Jäckel, Eberhard, and Axel Kuhn, eds., *Hitler: Sämtliche Aufzeichnungen, 1905-1924* [Collected Writings] (Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, 1980). Excerpts translated by S. Galebach.

<p>pp.84-86 Notes by Hitler, dated March 4, 1919, about his military service

<p>16 Aug 1914 – enlisted

<p>1 Nov 1914 – promotion to Private First Class (German rank: *Gefreiter*)

<p>9 Nov 1914 – transfer to Regimental staff

<p>2 Dec 1914 – decoration with Iron Cross 2nd class

<p>7 Oct 1915 – transfer to 3rd company of Reserve Infantry Regiment No. 16

<p>5 Oct 1916 – wounded – two months in field hospital

<p>3 Dec 1916 – transfer to 4th Co. of 1st Ersatz Battalion of the 16th Regiment of Bavarian Infantry

<p>17 Sept 1917 – decoration with the Military Service Cross 3rd class with swords

<p>30 Sept – 17 Oct 1917 – home leave in Spital

<p>9 May 1918 – commendation by Regimental certificate for outstanding courage at Fontaine

<p>4 Aug 1918 – decoration with Iron Cross 1st class

<p>23-30 Aug – service leave in Nuremberg

<p>25 Aug 1918 – service commendation 3rd class

<p>10-27 Sept 1918 – home leave in Spital

<p>14 Oct 1918 – poison gas injures his eyes at La Montagne – initial treatment in field hospital in Oudenarde

<p>21 Oct - 12 Nov – Prussian Reserve Hospital in Pasewalk

<p>21 Nov 1918 – transfer to the 7th Co. of the 1st Ersatz Battalion of the 2nd Bavarian Infantry Regiment

<p>p.88 – Camp Lechfeld – Aug. 25, 1919, notes of “Social- and Economic-Political Catchphrases,” written by a German soldier during a talk by Hitler at the Reich Army Indoctrination Command in Bavaria

<p>On the occasion of a very nice, clear and emotional lecture by Lance Corporal Hitler about capitalism, which touched thereby upon the Jewish question, really had to touch on it, arose concerning the ways and means for the occasion of a speaking detachment, with various points of view about whether one should express his opinions in a clear and unvarnished manner or in a rather veiled form. It was arranged that the detachment would be assigned to Möhl’s Group Command and conduct its own mission. If the Jewish question were presented now in entirely clear form with special consideration of the German standpoint, this type of expression could easily give the Jews occasion to label the lectures as Jew-baiting. Therefore I saw myself authorized to arrange that the treatment of this question should be handled in the most careful way possible and that overly clear references to this race that is foreign to the German people are to be avoided as far as possible.</p>

p.88 – Munich, 16 Sept 1919 letter to Adolf Gemlich – see translation on separate document

<p>October 4, 1919, report from Lance Corporal Adolf Hitler to Captain Mayr, Detachment Ib/P, Reich Army, group headquarters

<p>Place: Munich, “Leiber Room” at the Sternecker Beer Hall

<p>Persons: 24 present, primarily from the lower class of the population, and two soldiers

<p>Speaker: Herr Feder

<p>Disposition: Nationalist

<p>The lecture by Herr Feder was of a general political nature. At the conclusion of the lecture there was a discussion in which I took part.

<p>Herr Captain, I request permission to join this association or party, because these men speak the mind of the soldiers at the front.

<p>Source: Report, reprinted in Jäckel and Kuhn, pp.90-91</p>

<p>October 16, 1919, contribution to a discussion at a German Workers Party meeting

<p>… Herr Hitler of the German Workers Party discussed with fiery words the necessity of a united front against the common enemy of the <em>*Volk</em>* and supported especially the establishment of a German press by which the <em>*Volk</em>* can learn what the Jewish newspapers hush up…

<p>Source: <em>*Münchener Beobachter</em>* [Munich Observer], Oct. 22, 1919, reprinted in Jäckel and Kuhn, p.91.</p>

<p>October 19, 1919, letter from Lance Corporal Adolf Hitler to the German Workers Party, Sternecker Beer Hall, Munich

<p> I request enrollment in the German Workers Party.

<p> I am 30 years old, have been a combat soldier [<em>*Frontsoldat*</em>] in the field from 1914 to 1918, decorated ultimately with the Iron Cross, 1st class.

<p>My occupation is businessman [*Kaufmann*], but I would like to become a propagandist, as I am considered gifted for that. Since I visited your meeting on 3 Oct 1919, I request to be admitted as a paying card-carrying member.

<p>Awaiting your response,

<p>Adolf Hitler

<p>Source: Letter, reprinted in Jäckel and Kuhn, p.91.</em>

<p>November 13, 1919, “Brest-Litovsk and Versailles,” notes for a speech given on Nov. 13, 1919 in the large hall of the Eberl Beer Hall in Munich

<p>Length of speech, 15-20 min.

<p>Peace Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

<p>The Spartacist uprising in Berlin

<p>The Jews Liebknecht, Luxemburg and Radek

<p>Who signed the shameful ceasefire? The Jew Erzberger

<p>A good whipping for the Jew Erzberger

<p>Who were the leaders of the bloody Soviet regime in Bavaria? The Jew Mühsam, the Jew Landauer, the Jew Levien, the Jew Leviné, and Eisner was also a Jew.

<p>Hunger for the workers, but 60,000 pounds of wheat flour for the Munich Jewish community.

<p>Persons 129, Collection 14.25 German Marks, Adolf Hitler (notation added by hand)

<p>Source: Undated manuscript, reprinted in Jäckel and Kuhn, p.91</p>

<p>November 13, 1919, “Brest-Litovsk and Versailles,” speech to a German Workers Party meeting

<p>These same rulers, the speaker amplified, who previously declared they were indifferent how the war would be ended, now declare the war is the reason for all the misery. Instead of agreement there is deception, instead of reconciliation everything is a matter of power. There are drastic differences between the two peace agreements. Brest-Litovsk is called a shameful peace, but a comparison makes it obvious how different they are. The ceasefire of Spa was made for 21 days and extensions were provided for; our ceasefire was made for 30 days and each extension had to be begged for.

<p>The first bill the Entente presented to us came to 3 billion. In the following days a couple hotels in Munich were commandeered for the oversight commission; we have to feed the snitches, and in Berlin there are already 1000 of them. We have to maintain a professional army (with 12-year enlistments); our current 100,000 men cost us as much as our 500,000 did previously, namely 1 billion 800 million (outcry: Read the “*Kampf*,” the Jews and the Independent Social Democrats are the greatest snitches in the whole country). But it’s not enough that our adversaries want our weapons, they demand also our spirits. In the whole history of the world, no people has ever been forced to declare itself ready to sign such a shameful treaty (Jew-powers). They call it a free state, meaning all are free, while everything is swindle, fraud, they are not even ashamed any more to allow further immigration of Jews. We want to be a free people and not a free state (rousing applause). We must fight for the idea that it cannot keep going on like this. German misery must be broken by German iron. This time must come…

<p>Source: Munich police observer’s report, reprinted in Jäckel and Kuhn, pp.92-93.

*<p><em>Munich Observer’s</em>* report on the same speech:

<p>…The speaker presented in a most skillful manner the contrast between the majority of the German (sic ?) press calling the Peace Treaty of Brest-Litovsk shameful and forced, and the same press, in a deceitful and bloody-minded manner, calling Versailles a negotiated peace. The images that Herr Hitler developed of the two peace treaties brought them into flagrant contrast for perceptive listeners, and roused many hearts into a passion. Outcries of approval signaled the agreement of the listeners with the expression of the exceptionally high-spirited remarks of the speaker. The lecturer encountered enthusiastic agreement when he identified the republic as a free state of the Entente whose freedom within its borders consists in the license of Volks-plunderers, usurers, exploiters and black-marketeers to oppress the Volk in the most vulgar manner with impunity. Uproarious applause, continuing on and on, returned thanks for the worthy remarks of Herr Hitler.

<p>Source: <em>*Münchener Beobachter</em>*, Nov. 19, 1919, reprinted in Jäckel and Kuhn, p.94.</p>

<p>November 26, 1919, contribution to a discussion at a German Workers Party meeting

<p>… Much criticism. All the promises, not only those made before the war, but also those which were made in the manifesto of November 15th, have been completely unfulfilled. Civil war has actually arrived. Every day we are pressed harder (savings premiums – bonds). The farmers will provide us with food, in a few days everything will go according to plan (don’t laugh). That is how we were swindled 12 months ago. Amazing powers! Yes, in any event, they have no respect of governments. Ceasefire provisions will be adjusted. Yes, yes, a few days ago they received the proof. </p>

<p>December 10, 1919, “Germany in its Deepest Humiliation,” speech to a German Workers Party meeting

<p>… Who bears the guilt for the humiliation of Germany? What is right? Is right possible without might? …

<p>With 2, then 7, then 9 men we have begun the work. The Party grows from day to day, and it will not give up the fight, it will never do that. We fight against money. Only work, not money, will help us. The bondage to interest must be broken. We fight against the races that are the representatives of money. Character has meaning in the face of this money.

<p>We call ourselves a German Party, because we want to be German and lead the struggle against the Polish-Jewish mob.

<p>The cabinet posts cannot be occupied by incompetents, we want experts. We want a German <em>*Volk</em>*. We are a reactionary party and we show this in that we fight against the Jews, lay a firm grip on them. Schiller said: What human hands build, human hands can also destroy. We want to be a free <em>*Volk</em>* in a free Germany!

<p>Source: Munich police observer’s report.

<p>Reich Army report of same speech:

<p>. . . The Revolution shook our government institutions to their deepest innards. Robbery, murder and slaughter have become everyday occurrences. In the government sit incompetent people who only promise and cannot accomplish anything. Let us pray that in the upcoming elections everything will be remembered and nothing forgotten, that today it is only Jews who do business and do not shy away from stirring up civil war by incitement and agitation. I stand on this position: Germany for Germans!

<p>Source: Reports reprinted in Jäckel and Kuhn, pp. 96-100.</p>

<p>January 7, 1920, contribution to a discussion at a meeting of the German <em>Völkisch</em> Defense-Offense League

<p>The worst scoundrel is not the Jew, but the one who places himself at the disposal of the Jews (applause). We fight against the Jew because he obstructs the battle against capitalism. We have brought our bitter distress upon ourselves. Now that the whole world is against us, we are still fighting each other domestically. So in whose interest is it that we fight each other? We already know. Now he [the speaker] turns against the German Federation. He appeals for a good turnout at the assembling this coming Friday of the German Federation at the Wagner Hotel.

<p>Source: Munich police observer’s report, reprinted in Jäckel and Kuhn, p.101.</p>

<p>January-March 1920 (date uncertain), attachment to a Munich police observer’s report of March 4, 1920, notes on “The Dictated Peace of Brest-Litovsk and the Peace of Reconciliation and Agreement of Versailles?”</p>

<p>January 16, 1920, contribution to a discussion about a German Workers Party meeting

<p>Anton Drexler presided over the meeting of 400 persons … Hitler must admit that no talk has pleased him like that of the proletariat. From them rings out the conviction that what we want to do, break the power of the Jews, is also right for them. They take no notice of a peace treaty. They say to the worker: You must increase your income, no one thinks about sufficiency. They don’t say to him that with an increase of income there will also be an increase in expenses. Taxes must go away, rents must go away, then the lowering of prices will follow of its own accord and every individual can live better.

<p>The implementation of improvement is only possible by political means. The breaking of interest slavery will take a major fight. In unity there is strength. Now the monstrosity of fulfillment of the peace terms is beginning. We demand struggle against the peace treaty. Or do you believe that France, even if a new government came to power, would waive their fulfillment? Every drop of sweat that flows from our brow flows not for us but for our adversaries. One people has a right to live, another people must starve. We demand the re-establishment of our financial condition. We will not stand for our fate being governed by people of a foreign race. We demand that the immigration of Jews be forbidden. We fight against the Jew because he is not a German, because he is the protector of big capital. Today his wheat is growing better than ever. The Communists do not recognize that they are serving big capital. They rattle off phrases and catchwords until they can spout them right back. The Jews are inundating our country with brochures. You can’t recognize yourself any more for all the clear principles etc. But the day will come when the workers open their eyes, and then the leaders will be chased to the devil. We want to have the workers behind us, that is why we are a Workers Party.

<p>Source: Munich police observer’s report, reprinted in Jäckel and Kuhn, p.105.</p>

<p>January 23, 1919, “Against the Destroyers of the Reich, and the French,” speech to a German Workers Party meeting

<p>…The speaker, Herr Adolf Hitler …</p>

<p>The struggle against Prussia is a struggle against a worldview.

<p>His remarks about the immigration question brought tempestuous applause…

<p>Source: <em>Völkisch Observer</em>, Jan. 28, 1919.</p>

<p>February 24, 1920, speech to a German Workers Party meeting

<p>Police reporting service – in the Festival Hall of the Hofbräuhaus – later called the founding meeting of the National Socialist German Workers Party:

<p>. . . He thanks the opposition, who were present in large numbers, for their peaceful conduct and says that “we won’t stab them in the back.” Now he sets out clearly what the German Workers Party wants. Everywhere there is distress, misery, hunger, etc. How long can this go on, everyone asks themselves, and what is being done officially against it? Nothing! Because the government is too cowardly to tell the people the truth (lively applause and handclapping). We keep hearing only one thing: Work more! But there they forget to say that every bit of additional work goes to benefit not ourselves but our enemies. By this peace treaty, continually new, enormous sufferings are brought forth. Week by week billions in new paper money are printed, which continually lowers the value of the money. There was a time when our officials were famous for their reliability and incorruptibility. And today? How can we expect honor from this class when the highest ranking is named Herr “Erzberger”? (thunderous applause) The Democratic Party has declared that it will not go well if Herr Erzberger remains in office longer. They should have meant: We find it inconceivable that this Herr is not yet sitting in prison (lively applause). Through these bad examples corruption has multiplied. . . .

<p>The workers are always being told they should emigrate to Russia. Wouldn’t it be more to the purpose if then the Eastern Jews stayed put, if there is really so much work there? (lively applause) You can well imagine what kind of work is there, if they move here (applause) (Down with the Jewish press! Out with them!) Among the criminal elements of racketeers and profiteers, monetary fines have no effect (Flog them! Hang them!) How are we going to protect our fellow men from this band of leeches? (Hang them!) No doubt we are good theoreticians, but we are not good practitioners. We must learn over and again that our existence is bound to the entirety of the <em>Volk</em>. Our <em>Volk</em> are always hoping for the solidarity of the entire world, but there is one thing not hoped for: Our own solidarity (applause). This should be said to the international workers: Whoever relies on others is lost! (thunderous applause) We amuse ourselves and dance in order to forget our misery. It is not a coincidence that ever more new pleasures are being found. They really will artificially enervate us (applause). On the one hand it is said: You should work, on the other hand: nothing but pleasure! Our political parties have the mission to better enlighten the <em>Volk</em>. It hasn’t happened! Today these parties are unfruitful. Every party only makes promises (he touches on the USPD). It prepares one for heaven. (Schwarrn!) Look at the DNVP (Great unrest in the room)! Then Herr Hitler read off the program of the German Workers Party, whose individual points often evoked loud applause (Lays it on). During the reading of the program there often came interruptions from the opposition, followed by cries of “Get out.” There often prevailed such a tumult that I often thought at any moment things would come to blows. If we do not step any more out in public, that is not cowardice, rather it is from lack of money. Our party is based on the cooperation of all working classes. Our word means only struggle. We will walk our path straight and unshakably to our goal (prolonged thunderous applause). Then the presider read aloud a resolution, in which the sharpest protest was raised against the directing of 4,000,000 pounds of wheat flour to the Jewish community, while thousands received no sick rations.

<p>Also reported in the <em>*Völkisch Observer</em>*, Feb. 28, 1920: … Herr Hitler (German Workers Party) developed some striking political images, which met with tempestuous applause, but also occasioned contradictions from “prejudiced” adversaries who were present in large numbers; and he gave an overview of the Party Program, which comes close to the program of the German Socialist Party in its main features.

<p>Reprinted in Jäckel and Kuhn, pp. 109-111.</p>

<p>Letter to Walter Riehl, March 1, 1920, from Munich:

<p>Honorable Herr Dr. Riehl,

<p>Although we must assume that the letter of 6 February 1920 that you had the kindness to send to us, actually arrived at the wrong address, we must nevertheless provide you an answer, at least to make clear to you, so far as generally is possible in the space of such a short letter, our position on the points that you touch upon in your present writing to us, and which appear to us especially urgent and important.

<p>The attached program of our Party will quickly show you that we, perhaps in contrast to the German-Socialist Party, place the greatest weight on the complete unity of all Germanic peoples, regardless of their former nation-state-affiliation.

<p>We cannot think of any other goal that could possibly be suited to satisfy us interiorly, if not the goal of giving the German <em>Volk</em> the position on this earth appropriate to the strength of its numbers and its culture. And this goal does not appear to us to be attainable unless the division of the Germanic peoples is brought to an end and our <em>Volk</em> is unified.

<p>For discussions in this field the first person who would come into consideration for our part is Herr Adolf Hitler, who is a co-signer of this letter and who himself is a native German-Austrian. Herr Hitler is the publicity director of our local Party group.

<p>As for the other points in your letter, we are under no delusion that any sort of lasting unification of our <em>Volk</em> is possible without providing for an unconditionally recognized focal point for the entire organization and government of the Reich.

<p>The errors and the dark side of Berlin appear to us to be not unrelated to that city and its character, and actually are just the inevitable result of a so-called culture that by its nature is not really determined by influences of a German racial sort, but rather Jewish ones. It is only natural that in the largest city of the Reich the curse of this sick culture necessarily becomes the most destructive, whether that city is called Berlin or something else.

<p>Therefore <em>*our struggle cannot apply only to that city</em>*, but to all the causes of our condition. They consider the so-called “struggle against Berlin” to be a mask for the goal of dragging Germany back into its powerlessness and division via the political setting aside of the Reich capital city, and via the creation of an even larger, set up against it as an ever stronger rival, to leave warring individual states bleeding in a state of perpetual civil war.

<p>We must absolutely reject the creation of a second East-Rome [as Constantinople was set up as a second capital city of the Roman Empire in the 3rd century A.D.]

<p>Moreover we insist to you here in conclusion yet again that <em>*our Fatherland is not named Prussia</em>* and is not named <em>*Bavaria</em>*, nor <em>*Austria</em>*, nor <em>*Saxony</em>*, but <em>*Germany</em>*.

<p>Anticipating your response, we sign respectfully, A. Hitler and A. Drexler

<p>Source: Letter, reprinted in Jäckel and Kuhn, p.112.</p>

<p>March 4, 1920, speech on “The Truth About the ‘Dictated Peace of Brest-Litovsk’ and the So-Called ‘Treaty of Reconciliation and Understanding’ of Versailles,” delivered to a Nazi Party meeting in the Festival Hall of the Hofbräuhaus, Munich

<p>Hitler begins to speak: 4 opponents in the war made peace with us. We Germans, for the most part honorable and generous-minded, believe the promises of Wilson about a peace of reconciliation and were so bitterly disappointed. Instead of reconciliation – deception, instead of agreement – power. Compare: The armistice concluded by us at Brest-Litovsk (barely three out of a thousand Germans know about it) (great applause) with the one dictated to us at Spa and Versailles.

<p>. . . [here follows a point-by-point comparison, showing that Germany was less harsh on the Russians in the peace agreement of Brest-Litovsk than the US, England, France and Italy were with the Germans in the treaty of Versailles]

<p>. . . All the necessities of life have been taken from us, and now we are handed over yet further to our own leaders. Hitler explains:

<p>Not because the leaders are a Hindenburg, or a Ludendorff, or a Communist, etc., do I resist with all my strength, but because these are members of the German <em>Volk</em> (Great unrest. Several Communists who interrupted were ejected by the Reich Army, which had 50 men present) How can this mob dare to bring anyone before a court that has been put together by such jerks. (Outcry: It serves them right if they are thrown out!) (Disturbance)

<p>. . . If we protect ourselves against this shameful peace, they say the reactionaries are marching. We protest against a government that degenerates its own <em>Volk</em>, against the dictatorship by that race which has brought all this misery upon us. Therefore we *fight*. We consider this fight to be honorable. Today we declare: the peace treaty of Versailles must disappear (enormous applause and uproar) Now we want are going to vote on three points of our program:

<blockquote>1. We demand renegotiation of the peace treaty.

<p>2. We demand capital punishment for all usurers and racketeers of whatever class.

<p>3. We demand a free German Reich.</blockquote>

<p>Unanimously approved. When the nays were called for, the numerous Communists in the hall didn’t make a move. No one raised his hand. (Great uproar, Outcries: Cowards etc.) Hitler closed to enormous applause. Then a discussion began, amidst great uproar.

<p>Hitler had the final word and enthusiastically urged joining the German Workers Party.

<p>Source: Memo, reprinted in Jäckel and Kuhn, p.113.

<p>March 29, 1920, “Munich-Berlin Flight”report on trip of March 17, 1920 by Hitler and Dietrich Eckart, Munich. Pilot: Lt. Ritter von Greim

<p>As I was speaking to and looking at the Press Chief of the Kapp government, I knew that this could not be a nationalist revolution and that it must remain unsuccessful, because the Press Chief was a Jew.

<p>Source: Report, reprinted in Jäckel and Kuhn, p.117.</p>

<p>March 29, 1920, speech to a Nazi Party discussion evening in Munich (notes from Riedl’s diary)

<p> [a lengthy speech over three evenings]

<p>Austrian Ritter Georg von Schönerer . . .

<p>5th point: Bolshevism

<p>Ruhr District negotiations

<p>. . . Second Evening

<p>. . . I. Bolshevism

<p> Ruhr District negotiations by the Bauer government

<p>Requirements of the Kapp Putsch

<p>Dissolving of the national assembly, new elections, cabinet ministers, President of the <em>Volk</em> chosen

<p>The military can never be the engine of revolution nor the leader of the movement. It can only support the will of the <em>Volk</em>.

<p>. . . Vienna has 49,000 Jews

<p>. . . Eckart on the Jewish question, revoke the citizenship of members of the Jewish faith

<p>Source: Diary, reprinted in Jäckel and Kuhn, p.117.</p>

<p>April 6, 1920, contribution to a discussion on a Nazi Party meeting

<p>Police reporting service

<p>The Jewish question is not easily answered or shrugged off, as for example the “Kampf” or the “Munich Post” would do (applause). The struggle against Jewry will go on as long as Jewry exists (applause). He [Hitler] rounded now sharply upon Jewry in a witty manner and thereby won strong applause.

<p>Then he came to the various proclamations of the revolutionary government and the outcries etc. in the Jewish etc. press, and read from some of them outloud, including from the time of the Council government in Bavaria. . . .

<p>The speaker then added this question to it: OK, where are and remain these nice promises? We are today much worse off than ever (applause). Our government has empowered, and still does, corruption, swindling and deception, instead of fighting against it (lively applause). Didn’t we used to have such outstanding administrators and such dutiful officials? (applause) And how is it today? Where in the world is the legendarily incorruptible , dutiful German civil service? Is it any wonder that officials are no longer what they were, when they see all around them the filthy immigrant East-Jews who line their pockets in the most shameless way, when their chiefs themselves are the greatest of racketeers? (lively applause) Of the many provisions that are brought into Berlin, for example, the worker sees and touches nothing, and neither does the small official.

<p>Then he came to speak about the Eastern Jews and turned with sharp words against them and demanded their immediate eviction (lively applause).

<p>So then Herr Hitler read aloud the public letter of the League of Jewish Combat Veterans [Frontsoldaten] to the Bavarian government (see Munich Latest News 6 Apr 1920) and was interrupted repeated by cries such as “shameless cheekiness” “herd of pigs” etc. I spoke about particular aspects and objected to the name Jewish <em>*Front</em>* Soldiers. He himself was a simple man for 4-1/2 years with the 16th Reserve Infantry Regiment at the foremost Front, but the Jews in his Regiment he could count on the fingers of one hand. . .

<p>We do not want to be emotional anti-Semites who want to produce pogroms, but we are motivated by the relentless determination to take this evil by the root and pull it out root and branch (lively applause). To accomplish our goal, every means is right for us, even if we have to ally ourselves with the devil (applause).

<p>. . . So then he read aloud several points (primarily about the eviction of the Eastern Jews and a ban on further immigration), which were then approved unanimously by the meeting.

<p>Reich Army report:

<p>Herr Hitler spoken in eloquent words against the Jews and read several matters from a brochure. . .

<p>Source: Reports, reprinted in Jäckel and Kuhn, p.119.</p>

<p>April 9, 1920, concluding words at a Nazi Party meeting, by Hitler, in the Festival Hall of the Hofbräuhaus, Munich

<p>Police reporting service

. . . breaking the yoke of interest bondage . . . our government is not directed by the German will, but by Jewish money (thunderous Bravos and handclapping). . . We want to become once again a united German <em>Volk</em>, even if the whole Jewish mob opposes it (lively applause). We Bavarians want to save Germany from a difficult hour (applause). With faith in the greatness of Germany Herr Hitler concluded his remarks.

<p>Source: Report, reprinted in Jäckel and Kuhn, pp. 121-122.</p>

<p>April 17, 1920, “The World War and its Makers”

<p>He first offered up the question why the struggles among peoples are not resolved in the realm of law and added a lengthy reflection on law in relation to the various countries. He asked whether it is “lawful” that particular small peoples rule entire parts of the earth. Examples like England and China (Opium War), England and Italy, England and the Boers shed light on the question of law. So then the speaker came to speak about our opponents. He divides these into two groups. The first group comprises those who recently in the course of time have become our enemies for one reason or another; the second, those who a long time ago were our enemies. He began with Russia and touched upon its Asian policy of conquest. He maintains that between us and Russia an agreement cannot take place because the international Jewish press has prevented it (applause). So then he spoke about Romania and Serbia, which turned against Austria-Hungary and thereby also against us. Italy strove to dominate the Mediterranean, etc. France has long pursued the destruction of Germany, no matter what the government of Germany might be at the time. It is filled with blind hatred and desire for revenge. France drives international policy. Bismarck, the greatest German statesman, recognized all of this and set his policy accordingly. The speaker dealt with England at somewhat greater length. England with its few million rules practically one-fifth of the entire earth. The English fleets! English colonial power, the greatest in the world! England controls world commerce. How then could England generally attain to such power?

<blockquote>1. Through British nationalist sentiment, which is so lacking among our <em>Volk</em> (absolutely right!);

<p>2. Through racial purity in the colonies. The Englishman has always known to act only as lord and not brother.

<p>3. Through his extraordinary ingenuity. He could always take commercial power into his own hands. The Englishman has a masterful understanding of how to turn his enemies, once he has conquered them, into allies, and then to go on with them to conquer new lands.</blockquote>

<p>The speaker gave some examples. English merchants and engineers etc. were at the forefront of the whole world. While England was exporting goods, we were exporting people. Our emigrants were only working slaves, they were artificial manure for the peoples (applause). Recently it has become entirely different. The Germans gave the English stiff competition. German engineers pressed hard upon England’s. We began also to export goods, while we still – after the glorious revolution – still produced human exports, but only for Germans (spirited/lively applause). The speaker then came to the Road to Baghdad, the German colonies etc., and sang a song of praise to German diligence and German honesty and solidity. It would have taken only a few more years and Germany would have become the leading commercial state of the world. England recognized that and directed its policy accordingly. First they tried economic measures like tariffs, labels on German goods saying Made in Germany, etc., to wrestle Germany to the ground. But they did not succeed. After that time hatred against us grew immeasurably, and England started to think of annihilating us by war. English encirclement policy!

<p>The speaker then spoke of America and alluded to the U-Boat campaign, which he did not consider the sole cause of bringing America into the war. He went on to make comparisons between the Germany of earlier times, renowned for honesty and solidity and the Germany of today, which resembles a pile of rubble (lively applause). . . .

<p>. . . Who is it that directed German policy during the last years before the war? (Jews!) They were not all-German, they were all-Jewish! (thunderous applause) While we had to endure 4-1/2 long years of need and deprivation and fear of death, thousands who stayed home sought to enrich themselves in the most unscrupulous ways and to systematically undermine the German Volk internally (lively applause).

<p>. . . We want to remain faithful to our German <em>Volk</em> (applause). First and foremost we are Germans and only then, God knows, can we be something in addition (lively applause). We must get rid of the poison within us and outside us if we want to get well (applause). Only through work can we rise up again. We have greater respect for the worker with the calloused hand than for the white collar worker with the furrowed brow! (lively applause) In this sense we are National Socialists.

<p>Then the speaker exhorted people to become members of the Workers Party and closed with the words: “There will yet come a day when the sun again breaks through” (prolonged thunderous applause).

<p>Report in “Der Kampf” of April 20, 1920

<p>. . . He complained that the world is so unfairly divided up, and urgently called for a more just division according to the proposals of Ludendorff and companions. The “enemies” are mobilizing again, in order to be protected from the “demolished” German armies and fleets – which were generally never a given! Against that, there is no law that can avail, rather one must possess strength and power in order to oppose these mobilizations forcefully in the manner of Ludendorff.

<p>The speaker started to discuss the result brought about by the international Jewish financial institutions as well as German foreign policy in the “great events of 1914.” . . . The Jewish money-international nevertheless came away with its victory, because “money rules the world,” even in Germany. The German press, nine-tenths of them, became indirect instruments of the enemy. By them and by Jew-socialists bribed with Jewish money, the “deathly exhausted” Army, from lowest private to highest Field Marshal, was “stabbed in the back”! (The old lie!) The entire War policy was not all-German, but rather all-Jewish! (uproarious applause and foot-stomping) The speaker says that some of the Independent Social Democrats in attendance better hold onto their seats, and see that they don’t fall off, because the best is yet to come. (This clever invitation of Herr Hitler is never accepted!) And then Hitler directs “blow after blow” against the evil “Jew-socialists” in the same old way of “dressing the ranks.” The documents concerning protection of immigrants, which we have published, as well as the “MP,” appear to stick in his craw. He denies us the right to call ourselves independent, because we are “dependent on Jews.” We only pretend to fight against international capital in order to throw sand in the eyes of the masses (as Herr Hitler understands so well). The speaker says that we support capital, because we are dependent on it. The speaker, in closing, “gets on his high horse” so far as to say that we ourselves are Jewish capitalists. He wants to administer nationalist and racial sentiments to the people. For that it is not enough to shout Hurrah, but rather to stand by the people in their misfortune so that they might rise up again to the “godly heights” of former power and glory. This can only occur through work, work, and more work (but has Herr Hitler ever worked at all himself?) Respect for the calloused hand must take first place, because that is the only way the people can rise again. Away with the Jews! Germany for the (pure) Germans! Whoever wants this should sign up with the National “Socialist Workers Party”!! Uproarious applause and foot-stomping like a buffalo herd “thanked” the loudmouth for his “lecture.” The speaker then made it known that there were still unfinanced expenses for the support of Gottfried Feder and writer Köhler for “National Socialism.” For this undertaking as well as for placards and leaflets, money is needed, and he asked the meeting to support it through voluntary contributions. He could not go to the Jews like the other socialist parties!?

<p>Source: Report and article, reprinted in Jäckel and Kuhn, pp. 122-125.</p>

<p>April 20 1920 – contribution to a discussion on a meeting of Workers Committee of German-<em>Völkisch</em> Associations, in the Löwenbräu Beer Hall, Munich

Hitler, greeted with Bravos (by the German Workers Party), publicly declined what was in the “Kampf,” a paper that criticized his last lecture in the German Workers Party. He demands a government free from foreign, Jewish influence. A worker who does not take up the fight against the greatest evil, against Jewry, is either a liar or a scoundrel. His obviously lively expressions were received with thunderous applause.

Source: Police reporting service, reprinted in Jäckel and Kuhn, p.125.</p><br>