Do you actually know what is going on?" I replied that I knew almost nothing. Then he said, completely incomprehensible to me: "The Chief of Staff Röhm will be shot today." Röhm, who was the Reich Minister apart from that, shot himself, and rightly so, because as Chief of Staff of the SA he was completely impossible, on top of that humanly degenerate and therefore a traitor. The Wehrmacht seems to me to have played a double role.

The failure of the SA automatically brought with it a demotion of the "Old Guard" of the NSDAP, because most members of the "Old Guard" had also belonged to the SA for many years. Thus the

June 30, 1934, the revolution was slowly but surely eliminated. From then on, it took place only "in the hall," so to speak.

And this opened the way for all those who wanted to join the party as soon as possible in order to participate in some way in the external success of this state and nation. These people were contemptuously called the "Nazis" by the actual National Socialists. With them and through them, the party became more and more bureaucratic. The "old fighters" no longer felt comfortable in it and crawled into the SA or the "Old Guard".

We felt this all the more tragically because now came the years in which the real construction could begin, for Hitler had created order, the people were happy and united as never before, industry was developing powerfully, exports were growing considerably, and at the center of the whole development stood the German worker of the forehead and the fist - respected, respected and cheerful.

What do people aspire to who live freely and happily and can be proud of their progress and that of their people? A family, a home, children! This has always been the case everywhere. A look at the statistics of the thirties proves more than all election results that the German people were very content at that time and expected a long peace. If someone claims that there was any significant resistance among the people against Adolf Hitler and his government before 1944, then he either lacks any basic knowledge about the time - or he is a very mean liar!

Millions of Germans believed in 1945/46 that they could only save themselves by telling lies. Every day, the most sophisticated lies were delivered to them - free of charge by the enemy - either in a roundabout way or directly to their homes. This is how the horrible evil of the "Persil trade" came into being, through which millions "saved" themselves at the expense of the truth and honor of the entire nation.

Probably nowhere in the world has there been so much and so imaginative lying as in post-war Germany - I think especially in West Germany. Since more or less all Germans, especially during the war years, had committed themselves in some way to the national socialist Reich, reconstruction after 1945 was completely unthinkable without these more than 90%tigen of the entire nation

It is quite certain that all those who contributed to the reconstruction of the new state, both professionally and politically, had previously learned and applied their skills in the Hitler empire. It is therefore no exaggeration to say that the courage, determination, cohesion and, above all, faith in Germany - all qualities without which the reconstruction from the ruins would never have been possible - came from the very Germany that was now being maligned in the worst possible way.

We owe the reconstruction of Germany to a German people who experienced the thirties and thus brought with them the associated attitude to the people and the state, to life in general and the resulting education. If today's generation were faced with the same task as the Hitler generation from 1945 to 1952, then the reconstruction would have come to nothing. Without the great, eternal ideals, nothing really essential for the people and the state can ever come into being!

The first post-war Federal Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer - well known to me personally since my student days - was himself one of them. He made extraordinary efforts under Hitler to become mayor of a major German city (Cologne) again. Hitler did not doubt Adenauer's abilities, but believed that he could not be given such preferential treatment because of his attitude during the Rhenish separatism. He did, however, order that Dr. Adenauer receive from him an annual pension of RM 40,000. Reich Minister Dr. Lammers told me this after the war. He himself had made representations to Hitler about this and was therefore the best witness.

Both Chancellor Dr. Adenauer and his successor Dr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger - for his part liaison man of the Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop to the Reich Minister of Propaganda Dr. Goebbels - certainly knew enough of the things to vigorously oppose the slander of the German people before all the world - but wisely omitted to do so!

The persilseheine were the prerequisite for the army of slanderers. Thus, not out of conviction or even out of loyalty to the people and the state and for the sake of peace with the former enemy powers, a clarification of the past arose - but out of millions of fears regarding the dependence on the enemy powers and the apparent lack of prospects for the conclusion of peace - an almost general, highly demoralizing lying, which every truly German foreign policy. Even during the war I could walk alone with the Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels in Berlin-Mitte, on Wilhelmstraße and Unter den Linden, without meeting a single person who would not have greeted us with a friendly face.

In February 1945, in the staff quarters of the "Feldherrnhalle," I saw four young soldiers howling with rage because they had been caught trying to get to the front without permission by the quickest route so that they would finally be "allowed" to fight for Germany. -

One of the most shattering and at the same time great experiences for me was Christmas night 1945, when we imprisoned National Socialists - about 6,000 in number - surrounded by watchtowers manned by American machine-gunners, suddenly sang the song "I pray to the power of love" together without any prior appointment. All the American officers and many thousands of Germans ran together to see, hear and sing along with us - and the American camp commander, a front-line officer, had tears in his eyes.

In the Nuremberg Palace of Justice, an army general threw himself down from the third floor onto the stone corridor of the first floor. There, where the central office of the large penitentiary was, he stopped dead before our eyes. Soon some in their cells began to sing, and more and more joined them, until all of us - the imprisoned National Socialists and the non-National Socialists and even some foreigners - sang along, until it resounded mightily through the huge vaults - that song which had passed our lips so easily in former times and now came once more in life from the depths of our souls: "To you, Adolf Hitler, we have sworn---!"

That sang German sodates, officers, generals, professors, clergymen, lawyers, judges, doctors, etc., dozens of whom already knew that they would be hanged - because none of them had been like that, as the "not-knowing" simply claimed.

Heavily armed U.S. infantry moved in en masse, Allied tanks surrounded the penitentiary - while night fell in the "penitentiary of honor". Of course, these are only small excerpts. Just what I can say from my own experience. But it shows, I think - perhaps just for that reason - how people were in truth, before - and immediately after May 8, 1945. I could only report from my own experience a lot more similar things - which show our people and all who belonged to it in a much better light than almost all those have shown, who participated in the agitation and slander after the war.

A single person can commit a crime. Today, bestial child murderers are treated with the greatest leniency. One of the worst (Jürgen Bartsch) was even allowed to marry in the penitentiary with the assistance of the priest with a wedding table, guests and champagne.

But a 60-million-people, which was pushed into a Second World War from more or less anonymous side, in the middle of its peaceful revolution, its reconstruction work, its finally achieved community and satisfaction, that one has to call "criminal" for decades, that one is allowed to insult and blackmail again and again, as it just suits one, in order to make huge business - a people, to which mankind owes a lot of good for thousands and more years! No - this is not possible! This must not be! Nobody in the world is served by it - except the lumpen.

There is actually no bad characteristic that has not already been said about our people. This fact alone is proof that mainly lies are spread about our people, because a people that has only bad qualities does not exist, has never existed, is not intended in the order of this world and would not fit into it.

We tried - already during the twenties and thirties - to find out from which circles all the spitefulness and mendacity comes. Very soon we discovered that there was a system behind it. We noticed that the attacks in general were mainly directed against certain people and in particular against certain characteristics of those people. Characteristics which often were or are not present at all, but which were attributed to these very people, because one apparently could not get to them any other way.

For example, Adolf Hitler was simply called a Czech. This trick was so successful that even the President of the Reich, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, was firmly convinced of the truth of this claim on the very day when he received Hitler for the first time. It was only in the course of the conversation that Hindenburg became suspicious and challenged Hitler. The case was quite simple to clarify: There is a town called Braunau not only in Upper Austria, but also in Czecho-Slovakia. Thus, Adolf Hitler was made a born Czech.

Braunau in the so-called "Braunauer Ländchen" is called Broumov in Czech and has always had a large number of Germans among its 8,000 inhabitants. - Braunau in Upper Austria, on the other hand, has over 12,000 inhabitants and is a very old German town. Even if Hitler had been a native of Broumov, he could very well have been of German origin, especially since his name has absolutely nothing Czech about it, but sounds distinctly Austrian. This one, downright absurd lie, however, has for decades to this day greatly damaged the reputation of Hitler and the German people, who were supposedly devoted to a "Czech".

About three years ago, a large German daily newspaper, the "Wiesbadener Ku- rier", carried a front-page story with a picture that the German government had offered a bonus of 60,000 marks for the sinking of the huge English passenger ship "Queen Mary" during the Second World War. - I was outraged by such a lie and demanded to know where the report came from. The "Wiesbadener Kurier" let me know that the report came from BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) via dpa (Deutsche Presse Agentur). I asked the highest officer of the German Navy, the senior officer of the Kriegsmarine department in the German Ministry of the Armed Forces, and Grand Admiral Dönitz for comment. All three assured me by letter that no monetary awards had ever been offered for any purpose in the German Navy. All three officers rejected this report as outrageous. -I needed no better proof than that. I shared this

result to the "Wiesbadener Kurier" and requested the editorial staff to withdraw the said report immediately and at the same place and to publish the truth. The editorship answered, it would be ready to publish on my responsibility a reader letter of me. In addition it would do nothing, d<~i the message of BBC over dpa had come.

Once abroad, in the presence of my wife, a high-ranking German diplomat told me at length how terribly he had had to suffer under Hitler's tyranny until he decided to emigrate in a certain year and - thank God - was thus saved from the worst. We did not believe him and later calculated how old the man was at that time when he had to suffer so terribly under Hitler: He was about six years old at that time! -It was in the second half of the war when I had to report to In Stabschef der SA in the Reichskanzlei. I was asked to wait in the adjutant's office. I was talking with the chief of the adjutant's office, the SA Gruppenführer Girgensohn, when a handsome officer came in and was greeted most joyfully by the Gruppenführer. Then the officer was introduced to me and I learned that he had already been warned before 1933 as a young Reichswehr officer because he had marched in uniform - waving a swastika flag - at the head of a demonstration procession of the SA. When this officer was with the chief of staff and I still had to wait, I learned that he was intended for the adjutancy of the Führer because he was considered the most National Socialist of the younger officers!

The person in question was Count Stauffenberg, who later attempted to kill Hitler with a bomb in his "Wolfsschanze" quarters. Hitler, as is known, remained alive, but several senior officers and civilian employees were injured or killed. Hitler had the General of the Police, Obergruppenführer Dr. Martin, leader of the SS-Oberabschnitt Mittel- franken, present Lind, the widow or mother of Count Stauffenberg, I think it was the mother, with a large bouquet of flowers in condolence. And since there was great indignation among the people against Count Stauffenberg, Hitler had the family protected on top of that. Dr. Martin later described this to me in detail in the Hersbruck camp.

The propaganda of the enemy during the war and the slandering of our people after the war up to the present day has probably not thrown such mud on anyone's reputation as that of the SA. That is to say, the organization which was educated to the utmost self-discipline and which turned millions of men from the working class, in particular Social Democrats and Communists, from enemies into comrades through personal conviction, their own sacrifices and clean decency. I can say this openly and honestly because I myself experienced it for years. I therefore know very well that this SA - with the exception of a tiny few

The fact is that the people who were fellow travelers, informers and provocateurs of the enemy had practically nothing to do with the persecution of the Jews in 1938. And those who were demonstrably involved were punished particularly severely on Hitler's orders.

It was particularly impressive for me to experience the exemplary nature of this SA in a very special way on the occasion of the party congress of the NSDAP in Nuremberg in 1929. Hitler was in the middle of his programmatic speech in front of about 1500 members of the party and the SA in the Kulturvereinshaus when we heard a mighty noise outside. A few minutes later we saw that the large, heavy entrance door had been broken open by force. Most of the people in the hall stood up in great excitement to see what was happening behind them. Hitler called out in striking calm: "Party comrades - what is happening back there is not nearly as important as what I have to say to you in my speech. Please take your seats again, listen to me, and leave everything else to our SA."

In fact, everyone sat down again and Hitler continued to speak as if nothing had happened. Several hundred communists, who had come from Berlin with the notorious criminal Max Hölz at their head in order - as they themselves could not proclaim loud enough - to turn the whole party congress of the NSDAP into "one big bloodbath"! The SA, however, formed a wall which was so solid that they could slowly but surely push all communists out of the hall and finally out of the whole house.

It would have been easy to beat up the communists - but that was forbidden to the SA. They had to let themselves be beaten, but they had to push out the opponent all the more determinedly. - Afterwards Hitler sent his Dr. Goebbels by car through the streets of Nuremberg to remind the SA everywhere of the absolutely necessary discipline. There was one dead and several wounded - but exclusively on the side of the SA!

At the funeral of Herbert Norkus, the Hitler Youth murdered by the Marxists in Berlin in 1932, I witnessed the Communists throwing heavy stones at us from a high wall, especially at Dr. Goebbels and his companions. Goebbels gritted his teeth and murmured to us unobtrusively, "Stand still, don't make a face, just don't let them provoke you!" And each of us passed on the slogan. Everyone followed it, otherwise there would have been an unprecedented bloodbath. Afterwards, as we marched off through the masses of the reddest area of Berlin, singing our battle songs, many of the Communists joined us, marching "in step with us in our ranks!"

Hitler's revolution was indeed a comprehensive one, if not one of the greatest ever, in the political as well as in the spiritual sphere - but it was unique in its discipline. Only in this way did it come to power. That is how it differed most from its opponents. That is why the destruction of our German past is in no respect as brutal as where it tries everything to completely erase this discipline from the memory of the German people. Such discipline - the slanderers know this very well - presupposes an insurmountably strong faith. This faith could very well exist again, even without Hitler and National Socialism - only related to the lawfulness of nature, for example.

When Count Helldorf, the police president of Greater Berlin, reported the events in detail to the Gauleiter of Greater Berlin after the so-called "Crystal Night," I happened to be a witness without them knowing it.

He reported that only very few party members had taken part in the looting of Jewish businesses and the maltreatment of Jews. And even these had done so largely only because they had been incited to do so by Communists disguised as SA men. Goebbels' answer was: "Helldorf - I tell you - this madness will cost us another million dead soldiers!"

That the "Kristallnacht" was wanted by Hitler is not true. On the contrary, he and Goebbels telephoned each other for a long time and very agitatedly several times that night, so that for heaven's sake any acts of violence, maltreatment or looting would be prevented at all costs. I know this from a gentleman in the press department of the Reich Ministry of Propaganda, who was on duty in the telephone exchange that night and listened in out of understandable curiosity. He made notes to that effect. - Quite apart from this evidence, it is clear that Hitler, Goebbels, Göring etc. were at least clever enough to know that it would have been simply suicidal to make world Jewry their No. 1 enemy - especially when they needed nothing so much as a long, secure peace. As is well known, a revolution can in no case be carried out in war! And the revolution was Hitler's everything - it should save the German people as well as the Reich! It had emerged from the terrible consequences - from the protest against the consequences of the First World War. It would have been like "making a fox of the flock" if he had risked a new war in the middle of the realization of the revolution. His highest principle was to achieve everything, as far as it can be achieved without the danger of war! A man like Julius Streicher certainly thought differently on this point, but because of that one cannot blame the party or above all the people - and last of all Adolf Hitler.

Institutions are worth as much as the people who represent them! Who wants to write history, must not conclude from the deeds to the people - but from the people to the deeds. But the more materialism prevailed, the less people were respected - and the more their "successes". But who wants to conclude from the people to the deeds, he must know the people in question personally well and have experienced them as a sovereign observer. He must not want to judge because of an intention or even a political tactic, but only because of that, so that the truth is given the honor!

The pre-war, war and especially the post-war demonization of the German people and its past has as little to do with truth as with honor - it served and serves exclusively the preparation of a Third World War, in case it should again not succeed in breaking the back of this German people forever.

Especially in this context, the problem of the "extermination of the Jews in the concentration camps" is probably the most shocking in every respect - for all involved - no matter on which side they were or are.

Immediately after the war, I was imprisoned with many men who had been imprisoned in various large German concentration camps during the last years of the war. I let them tell me as much as possible. In fact, I did not experience a single one among all of them who could confirm to me that a human being had ever been gassed in one of the concentration camps of that time. That corpses of victims of the last outbreaks of epidemics were burned because they could not be buried.

- and that this was still the case when the occupying powers were already in command of everything.

During the Second World War, despite the greatest and bravest efforts, it was no longer possible to bring in medicines, rations, etc. - In the meantime, it has long been proven that, for example, there was never a facility for gassing people in the Dachau camp.

I have previously reported that according to the official statistics at the time in question, at most 3.7% of the Jews in total - that is, of all Jews in all countries, were absent. Jews emigrated not only from Germany, but also from the Balkan countries, from France, Greece and Italy.

When the Americans landed in Casablanca during the war, 5,000 Jews left Morocco from the city of Marakesh alone. Why shouldn't many more Jews have fled from Morocco's much larger cities - Casablanca, Rabat, Tangier, etc. - as well as from other Arab countries?

How many Jews were smart enough to stop registering as Jews in the countries where they settled - e.g. Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, etc.? Romania, etc., no longer register as Jews? And the number of Jews who disappeared or went into hiding in the USSR is said to have been over one million.

Why are the opinion makers of today actually so angry when it turns out that not eight million, but at most barely half a million Jews from the time in question are missing? One should be glad if as few as possible are missing! Alone the number of those Jews in Germany who were able to flee from Germany or from German-occupied territories via neutral countries to the USA during and after the war must have been large, because there were far more Jews in the USA after the war than before.

Of course, it is horrible when people are killed. But if one counts the one, one must also count the others. It is not acceptable that Germany is accused because it has lost the war and can hardly defend itself, while one conceals almost everything for which the other side is responsible in a corresponding way.

Why is it possible to speak with impunity for decades now about six million forgotten Jews all around the world - and mankind never learns what was done to an already defenseless Germany in the last days of the war and then after the conclusion of the armistice? Why does mankind still not know how many tens of thousands of German SS soldiers were shot only because they had the sign of their blood group tattooed under their arm so that they could receive the right blood supply as quickly as possible in great danger?

Why has it been concealed from mankind until now what an unimaginably horrible bloodbath the Anglo-American bombers inflicted on the hospital city of Dresden at the very time when the huge masses of fleeing Silesians had to struggle through the overcrowded city? In Dresden, hundreds of thousands of poor and most destitute civilians were killed without firing a single shot.

Why does one conceal from mankind the infernal end of the Germans in Prague, where German soldiers lined the way burning like torches, where tens of thousands, for the most part barefoot, were spat upon and beaten over broken glass? Why is it never reported what was done in Aschaffenburg by American Negro soldiers to the 300 German girls who were barracked there as army intelligence assistants?

Why have people remained silent for decades about the countless and, for the most part, particularly terrible tortures to which thousands of German soldiers, officers and also civilians were subjected - after the war! by the occupying powers? It is precisely this that I often have to think back to when I read in today's West German press the indignation with which one writes about alleged torture in Chile, Spain or Greece - as if this never happened in the so-called "democratic" countries of the West.

Why was the Pope only recently allowed to speak of a "criminal Germany of the past" when he has apparently been standing idly by for more than a decade now as his church in Northern Ireland fights an ever-widening, highly criminal civil war with the Protestants that has long since spread to the island of England?

Weren't the wars in Korea and Vietnam much more cruel than the fighting of the Germans in World War II?

Actually, only the Germans are slandered. And mainly again and again from the same circles. Because the biggest business on this earth was still the war! Not for the fighting, but for the weapon suppliers, and the most evil weapon is and remains the slander.

Not only did the German Reich not want war, but it was completely committed to lasting peace. The war has been forced upon it.

And exactly the same circles, which managed this, made sure that the war does not end. This world-wide slander is nothing else than a part of the still continuing state of war, therefore the German government cannot defend itself against it so easily. The Federal Republic of Germany is in dependence on the victorious powers by many very serious treaties, especially by the "Deutschlandvertrag". But it has also voluntarily placed itself in international dependencies, the conditions of which it could only meet as a sovereign state. But it can only either have the previous dependency or be a sovereign state. Both together are disastrous in any case.

A confident, self-assured German people would give the government the backing to pursue the appropriate, necessary policy, to no longer be just a recipient of orders from the USA and to finally get a peace treaty. Dependents, on the other hand, can never negotiate freely.

But the prerequisite for the so necessary self-confidence of our people - in East and West - is the absolute truth concerning the people's past, its destiny, its "I". And if this truth would be still so bitter, still so bad, it would be nevertheless under all circumstances in admittedly for us inconceivable way fate, destiny, but also undeniably a course in the course of the clearly noticeable natural order of this world.

As long as the vast majority of Germans, unfortunately, pursue God's "ostrich policy" in order to be able to devote themselves more and more undisturbed to their personal well-being - as long as our path leads steadily downward, especially in spiritual terms, and that ultimately means complete disintegration. This people has already sunk so far that it is ready to give up

The people of the country are not willing to give up their self-confidence and therefore uncritically choose those who spread the most pleasant lies and whitewashes.

A people that lets itself be educated to be interested only in the respective television program, renounces one day without hesitation any community, its state par excellence, the once so great reputation in the whole world, and finally the offspring. We don't need any more proofs from politics, they are available to us more than enough from the daily life par excellence:

a) what was known to be a clean people - especially in the thirties - has become an almost shockingly dirty "consumer society. The percentage of young people who never brush their teeth and even those who never bathe is already over 12 percent;

b) Syphilis, almost eradicated during the thirties, is now so widespread again that it threatens the existence of the people;

c) the number of violent crimes is constantly on the rise. Today, terrorist acts are already conceivable which - carried out within the framework of the program of internationally organized terrorist conspiracies - are capable within a few days of destroying entire peoples and their governments, e.g., the United States.
e.g., by completely blocking water, electricity, or by using bacteria, to successfully extort

A complete rule of programmatic anarchy is absolutely possible in two to three days in the authoritative states of Europe at the same time. Even a large-scale attempt of this kind would result in indescribable chaos. All politically reasonably versed people of the Occident as well as of the USA and above all of the USSR know this long ago and quite exactly.

Many foreigners still place hope in the German people - but they are mistaken, for the people of the thirties and even that of brave perseverance in the war no longer exist. Its self-confidence is gone and with it its spiritual strength. The self-confidence which was able to endure world wars - and which even after all still had the strength to create the "economic miracle" - this self-confidence was destroyed and annihilated by the infamous, even diabolical slander of its real enemies, who never wore a uniform in honor. With the truth died out also the honor and with the honor the love in this people....

Of course, there are still a few million Germans who know what it's all about - but even they largely lack the strength to do so. The lie is too sophisticated, too all-encompassing, for German people simply incomprehensible. A fact which alone should speak extraordinarily for our people, but which - I believe - has probably never been considered.

That German people and German politicians managed for thirty years to let themselves be blackmailed by foreign countries to the detriment of their own people and state, to pay billions upon billions, to give away whole parts of the Reich without even having a peace treaty in their hands - that was only possible, because this people has such a bad conscience by the continued, even more and more increased slanderings, so that it just does everything to "make amends", without knowing even approximately actually and absolutely truthfully, what really happened.

A few hundred Germans - "justice fanatics" and true socialists - for whom their own people have always been the most essential task, have not rested, but have tried to establish the absolute truth in spite of all conceivable difficulties. - They have established indisputable facts, which in themselves should be sufficient to meet the mass of lies with the greatest suspicion. They know of innumerable false witnesses, of countless fraudulent statements, of tremendous amounts of blackmail, of a large number of suicides, of very considerable bribery, falsification, perjury, and so on.

In any case, we know today that by far the largest part of all slander spread against our people - in connection with two world wars, the Kaiser, Weimar and Hitler eras - was fictitious or at least grossly exaggerated.

The slanderers know very well how to achieve great effects with clever little tricks. Hundreds of millions of people around the world know Adolf Hitler only with a whip in his hand, a very grim face and a large strand of dark hair reaching over his forehead. Those who know only this image must assume that they are dealing with a bloodthirsty, martial and extremely unsympathetic man who could very well be the initiator of the greatest crimes.

I have already said that I had known Adolf Hitler personally since 1928, that in the years 1933 to 1935 I was with him at times every day - mostly in private - very often from 9 p.m. until about 2 a.m.. That was the quiet time of his day, which he liked to spend only with good friends. In the years 1936/37 I saw him only rarely, before the outbreak of war hardly at all and during the war not at all.

I can only say that I never saw Hitler with a whip in his hand. Nor did I see him - unless some hair had once slipped into his forehead during a speech - even once with a strand of hair above his forehead. He always had a very well lying, impeccably cut and coiffed hair. I have seen him grimace, but very rarely, understandably when he was very angry about something. If this happened in the presence of ladies, he immediately apologized to them afterwards. But one very distinctive quality of his, which, strangely enough, was not very well known even then, is mentioned by almost no one today: his extremely pronounced sense of humor.

Nobody knew Hitler as well as Dr. Goebbels. Whenever he had to go to him with an unpleasant message, he always took a few really good jokes with him, which acted as a harmless but excellent medicine for Hitler. However, Dr. Goebbels also knew how to tell the jokes particularly well.

Two years ago I read to my greatest surprise" that in Munich the famous Karl Valentin was celebrated as a "persecutee of the Nazi regime". I wrote to the Valentin Society that Hitler was a particularly enthusiastic follower of Valentin and often recited the best-known Valentin stories from memory to us in small circles of his friends - and did so excellently. I believe that Hitler would have forgiven Valentin anything. That he had him politically persecuted, I think is a mean lie.

Some descendant of the famous singer Leo Slezak - I think it was his son - claimed after the war that Slezak had suffered so much under Hitler. Yes, even Margare- te Slezak - without a doubt a great artist - had a hard time during Hitler's time.

The fact is that Hitler counted the Slezaks among his private friends. I have seen the Margarete dozens of times with Hitler, they were always very amused and funny with each other and old Slezak was always spoken of only in admiration of his great style, his shadow-playing skills and his humanity.

Hitler knew that Slezak's mother was a daughter of the banker Wertheim, thus of Jewish origin. When Slezak was 59 years old, he expressly left the State Opera "at his own request" - as he himself stated in the encyclopedia "Wer ist's". He had had great success in America until the end, but especially at the Wagner and Mozart festivals in Bayreuth and Salzburg. After the war, I often visited his daughter, Margarete Slezak, in her beautiful house in Egern am Tegernsee; she was still a great supporter of Hitler and made no secret of it.

During the last twenty years, many well-known actors and actresses, especially those from film, have written more or less political memoirs. I have known most of them personally and therefore know quite well what they thought about Hitler and Goebbels "back then" and what they invented "afterwards" in order to make themselves as popular with today's regime as they were with Hitler and the Reich Minister responsible for theater and film at the time, with the greatest success.

I was already familiar with this method of those people from the twenties and from 1930 to 1932. In their memoirs, quite a few of them seem to have confused their experiences from the twenties with those from the thirties, because in my opinion they were treated far too well in the thirties. I can only say of some of the "ladies" in this branch that their "Anwanzerei" was downright shameless. Often we would literally flee from them when they came to the ministry to explain once again in the most effusive manner how extraordinarily enthusiastic they were about Hitler and Goebbels and what a blessing National Socialism was for the whole people.

But if Hitler wanted German film to become known and popular in the world - until then it had been unknown - then he had to come to terms with these people. Their obtrusiveness alone was no reason to forego good actresses.

There have also been modest and decent artists who made great careers even when they were politically - let's say - uncomfortable. I know of brilliant actors who made no secret of being communists. Nevertheless, they were among the most recognized until the end. A Heinrich George, a Eugen Klöpfer, an Emil Jan- nings, a Werner Kraus, a Matthias Wiemann, a Gustav Gründgens, an Alexander Golling - apart from the singers - were for the most part not National Socialists, some were even known as opponents.

Hitler and Goebbels were in complete agreement on this: actors must not be measured by political standards, otherwise genuine, good theater as such will cease - and that, in turn, must not be done to the people. The people come first! I still believe today: that was right.

One thing is certain: politicians understand more about "theater" than actors do about politics. And that has probably been the case at all times and among all peoples.

The actors, at any rate, all had - as such - not the slightest reason to be dissatisfied. They had the greatest successes, they were very popular not only at home, but to some extent even abroad, and the theater certainly had, just like the German film, a success never achieved again, a great reputation. German film only came to world prominence under Hitler. One of the last films of the Third Reich, "Kolberg," was a tremendous success abroad for a long time after the war. But in Germany it was hardly shown during the war and not at all after the war!

German broadcasting became so highly ranked in the world that Germany was given a chair in the World Broadcasting Association. The German symphony orchestras never had nearly as many friends abroad as they had during Hitler's time.

It was only under Hitler that German sport really achieved its great world standing, which was most clearly demonstrated at the Berlin Olympics. German jurisprudence (jurisprudence) gained such a reputation in the world just under Hitler that a world conference of judges was transferred to Germany. The leader of this conference and, so to speak, the host was Dr. Roland Freisler, who was later particularly attacked by the detractors.

German locomotives, German automobiles, German ships were exceptionally admired and bought or ordered for the first time in the world.

German doctors began to play a significant role internationally.

Foreign experts came from all over the world to look at and imitate Hitler's autobahns.

The organization of German agriculture and the German solution to trade union issues in the form of the "German Labor Front" (DAF) were soon regarded as exemplary. Hitler himself did not want to call it the "National Socialist Labor Front"!

After the war, when the Americans had the organization, the structure and the functioning of the "National Socialist People's Welfare Organization" (NSV) and the "Winter Relief Organization" (WHV) explained to them, they said - I know it from witnesses - that there had been no other such intact and outstanding organization in the world.

I cannot conclude this list without mentioning Arno Breker, one of the greatest artists of that era. He was virtually idolized by wide circles abroad, although - as is generally known - he was personally appointed by Hitler, just like Count Plettenberg and Josef Thörak. Great artists of almost all countries were particularly fond of coming to Germany.

And when Hitler then also built up a fleet so that his workers could get to know the world and learn to appreciate other peoples and thus bridges would be built from person to person - he unconsciously hit the nerve of the enemies and slanderers, because precisely that should not and could not be. The organization "Strength through Joy" (KdF) was by far the greatest of all social acts of the Third Reich. It alone was a revolution of true - namely of socialism independent of capital. Again and again one saw thousands of men and women from all strata of the German people in Madeira and other "dream regions" of this earth - at that time a great event for all mankind!

The only thing with which this German Reich was not able to arouse admiration was its Wehrmacht, because it was still - obeying necessity - much too small for such a large and so formidable state. The navy urgently needed at least five times the number of submarines, at least ten times the number of transport ships of all kinds, and at least a doubling of the number of large warships of various types, plus quite a few surprises.

The situation was even worse than in the navy for the air force, which actually barely existed. At that time, it lacked at least 3,000 combat aircraft of various types. To expand and train the army, navy and air force in this way cost a lot of money and, according to experts, took five to eight years! Hitler knew all this very well, therefore it is already from this factual situation completely impossible that he wanted the war. Since also the traitors knew this, it is quite clear who started the war and that the whole campaign of destruction was directed exclusively by those who wanted to thoroughly destroy the "Made in Germany" once and for all. Five to eight more years - that meant; maximum armament level of the German Reich in no case before 1946!

Hitler, however, not only needed time for the Wehrmacht, but much more for the consolidation of the Reich at home. In this context he wanted at least ten to twelve years more - so the necessary armament level of the German Wehrmacht could by no means be reached before 1950! Hitler was of the opinion that at that time there would already be no more danger of war. By then, he would certainly have long since formed an alliance with England, especially since he had renounced any colonial possessions for the German Reich. Who but he would have done such a thing at that time?

Do we really believe that the German Reich could have concluded a naval treaty with England, treaties with Italy, Rumania and Japan, even with Soviet Russia, if even some of the lies spread had been true? Never!

Do you think that for twelve years - not only in Germany! - prayed for Hitler and his government because they considered him and his government to be devilish in reality? I think that is out of the question.

I personally knew the Papal Nuncio, Orsenigo, who was a very respected ambassador of the Holy See in Berlin for many years, from 1932 on. He always spoke approvingly, even sometimes admiringly of Hitler. He never behaved in a negative way in my presence. I also knew the ambassadors Alfien (Italy), Fröhlicher (Switzerland), the envoy of Ireland, who held out until the end, the ambassador of Japan (Oshima), Spain and the envoys of Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria.

All these gentlemen quite naturally listened to the foreign radio stations as well as the German ones in order to compare them with each other. They were allowed to do so. So they constantly heard what we Germans were accused of by the slanderers. It was their right to demand information from the government to which they were accredited. So they knew. They were also free to send informed employees to their countries of origin to report.

Not one of the many diplomats of foreign powers I met in Berlin in the course of more than ten years considered the Hitler regime "criminal. They criticized where they thought they saw wrongdoing - that was their right and their duty at the same time. But all of them, without exception, saw the Volksgemeinschaft of the Germans as a

admired Hitler's greatest success. They all admitted that Hitler saved not only Germany but also the whole of Europe from communism. And many of them admired Hitler as a most brilliant man whose existence was a great fortune - not only for Germany.

I particularly remember the English diplomat Sir Ivon Kirkpatrick. We were friends with him and his family. He even came once to a meeting of the NSDAP, which was held in the reddest part of Berlin and I was the only speaker. When he congratulated me afterwards, he remarked that it was a great pity that very few foreigners who come to Germany with curiosity experience such a meeting. It was at this meeting that he really first realized that a primarily socialist revolution was taking place in Germany, which could be of immense value for all peoples - naturally in accordance with their particular characteristics.

On the occasion of a dance party, which he gave in his apartment for his friends, he took me aside to tell me that I should tell my minister in the name of Kirkpatrick on the next day - i.e. one day before Dr. Goebbels' departure for Egypt - that he should remember in Egypt that already once a most brilliant statesman failed terribly when he marched into Russia after his war in Egypt! I told Dr. Goebbels - he did not answer, but I will never be able to forget the very strange look with which he looked at me.

Kirkpatrick certainly meant well for us at the time. He was high commissioner to the Queen of England in the British-occupied part of the empire after the war. In Kirkpatrick's Berlin days, Henderson was the British ambassador. Unlike me, Hitler considered him a friend.

Occasionally one evening at the home of Chief of Staff Lutze, a dachshund belonging to the master of the house walked past us and Henderson said, "You see, dear Prince, this animal has typical German characteristics - a big mouth and a long tail." I replied, "The bulldog, as far as I know, is the typical dog for England - it bites from underneath, Excellency."

I mention these two short episodes because I experienced them myself and because they showed me how fundamentally different those Englishmen thought, both of whom belonged to the English Embassy at that time and both of whom played a major role afterwards.

I particularly enjoyed socializing at the French Embassy with the ambassador Francois Poncet. Hitler held him in high esteem as a "particularly clever and tactful man. On the basis of many private statements I had the impression that Francois Poncet was more German-friendly than it suited Herr von Ribbentrop. Ribbentrop was counting on Henderson. Exactly the reverse would have been correct, as history proves. But I could not possibly interfere, especially since Alfred Rosenberg brought about my expulsion from the party in 1929/30, with Hitler's signature being forged - because I, together with Baron Lersner, suggested to Hitler that he review his position toward France and seek an alliance with the French. Hitler went along with this, and Rosenberg reported to Hitler that Baron Lersner was not entirely Aryan. Rosenberg's outrageous behavior was only uncovered in 1936, when Hitler declared that he had never heard of my exclusion, otherwise he would not have called me to him again and again all these years. This is only mentioned in passing because it shows how great the dangers were for Hitler and his struggle within the party leadership, and that it is madness to call him a dictator. If only he had been, then probably everything would have gone well, especially since he was never

intended to remain at the top until the end of his life. "As soon as I have finished the foundation of the Reich, I will retire and devote myself only to the expansion of our ideology," I often heard him say. This also speaks for the fact that he never wanted a war.

"Why are you only saying all this today?" some people will probably ask. - Firstly, because there were many who had and have much more material to prove it, who also held a much higher rank than I - but who also lacked this probably unique personal connection to Hitler. The only one who gave an excellent personal account of Hitler, however, unfortunately did not live in Berlin. He is a great artist, but was never active in politics - Dr. Hans Severus Ziegler, general director of the Thuringian theaters. His book is true - that is the highest praise one can give to a book nowadays.

Quite a few of the once high functionaries of the party or the state have made an effort to proclaim the truth. Many a good book has been written. But the fact that someone had only official dealings with Hitler is a hindrance. There would never have been a National Socialism without Hitler. Because he existed, there had to be National Socialism, and because, after a long, tough struggle, both finally existed, the community of the German people came into being. So really only someone who can write about Hitler can write about this time - and about Hitler the man. I had the great fortune to experience him only in those times when he was still completely the real thing, free of all constraints that came from outside, when it became profitable to invoke the revolution.

I knew the revolutionary statesman Hitler, who was still quite identical with the man Hitler. And my second good fortune was that I could feel independent in relation to him - I was not dependent on a salary or a rank, and certainly not on any society. He knew that, he talked to me about it himself. That's why I was willing to say: I knew Hitler. And that is why I felt obliged to write this. In my opinion, such knowledge also means that one has the obligation to pass it on to the people and, above all, to posterity. Our people have a right to every word of truth that finally helps them to regain a healthy self-confidence. And I think that every German government must agree with me when I say: Only the truth can help us, among ourselves - and to the outside world!

> "The belief in original sin created true original sin. Chri- stentism preached the wickedness of human nature until it became truly wicked."

Coudenhove-Kalergi, in "Hero and Saint".

The German Reich still exists - but it can only live again with the truth - because this shows its real strength precisely in the greatest need.

There are an awful lot of worries about the future of our Germany. The greatest, however, is the decay of our people - as it unfortunately takes on frightening forms in several respects. The real cause of it is the fact that a proud people has been deprived of self-confidence. This people is still able to live, but not to fight. That such a fact is exploited by the opponents of this people is self-evident.

Where honor is no longer valid, there can be no more trust. Where there is no more trust, there are also no more friends and comrades to be found. There the human being becomes slowly but surely a predator. Whether the state "treats" or punishes the criminals comes down to one thing: Their number increases frighteningly, even if they appear less. This has always been the same development - with several great peoples of the history of mankind - which, after a life of enjoyment and waste, ended in gruesome self-destruction. At the beginning of this development was in all cases the destruction of self-confidence. He who can no longer trust himself, trusts no one else, and he who trusts no one is already lost.

We could still save our people if, regardless of parties, denominations, classes and estates, we all see ourselves only as German people who begin a new life with each other by returning first to the absolute truth before themselves and then before others. We ask our governments to help us in this. The past must remain the past - but in truth! In unconditional, unrestricted truth. Truth is the prerequisite for honor. Truth plus honor equals loyalty - and these three together add up to the most essential of all ideals: true love. So the eternal ethical lawfulness of the nature wants it - and it does not need our approval. -

Truth is one of the greatest ideals of humankind. It is interdependent with the other great ideals: loyalty, love, and right. They all belong to the eternal ethical laws of nature. Therefore, they are indispensable and never divisible. One must not and cannot say: Truth, right - yes! But not for Hitler, because he was a terrible criminal, he was to blame for everything.

Jurisprudence today places a very special emphasis on seeing, treating and judging the criminal as a human being. This is a great point of view! It has to do with the complete recognition of the eternal ethical laws of nature! The very changeable "good" and "evil" - "angel" and "devil" - "idol and Satan" is based more on ecclesiastical than on religious - and certainly not on really - natural order foundations.

Almost two thousand years had to pass until people slowly began to see Christ as a unique human being - no more and no less. Whoever wants to abolish the "devils" must also forget the "angels", and this for one single reason: for the sake of the true human being, that human being who by himself, as far as his soul is concerned - as a particle of the eternal order of this world - has a great, mysterious, essential role and thus task and responsibility. Times when Germans in Germany were called "criminals", while for the same reasons Frenchmen in France or Englishmen in England were celebrated as heroes - such times must no longer exist. In place of the very different "good" and "evil", the "right" or "wrong" - "responsible" or "irresponsible" of human behavior must be seen - within the framework of the eternal order of nature - so that mankind may finally be freed from the horrible cycle which Diderot described when he wrote: "Evil is that which brings more disadvantages than advantages - and good that which brings more advantages than disadvantages."

> "By nature there is neither good nor evil, but the difference has been made by human opinion."

Sextus Empiricus

One of the greatest dangers for mankind is undoubtedly the greatness of the international seizure of power, because it is the most devastating advance against the law of the diversity of nature. All internationality works in the end against the freedom of the natural wholes. Not only that, it is also the surest condition for anonymity in politics. And this is the basis for the greatest crimes, the more so as the so-called progress of technology offers to such a development more and more all preconditions for its expansion.

It is downright grotesque, if an international power, which works all over the world with a large-scale network of computer systems, dares to call any internationally not bound statesman "dictator", because he tries as an honest man to act in direct relation to his people entrusted to him, without interposition of conscienceless machines!

It is precisely these international powers, however, from which the concentrated campaign of slander against the defeated Germany is being waged with growing intensity. Such a broad offensive of lies and deceit, which can only be carried out from the darkness of anonymity, has only been possible since mankind has been dominated by the relatively few rulers under the spell of the international powers.

At the International Military Tribunal (IMT) at Nuremberg, between 1945 and 1949, people were sentenced who - no matter how - certainly wanted the best for their people and only acted for that reason. Since they all felt attacked, because they all stood in the middle of the greatest reconstruction process of their people and could not use anything less than a war, so they decided - however much too late - to an all-out war, after the opponents had already waged it long ago.

The whole Nuremberg Trial was a misfortune for both sides, because our adversary was not France, England, Russia, America, etc., but the sum total of the international power ruling these countries. Countless - very sincere - conversations with higher front officers of such powers in their countries have proved to me again and again that it was like that and not otherwise, None of those peoples wanted war with Germany - and a fortiori the Reich wanted to live in peace with all of them as long as possible. Hitler and his work were admired not least by most peoples and even by the most important of their politicians - such as Winston Churchill, Pierre Laval, etc. - admired.

Who then created the first and to this day most important of all internationals? The International of the proletariat? Karl Marx! He was the man who wanted to conquer the world, not for one people or for all peoples, but only and emphatically for the proletariat at the expense of all others. He himself wrote that he was ready, if necessary, to destroy the whole bourgeoisie. And in the great Russian revolution his followers acted accordingly, they killed millions! Why have the historians and politicians of almost all countries refrained from publicly calling Karl Marx a dictator? Is not the International of the proletariat by far the strongest march towards world dictatorship so far?

The great revolution in Russia during the First World War did not come primarily from the Russians, just as the Marxist uprisings in Germany during the 1920s did not come primarily from Germans, those in Austria not from Austrians, those in Hungary not from Hungarians, those in Spain not from Spaniards, and those in

Italy not by Italians - they all together cost Europe several million dead. The goal was the same everywhere: the "dictatorship of the proletariat! Wherever it was only possible for them to use the most brutal force - no matter in which countries - they acted as dictators: Trotsky, Adler, Luxemburg, Liebknecht, Radek, etc., and above all Karl Marx!

Let us not forget that in the courtyard of the Residenzschloss in Munich in 1919, on the orders of the Jew Eisner, some 300 hostages - most of them men who had served in defense of the fatherland - were slaughtered without a court sentence, that Rosa Luxemburg's and Karl Liebknecht's uprisings in Berlin, Hanover and Hamburg, in Saxony, Hesse and in the Ruhr area together cost far more than 50,000 dead, that the uprising in 1936, instigated by the dictatorship of the proletariat and initially highly threatening to Spain's existence, cost the Spanish people more than a million dead.

At that time, on the side of the Red International, Togliatti, He- mingway, Willi Brandt and many other leading Marxists from various countries participated, some of whom are politically very active in Germany today. It was almost never people from the country itself who caused the bloodbath in order to rule dictatorially, but foreigners, legitimized, so to speak, by the "International of the Proletariat", which, if necessary, according to Karl Marx, intended the destruction of the bourgeoisie.

Who dares to deny that the idea of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" triggered innumerable, partly very bloody revolutions all around our earth and created numerous dictatorships. Among them must also be counted those revolutions which triggered natural counterforces and corresponding counterrevolutions.

The two world wars are to be understood in this context. In both cases it was about the triggering of the Marxist world revolution and the corresponding reactions. No wonder that the hostile propaganda and slander did not start with Hitler and his rise, but already at the time of Kaiser Wilhelm II. From this we see that it was primarily not aimed at the Kaiser or Hitler, but at the German Reich and the German people. If this were not so, the huge effort of anti-German slander would be completely senseless and incomprehensible from the point of view of the opponents today, 32 years after Hitler's end.

The dictatorship of the proletariat, from the nature of the thing and the nature of the people - for and against - had, in the opinion of the leading Marxists, no greater enemy than the Reich of the Germans. Therefore, the dictatorship of the proletariat has nothing more to do than to destroy this empire, to eliminate it forever, to reduce it at least to an impotent third-rate state.

Marxism can neither be regarded as a democratic nor even as a socialist movement - it has been proclaimed by Marx and all his most faithful advocates in an extremely significant manner as the dictatorship of the proletariat and has always been celebrated accordingly. But a revolution which fights exclusively for a certain part of the people and therefore seeks to eliminate the other parts of this people as far as possible, such a revolution is the worst enemy of the whole of the people, that is, of the truly socialist community. Whoever calls such a revolution "socialist" or "democratic" is deceiving his own people!

This is very essential to note, because the Marxists have gained such a position of power precisely because of this. With their Godesberg program, they also gained votes from the "bourgeois" camp, namely from those for whom genuine socialism - which refers to the natural wholeness of the people - was still in their bones.

If Hitler wanted to save the German people and Reich from the desperate situation of the twenties, he had to find a way that every German could follow. He had to create a party in which all Germans - without distinction, just as Germans - could feel comfortable. Such a party could not come to power through bloody conflicts. With blood sacrifices one can win victories, but not bring about a community. With blood sacrifices one can scare, but not win real comradeship - perhaps an alliance, but never the community, the wholeness. Hitler saw this clearly from the beginning and proclaimed it again and again.

From this flowed quite logically his sacrificial walk at the Feldherrnhalle, where his party did not return police fire. Hitler, Hess, Goering and General Ludendorff marched upright and without hesitation into the volleys. There were fourteen dead and many wounded - among the latter also Göring. This march was then - symbolically - of the greatest importance for the revolution. Hitler's and his men's attitude in those minutes remained a model for the later millions, who could not let themselves be provoked. Do not let yourself be provoked increases discipline and faith. One conditions the other. Nothing else creates such good camaraderie. Nothing else makes such a good impression on the opponent. Many former opponents confirmed this to me in the camp after the war.

In 1932 I was only a simple SA man. I was driving with my wife through Hangelar near Bonn when the then district leader of the KPD shot at me from his house. The bullet hit the door next to me, exactly two handbreadths below my head. I waived prosecution, and Hitler thanked me for it. -For Christmas 1933, Dr. Goebbels had a huge table of gifts set up along one of the main streets in the Communist Quarter in the reddest part of Greater Berlin. National Socialist and Communist families were given presents together. During this very heartfelt hour, one of the leading Communists appeared. He had just been released from prison, although he had a number of evil acts of violence on his conscience. I saw him come, for he had been driven from prison directly to the gift table. There he saw his family in the circle of his old comrades - but at the same time his greatest opponent, Dr. Goebbels, and his men. Those minutes are still among the most beautiful of my life.

"This Christmas could not have been more beautiful," said Goebbels, and he was right. - By the way, it was the Russians who, at the IMT in Nuremberg in 1946, ensured that the SA was acquitted on the whole and thus did not count among the so-called "criminal organizations".

Where has there ever been a 70-million people of the highest civilization and culture level that gave 98% of its votes to a single man in an election? Nowhere! "For me there are no more opponents in this people" said Adolf Hitler in my presence when he was asked if he knew that 2%.

During the Berlin Olympics in 1936, I witnessed Hitler saying that, as sad as it was, we had to try to slow down the medal winning for the German athletes - otherwise it would start to become embarrassing for the foreign guests.

T h e man was really no dictator - but the slanderers have always tried to present him as such. And people are like that, they prefer to believe the bad than the good, rather the wrong than the right - especially if they assume to profit as much as possible on this way, which, however, always proves to be a mistake in the long run.

Adolf Hitler certainly never wanted war; on the contrary, he hoped to have a very long peace ahead of him. All his real interests were to be realized in peace, after all. Among those who slander him and the entire German people to this day, there is and was hardly anyone who really experienced him personally, as an independent person, long enough to be able to judge fairly. -His plans for the post-war period were enormous - from the fight against cancer diseases to the huge plants he wanted to build in the Sahara together with the states of Africa in order to use solar energy. "You don't need to be allied or even conspired with everyone - you can help everyone much better without the international ties"
- that was his opinion. Most interesting plans were already in place - we all wanted peace as soon as possible. Hitler offered it four or five times and got - no answer! Can he still be called guilty, criminal - a **dictator**?

The reader may decide for himself, but be aware that untruth is always to the disadvantage of all. Just the past should be clear for the viewer to the innermost, like a valuable diamond, just as natural and firm.

*

And now a word to the slanderers themselves. A word from the pen of Friedrich Nietzsche, who was probably one of the most striking thinkers, the most courageous, the most serious:

"And this is the narration of Zarathustra's conversation with the Fire Dog: The earth, he says, has a skin; and this skin has diseases. One of these diseases, for example, is called: 'Man'. And another one of these diseases is called 'fire-dog': about which people have lied and been lied to.

To fathom this mystery I went over the sea, and I have seen the truth naked, verily! Barefoot up to the neck.

I now know what the fire dog is all about, and likewise the ejection and overthrow devils, of which not only old females are afraid.

Out with you, fire dog, from the depths! I shouted, and confess how deep these depths are! Where is that from which you screw up there?

You drink abundantly at the sea: that betrays your salted eloquence! Truly, for a dog of the deep, you take your nourishment too much from the surface!

At the most, I consider you to be the ventriloquist of the earth; and whenever I heard overthrow and eject devils speak, I found them like you: salty, lying and flat.

You know how to roar and to darken with ashes! You are the best loudmouths and have learned the art of boiling mud to hot.

Where you are, there must always be mud around, and a lot of spongy, high-light, trapped stuff: that wants to go to freedom.

Freedom' is what you all like to shout; but I lost faith in 'great events' as soon as there is a lot of shouting and smoke around them.

And just believe me, friend hell noise! The greatest events - these are not our loudest, but our quietest hours.

Not around the inventors of new noise: around the inventors of nice values the world turns, inaudibly it turns ..."

Closing

There is an enormous amount that could be said on this subject. I have limited myself as far as possible to what I know from my own experience. I was not interested in settling scores with former opponents - we don't need to do that. I was actually concerned with two things:

a) to realize how heinously and meanly lies have been told against us Germans for decades and
b) point out who is doing it and why it is happening.

The circles by which the worldwide defamation of our people has been carried on for decades are themselves in every respect the most blatant opposite of us Germans. They are more or less the copy of their prophet Karl Marx. They betray themselves more and more clearly by wanting to destroy not only us Germans by lies, but also other peoples. For example the Chileans, the Spaniards, the South Africans, the Arabs. They also accuse them of the worst crimes, they also continue to agitate against them on an international level, even using international mammoth organizations.

Those who got to know them through their tactics know very well that lying is only a means to an end for them in the struggle for world power. Otherwise they would have the courage to slander also the powerful ones: Russia, China and the USA. Not a hair of their heads is touched! What do these states have only in their own countries, their own people against the wooden thing? Not a word about it is published.

One tries even to ally oneself with those mentally against us - what succeeded not badly in the case of the USA. If I only remember, what heinous inflammatory propaganda a general Eisenhower let distribute to his officers in huge quantities towards the end of the Second World War!

And who remembers that in 1945 the Poles behaved so horribly in Germany that the Russian troops partially protected the German population against the Poles? What causes the detractors to remain silent about the fate of the Jews both in the USSR and in the USA? In 1961, in Buffalo (USA), I saw one of the largest synagogues in the middle of the city that had just burned down and apparently had not been rebuilt. I then asked many respected Americans how this was to be understood. They merely shrugged their shoulders and laughed a little maliciously, that was all. Then I asked pointedly, "When will it be rebuilt?" Answer, "We don't know if it will be rebuilt!"

Although in the USA the agitation against our people and their history is by far the strongest and most disgusting, the greater part of the people - I think - is not ready to believe all this.

The criminal slanderers who incite the whole mankind against our German people and its history - and similarly proceed against quite specific other peoples

- but say nothing against it, if on the part of the international capitalism/Marxism a development is promoted, which in the long run seen with absolute certainty destroys and annihilates all life on this earth. I need only refer to that horrible topic "nuclear waste destruction".

It is not known where to put this murderous substance, the extent of which is growing unstoppably. Because storage on the seabed is already proving to be far too dangerous, the only possibility is to deposit it in particularly deep ocean crevices. It is hoped that this waste will only become active there in about 10,000 years. If, however, the quantity of waste accumulated in the meantime can no longer be controlled in only 1,000 years, then this should be enough to totally destroy all life on our earth in the shortest time!

I ask: Who are those international dictators who dare to continue to produce nuclear waste with a maximum of crudeness and ruthlessness as well as irresponsibility and consciencelessness, although they know exactly that the immense dangers for all life grow to gigantic proportions with every additionally dumped waste can and can never be stopped!

Who tolerates such a thing, who does not stand up against it, who does not brand those dictators of economy and mammon as by far the worst criminals of all peoples and times, has not the least right to criticize the past, God knows.

Those who slander us Germans and our history were and are the real culprits of the great wars - and they are at the same time the forerunners of those dictators of world capital who are particularly mentioned here.

Thus the circle closes, and what seemed so incomprehensible to us becomes more

And precisely because of this, because we now know what we were only able to suspect at that time, I must take this opportunity to remember those tens of thousands - probably even hundreds of thousands - of good German people who died slowly and in great pain from May 8, 1945 onwards, because their love of their homeland and fatherland, their decency and their loyalty to the people and the Reich simply could not bear all this vile lying. I saw many of them already die in the camp from this mental distress - and not a few of them gave themselves death in their despair.

I know that I was born a German to live as a German and to fulfill my duty. This corresponds to the eternal order of this world in which we live. Who consciously acts against this order can only be a traitor, a rascal! He harms all others. No philosophy, no religion, no mathematics can ever be stronger than the eternal ethical lawfulness of nature!

"This above all: be true to yourself!
And from this, as night follows day, you
cannot be wrong against anyone."

Shakespeare, Hamlet I,3 (Polonius)

*

Addendu

Obvious or not - it is an undeniable and daily new proven fact that Adolf Hitler is the most known man on this earth today after Jesus Christ. Especially among the great powers he is still very much alive today - politically seen - because he is quoted again and again and worldwide as a witness and described and described continuously. Magazines, books, films, radio, television, parliaments and countless speakers of all nations use every opportunity 31 years after his death to exploit this man, to earn money from him. The most blatant example, which I experienced myself, I must mention here:

In a free speech I gave in Ulm/Donau, I wanted to state that there can never be one hundred percent judgments in politics. The more natural a doctrine is, the more human discipline its followers need. The more sacrifices have to be made as a result, the smaller is the number of true followers, fighters and believers.

I said: "No one should believe that anyone who once wore the brown shirt is my friend today. On the contrary - my judgment in this regard is particularly strict, because I know that the more rapidly the number of party members increased, the smaller the number of National Socialists became! If today someone points with his finger at a federal minister or party chairman who once held a post in the NSDAP, then I am not interested, because I know that he could never have been a National Socialist. He only 'pretended' - and will therefore only 'pretend' again and again throughout his life."

And in conclusion I said "It was very bad that, for example, Ribbentrop and Bormann - two extremely different people - were both not National Socialists. A wrong political attitude is already disastrous, but to show a supposedly positive political attitude, but then to abuse and betray it, that is disastrous."

In this context, I mentioned that after the war - in 1948/49 - I had seen Mr. Bormann in Buchloe at the train station. This remark triggered an avalanche and a leading German magazine asked me for an interview. I agreed to do so if a clear answer could be given to the following question, which was of particular interest to me at the time: "Is it correct for me to assume that the official version of Hitler's end is partly untrue? By 'partly' I mean 'to a substantial part'."

The gentlemen of the magazine's editorial staff withdrew for a short consultation and then explained that it was so, that it was inaccurate in essential parts. I then said that I could not understand how a major magazine could let itself be deprived of such enormous earnings and remain silent for years. The answer was: "Every thing in its own time, dear Prince!

This conversation remained in my memory as particularly revealing and interesting. And that is one reason why I wrote this booklet, although it seems to me a little incomplete as an attempt to interpret Adolf Hitler's personality.

Just at this time I unexpectedly received probably the most interesting and valuable supplement imaginable: Adolf Hitler's last statements shortly before the end of the war - a previously unknown transcript.

The reader will wonder if these records are genuine. Naturally, we too have often and seriously pondered this. I can only say:

It is Hitler's style, it is undoubtedly his thoughts, the mood of those days is expressed in an amazing way, and it was handed over from a reliable place - for the sake of truth - just for that!

The statements of Adolf Hitler reproduced in the following * have an effect on me, who knew him well personally until 1936, like a confession of the soon to depart forever. He says quite openly how he saw things - reading this is of great importance for all of us, because:

Concealed truth brings disaster!

Friedrich Nietzsche

* see KRITIK episode No.70: "Adolf Hitler -- a life for Germany and Europe".