



Greater Germany's Battle for Freedom
Volume 3

Greater Germany's Battle for Freedom

Der großdeutsche Freiheitskampf

Volume 3

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Contents

Forward	5
Order of the Day to the Soldiers of the Southeastern Front on April 6, 1941	7
Proclamation to the German Folk on April 6, 1941	9
Proclamation on the 2nd War Winter Aid Work for the German Red Cross on April 18, 1941	14
The Führer Before the Reichstag <i>Berlin, May 4, 1941</i>	16
The Führer to the German Folk <i>June 22, 1941</i>	33
Proclamation for the War Winter Aid Work 1941/42 <i>September 12, 1941</i>	42
Proclamation to the Soldiers of the Eastern Front <i>October 2, 1941</i>	44
Speech on October 3, 1941 in Berlin - Opening of the Winter Aid Work	47
Speech Before the Old Guard <i>Munich, November 8, 1941</i>	57
Speech Before the Greater German Reichstag <i>December 11, 1941</i>	70
Proclamation to the Soldiers of the Army and of the Waffen-SS <i>December 19, 1941</i>	92
Appeal for a Wool and Fur Collection by the German Folk <i>December 21, 1941</i>	95
Order of the Day to the Wehrmacht <i>December 31, 1941</i>	97
Proclamation to Party and Folk <i>December 31, 1941</i>	99
Order of the Day to the Army on the Death of General Field Marshal von Reichenau <i>January 18, 1942</i>	105
Speech in the Sportpalast	107

January 30, 1942 in Berlin

Address at the State Ceremony on the Occasion of the Death of Reich Minister Dr. Todt 127

Berlin, February 12, 1942

Message on the Day of the Party Founding 133

February 24, 1942

Speech on Heroes Remembrance Day 136

Berlin, March 15, 1942

Chronology - March 11, 1941 – March 15, 1942 140

Forward

The one year span between the Heroes Remembrance Days of 1941 and 1942, as they are treated together in this volume's Führer speeches, stands, above all, under the sign of two events of world historical importance. The one is the conflict of a block standing under the Reich's leadership with the destructive powers of Bolshevist insanity, and indeed for the preservation of not only Germany, also not only Europe, rather of human culture and civilization overall, and the other is the fact that, through Japan's intervention in East Asia and through the entry of the United State of America into the war, the previously essentially European determined struggle was broadened into a World War in the truest sense.

When the second volume of the Führer's speeches in the war was published, the German folk could look back at a year and a half of the Greater German Freedom War in which the German armies had, in unbroken triumphant march, created the foundations for the coming decisions. Back then, that phase of the war admittedly still lie ahead of us, which should put the hardest demands on front and homeland, thereby at the same time provided proof of the Reich's invincible power and the unshakeable unity of nation and leadership.

For this had proven itself anew and irrefutably: that the Führer's energy and genius are capable of mastering any ever so difficult situation. When an early, and in such severity formerly unprecedented, winter swept overwhelmingly over our armies in the east and the opponents triumphantly proclaimed a Napoleonic retreat and a total German collapse, the Führer gripped the wheel with his own hand in order to avert the threat, which only the elements had conjured up, with his iron strength of will in tenacious and incessant work.

So front and homeland, united in loyalty, unshakably wage this struggle of fate for Europe to the end, in granite trust in the future and in the faith in the Führer, who is their guarantee of victory.

Philipp Bouhler,
May 1942

While the Führer spoke in the Berliner Armory about the Heroes Remembrance Day on March 16, 1941, Japan's Foreign Minister, Matsuoka, was on the trip to Berlin and Rome. Thus began the diplomatic play of forces, as a result of which the war, through the Soviet Union's betrayal and through the war declaration against Great Britain and the United States of North America forced upon Japan, grew into the magnitude of a second World War.

On March 20th, the Turkish State President had a letter handed to the Führer, while on the same day England's emissary, Eden, met with the Turkish Foreign Minister.

On March 21, the Führer received Hungary's Foreign Minister, Bardossy.

On March 23rd, Matsuoka, on the trip to Berlin, arrived in Moscow and held discussions with the Soviet government.

On March 25th, Yugoslavia joined the Axis Pact, while on the same day a Turkish-Soviet communique with reciprocal neutrality declarations was issued.

On March 26th, the Japanese Foreign Minister was solemnly received in the Reich capital.

On March 27th, the Yugoslavia Zvetkowitz government, which two days earlier had carried out its land's joining of the Axis Pact, was overthrown in a coup d'état, whose leader immediately assumed an anti-German stance.

The following days show with increasing clarity the hostile stance of the new Yugoslavian government and of a large portion of the Serbian population against the Reich.

On March 29th, the United States repeats its aid promise to Yugoslavia.

On March 31st, the open mobilization of the Yugoslavian army begins.

On April 4th, the Führer receives the Japanese Foreign Minister anew, who had meanwhile traveled to Rome for a visit to the Italian government. On the same day, a new government is formed in Hungary under the former Foreign Minister Bardossy.

Since the Yugoslavian armed forces have been put on high alert since April 1st, and the excesses of the Serbian populace against the Germans assumed ever more brutal form, there follows on April 6th the invasion by German troops into Serbia and Greece, which has already been at war with Italy for months.

On the same day, the Führer turns with his order of the day to the soldiers of the southern front and in a proclamation to the German folk.

Order of the Day to the Soldiers of the Southeastern Front on April 6, 1941

Soldiers of the Southeastern Front!

True to the principle to let others fight for it, England, with the intention of finally eliminating Germany in a new war, had in the year 1939 selected Poland to start the war and, if possible to destroy the German Wehrmacht.

In a few weeks, the German soldiers of the eastern front had beaten and eliminated the instrument of these British war agitators.

On April 9th a year ago, England then tried to achieve its goal through a thrust into Germany's northern flank.

In an unforgettable struggle, German soldiers in the Norwegian campaign, likewise in a few weeks, beat off the attack. What the world had not considered possible, had happened. The German Reich's Wehrmacht secures our northern front to Kirkenes!

Again a few weeks later, Mr. Churchill believed the moment was at hand to be able to advance through Belgium and Holland allied with him to the Ruhr region. There began the historical hour of the soldiers of our western front. In the most glorious struggle in military history, the armies of the capitalist west were beaten and finally annihilated. After 45 days, this campaign as well was decided!

Now Mr. Churchill concentrated the power of the British Empire against our allies in North Africa. There as well, the threat has been banished through the coordination of German and Italian formations.

The new goal of the British war organizers now consists of the realization of a plan that they had made already at the beginning of war and only due to the gigantic German victories had to push back again and again. In memory of the landing of British troops during the World War in Salonika, they first snared Greece with their guarantee and then finally make it subservient to English purposes.

I have again and again warned against the attempt of a landing of British troops as a threat to the Reich in Europe's southeast. This warning, unfortunately, remained in vain. I further tried, with ever constant patience, to convince the Yugoslavian statesmen of the necessity of an honest cooperation of the nations interested in the restoration of peace in these regions. After it had then succeeded to secure the foundations for such a cooperation through Yugoslavia's joining of the Axis Pact, without anything at all being demanded from Yugoslavia in the process, other than the participation in the reconstruction of a rationally organized Europe, in which Yugoslavia and its folk as well should have a share, the same criminal elements standing in English pay seized power in Belgrade, which already in the year 1914 had triggered the World war.

Just like in Poland, one mobilized the wild instincts of inferior subjects against the German Reich. Under these circumstances, I immediately had to recall the German colony from Yugoslavia. For: members and officers of the German mission, officials of our consulates were physically attacked, our agencies destroyed, the German schools - just like in Poland - ransacked, countless ethnic Germans kidnapped, mistreated or killed. Beyond that, Yugoslavia,

which for weeks already secretly engaged in the calling up of reservists, now ordered general mobilization.

This is the reply to my eight years long, eternally patient efforts to establish close and friendly relations with this state!

Hence while in Greece again, like in the World War, British divisions land, one believes in Serbia - likewise like in the World War - to obtain enough time in order to be able to unleash the new assassination attempt against Germany and its allies.

Soldiers of the southeastern front! Your hour has thereby come! You will now, like the comrades did a year ago in Norway and in the west, in Europe's southeast as well take under your protection the Reich's interests. You will, in the process, be no less brave than the men of those German divisions, which already in the autumn of 1915 fought victoriously in the same region in which you now assemble!

You will be humane, where the opponent confronts you humanely. Where he shows brutality, you will break him hard and pitilessly!

The fight on Greek soil, however, is not a fight against Greece, rather against that general enemy, who - like a year ago in Europe's highest north - now in the farthest south tries to turn the fortunes of war! We will hence fight at this place with our ally for so long until the last Englishman has found his "Dunkirk" in Greece as well! Whoever among the Greeks, however, supports this world enemy, will fall with him!

If the German soldier has proven that he can beat the Brit in the ice and snow of the highest north, then he will fulfill exactly so - now that need requires it - his duty in the heat of the south! But we all pursue in the process no other goal than to secure for our folk freedom and thereby for German man of the future his life possibilities!

The thoughts, the love and prayers of all Germans are now again with you, my soldiers!

Berlin, April 6, 1941
Signed Adolf Hitler

Proclamation to the German Folk on April 6, 1941

Since British imperialism set out to conquer the world, it was its endeavor to entangle Europe and its folks in ever new internal wars and to thereby weaken them. England has in the process all too often found in part blinded, in part bribed statesmen and folk leaders, who put their lands into the service of British world domination. For centuries, the simultaneously biggest beneficiary of these wars incited by England was Jewish high finance. Under the slogan “democracy”, this conspiracy of imperialism and capitalism has led the world, and particularly Europe, into countless entanglements.

In the year 1914, these forces managed to attack the old Germany and force it into a fight. The goal was the destruction of German economic life and the plundering of German economic strength as well as the making defenseless of the nation.

But the fight back then was not aged against the National Socialist Third Reich, rather against the constitutional-democratic German federal state.

Hardly had it been possible, after a 1 ½ decade long, terrible decline of the German economy and of German life, to lift up the German folk through the energy of the National Socialist movement and lead it to a new ascent, when the same forces immediately proclaimed their old goal again: the independent Germany reconstructing itself had to be destroyed again!

And again - like before - one believed to be best able to trigger the conflict through hired forces.

Poland was selected to start a fight with Germany without any reason and to reply with violence to the efforts to secure a peaceful cooperation through reasonable compensation.

This attack was thwarted in a few weeks by the strength of the meanwhile emerged new German Wehrmacht of the Third Reich.

Now Great Britain tried to be able to execute via Norway the thrust into the right German flank. With a few hours head start, this blow could be intercepted and in weeks long heroic struggle likewise brought to failure. German soldiers stand from Kirkenes to the German Bay and thereby certain German living space.

These defeats forced Churchill to look for new opportunities. So he came to the decision to advance through Belgium and Holland, allied with England, into to the heart of the German economy. This time, France was selected to bear the main burden of the fight. In a historically unique triumphant march, the German Wehrmacht thwarted this attack as well and cleansed Europe's west of the English!

Rejecting my renewed peace proposals, Churchill now decided to turn the might of the British Empire against Italy and, above all, to get the North African coast into his hands with the help of New Zealand and Australian troops. This attempt as well can already now, thanks to the coordination of German and Italian forces, be viewed as failed.

Since the beginning of the war, it was England's constant endeavor to be able to gain the Balkans as a war theater. British diplomacy, with reference to the example in the World War, actually managed to first snare Greece through a guarantee offered to it and then finally to misuse it for its own purposes.

The today published documents provide an insight into the practice of a procedure that again and again tries, according to oldest British recipes, to let others fight and bleed dry for English interests.

I have conversely always stressed:

First, the German folk has no quarrel at all with the Greek folk, but that we

second, will never allow that, like in the World War, a power entrenches itself on Greek territory with the goal of being able from there at the given time to thrust from the southeast into German living space. We have swept the northern flank free of the English; we are determined not to tolerate such a threat in the south as well!

In the sense of a genuine consolidation of Europe, it was my endeavor from the day of the rise to power to establish, above all, with Yugoslavia, a friendly relationship. I intentionally forgot everything that had once happened between Germany and Serbia. In the process, I offered the hand of the German folk not only to the Serbian folk, rather, beyond that, strove as honest broker to help with the bridging over of all the difficulties that existed between the Yugoslavian state and individual folks allied with Germany.

Actually, it also seemed to succeed, instead of an unbearable atmosphere, to pave the way for a not only politically, rather, above all, also economically fruitful cooperation. And what other goal could Germany have had in a region in which it put neither territorial nor political demands or championed interests?

In order to take from Yugoslavia any feeling as if the policy taken by Germany could now or in the future change to its disfavor, I had tried to integrate the Yugoslavian state into that power group that is determined, in shared work, in calm and peace, to build up the European continent in the future according to the principles of the consideration of the justified interests of all. I believed to thereby be able to best counter the Yugoslavian fears as if, in this goal toward Yugoslavia, say, a difference between Germany and Hungary existed or were to be feared in the future.

I did this even though the leadership of the Yugoslavian state as well as that of the Greek - as is known to us from French documents - supported in an irresponsible manner the interests of the western democratic war agitators.

On March 25, 1941, Yugoslavia's entry into the Axis Pact was solemnly carried out in Vienna.

I and the whole German folk were happy about this; for an expansion of the war to the Balkans thereby seemed to be prevented and perhaps the faint hope justified to be able, in the end, to solve the already existing conflict in a rational settlement.

But hardly had the treaty signing minister arrived in Bel-grade, when the elements in English pay of an eternally coup d'etat organizing military clique prepared the counterstrike.

The government striving for peace with Germany was overthrown, and indeed with the public declaration that was necessary due to its stance toward Germany. Beyond that, however, steps now took place that in the life of folks represent a shame, and which the German Reich as a great power is not willing to patiently accept. The German emissary was insulted, the German military attaches attacked, an officer as aide of the military attaches injured, numerous officials, representatives of firms etc., publicly mistreated, German exhibit rooms, businesses, office buildings as well as schools demolished and ransacked, countless women and men, especially our ethnic Germans as well, beaten, their businesses and residences in part looted, a number of ethnic Germans murdered in the process.

The events were instigated by the same creatures who, al-ready in the yea 1914, through the assassination in Sarajewo, had plunged the world into nameless misfortune. And so, like back then, this military criminal clique was financed and incited by the English Secret Service.

If these events as well are the same as back then, then something has nonetheless changed:

The now attacked state is not the Austria of back then, rather the present-day German Reich!

The new Serbian government has ordered general mobilization. It has admitted that for days already this has already been the case in secret. It has thereby given to be recognized that it believes to be able to replace peaceful relations with the German Reich with violence!

The violence that it has summoned will now destroy it!

The German folk has no hatred against the Serbian folk. The German folk sees, above all, no reason to fight against Croats and or Slovenians. It wants nothing from these folks.

But the German folk will now settle accounts with that Serbian criminal clique, which believes it can for a second time put the Balkans at the disposal of the British assassination attempt against European peace.

Since I must again experience that eight years of efforts to build a friendship have again been futile, I have decided, for the restoration of bearable relations and an order also just to folkish principles in this part of Europe, in agreement with the views of my ally, to entrust the further representation of German interests to that force, which - as it again turns out - is apparently solely in the position to take right and reason under its protection.

The German Reich finds itself since this morning in the fight against the usurpers of Belgrade and in the fight against those formations that Great Britain again tries to be able to send ahead from the Balkans against Europe's peace.

The German Wehrmacht will only then lay down weapons in these regions, when the Belgrade conspirator clique is definitively overthrown and the last Briton has left the continent in these regions as well.

May the unhappily blinded folks recognize that they owe this only to the worst “friend”, whom the continent for three hundred years possessed and possesses: England!

The German folk, however, can enter this fight with the inner knowledge that its leadership has done everything that is at all humanly possible in order to spare it this conflict. From Providence, however, we now only want to ask that it guards and blesses the path of our soldiers like previously!

Berlin, April 6, 1941
Signed Adolf Hitler

Already on the second day of the invasion by the German troops, on April 7th, the signing of a Soviet-Yugoslavian Non-Aggression and Friendship Pact takes place, while on April 31st a Neutrality Pact between Japan and the Soviet Union is made as the result of the discussions of the Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka on his trip home via Moscow with the Soviet government.

In an advance of irresistible force, Yugoslavia's and Greece's armies are beaten down and the British auxiliary troops chased from the European continent.

On April 9th, Üsküb, Veles and Nisch are already taken, the Wardar crossed, Marburg is occupied.

On the same day, the breakthrough through the Metaxas Line takes place, the capture of Salonika and hence the reaching of the Aegean Sea. The cut off Greek army in Thrace capitulates.

On April 11th, the Serbian resistance in Croatia collapses; Hungarian troops march into Yugoslavia after the cessation of diplomatic relations between England and Hungary has already occurred on April 8th; the German and Italian formations unite at Lake Ochrida.

After the capture of Agram on April 12th, Croatia's freedom and independence is proclaimed.

On April 13th, German panzer troops enter Belgrade, on April 15th Serajewo is occupied and on April 17th the Yugoslavian armed forces capitulate unconditionally.

While Yugoslavia's and Greece's resistance is being broken, in Africa, German and Italian formations win significant successes:

On April 3rd, Agedabia is conquered, on April 9th, El Mechili occupied, in the process, the capture of six British generals takes place, on April 11th, the capture of Derna occurs, on April 13th, that of Capuzzo and Solium and on April 14th, the conquest of Bardia.

On April 18th, the Führer issues a proclamation to the German folk on the 2nd War Winter Aid Work for the German Red Cross.

Proclamation on the 2nd War Winter Aid Work for the German Red Cross on April 18, 1941

German men and women!

A difficult war year lies ahead of us. It will go down into history as the greatest struggle of the German folk for its political freedom and hence for its economic future and life preservation as an equally great and memorable event. Historical decisions of unique magnitude will fall. The German homeland, however, will look anew with proud confidence and gratitude to its sons, who in our great time, amidst the heroic risk of their own life, secure life for coming German generations. But if the immeasurable must again be demanded from our folk's men, who stand as soldiers in the fight, then the German homeland will be no less ready to make its sacrifices. But there is no better thanks for the action of our soldiers than, above all, to help in the healing of their wounds.

The 2nd War Winter Aid Work should hence, even more than the first, unite all Germans in the joyful readiness to help our fighting heroes.

I hence renew the appeal to the German folk, through voluntary donations to the 2nd War Winter Aid Work for the German Red Cross, to give to the wounded and ill, who, as the best soldiers in the world, sacrificed themselves for their folk, as the homeland's gift, the best care.

Berlin, April 18, 1941
Signed Adolf Hitler

In Greece, the advance continues unstoppable.

On April 21st, Larissa is taken.

On April 23rd, the Greek Epirus and Macedonian army capitulates unconditionally.

On April 25th, the capture of Thermopylae takes place.

On April 26th, the occupation of the islands Lemnos, Thasos and Samotraki.

On April 27th, German troops march into Athens. On the same day, the Supreme Commander of the Greek Army, General Papagos, resigns.

On April 30th, German troops reach the south coast of Peloponnesus after the capture of Patras, which takes place a few days earlier.

On May 2nd, the Greek army is demobilized and a new government formed under General Tsolakoglu.

On May 4th, the Führer speaks before the German Reichstag.

The Führer Before the Reichstag Berlin, May 4, 1941

Delegates! Men of the German Reichstag!

In an era when deeds are everything and words are little, it is not my intention to step before you as the selected representatives of the German folk more often than necessary. For the first time, I turned to you at the beginning of the war at the moment when, thanks to the English-French conspiracy against peace, any attempt of an otherwise surely possible settlement with Poland had failed. The most unscrupulous men of the present time, who - as they admit today - already since the year 1936 had come to the decision to devastate in a new bloody war the Reich becoming too powerful for them and, if possible to annihilate it, had happily managed to finally find in Poland the state that as the first was ready to draw the sword for their interests and goals. All my attempts to come to an agreement, yes, to a permanent and friendly cooperation precisely with England, hence failed due to the wish and will of a small clique, which - be it out of hatred or from material viewpoints - dismissed every Germany proposal for an agreement with the unabashed decision to want war under all circumstances.

The driving man of this both fanatical as well as satanic plan - to get a war, cost what it may - was already back then Mr. Churchill; his helpers the men who at this time form the British government.

The strongest open and concealed promotion was given to these efforts by the so-called "great democracies" this side and that side of the ocean. In a period of the folks' increasing dissatisfaction with their failing statecraft, the responsible men there believed to be able to soonest master the otherwise no longer solvable problems through a successful war. Behind them stood the great international bank-stock market armaments capital which again, like already once before, scented the possibilities of such great business. And just like earlier, one was ready without scruples to shed the blood of the folks in favor of their gold. So this war took its start.

In a few weeks, the state, which as the first was frivolous enough to let itself be harnessed for the financial and capital interests of these war agitators, was beaten and destroyed.

I believed under these circumstances to owe it to our own German folk and to countless, in themselves likewise decent as well an innocent, human beings of the other world to direct anew an appeal to the insight and the conscience of the other statesmen. On October 6, 1939, I hence stated again that Germany had demanded something neither from England nor from France, nor did it want to demand, that the continuation of the war was insanity, that, above all, the terror of modern weapons of war, such as they would one day become active, had to destroy broad areas. I warned against the war of heavy and far-ranging artillery against civilian towns in the knowledge that from this could come only the mutual destruction of deep stretches of land. I pointed out, above all, that the employment of the airforce with its far-range effect had to lead to the destruction of everything which centuries of laborious work had built and created as cultural assets in Europe.

But just as my appeal of September I, 1939 had already remained futile, so did the new one as well fall to a downright indignant rejection. The British war agitators and their Jewish-

capitalist backers had for my appeal to humanitarianism no other explanation than the presumption of the presence of a German weakness. One assured the folks in England and in France that Germany trembled before the conflict in spring 1940 and gladly wanted to conclude peace out of fear of the destruction now facing it. But one declared that such a peace must not come under any circumstances, until the German Reich was crushed and the German human beings were so badly beaten and impoverished that they would finally stand at the field kitchens of their enemies in order to beg there for something to eat.

Already back then, the Norwegian government, blinded by Mr. Churchill's prophecies presented with brazen face, began to play with the idea of contributing to Germany's destruction by way of the toleration of the occupation of Norwegian harbors and of the Swedish ore region. So sure did Mr. Churchill and Paul Reynaud finally become of the success of their new attack, that they - be it out of frivolousness or under the influence of alcohol - believed they no longer had to keep their intentions secret. The German government owed back then to the talkativeness of both gentlemen the knowledge of the plans forged against the Reich, but the German folk delivered its perhaps most decisive counterblow in this war. For the British attack against Norway was without doubt for the Reich the most ominous action. A few weeks later, this threat was banished. One of the most daring deeds of arms in the military history of all times thwarted the attack by the English and French armies against the right flank of our European position. This so completely successful German defense led to such a strengthening of our European position that strategically it cannot at all be valued highly enough. Immediately after the failure of these plans, increased pressure from the English war agitators set in on Belgium and Holland. The goal was now - after the attack against ore import had failed through the pulling along of the Belgian-Dutch states, to advance the front to the Rhine and thereby to threaten and neutralize the sites processing the ore.

On May 10th of the past year, the perhaps most memorable struggle in German history at all began. In a few days, the French fronts were broken up and the prerequisite for that operation created, which led to the greatest battles of annihilation in world history. So France collapsed. Belgium and Holland were occupied, the British formations left the European continent beaten up and without weapons.

On July 19, 1940, I thereupon summoned the German Reichstag for the third time for that great settling of accounts, which you all still remember. The session provided me with the opportunity to bestow that expression to the nation's gratitude to its soldiers that corresponded to the greatness of the events. But I made use of this meeting as well in order to once more admonish the world to peace. I allowed no doubt to arise that my hopes in this direction, on the basis of experience, could only be slight. For the men who had wanted the war did not act, after all, according to any ideal conviction. Behind them stood as driving force Jewish-democratic capitalism, to which they were obligated and into whose hands they had hence fallen. But these billions in capital already laid down, because invested, by these war interested parties screamed for interest and amortization. Hence even the long duration of the war did not terrify them, rather, quite the opposite, it is desired by them. For this capital, in the form of factories and machines, needs time to get running, and especially time to pour out the expected profits.

Hence nothing is more hated from the start by these Jewish-democratic war interested parties than the idea that an appeal to the reason of the folks could perhaps still at the last minute manage to end the war without further bloodshed and thereby limit the profits of their invested billions.

Just as I foresaw and predicted it back then, so did it come. My peace offer was presented as sign of fear and cowardice. The European and American war agitators again managed to fog the reason of the broad masses, who could have no profit from this war, to awaken new hopes through deceitful portrayals and thereby finally, by means of the public opinion directed by their press, to obligate the folks anew for a continuation of the fight. My warnings, as well against the application of the night bombing war against the civilian population promoted by Mr. Churchill, was interpreted only as sign of German impotence. This bloodiest dilettante in the history of all times believed in earnest he could view the German Luftwaffe's months of restraint only as proof of its inability to be able to fly at night. So this man had the British folk lied to for months through his paid writers that the British airforce alone as sole one is in the position to wage war in such a manner, and that one had hence found the means in order to beat down the Reich through the ruthless war by the English airforce against the civilian population in combination with the hunger blockade. I had again and again warned against precisely this, and indeed for over 3 ½ months. That these warnings remained without influence on Mr. Churchill, does not surprise me. What do the lives of others mean to this man? What does culture mean to him, what do works of construction mean to him? Already at the beginning of the war, after all, he said that we wants his war, even if England's cities should sink into soot and ash in the process.

He has now gotten this war. My assurance that, from a certain moment on, we would retaliate for every bomb - if necessary - a hundredfold, was not able to move this man to even just reflect about the criminality of his action. He declares that this does not impress him, yes, he even assures us that the British folk as well really looked at him with beaming gaiety after such bomb attacks, so that he has again and again returned to London strengthened anew! It may be that Mr. Churchill was thus strengthened anew in his, in itself firm, decision to continue the war along this path as well. But we are no less determined to strike back for every bomb, in the future as well, if necessary, with a hundred, and indeed for so long until the British folk rids itself of this criminal and his methods.

And if Mr. Churchill from time to time believes he must reinforce the might and penetration of his war through propaganda, then we are ready to finally begin the war along this path as well. The appeal by this fool and his footmen to the German folk on the occasion of precisely May 1st to abandon me, can only be explained either through a paralytic illness or with the delusion of the drunkard. From this abnormal mental state also stems the decision to transform the Balkans into a war theater. Like a lunatic, this man, for soon five years, runs through Europe and seeks something that could burn. Unfortunately, paid elements are again and again found who open their lands' gates to this international arsonist.

After he had managed, over the course of the winter, to dictate to the British folk, through a cloud of claims and swindles, the opinion that the German Reich was exhausted by the campaign of the previous year, totally at the end of its strength, he now saw himself obligated, in order to prevent the awakening, to start a new conflagration in Europe. In the process, he returned to that project, which hovered before him already in autumn 1939 and spring 1940. You remember, my delegates, men of the Reichstag, the published documents of La Charite, in which the attempt was revealed, already in the winter of 1939/40, to turn the Balkans into a European theater of war. The most primary arrangers of this enterprise were back then Mr. Churchill, Halifax, Daladier, Paul Reynaud, General Weygand and General Gamelin.

As is seen in these files, one reckoned with the possibility, in the event of the success of this assassination attempt against peace in Europe's southeast, to be able to mobilize about 100

divisions for England's interests. The abrupt collapse on May and June of the past year initially brought this plan as well to dormancy. Only, already in the autumn of the past year, Mr. Churchill began anew to draw this problem into the realm of his considerations. If this attempt had now become more difficult, then because a change took place in the Balkans itself, in that, due to a change in Romania, this state was definitively eliminated for England. The new Romania under the leadership of General Antonescu began to practice an exclusively Romanian policy, without regard for the hopes of the British war interested parties. In addition, there came the stance of Germany itself.

If I, my delegates, today talk about this problem, then I wish to first provide a brief portrayal of the goals of German Balkan policy, such as I envision it, and how we endeavor to achieve it:

First. The German Reich pursued in the Balkans - since always - no territorial and also no selfish political interests. This means: the German Reich was not interested at all, for whatever egotistical reasons, in the questions of the territorial problems and internal conditions in these states.

Second. The German Reich has, however, endeavored to establish, precisely with these states, close economic relations and to deepen them. But this lies not only in the interest of the Reich, rather also in the interests of these lands themselves. For: if the national economies of two trade partners supplement each other anywhere, then this was and is the case between the Balkan states and Germany. Germany is an industrial state and needs agricultural products and raw materials. The Balkan states are agricultural and raw material regions and need industrial products. From this invariably results the possibility of an extraordinarily fruitful expansion of the reciprocal economic relations. If English or American circles wanted to see in this an unjustifiable penetration of the Balkans by Germany, then this was an equally dumb as impertinent presumptiveness. For each state will build its economic policy according its own folkish interests and not according to the interests of foreign, rootless Jewish-democratic capitalists. Furthermore: both England as well as America could appear in these regions at most as sellers, but never as buyers themselves. But the whole national economic limitation of capitalist democrats is needed in order to imagine that states can exist in the long-run, if they are obligated to buy from somebody, who himself neither wants to buy something nor can buy something from them.

Germany, however, does not only sell to the Balkans, rather it is, above all, also the biggest buyer there. And indeed, a permanent and solid buyer, who pays for the products of the Balkan peasants with the work of the German industrial worker and not with fraudulent currencies and foreign bills, which already for years suffered from a devaluation become chronic.

So it was not surprising, if - as already mentioned - Germany became the biggest trade partner of the Balkan states. This hence also laid not only in the German interest, rather equally so in the interest of the Balkan folks themselves, and only the purely capitalist oriented brains of our Jewish democracies can claim that, if a state delivers machines to another, it thereby dominates the other state. In truth, such a claim could then always be the opposite one. Yes, one can more easily renounce machines than food and raw materials, whereby the partner who receives grain or raw materials for his machines is more bound than the recipient of the industrial products. No! There existed in this business neither victor nor defeated, rather there were only participants, and the German Reich of the National Socialist revolution has put its

whole ambition into being a decent participant, this means: to pay with decent solid wares and not with democratic swindle paper.

Third. In view of this, the German Reich, if one wants to speak at all of political interests, has had only one interest, namely to see the trade partner internally healthy and strong. The German Reich has hence done everything, in order, through its influence and through its help, through word and deed, to assist these lands in the securing of their own existence, of their internal order, without regard for their particular forms of government.

The following of these viewpoints also actually led to not only increasing prosperity in these lands, rather also to a gradually developing reciprocal trust.

All the greater was the effort, by the world arsonist Churchill, to interrupt this peaceful development and the unabashed dictate of an, in itself totally worthless, British promise of help, British guarantees etc., to carry into this pacified European region the elements of unrest, of insecurity and, finally, of conflict. In the process, he found support among all those obscure manifestations, who, be it economically, be it ideally, standing under British influence, were ready to put the interests of their own folks behind the wishes of their material and spiritual employers. With these "guarantees", the Romanian state was first captured and then, above all, the Greek. That behind these guarantees no kind of power at all stood to provide real help, rather that it was only about tempting states to the track of precipitous British interests, may meanwhile probably already be sufficiently proven. Romania had to pay bitterly for its guarantee, which was by intent supposed to alienate it from the Axis powers.

Greece, which needed precisely this guarantee the least, was likewise ready to follow the English call-note, to link its fate to that of the money-giver and employer of its royal master. For I must also say still today - I believe I owe this to the historical truth - to make a distinction between the Greek folk and that thin stratum of a spoiled leadership, which, inspired by a pro-English king, had an eye less on the genuine tasks of Greek state leadership than it instead made the goals of British war policy its own. I uprightly regretted this. It was for me as a German, who already through the education in his youth as well as through his later life profession, possessed the deepest admiration for the culture and the art of a land from which the first light of human beauty and dignity emanated, very difficult and bitter to see this development and not be able to undertake anything against it. We had, through the files of La Chatire, gotten insight into the doings of those forces that sooner or later had to lead the Greek state only into immeasurable misfortune. In the late summer of the past year, Mr. Churchill managed to so embed the Platonic guarantee promise to Greece into the heads of certain circles that a whole series of continuous neutrality violations could be derived from it. Above all, Italy was affected by it. It hence also felt itself motivated, in October 1940, to present proposals to the Greek government and to demand guarantees that seemed suited to put an end to these conditions unbearable for Italy.

Standing under British influence, this request experienced a brusque rejection and hence the Balkan's peace its end. The approaching disfavor of the weather, snow, storm and rain, in combination with - I must state this for the sake of historical justice - a completely brave resistance by the Greek soldiers, gave the Athens government sufficient time to consider the consequences of its unfortunate decision and to look around for possibilities for a reasonable solution to the situation.

In the faint hope of perhaps still being able to contribute something to a clarification of the issue, Germany, for its part, had not severed relations with Greece. But already back then, I had to dutifully point out before the whole world that we would not passively look on at the return of the old Salonika idea of the World War. Unfortunately, my warning, that if the Englishman would entrench himself anywhere in Europe, we were determined to momentarily drive him back to the sea, was not taken seriously enough. So we could see over the course of this winter how England began to an increasing degree to expand bases for the formation of such a new Salonika army. One began with the construction of air bases, first acquired the necessary ground organizations in the conviction that the occupation of the bases themselves could then happen very quickly. Finally, in constant material transports, came the equipment for the army, which - according to the view and insight of Mr. Churchill - was then itself to be brought to Greece over the course of a few weeks. As already mentioned, my delegates, this did not remain hidden from us. We looked on at the whole odd activity for months, even though with restraint.

The setback that the Italian army suffered in North Africa, as a result of a technical inferiority in tank defense and in the tank arm itself, finally led Mr. Churchill to the conviction that the moment had now come to shift the theater of war from Libya to Greece. He ordered the shipping out of the still available tanks as well as the infantry divisions consisting primarily of Australians and New Zealanders, and was convinced that he could now start that coup that, with one blow, would set the Balkans on fire.

Mr. Churchill has thereby strategically made one of the big-gest mistakes of this war.

Since doubt about England's intention to establish itself in the Balkans was no longer possible, I initiated the necessary steps in order, on Germany's part as well, to ready, move by move, those forces that were necessary in order to be able to immediately oppose any possible mischief from this gentleman. I must expressly state here that this was not directed against Greece. If Duce himself never asked me to put even one German division at his disposal for this case. He was of the conviction that, with the arrival of the good season, the fight against Greece would quickly lead to a success one way or another. I myself was of the same opinion. Hence the assembly of the German troops was not about help for Italy against Greece, rather a preventive measure against the British attempt, covered by the noise of the Italian-Greek war, to secretly nest in the Balkans in order to from there, following the example of the Salonika Army of the World War, bring about a decision, but above all, in order to thereby draw more forces into the vortex of the war.

This hope was in the process based, among others things, on two states: on Turkey and on Yugoslavia. Precisely with these two states, however, I have endeavored since the years of the rise to power to bring about a close cooperation based on economic expediencies.

Yugoslavia, insofar as the Serbian core was concerned, had been our opponent in the World War. Yes, the World War had taken its start from Belgrade. Nonetheless, in the German folk, which by nature is not resentful, no kind of hatred against it is present.

Turkey was our ally in the World War. Its unfortunate outcome rests just as heavily on this land as on us ourselves. The great brilliant creator of young Turkey provided as first a wonderful example for the uprising of the ally back then abandoned by good fortune and so horribly struck by fate. While Turkey, thanks to the realistic stance of its state leadership, maintained the independence of its own decision, Yugoslavia fell victim to the British intrigues.

My delegates! Men of the German Reichstag!

Most of you, above all, you, my old party comrades, know how much I have endeavored to establish between Germany and Yugoslavia honest relations of understanding, yes, of friendship. I have worked on it for years. I believed to see myself supported in the process by individual representatives of this land, who, like me, seemed to promise themselves only benefit from a closer cooperation of both our states. When, as a result of the British intrigues, the threat neared the Balkans to sooner or later likewise be pulled into the war, it was really my endeavor to do everything in order to protect Yugoslavia from such a dangerous entanglement. Our Foreign Minister, party comrade Ribbentrop, in this sense again and again, with the patience and brilliant tenacity that is his own, in numerous meetings and conferences pointed out the expediency, yes necessity, to keep at least this part of Europe out of the unholy war. In this sense, he presented proposals to the Yugoslavia government that were so splendid and loyal that finally, in the Yugoslavian state of back then as well, the voices seemed to increase which spoke for such a close cooperation. It is hence totally correct, if Mister Halifax declares that it is not the German intention to bring about a war in the Balkans. Yes, it is correct that, conversely, it was our honest endeavor, along the path of the beginning of a closer cooperation with Yugoslavia, to perhaps even achieve the opportunity for a settlement of the conflict with Greece bearable for the justified Italian wishes. Il Duce had not only consented to the attempt to bring Yugoslavia into a closer community of interest for our peace goals, rather supported it with all means. So it finally became possible to move the Yugoslavian government to join the Axis Pact, which placed no demands at all on Yugoslavia, rather offered this land only advantages. For I must state this today for the sake of the historical truth, that in this pact and through the additional treaty connected with it, Yugoslavia was obligated to no kind of assistance. Yes, quite the opposite! It obtained from the Axis Pact the solemn assurance to not only not be approached for any assistance, rather we were ready to even renounce the cross-transport of war material from the beginning on. Beyond that, however, Yugoslavia had obtained upon its government's substantiated demand the assurance, in the event of territorial changes in the Balkans, to receive access to the Aegean Sea under Yugoslavian sovereignty, which, among other things, was supposed to also encompass the city of Salonika. So a pact was signed on March 25th of this year in Vienna, which offered the Yugoslavian state the greatest future and could secure the Balkans peace. You will understand, my delegates, that I left the beautiful Danube city on this day with a genuinely happy feeling, not only, because an almost eight year long foreign policy work seemed to fetch its reward, no, I also believed that thereby perhaps, even at the last minute, German intervention in the Balkans could become totally superfluous.

Two days later, the news shook us of the coup d'état by a handful of paid rebels, who carried out that deed, which moved the British Prime Minister to the shout of jubilation that he finally had something good to report. You will further understand, my delegates, that I now, however, immediately gave the order for the attack. For it is impossible that one deals with the German Reich in this manner.

One cannot ask for friendship for years, one also can conclude a treaty that benefits only the other, and then experience that this treaty is not only broken overnight, rather that, as reply, the representative of the German Reich is insulted, the military attaché threatened, the aide of this military attaché injured, numerous other Germans are mistreated, that one demolishes offices, schools, exhibit rooms etc., destroys the residences of Reich Germans and once again hunts and kills ethnic Germans like animals without rights. God knows, I wanted peace. But if

a Minister Halifax declares with scorn that one knew this very well and precisely because of this forced us to fight, so, as if this were a special triumph of British statecraft, then I can do nothing else against this maliciousness than to take the Reich's interest under protection with the means that, thank God, stand at our disposal.

I could make this decision at this moment all the more calmly as I knew myself in agreement in the process:

first, with Bulgaria's thinking and bearing, remaining unchanged, equally loyal to the German Reich, as well as

second, with the now likewise rightfully outraged view of Hungary. Both our old World War allies had to feel this act as a provocation, emanating from a state, which already once had put all of Europe to the torch and as a result had such unspeakably great suffering for Germany, Hungary and Bulgaria on its conscience.

The general operation instructions issued by me still on March 27th through the High Command of the Wehrmacht placed the army and the Luftwaffe before a very difficult task. Literally from out of one's sleeve, a new, additional large-scale assembly had to be initiated, shifts of already arrived formations take place, the material supply secured, the Luftwaffe, furthermore, move to numerous improvised bases, which, in part, initially still stood under water. Without Hungary's understanding help as well as Romania's completely loyal bearing, it would have been very difficult for us to succeed in the envisioned short period to execute the ordered dispositions. As date for the attack, April 6th was determined by me. On this day, the southern group standing in Bulgaria was attack-ready. The action of additional armies was supposed to take place immediately after the creation of their readiness. Envisioned as dates were April 8th, 10th and 11th. The idea of the operations was:

First. To advance with one army from the Bulgarian region against Greek Thrace in the direction of the Aegean Sea. The emphasis laid on the right flank, where, amidst utilization of mountain divisions and a panzer division, the breakthrough to Salonika was supposed to be forced.

Second. To push through with a second army in the direction of Skopje, with the goal of establishing on the quickest path a link with the Italian forces breaking forth from Albania.

Both these operations were supposed to begin on April 6th.

Third. The further operation, beginning on the 8th, envisioned the breakthrough by an army from Bulgaria in the general direction of Nisch with the goal of reaching the area around Belgrade. In coordination with it, a German corps was supposed to occupy the Banat on the 10th and thereby arrive from the north in front of Belgrade.

Fourth. On the 11th, an army marching up from Carinthia-Styria was supposed to assemble for the attack in the general direction of Agram-Serajewo and Belgrade.

In connection with this, free agreements had been made with our allies Italy and Hungary. The Italian armed forces had the intention to advance from their Julian front along the coasts in the general direction of Albania, from Albania via Skutari towards these formations to offer them their hand, likewise to break through the Yugoslavian border positions on the Yugoslavian-Albanian border across from Skopje, in order to gain linkage with the German

army advancing there, and, finally, to break through the Greek front in Albania itself and, if possible, to push extensively toward the sea. In connection with this, the Dalmatian and Ionic islands were supposed to be occupied, all other strong points taken. Agreements were also made between both airforces about the cooperation.

The leadership of the German armies employed against Macedonia and Greece laid in the hands of General Field Marshal von List, who had already highly proven himself in the previous campaigns. This time as well, and under the most difficult conditions, he solved the tasks put to him in a genuinely superior manner.

The forces advancing from the Reich's southwest and from Hungary against Yugoslavia stood under the command of Senior General von Weichs. He as well reached his goals in the shortest time with the formations subordinated to him.

So the armies of the regular army and of the Waffen-SS, under the overall command of General Field Marshal von Brauchitsch and the Chief of the General Staff, Senior General Halder, forced the Greek-Thracian army to capitulation already after five days, established the link with the Italian forces advancing from Albania, brought Salonika firmly into German hands, after 12 days forced Serbia to capitulation and thereby created the prerequisite for the just as hard as glorious breakthrough via Larissa to Athens. This operation found its crowning in the occupation of the Peloponnesus and numerous Greek islands.

The High Command of the Wehrmacht will undertake an extensive treatment of these genuinely historical achievements, whose chief General Field Marshal Keitel and General Jodi, as always, worked splendidly in these operations as well. The Luftwaffe, employed under the personal overall command of the Reich Marshal and his Chief of the General Staff General Jeschonnek, stood organized in two large groups under the commands of Senior General Lühr and General von Richthofen. Their task was:

first, to smash the enemy airforce, destroy its ground organizations,

second, to attack the conspirator central Belgrade in all militarily important objects and thereby neutralize it from the start, third, to help the fighting German troops in the most active employment of fliers and anti-aircraft guns everywhere to crush the opponent's resistance, to hamper his flight, to prevent - if somehow possible - his boarding. To provide additional important assistance to the army's tasks through the employment of glider troops and paratroopers.

My delegates!

In this campaign, the German Wehrmacht outdid even itself. Already the army's assembly offered huge difficulties. The attack against, in part, most strongly fortified positions, especially on the Thracian front, belonged to the most difficult tasks to which an army can be put. In this campaign, panzer formations fought in a terrain that as previously considered totally impassable for the tank. Motorized formations produced achievements, which in themselves represent the highest praise, for the man, for his ability, his courage, his endurance, but also for the quality of the material. Infantry, panzer and mountain divisions as well as the formations of the Waffen-SS competed with one another in untiring action in valor and devotion, in endurance and in tenacity, in the taking of the ordered goals. The general staffs work was again truly splendid.

The Luftwaffe, however, has added to its glory, already become historical, a new special one: with a sacrifice and a daring that only the person who knows the difficulties of this terrain can measure, it flew attacks days long under often the worst climatic conditions, which one still a short time ago had considered totally impossible. Anti-aircraft guns, as always, accompanied the infantry and panzer divisions on paths that could hardly be considered pack-horse trails. Hence one can write only one sentence above this campaign: Nothing is impossible for the German soldier!

The drivers of the combat vehicles as well as those of the columns, the driver's of supply, of the tractors of the artillery and anti-aircraft arm, must be specially mentioned in this theater. In combat against the fortified positions as well as in the construction of bridges and roads, our military engineers earned a special page of glory. The communications troops deserve the highest praise.

Along bottomless paths, across blown up roads, along stone slopes and boulders, along the narrowest cliff paths and through rushing waters, across broken bridges, through towering passes and across barren mountain ridges, this campaign extinguished the war in barely three weeks in two states.

We are aware, in the process, that our allies possess a big share in these successes, that especially Italy's six month long struggle against Greece, which it endured under the most difficult conditions and the greatest sacrifices, tied up not only the main mass of the Greek formations, rather, above all, weakened them so much that their collapse had in itself already become unavoidable. The Hungarian army as well proved its old military glory again. It occupied the Batschka and marched with motorized formations over the Save.

Historical justice obligates me to state that, among the opponents facing us, especially the Greek soldier likewise fought with the greatest contempt for death. He capitulated only when further resistance was impossible and hence purposeless.

But I am also compelled to now speak of the opponent who is the reason and cause of this struggle. As German and as soldier, I consider it unworthy to ever revile a valiant enemy. But it also seems necessary to me to defend the truth against the shams of a man, who as soldier is a miserable politician and as politician an equally miserable soldier, Mr. Churchill. Mr. Churchill, who started this fight as well, tries, just like in Norway or in Dunkirk, to say something here, too, which sooner or later could perhaps still be twisted around into a success. I find this not honorable, but I find it, with this man, nonetheless understandable. If ever another politician had experienced so many defeats and as soldier so many catastrophes, then he probably would not have remained in office even six months, unless he likewise found himself in possession of that ability that characterizes Mr. Churchill alone, namely the ability to lie with a pious face and to twist the truth for so long until, in the end, even the worst defeats become glorious victories. Mr. Churchill can thereby fog his countrymen, but he cannot eliminate the consequences of his defeats. In Greece, a British army of 60,000 or 70,000 men landed. Before the catastrophe, the same man, by the way, claimed it had been 240,000 men. The goal of this army was to attack Germany from the south, to inflict a defeat on it, and from here to turn the war like in 1918. The helper, once more plunged into misfortune by Churchill - in this case, Yugoslavia - was destroyed barely two weeks after the beginning of the action. The British troops themselves, however, three weeks later in Greece, have either been killed, wounded, captured, drowned or chased away. Those are the facts!

I have hence in this case as well, in my last speech, when I announced that wherever Britons come onto the continent, they would be attacked by us and chased into the sea, predicted more correctly than Mr. Churchill.

He now declares brazen-faced that this war had cost us 75,000 dead, hence more than twice that of the western campaign. Yes, he goes even farther: He has his already rarely intelligent Englishmen informed by one of his paid creatures that the Britons, after they had slain huge masses of Germans, finally turned away out of revulsion against this murder and, so-to-say, withdrew due to this. Therefore: the Australians and New Zealanders would still be in Greece, if the English, in their rare mixture of lion's courage and child's softheartedness, had not slain so many Germans that they finally, out of revulsion and horror before their own heroic deeds, withdrew, climbed aboard ships and sailed away. Hence it also came so that we found almost only Australians and New Zealanders as dead or made them prisoners. One can hence say such a thing in a democracy to one's public.

I will now present to you the results of this campaign in a few short numbers:

Over the course of the operations against Yugoslavia, not counting the soldiers of German ethnicity and the Croats and Macedonians, who were usually immediately released again, in terms of purely Serbian prisoners, there were taken:

6, 298 officers

337,864 enlisted men

Even these numbers are not final ones, rather represent only the result of previous counts.

The number of Greek prisoners with around

8,000 officers,

210,000 enlisted men,

is not to be valued the same, since they, insofar as it is about the Greek Macedonian and Epirus Army, were encircled and captured only as a result of the joint German-Italian operations.

The Greek soldiers as well were and are being immediately released in consideration of the general brave bearing of these soldiers.

The number captured English, New Zealander and Australian officers and enlisted men amounts to over 9,000. The booty still cannot be even roughly surveyed at this time. The share falling to us the result of the effect of German weapons, according to the now available figures, is already over ½ million rifles, far more than 1,000 guns, many thousands of machineguns, anti-aircraft weapons, mortars, numerous vehicles and large quantities of ammunition and articles of equipment.

I still want to add here the figures for the enemy tonnage sunk by the Luftwaffe.

There was destroyed:

75 ships with around 400,000 tons.

There was damaged:

147 ships with around 700,000 tons.

These results were achieved through the action of the following German forces:

First. For the operations in the southeast were envisioned overall:

31 full and 2 half divisions.

The assembly of these forces was processed in seven days.

Second. Of these, actually in combat were:

11 infantry and mountain divisions,

6 panzer divisions,

3 full and 2 half motorized divisions of the army and of the Waffen-SS.

Third. Of these formations, 11 were in action for more than 6 combat days and 10 less than 6 days.

Fourth. 11 formations did not see action at all.

Fifth. Already before the conclusion of the operations in Greece, 3 formations could be withdrawn,

3 additional formations, because no longer needed, were no longer transported,

2 formations were held back in the loading areas for the same reason.

Sixth. Only five formations stood in combat with the English. Of the listed panzer divisions, however, always only 2 were employed. The third was held back already over the course of the operations and likewise withdrawn as no longer needed.

I hence state here in conclusion that in the fight against Englishmen, New Zealanders and Australians, there were practically only

2 panzer divisions,

1 mountain division and the Leibstandarte [bodyguard] regiment.

The losses of the German army and of the German Luftwaffe as well as of the Waffen-SS are in this campaign the smallest that we have previously had.

The German Wehrmacht has lost in the fight against Yugoslavia, Greece and Great Britain in Greece:

Army and Waffen-SS:

57 officers and

1,042 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men dead,

181 officers and

3,571 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men wounded,

13 officers and

372 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men missing.

The Luftwaffe:

10 officers and

42 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men dead,

36 officers and

104 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men missing.

My delegates!

I can again only say that we feel the weight of the sacrifice for the individually affected families, that the whole German folk thanks them from the bottom of its heart. Seen overall, however, these losses are so small that they probably represent the highest justification:

first, for the planning and timing of this campaign, second, for the leadership of the operations and third, for their execution.

It is the beyond any comparison sublime training of our leadership corps, the great ability of our soldiers, the superiority of our equipment, the quality of our munitions, as well as the ice-cold valor of the individual man, which allowed us to win such a historically genuinely decisive success with such small sacrifices, and this at the same time when both allied Axis Powers could likewise in North Africa in a few weeks nullify the so-called success of the British forces there.

For we cannot separate these actions, tied to the name of General Rommel, of the German Afrika Korps and of the Italian combat forces in the fight for Cyrenaika, from the action in the Balkans. One of the most bungling strategists lost two theaters of war here with a single blow. That this man, who in any other folk would come before a military tribunal, experiences in his land new admiration as Prime Minister, is not the sign of the ancient greatness of Roman senators toward their honorably defeated field commanders, rather the proof of that eternal blindness with which the gods strike those whom they want to destroy.

The consequences of this campaign are extraordinary ones. In view of the possibilities proven by the circumstances that in Belgrade a small clique of conspirators could again and again be in the position to ignite a conflagration in the interest of extra-continental interests, it means a relaxation for all of Europe that this threat is now definitively eliminated. The Danube, as important commerce route, is thereby secured for all future against further acts of sabotage. Commerce itself has already again resumed to its full extent.

The German Reich, other than a modest correction of its borders damaged through the World War's outcome, has no special territorial interests in these regions. Politically, we are only interested in the securing of peace in this region, economically in the establishment of an order that makes it possible, for the benefit of all, to promote the production of goods and to again initiate the exchange of wares.

But it lies only in the sense of a higher justice, if, in the process, those interests as well find their consideration, which are based on the ethnographic, historic and also economic conditions.

In this development, however, Germany is only an interested observer. We welcome it that our allies are now able to satisfy their just national and political ambitions. We are happy about the emergence of an independent Croatian state, with which we hope, for all future, to be able to cooperate in friendship and trust. Especially in the economic area, this can only lead to reciprocal benefit. That the Hungarian folk can carry out an additional step in the revision of the unjust peace treaties once forced upon it, fills us with heartfelt empathy. That the injustice once inflicted on Bulgaria can again be made up for, moves us especially in the process, for in that the German folk enabled this revision through its weapons, we believe we have relieved ourselves of a historic debt of gratitude toward our loyal companion in arms from the Great War. But that the Italy allied with us politically and economically obtains the influence in the living space owed solely to it, it has itself more than earned through the very great blood burden that it had to bear since October of the past year for the future of the Axis. We are filled with sincere sympathy for the defeated, unfortunate Greek folk. It is the victim of its king and of a small, blinded leadership stratum. However, it fought so bravely that the respect of its enemies as well cannot be denied it.

But the Serbian folk will perhaps draw the solely correct conclusion from this its catastrophe, that rebellious officers are only a misfortune for this land.

But all the affected will perhaps this time no longer so quickly forget the so totally noble manner in which the state and its leaders, for whom they had the honor to be allowed to sacrifice themselves, wrote them off, according to the beautiful principle, that, when the Moor has done his duty, then he may comfortably leave. The sacrifice of small folks has probably seldom been remembered with greater cynicism than in this case. For to agitate nations as helpers into a war and then to declare that, from the start, one had not believed in success, rather that one only did it in order to force another to fight, who did not want to fight in this theater, is probably the most shameless thing that world history is able to offer. Only an age, in which capitalist money greed and political hypocrisy combine so like this is the case in our democracies today, can feel such behavior so little dishonoring that its responsible makers may even still publicly brag about it.

My delegates! Men of the Reichstag!

When we survey this campaign, then we first become so really aware what significance is owed to the soldier's best training, but also to their best equipment. So much blood has been spared only because beforehand very much sweat was sacrificed. The ability that was taught to our soldiers in constant laborious training led precisely in this campaign to great benefit. With a minimum of blood, thanks to the training, thanks to the ability of the German soldier and of his leadership, a maximum of effect is achieved. Just the minimum in sacrifice also requires a maximum in weapons, in quality of these weapons, in munitions and in the quality of these

munitions. I do not belong to the people who see in war only a material problem, for material is dead, the man alone enlivens it. Only even the best soldier must fail, if a poor or insufficient weapon is put into his hands. The life of many of our sons hence lies in the hands of the homeland. Its sweat as well can spare the blood of our soldiers. It is hence the highest duty of the German folk, in view of our fighting front, to do everything in order to give it the weapons that it needs. For: aside from all the other causes which once led to the loss of the World War, in the end, it was nonetheless also the lack of a new weapon for the attack, already back then become war decisive, and the lack of the weapon suited for the defense. What our soldiers have able to perform, they have proven precisely in this campaign. The homeland can never measure the sum of the exertions individually as well as overall. What they have also contributed in their own work energy to the nation in the struggle of fate, stands in no ratio to what the millions of our men at the fronts have performed, had to perform and will perform. And I do want that another state can ever exceed us in this performance. Yes, not only that, we are all obligated to take care that the head-start that we possess does not get smaller, rather that it constantly becomes bigger. This is not a problem of capital, rather exclusively a problem of work and hence of our will and of our abilities. I believe that, in the process, above all, the German girl and the German women as well can make an additional contribution. For millions of German women in the countryside are on the field and must there replace the men in the hardest work. Millions of German women and girls work in factories, workshops and offices and do their part there as well. It is not unjust, if we demand that many more hundreds of thousands take these millions of working German women as an example. For even though we are today in the position to mobilize half of Europe in terms of work for this struggle, our own folk, however, stands as the most valuable substance in this work process by far at the top. If today the democratic agitators of a land to which the German folk has never done anything, and whose claim that it had the intention to do something to them is a downright absurd lie, threaten to suffocate the National Socialist folk state uncomfortable for them with the might of their capitalist system, of their material production, then there can be only one single reply to this: The German folk will never again experience a year 1918, rather rise to an even higher performance in all areas of national resistance. It will affirm ever more fanatically the principle that I pronounced already in my first Reichstag speech, that neither force of arms nor time will ever be able to bend, let alone break, us. It will hence hold firm to the superiority of its equipment and under no circumstances allow the head-start to diminish. If the German now already possesses the best weapons in the world, then he will get even better ones already in this and in the next year. If now already the material side of the fight, in contrast to the World War, does not burden him, then in the future, this will really not get worse, rather become even more favorable. We are hence obligated to integrate the work energy of the whole nation into this mightiest armaments process in world history. The measures necessary for it will be taken with National Socialist determination and thoroughness. Furthermore, I can only give you, my delegates, men of the Reichstag, the assurance that I look into the future full of calm and highest confidence. The German Reich and its allies represent militarily, economically and, above all, morally, a power that is superior to any thinkable coalition in the world. But the German Wehrmacht will always intervene then and there, when and where it is necessary. The German folk will, in the process, accompany with its trust the path of its soldiers. It knows that the war of this world is only the result of the greed of a few international war agitators and of the hatred of the Jewish democracies standing behind it. These criminals have refused every German readiness for peace, because it contradicts their capitalist interests. But whoever then, for such a satanic beginnings, dares to take the word "God" in his mouth, blasphemies against Providence and can, according to our deepest faith, harvest nothing else than annihilation. So we fight today, beyond that, not only for our own existence, rather for the liberation of the world from a conspiracy, which in unscrupulous manner subordinates the happiness of folks and

human beings to its own base egoism. The National Socialist movement once, in the interior in a 15 year struggle, defeated these enemies, the National Socialist state will also be able to defend itself against them eternally. The year 1941 should and will go down into history as the greatest year of our rebellion! The German Wehrmacht, army, navy and Luftwaffe will, in this sense, fulfill their highest duty.

Let me now at this point express my gratitude to the German soldiers, who in the new campaign have again performed such a magnificent thing, but also gratitude to the Germany folk in city and on the land, which through its industriousness has helped to create the prerequisites for these successes, especially thank those folk comrades, who have fallen as victims of this war or are wounded and those who as family members mourn these victims. If in all this we look to the almighty guide of fates, then we want to be especially thankful that he made it possible to achieve these great successes with so little blood. We can only ask him in the future as well not to abandon our folk. Whatever lies in our powers to defend ourselves against our enemies, this should happen. In this land, a spirit has come alive, which the world has previously never yet overcome! A devout feeling of community has embraced our folk! What we have won after such a long false path of internal fighting and what makes us so proud compared to other folks, no power on earth will still tear away from us. In the age of the Jewish-capitalist delusion of gold, of profession and of class, the National Socialist folk state stands like an iron monument of social justice and clear reason. It will outlast not only this war, rather the coming millennium!

Meanwhile, the development that led to the greatest military conflicts of the year 1941/42 and made it thereby enter into its decision phase, continued unstoppable:

On May 2nd, Iraq rises up against England.

On May 6th, a trade treaty is concluded between Japan and Indochina as forerunner of closer political agreements.

On May 7th, Stalin takes over the chairmanship of the Council of Peoples Commissars.

On May 8th, Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka declares that, in the event of acts of war by the United States of North America against Germany, Japan will fulfill its alliance obligations.

On May 12th, the Great Mufti of Jerusalem declares holy war against England.

On May 20th, German glider troops and paratroopers land on Crete.

On May 24th, the biggest battleship in the world, "Hood", is destroyed by the German battleship "Bismarck", which a few days later itself succumbs to the superior enemy force.

Already on June 2nd, after bloody fighting, the conquest of Crete is concluded, the British troops are, in part, put to flight across the sea, in part, taken prisoner.

Since June 8th, England seeks compensation for its defeats through an attack against the French mandate Syria.

On June 6th, the Führer receives the chief of state of Croatia, which joins the Axis on June 15th and on June 12th the Romanian chief of state. On June 18th, Germany concludes a friendship pact with Turkey, which is confirmed through a personal autograph-letter from the Turkish State President to the Führer.

On June 22nd, German and allied troops cross the Soviet interest border in order to destroy, at the last hour, the Bolshevik troops that had assembled there after months of secret preparation for the attack against the Reich and Europe. On the same day, the Führer turns, in a proclamation, to the German folk and, in an order of the day, to the soldiers of the eastern front.

The Führer to the German Folk

June 22, 1941

German folk!

National Socialists!

Distressed by heavy cares, condemned to months of silence, the hour has now come in which I can finally speak openly.

When the German Reich received the English declaration of war on September 3, 1939, the British attempt repeated itself again to thwart the beginning of a consolidation and hence ascent of Europe through the fight against the continent's presently strongest power.

So did England once ruin Spain in many wars.

So did it wage its wars against Holland.

So did it later, with the help of all of Europe, combat France.

And so began, around the turn of the century, the encirclement of Germany back then and in the year 1914 the World War.

Only due to its internal disunity did Germany succumb in the year 1918. The consequences were terrible. After one first hypocritically declared to have fought solely against the Kaiser and his regime, one began with the disarming of the German army and with the systematic destruction of the German Reich. While the prophecies of a French statesman that there were 20 million people too many in Germany, this means, had to be eliminated through hunger, illnesses and emigration, apparently fulfilled themselves literally, the National Socialist movement began to initiate its unification work of the German folk and thus the Reich's resurrection.

This new rise by our folk out of distress, misery and shameful disrespect stood under the sign of a purely internal rebirth. Especially England was not touched or even threatened by it.

Nonetheless, the new, hate-filled encirclement policy against Germany momentarily set in again. Internally and externally, it came to that plot, known to us, between Jews and democrats, Bolsheviks and reactionaries, with the sole goals to prevent the erection of a new folk state, to plunge the Reich anew into impotence and misery.

Aside from us, the hatred of this international world conspiracy struck those folks, which, likewise overlooked by good fortune, were forced to earn their daily bread in the most difficult struggle for existence. Above all, Italy and Japan were contested, yes, literally forbidden their share in the goods of this world. The union of these nations was hence just an act of selfdefense against the egotistic world coalition of wealth and power threatening them.

Just that already in 1936, Churchill, according to the testimony of the American General Wood before a committee of the American House of Representatives, declared that Germany was again becoming too powerful and hence had to be destroyed.

In the summer of 1939, the time seemed to England to have come to be able to begin anew the intended destruction with the repetition of an extensive encirclement policy against Germany. The system of the campaign of lies initiated for this purpose consisted of declaring other folks threatened, first ensnaring them with English guarantees and assistance promises and then, like before the World War, having them march against Germany.

So England managed, from May to August 1939, to fling into the world the claim that Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Fin-land, Bessarabia as well as the Ukraine were directly threatened by Germany. A portion of these states let themselves to be thereby misguided to accept with these claims the offered guarantee promises and hence joined the new encirclement front against Germany.

Under these circumstances, I believed I could take responsibility before my conscience and before the history of the German folk to assure not only these lands and their government of the untruthfulness of the presented British claims, rather, beyond that, to calm the strongest power in the east, especially through solemn declarations, about the limits of our interests.

National Socialists!

You probably all once felt how this step was a bitter and difficult one for me. The German folk have never harbored hostile feelings toward Russia's ethnic groups. Just that for over two decades, the Jewish-Bolshevik leadership has endeavored from Moscow to put not only Germany, rather all of Europe, on fire. Not Germany has ever tried to bring its National Socialist worldview to Russia, rather the Jewish-Bolshevik rulers in Moscow have incessantly undertaken to force their rule upon ours and the other European folks, and this not only intellectually, rather, above all, also in terms of military power.

The consequences of the activity of this regime, however, were in all lands only chaos, misery and hunger.

Conversely, I have endeavored for two decades, with a minimum of intervention and without any destruction of our production, to come to a social order in Germany that not only eliminates unemployment, rather also lets the profit of work flow increasingly to the working people themselves.

The successes of this policy of the economic and social new order of our folk, which, in the systematic overcoming of professional and class contradictions, as final goal strives for a genuine folk community, are unique in the whole world.

It was hence a difficult decision for me, in August 1939, to send my minister to Moscow in order to try there to work against the British encirclement policy against Germany. I did it only out of an awareness of responsibility toward the German folk, above all, however, in the hope to, in the end, nonetheless come to a permanent relaxation and to perhaps be able to reduce the sacrifices otherwise demanded from us.

In that Germany now solemnly assured in Moscow the listed regions and lands - aside from Lithuania - as lying outside all German political interests, an additional special agreement was made for the event that England should manage to actually incite Poland into war against

Germany. But here as well, a limitation of German claims took place, which stood in no ratio to the accomplishments of German arms.

National Socialists!

The consequences of this treaty, wished for by me myself and concluded in the interest of the German folk, were very difficult, especially for the Germans living in the affected lands.

Far more than half a million German folk comrades - all small peasants, tradesmen and workers - were forced almost overnight to leave their previous homeland in order to escape a new regime that initially threatened them with boundless misery, sooner or later, however, with total extermination.

Nonetheless, thousands of Germans disappeared! It was impossible to ever discover their fate or even their location. Among them are more than 160 men of German Reich citizenship alone.

I was silent about all this; because I had to be silent! For it was my wish, after all, to bring about a final relaxation and, if possible, a permanent settlement with this state.

Already during our advance in Poland, however, the Soviet rulers suddenly claimed, against the treaty, Lithuania as well.

The German Reich has never had the intention to occupy Lithuania and also not only never put such a proposal to the Lithuanian government, rather, quite the opposite, rejected the request by the Lithuanian government back then to send German troops to Lithuania in this sense as not corresponding to the goals of German policy.

Nonetheless, I submitted to this new Russian demand as well. But it was only the beginning of continuous new extortion, which has since then always repeated itself...

The victory in Poland, which had been won exclusively by German troops, caused me to direct a peace offer to the western powers anew. It fell to rejection by the international and Jewish war agitators.

The reason for this rejection, however, was that, already back then, England still had the hope to be able to mobilize a European coalition against Germany with the inclusion of the Balkans and of Soviet-Russia.

So one decided in London to send Mister Cripps to Moscow as ambassador. He received the clear assignment under all circumstances to resume anew the relations between England and Soviet Russia and to develop them in the English sense. The English press reported about the progress of this mission as long as tactical reasons did not cause it to be silent.

In the autumn of 1939 and spring of 1940, the first consequences also actually already showed themselves. While Russia prepared to militarily subjugate not only Finland, rather also the Baltic states, it suddenly based this process with the equally deceitful as ridiculous claim that it had to protect the lands against a foreign threat and preempt it. But only Germany could be meant by that. For another power could neither penetrate into the Baltic Sea region nor, say,

wage war there. Nonetheless, I had to remain silent. But the rulers in the Kremlin immediately went farther.

While Germany in the spring of 1940, in the sense of the so-called friendship pact, pulled its combat forces far back from the eastern border, yes, to a large extent totally denuded these regions of German troops, the assembly of Russian force began already in this period to an extent that could only be viewed as an intentional threat against Germany.

According to Molotov's personally made statement back then, already in the spring of 1940, there were 22 Russian divisions in the Baltic states alone.

Since the Russian government itself always claimed that it had been called by the populace there, the purpose of its presence there could only be a demonstration against Germany.

While our soldiers now, from May 10, 1940 onward, had broken French-British power in the west, the Russian assembly on our eastern front was continued in a gradually ever more threatening magnitude.

From August 1940 onward, I hence believed, in the interest of the Reich, to no longer be able to be responsible for leaving our already so often devastated eastern provinces unprotected against his mighty assembly of forces of Bolshevik divisions.

What the British-Soviet Russian cooperation intended, thereby set in, however, namely: the binding of such strong German forces in the east, that, especially in the air, the German leadership could no longer be responsible for a radical ending of the war in the west.

But this corresponded not only to the goal of British, rather also of Soviet Russian, policy. For both England as well as Soviet Russia have the intention to make this war last as long as possible in order to weaken all of Europe and to put it into ever greater impotence.

Russia's ominous attack against Romania was likewise supposed, in the final analysis, to only serve the task of getting hands on, or, under circumstances, at least destroying, an important basis of not only German economic life, rather that of all of Europe.

But precisely the German Reich has endeavored since the year 1933 with infinite patience to win the southeastern European states as trade partners. We hence also possessed the greatest interest in their governmental consolidation and order. Russia's invasion into Romania, the Greek tie to England threatened to transform these regions as well in the shortest time into a general theater of war.

Contrary to our principles and practices, on the urgent request of the Romanian government of back then, itself at fault for this development, for the sake of peace, I gave it the advice to give in to the Soviet Russian extortion and cede Bessarabia.

But the Roman government believed it could present this to its own folk only under the condition that Germany and Italy, as compensation for this, would at least give the guarantee that Romania's still remaining territory would no longer be touched. I did this with a heavy heart, Above all, already because: If the German Reich gives a guarantee, this means that it also lives up to it. We are neither Englishmen nor Jews.

So I believed, still at the last hour, to have served the peace in this region, even though under the acceptance of a heavy obligation of ours. But in order to finally solve these problems and likewise obtain clarity about the Russian position on the Reich as well as under the pressure of the every escalating mobilization on our eastern order, I invited Mr. Molotov to come to Berlin.

The Soviet foreign minister now demanded Germany's clarification or consent in the following four questions.

Molotov's first question:

Should the German guarantee for Romania, in the event of an attack by Soviet Russia against Romania, also be directed against Soviet Russia?

My reply:

The German guarantee is a general one and one that unconditionally binds us. But Russia has never told us that, outside of Bessarabia, it still has any other interests at all in Romania. Already the occupation of Northern Bukowina was a violation of the assurance. I hence did not believe that Russia could now suddenly have more far-ranging intentions against Romania.

Molotov's second question:

Russia feels itself threatened anew by Finland, Russia is determined not to tolerate this. Is Germany willing to give Finland no assistance whatsoever and, above all, to immediately withdraw the German troops marching through to Kirkenes as relief?

My reply:

Germany, now as well as before, has no political interests in Finland. A new war by Russia against the small Finnish folk, however, could no longer be viewed by the German Reich government as bearable, all the more so, as we could never believe in a threat against Russia by Finland. But we also do not want at all that a war region could again emerge in the Baltic Sea.

Molotov's third question:

Is Germany willing to agree that Soviet Russian, for its part, give Bulgaria a guarantee and for this purpose sends Soviet Russian troops to Bulgaria, whereby he - Molotov - wants to declare that they do not have the intention, for example, to eliminate the king for this reason.

My reply:

Bulgaria is a sovereign state and I do not know that, similar to how Romania asked Germany, Bulgaria had ever asked Soviet Russia for a guarantee at all. I would have to discuss this with my allies.

Molotov's fourth question:

Soviet Russia needs under all circumstances free passage through the Dardanelles and demands as well for its protection the occupation of a few important strong points on the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. Does Germany agree to this or not?

My reply:

Germany is willing to give its consent at any time to a change of the Statute of Montreux in favor of the Black Sea states. Germany is not willing to agree to the seizure of Russian strong points on the straits.

National Socialists!

I have taken that stance here, which I could alone take as responsible leader of the German Reich, but also as responsible representative of European culture and civilization.

The result was an escalation of Soviet Russian activity directed against the Reich, above all, however, the immediate beginning of the inner hollowing out of the new Romanian state and the attempt, through propaganda, to eliminate the Bulgarian government.

With the help of confused, immature heads in the Romanian Legion, it was possible to instigate in Romania a coup d'état, whose goal it was to overthrow chief of state General Antonescu, produce chaos in the land, in order, through the elimination of a legal authority, to remove the prerequisite for the taking effect of the German guarantee promise.

Nonetheless, I still believed it best to continue my silence.

Immediately after the failure of this enterprise, another reinforcement of Russian troop concentrations on the German eastern border took place. Tank formations and paratroopers were moved in ever increasing number into an ominous proximity to the German border. The German Wehrmacht and the German homeland know that, still up to a new weeks ago, there was not a single German panzer or motorized division on our eastern border.

But if final proof were still required for the, despite all diversion and camouflage, meanwhile arisen coalition between England and Soviet Russia, then the Yugoslavian conflict provided it. While I endeavored to undertake a final attempt for the Balkan's pacification and, in understanding cooperation with Il Duce, invited Yugoslavia to join the Axis Pact, England and Soviet Russia, in joint work, organized that coup d'état, which in one night eliminated the government back then ready for agreement.

For the German folk can today be informed: the Serbian coup d'état against Germany took place not only, say, under English, rather essentially under Soviet Russian flag. Since we kept silent about this as well, the Soviet Russian leadership, however, went still another step farther. It organized not only the revolt, a few days later it concluded with the new creatures subservient to it the known friendship treaty, which was designed to strengthen the Serbs in their will for resistance against the Balkan's pacification and to incite them against Germany. And this was no Platonic intention.

Moscow demanded the mobilization of the Serbian army.

Since even now I still believed it better not to talk, the Kremlin's rulers went still another step farther:

The German Reich government possesses today the documents from which it is proven that Russia, in order to finally bring Serbia into the fight, gave the assurance to deliver via Salonika weapons, airplanes, ammunition and other war material against Germany.

And this happened almost at the same moment, when I myself still gave to the Japanese Foreign Minister Dr. Matsoka the advice to bring about a relaxation with Russia, always in the hope to thereby serve peace.

Only the swift breakthrough by our incomparable divisions to Skoplje as well as the capture of Salonika itself thwarted the intentions of this Soviet Russian-Anglo-Saxon plot. The Serbian pilot officers, however, fled to Russia and were immediately taken in there as allies.

The victory by the Axis powers in the Balkans alone has initially thwarted the plan to entangle Germany this summer in months of fighting in the southeast and meanwhile complete ever more the assembly of Soviet Russian armies, to strengthen their war readiness, and then, together with England and supported by the hoped for American deliveries, to be able to suffocate and crush the German Reich and Italy.

Moscow has thereby not only broken the agreements of our friendship pact, rather betrayed them in a wretched manner!

And all this, while the Kremlin's rulers, down to the last minute, just like in the case of Finland or Romania, feigned peace and friendship and composed apparently harmless denials.

But just as I was previously compelled by circumstances to again and again remain silent, so the moment has now nonetheless come, when continued looking on would not only be a sin of omission, rather a crime against the German folk, yes, against all of Europe.

Today around 100 Russian divisions stand on our border. For weeks, constant violations of this border have been occurring, not by us, rather likewise in the far north, as well as in Romania. Russian fliers have fun to simply overlook our border unconcerned, probably in order to thereby prove to us that they already feel themselves the masters of these regions.

In the night of June 17/18th, Russian patrols again probed into German Reich territory and could be driven back only after a prolonged firefight.

But now the hour has thereby come in which it becomes necessary to confront this plot by the Jewish-Anglo-Saxon war agitators and the equally Jewish rulers of the Bolshevik Moscow central.

German folk!

At this moment, an assembly takes place, which in expanse and extent is the greatest that the world has previously seen. In union with Finnish comrades, the warriors of the victor of Narvik stand on the Arctic Ocean. German divisions under the command of the conqueror of Norway, with the Finnish freedom heroes under their marshal, jointly protect Finnish soil. The formations of the German eastern front stretch from East Prussia to the Carpathians. On the banks of the Pruth, on the lower course of the Danube to the shores of the Black Sea, German and Romanian soldiers unite under chief of state Antonescu.

The task of this front is hence no longer the protection of individual lands, rather Europe's security and hence the salvation all.

I have hence decided today to again put the fate and the future of the German Reich and of our folk into the hands of our soldiers.

May the Lord help us precisely in this struggle!

Berlin, June 22, 1941

Adolf Hitler

The Führer's identical Order of the Day to the Soldiers of the Eastern Front concludes with the words:

German soldiers! You thereby enter into a difficult and responsibility-heavy struggle. For: The fate of Europe, the future of the German Reich, the existence of our folk now lie solely in your hands.

May the Lord help us all in this struggle!

With the struggle of German and allied troops against the Soviet military power, begins a series of the greatest victories in world history.

Already on the first day, the German Luftwaffe wins air domination in the eastern region.

On June 23rd, the fortress Gornostay falls. On June 24th, Brest Litowski, Wilna and Kowno are taken. On July 1st, Riga falls and the Beresina is reached.

On July 7th, the dual battle of Bialystok and Minsk is concluded. 400,000 prisoners as well as the capture or destruction of 7,615 tanks, 4,423 guns and 6,233 airplanes is the result of the encirclement by German troops.

On July 11th, Witebsk is taken,

on July 12th the Stalin Line broken through.

On July 16th the capture of Smolensk occurs,

on August 5th, the encirclement battle of Smolensk is concluded: 310,000 prisoners, 3,205 tanks and 3,120 guns fall into the hands of German troops.

On August 9th, the encirclement battles at Uman and at Roslawl are ended, altogether 141,000 prisoners, 567 tanks, 1,459 guns as well as numerous trucks and railcars are captured.

Since the beginning of the eastern campaign, 10,000 Soviet airplanes have been destroyed.

On August 14th, the ore region of Kriwoi Rog falls into German hands, on August 17th, the war harbor Nikolajew on the Black Sea is taken.

On August 20th, the conclusion of the battle at Gomel occurs, which yields 84,000 prisoners, 144 tanks, 848 guns as well as additional war material as booty.

On August 26th, Dnjepropetrowsk is conquered.

On August 27th, the battle of annihilation east of Welikije-Luki is concluded. In the process, the enemy lost 40,000 dead, 30,000 prisoners, 400 guns as well as additional war material.

On September 8th, Schlüsselburg on Lake Ladoga is occupied and the ring around Leningrad thereby closed.

On September 9th, the Führer appeals to the German folk for the War Winter Aid Work 1941/42.

**Proclamation for the
War Winter Aid Work 1941/42
September 12, 1941**

For the ninth time, I appeal to the German folk to make its voluntary sacrifice for the Winter Aid Work. Our Wehrmacht fights these days in a gigantic struggle for the existence or nonexistence of the German nation, yes, beyond that, for the preservation of that Europe, which for millennia has been a donor of culture and civilization to mankind and should again be in the future.

Like once in the interior, Jewish capitalism and Bolshevism have united in the world hostile to us today in the effort to destroy the National Socialist German Reich as a strong bulwark of this new Europe and, above all, to exterminate our folk. For two years, the German soldier therefore risks his blood and his life for the protection of our dear homeland and of our folk. At the moment, he fights in unison with our allies from Europe's northernmost part to the shores of the Black Sea against an enemy who is not human, rather consists of beasts. The successes of his sacrifices in blood and sweat, in cares and deprivations, however, are also world-historically unprecedented.

May the German homeland, through its bearing and its own sense of sacrifice, prove itself worthy of the heroic deeds of these sons!

Their action should confirm the essence of our National Socialist folk community in the interior as well, and thereby strengthen the front in the awareness that the whole German folk stands behind it and that its struggle is hence not a futile one, rather helps to achieve the great National Socialist community ideal.

The world, however, may see from this that front and homeland in the German Reich are a union sworn together in loyalty and hence invincible!

On September 16th, the Dnjepr is crossed at several spots.

On September 18th, Poltawa is taken.

On September 21st, the Sea of Azov is reached.

On September 27th, the conclusion of the battle of encirclement at Kiev occurs: 50 Soviet divisions are destroyed, 665,000 prisoners, 884 tanks, 3,778 guns fall into the hands of the German troops.

On October 2nd, the Führer issues an Order of the Day to the soldiers of the eastern front and on October 3rd, he speaks at the opening of the War Winter Aid Work 1941/42 in the Sportpalast in Berlin.

**Proclamation to the
Soldiers of the Eastern Front
October 2, 1941**

Soldiers of the eastern front!

Filled with the deepest concern for the existence and the future of our folk, I decided on June 22nd to direct an appeal to you to preempt the looming attack by an opponent still at the last hour. It was the intention of the rulers in the Kremlin - as we know today - to destroy not only Germany, rather all of Europe.

Two realizations, comrades, you will have meanwhile gained:

First. This opponent had armed himself for his attack militarily to such an enormous extent, that even the strongest fears have been still surpassed.

Second. God have mercy on our folk and the whole European world, if this barbaric enemy had been able to put his tens of thousands of tanks into motion before us.

All of Europe would have been lost. For this enemy does not consist of soldiers, rather, in the large part, only of beasts.

Well, my comrades, you have yourselves with your own eyes become personally acquainted with the "paradise of workers and peasants". In a land, which, through its breadth and fertility, could have fed the whole world, a poverty reigns such as is inconceivable for us Germans. This is the result of a now soon 25-year Jewish rule, which, as Bolshevism, at its deepest core, resembles only the crudest form of capitalism. The bearers of this system, however, are in both cases the same: Jews and only Jews.

Soldiers!

When I called you on June 22nd in order avert the terribly looming threat to our homeland, you confronted the greatest military power of all times. But in barely three months, thanks to your valor, my comrades, it has been possible to smash one tank brigade after another of this opponent, to eradicate countless divisions, take innumerable prisoners, occupy infinite spaces, - not empty ones, rather those spaces from which this opponent lives and from which his gigantic war industry is supplied with raw materials of every kind.

In a few weeks, his three most decisive industrial districts will be in your hands!

Your names, soldiers of the German Wehrmacht, and the names of our valiant allies, the names of your divisions, regiments, of your ships and air squadrons, will be tied for all time with the mightiest victories in world history.

You have taken over 2,400,000 prisoners; destroyed or captured
over 17,500 tanks and
over 21,600 guns;
over 14,200 airplanes were shot down or destroyed on the ground.

The world has previously never yet seen anything similar!

The area that the Germans and the troops allied with us today hold occupied is more than twice as large as the German Reich of the year 1933, more than four times as large as the English motherland.

Since June 22nd, the strongest trench systems have been broken through, mighty rivers have been crossed, countless towns taken by assault, fortification and bunker works smashed or smoked out. Starting from the high north, where our so thoroughly brave Finnish allies gave testimony to their heroism for the second time, to the Crimea. You now stand, in union with Slovakian, Hungarian, Italian and Romanian divisions, around 1,000 kilometers deep in enemy land. Spanish, Croatian and Belgian formations now join, others will follow.

For this struggle - perhaps for the first time - is viewed by all Europe's nations as a common action for the rescue of the most valuable culture-continent. But mighty is also the work, which was performed behind your gigantic front.

Almost 2,000 bridges of over 12 meters length have been built: 405 rail bridges were erected; 25,500 kilometers of rail-lines have again been put into service; yes: over 15,000 kilometers of rails have already been converted to the common European track width.

There is work on thousands of kilometers of roads. Large areas have already been taken over by the civilian administration. Life there is most quickly put back into motion again according to rational laws. Huge depots of good, fuel and ammunition, however, lie ready.

This greatest result of a struggle was, in the process, achieved with sacrifices whose number - despite all the severity for the individual comrades and their family members - amounts overall to not yet 5% of that of the World War. What you, my comrades, and what the brave troops allied with us, have behind yourselves in these barely three and a half months in terms deprivations and exertions, nobody knows better than the one who himself fulfilled his duty as soldier in the last war. In these three and a half months, my soldiers, however, a prerequisite has finally been created for the last mighty blow, which should smash this opponent still before the onset of winter. All the preparations - insofar as human beings can master them - are now finished. This time, step by step has been systematically prepared in order to put the opponent into that situation, in which we can now deliver the mortal blow to him.

Today is then the beginning of the last great battle of decision of this year.

It will devastatingly strike this enemy and hence also the instigator of the whole war, England itself. For in that we smash this opponent, we also eliminate England's last ally on the continent. From the German Reich, however, and thus from all of Europe, we thereby remove a threat such as no longer hovered over the continent more horribly than since the times of the Huns and later the Mongol storms. The German folk will hence, in the next weeks, be with you even more than previously.

What you and the soldiers allied with us have accomplished, already now obligates all to the deepest gratitude. With held breath and wishes of blessing, however, the whole German homeland accompanies you in the next difficult days. For you give it, with God's help, not only victory, rather thereby also the most important prerequisite for peace!

Adolf Hitler
Führer and Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht

Speech on October 3, 1941 in Berlin Opening of the Winter Aid Work

My German folk comrades!

If I today speak to you again after long months, then it does not happen in order to, say, give an accounting to one of those statesmen who recently was surprised that I had remained silent for so long. Posterity will one day be able to weigh and determine what has more weight in these three and a half months: the speeches of Mr. Churchill or my actions. I have come here today in order to, as always, provide a short introduction to the Winter Aid Work. This time, coming was especially hard for me, because in these hours, when I can here, on our eastern front, a mighty event is again taking place in the execution of initiated operations. For 48 hours, an operation of gigantic magnitude has again been underway. It will help to crush the opponent of the east.

In now speak to you in the name of the millions who are fighting at this moment in order to appeal to you, German homeland, to take upon yourself, in addition to all the other sacrifices, in this year as well, the additional sacrifice of the Winter Aid Work.

Since June 22, a struggle now rages of truly world decisive significance. Only posterity will one day be able to clearly recognize the extent and depth of this event. It will one day in its determinations come to the conclusion that a new era thereby began.

This fight as well was not wanted by me. Since in January 1933 Providence entrusted to me the leadership and guiding of the Reich's fate, I had one goal before my eyes, which was essentially sketched in the program of our National Socialist party. I have never become untrue to this goal and have never given up my program. I endeavored back then to bring about a folk's reconstruction, which, after a war lost through its own fault, had behind it the deepest fall in its history. Alone already a huge task. In the process, I began this task at the moment when others had already either failed in it or no longer believed at all in the possibility of fulfillment of such a program. What we then accomplished in these years in peaceful construction, is unique. For me and my coworkers, it is often a downright insult to have to deal with those democrats zeros, who are not in the position at all to look back on one single truly great life achievement.

I and we all would not have needed this war in order to immortalize our names. The works of peace would have taken care of that, and indeed sufficiently. And, furthermore, we had not come to the end of our creations, rather we stood perhaps in many areas just at the beginning. We had succeeded in the inner restoration of our Reich under difficult circumstances. For still, in Germany, 140 people per square kilometer must be fed. The other world has it easier here. And, nonetheless, we solved our problems, and the other world, for the large part, has failed in these problems. There were the following principles:

First. The internal consolidation of the German nation.

Second. The achievement of equal rights externally and third. The unification of the German folk and hence the restoration of a nature-given condition, which through the centuries had been interrupted only artificially.

Therefore, my party comrades and my folk comrades, our external program was also set from the start, hence the external measures as well determined from the start. In no way does this mean that we ever strove for a war. But something was determined: we under no circumstances wanted to renounce the restoration of German freedom and hence one of the prerequisites for the German resurrection.

From this viewpoint, I presented very many proposals to the world. I do not need to repeat them here, the daily publicist activity of my coworkers takes care of that, how many peace offers I made to this world, disarmament proposals, proposals for the peaceful achievement of reasonable economic new orders. All that was rejected, and indeed, essentially rejected by those who obviously could not hope to fulfill their own tasks through peaceful work or, better, to be able to keep their own regime at the helm. Nonetheless, we gradually managed, in years of peaceful work, to carry out not only the internal great reform works, rather also to initiate the unification of the German nation, to create the Greater German Reich, to thereby again lead millions of German folk comrades back into their own homeland and to thereby again put the weight of their number at the disposal of the German folk as power-political weight. In this period, I managed to recruit a number of allies - at the top, Italy, with whose statesman a personal, close and intimate friendship ties me. Our relations become ever better with Japan as well. In Europe, we furthermore had a series of folks that faced us with an ever constant sympathy and friendship; above all here, Hungary, some Nordic states. Others were added to these folks, unfortunately, not the folk, which I have wooed the most in my life: the British one. Not that, say, the English folk in its entirety alone bears the responsibility for it, quite the opposite, there are a few people, who in their obstinate hatred, in their insanity, sabotaged such an attempt for agreement, supported by that international world enemy whom we all know: international Jewry. So it unfortunately did not succeed to bring Great Britain, above all, the English folk, into that tie with the German one for which I had always hoped.

So it just came, exactly like in 1914, the moment when the hard decision had to be made. But I also did not shrink back from it. For one thing was clear to me: If it simply could not succeed to get English friendship, then it was better that the hostility struck Germany at the moment, when I myself still stood at the Reich's leadership. For if this English friendship was not to be won through my measures and through my willingness to oblige, then it was not to be gotten for all future, then there as nothing else left but struggle. But then I am only thankful to fate, if this struggle can be waged by me. I am hence also of the conviction that, with all these men, there is really no agreement at all. They are lunatics, fools, people who for ten years knew no other words than just these: We want a war with Germany again! - In months in which I endeavored to bring about an agreement, this Mr. Churchill always had only one cry: "I want to have a war!" - Now he has it! And all his co-agitators, who did not know how to say anything else than that it will be a charming war, who back then on September 1, 1939 reciprocally congratulated each other on this coming charming war, they will perhaps now meanwhile already think differently about this charming war. And if they should not yet know it, that this war will not be a charming affair for England, then they will in time still notice it, as surely as I stand here! These agitators managed back then to push Poland forward; but not only the agitators here in the old, rather also the agitators in the new world. They cunningly told Poland that, first, Germany was not what it pretended to be anyway and, second, that, after all, one possessed the guarantee under all circumstances to receive the necessary help. That was the time at which England had not yet begged around in the world for help for itself, rather still generously offered its help to anybody. Since then, this has already fundamentally changed, after all. Now we no longer hear, after all, that England leads a state into the war with the

promise to help it, rather we now only still hear that England begs around in the world that it wants to be helped.

I made proposals back then precisely to Poland, of which I today, after events took a different course against our will, must downright say: It was Providence, almighty Providence, which prevented back then that this my offer was accepted. It probably knew why that must not be so. And today, I also know it, and we all know it: The conspiracy of democrats, Jews and Freemasons managed back then, two years ago, to plunge initially Europe into the war. Hence arms had to decide.

Since then, a struggle is taking place between truth and lie. And as always, this struggle will end victoriously for truth in the end. This means, in other words: Whatever British propaganda, whatever international Jewry as well and its democratic accomplices can put together in lies, they will change nothing in the historical facts. And the historical fact is that Englishmen do not stand in Germany, that the other states have not, say, conquered Berlin, that they have not, say, advanced toward the west or toward the east, rather the historical fact is that, for two years now, Germany has beaten one opponent after the other. I did not want that at all. Immediately after the first conflict, I extended my hand to them again. I have been a soldier myself and know how difficult it is to win victories, how much blood and misery, lamentation, deprivation and sacrifices are connected with it. I was immediately pushed back. And since, we have experienced, after all, that every peace offer from me is immediately exploited by this war agitator Churchill and his entourage in order to declare that this is the proof of our weakness, that this is the proof that we can no longer go on. I have hence given up trying this path once more. I have wrestled my way to the conviction that here only be a very clear decision, and indeed a world historical decision for the next hundred years, can be won.

Always in the endeavor to limit the extent of the war, I decided something in the year 1939 that you, my old party comrades, above all, grasp as the most difficult thing that I, I almost want to say, in human humiliation, had to undertake. Back then, I sent my minister to Moscow. It was bitterest overcoming of my emotions. But at such a moment, the feelings of a person must not decide, after all, when it is about the wellbeing of millions of others. I tried to come to an agreement here You yourselves know the best inside, how honest and sincere I then kept these obligations. Neither in our press nor in our assemblies was even just one word still written about Russia, no words about Bolshevism. Unfortunately, the other side did not uphold it from the start. The results of this agreement were a betrayal, which at first liquidated all of Europe's northeast. What it meant for us back then to have to look on silently as the small Finnish folk was strangled, you all know yourselves, after all. And what it meant for me as soldier to have to look on here, you know that as well. But I kept silent. What it meant, when finally the Baltic states were likewise overpowered, only that person can measure, who knows German history and knows that there is not a square kilometer of soil there, after all, that was not once opened up at all through German pioneer work for human culture and civilization.

Nonetheless, I kept silent on all of that. Only when, week after week, I felt more that Russia now saw the hour as come to proceed against us, when, at a moment, when we possessed barely three divisions in East Prussia, twenty-two Russian ones assembled there, when I gradually received the document that airport after airport emerged on our border, how one division after the other from the whole huge world empire was drawn up here, then I was obligated, after all, to be concerned for my part as well. For there is in history no excuse for an oversight, an excuse that, say, consists of one saying afterward: I did not notice that, or I did not believe it. - As long as I am at the top of the German Reich, I feel myself responsible for

the German folk's existence, for its present, and, as far as a human being can survey it, also for its future. I was hence compelled to slowly, for my part as well, initiate defensive measures. They were of purely defensive nature. But still, already in August and September of last year, a realization resulted: A conflict in the west with England, which, above all, would have tied up the German Luftwaffe, was no longer possible, for at my back stood a state, which already prepared to proceed against us at such a moment. But how far these preparations had been made, however, only now have we become acquainted with that in its full scope.

I wanted to clarify this whole problem once more and hence had Molotov invited to Berlin back then. He put to me the known four conditions:

First. Germany would finally have to agree that, since Russia felt itself threatened anew by Finland, Russia could move for the liquidation of Finland.

It was the first question that was difficult for me to answer, but I could do nothing else than to refuse this consent.

The second question regarded Romania: the question whether the German guarantee would protect Romania against Russia as well. Here, too, I had to stand by my once given word. I do not regret that I did it, for I have found in Romania as well a man of honor, in General Antonescu, who, for his part as well, has blindly stood by his word.

The third question back then regarded Bulgaria. Molotov demanded that Russia receive the right to move garrisons to Bulgaria and thereby exercise a Russian guarantee over Bulgaria. What this means, we meanwhile knew sufficiently, after all, from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Here I can refer to it that such a guarantee, after all, is conditioned by the wish of the one to be guaranteed, that nothing was known to be about it, and that I would hence have to first inquire here and discuss it with my allies.

And the fourth question regarded the Dardanelles. Russia demanded strong points on the Dardanelles. If Mr. Molotov now tries to deny this, then this is not surprising. If tomorrow or the day after tomorrow he is no longer in Moscow, he will also deny that he is no longer in Moscow. He put this demand, and I rejected it. I had to reject it.

And hence it was clear to me, since the further discussion also went without result, after all, that now the greatest caution was actually in order. And I now observed Russia most carefully. Each division that we could ascertain was conscientiously entered by and dutifully responded to. Already in May, the situation had developed so far that there could no longer be any doubt that Russia had the intention to attack us at the first opportunity. And around the end of May, these instances increased so that one could no longer dismiss the idea of a fight to the death.

I still had to remain silent back then. And that became twice as hard for me. Not so hard, perhaps, toward the homeland. For, in the final analysis, it must understand that there are moments, when one cannot speak, if one does not want to put the entire nation in danger. The silence toward my soldiers became much harder for me, who now, division after division stood at the Reich's eastern border and yet did not know what was actually going on, had no idea of what had, in reality, meanwhile changed and which nonetheless would perhaps one day have to assemble for the most difficult armed conflict of all times. And precisely for their sake, I could not speak, for if I had uttered even just one word, then this would not have changed Mr. Stalin

in his decision in the slightest, but the element of surprise, which remained to me as last weapon, it would have then fallen away. And any such advance announcement, yes, any hint would have cost hundreds of thousands of our comrades their lives. I hence remained silent even at the moment, when I finally decided to now take the first step myself. For if I already once see that an opponent gradually shoulders his rifle, then I will not wait until he finally fires, rather then I am determined to instead pull the trigger myself.

It was, I may say this here today, the hardest decision of my whole previous life. For any such step opens a door behind which only secrets hide. Only posterity will know quite precisely how it went and what happened. So one can only come to terms with one's inner conscience and then strengthen the confidence in his folk, in the self-forged weapons, and then, as I often said earlier, ask the Lord not that he helps one through the support of inactivity, rather that he gives blessing to the one who is himself ready and willing to fight, sacred and full of sacrifice, for his existence.

On the morning of June 22nd, this greatest struggle in world history set in. Since then, somewhat more than three and a half months have passed, and I may initially made a statement here: Everything has since then gone as planned. Whatever the soldier or a troop could perhaps experience in terms of surprises - the law of action has not slipped from the hands of the leadership in this whole period for one second. Quite the opposite, down to the present day, every action has gone exactly as planned just like once in Poland, then against Norway, and finally against the west and finally in the Balkans. I must state just one thing here: We have not erred in the correctness of the plans. We have also not erred in the ability, in the unique historical courage of the German soldier. We also did not err in or about the quality of our weapons. We did not err in the smooth functioning of our whole organization of the front, of its gigantic rear areas. And we also have not erred about the German homeland. We have, however, erred about one thing: We had no idea how gigantic this opponent's preparations against Germany and Europe were and how hugely great the danger was, how razor close we this time missed the destruction of not only Germany, rather of Europe; I can pronounce this today. I pronounce this only today, because I may pronounce today that this opponent is already broken and will never again get up! A power concentrated itself here against Europe, of which, unfortunately, most had no idea and many even today possess no idea. This would have become a second Mongol storm, a new Genghis Khan. That this threat was averted, this we owe initially to the courage, the endurance, the readiness for sacrifice of our German soldiers, and then to the sacrifices of all those who have marched with us. For, for the first time, this time, something like a European awakening passed through this continent. In the north, Finland fights; a truly heroic folk! For in its broad expanses, it often stands totally alone, relying on its own strength, on its courage, on its valor and its tenacity. In the south, Romania fights. It has recovered with amazing speed from one of the most difficult state crises that can happen to a folk and a land, under the leadership of equally brave as decisive man. And we thereby also already encompass the whole breadth of this war theater, from the Arctic Sea to the Black Sea. In this framework, our German soldiers now fight and in their ranks together with them the Fins, the Italians, the Hungarians, the Romanians, Slovaks, Croats are on the march, Spaniards now move to the front, Belgians, Dutch, Danes, Norwegians, yes, even Frenchmen have entered into this great front.

The course of this unique event, insofar as it lies behind, is already now known to you overall, after all: Three German army groups. One, the task, to break open the center and to initially pave the way on the right and left. Both flank groups, the task, the one to push forward toward Leningrad and the other to occupy the Ukraine. Essentially, these first tasks have been solved.

If the opponents, in this period of mighty, world historical, unique fighting, often said: "Why is nothing happening now?" - Something always did happen. But precisely because something happened, we could not speak. If I today had to be an English Minister-President, perhaps I would also constantly talk under these circumstances, because nothing happens there. But that is the difference. Often there could be no talk simply for the reason, my folk comrades, I must say this today here before the whole German folk, not because we did not sufficiently appreciate the ongoing performance of our soldiers, rather because we could not give the opponent any knowledge, prematurely, of situations, which, given his miserable intelligence service, he often became aware of only days, yes, many times weeks, later. For I have recently already had this put into the Wehrmacht report, the German Wehrmacht is a report of the truth. If some stupid British newspaper lout now declares, this must first be confirmed, - the German Wehrmacht has previously already been thoroughly confirmed! For there is probably no doubt that we triumphed in Poland, even though the British press claimed differently. And there is also no doubt that we sit in Norway, and not the English. There is also no doubt that we have been successful in Belgium and Holland, and not the English. And there is also no doubt that Germany defeated France and not the reverse. There is also no doubt that we are finally in Greece and again not the English or New Zealanders. And they are not on Crete, rather we are there. Therefore, the German Wehrmacht report has told the truth and not the others.

And it is no different in the east. According to the English version, we have gotten one defeat after the other for three months now. But we stand a thousand kilometers beyond our border. We stand east of Smolensk, we stand before Leningard, and we stand on the Black Sea, we stand before the Crimea and the Russians do not, say, stand at the Rhine. Hence if Russia has previously continuously triumphed, then they have not, at any rate, exploited their victories, rather, after each victory, they immediately marched back a hundred or two hundred kilometers, probably in order to lure us into the depth of this space!

Furthermore, a few numbers speak of the magnitude of this fight. There are many among you, who still participated in the World War and who know what it means to take prisoners and to conquer just a few hundred kilometers forward. The number of prisoners has now grown to around 2.5 million Russians. The number of captured or destroyed, but now with us, guns, is already around 22,000. The number of destroyed or captured, hence with us, tanks amounts, now already, to over 18,000. The number of destroyed or shot down airplanes more than 14 ½ thousand. And behind there is a space that is twice as large as the German Reich was, which I received for leadership in 1933, or four times as large as England. The beeline, however, which the German soldiers have covered, is today continuously over 800 to 1,000 kilometers. That is the bee-line! And those are march kilometers, which are mean one and a half or twice as much, along a front length that is gigantic, and against an opponent, who - this must be stated here - consists not of human beings, rather of animals, of beasts. What Bolshevism can turn human beings into, we have now seen that here. We may not bring to the homeland the pictures that stand at our disposal there. It is the most horrible thing that human brains can think up; an opponent, who simultaneously fights from animalistic blood lust, on the one hand, and out of cowardice and fear of his commissars, on the other; a land that our soldiers have now become acquainted with after almost twenty-five years of Bolshevist existence. And I know only one thing: Whoever was there and was perhaps still in some corner of his heart a communist, and was supposed to be only in the most idealistic sense, he returns cured of this view; you can be convinced of that. The paradise of workers and peasants, which I have always portrayed, five or six millions soldiers will confirm it after the conclusion of this campaign. They will be the soldiers, whom I can then call. They marched over the roads of this paradise. They cannot live

in the miserable huts of this paradise, they do not even go in, if it is not absolutely necessary. They have seen the establishments of this paradise. It is one single weapons factory at the cost of the living standard of these people, a weapons factory against Europe.

And against this horrible, bestial, animalistic opponent, against this opponent with this mighty armament, our soldiers have won these victories. I know no praise that could do justice to them. What they continually accomplish here in courage and valor and in exertion, in immeasurable exertion, it is unimaginable. Whether it is about our panzer divisions or motorized divisions, whether it revolves around our artillery or military engineers, whether we take our fliers, our fighters, our Stukas, our battle planes, or whether we take our navy, and I conclude in here, like always, the crews of our U-boats, whether we finally take our mountain troops in the north, or whether we name the men of our Waffen-SS, they are all the same. Above all, however, and I want to especially emphasize this here, above all stands in his accomplishments the German infantryman, the German musketeer. For, my friends, we have divisions there, which since spring have marched two and a half to three thousand kilometers on foot, which have covered a thousand and a thousand and a half and two thousand kilometers. That is easy to say. I can say, if one talks of Blitzkrieg at all, then these soldiers deserve it that one characterized their accomplishments as lightning-like. In history, they have never yet been surpassed in marching forward, at most in the running away of a few English regiments. There are only a few historical lightning-like retreats, which have surpassed these actions in speed, however, here it was not about such great distances, because one from the start always kept somewhat closer to the coast. In the process, I do not want to, say, revile the opponent, I only want to do the justice to the German soldier that he deserves. He has performed the unsurpassable! And with him, also all the organizations, which are today part workers, but also part soldiers. For in this mighty space, almost everybody is a soldier there today. Every railroad man is a soldier there. Every workman is a soldier. In this huge region, everybody must constantly do duty with the weapon. And it is a huge region.

And what is performed behind this front, is just as mighty as the accomplishments of the front. Over twenty-five thousand kilometers of Russian rails are again in service. Over fifteen thousand kilometers of Russian rails have been converted to German track. And do you know what this means? This means that the biggest cross-section of the German Reich of once, roughly from Stettin to the Bavarian mountains, that hence such a line, which encompasses barely a thousand kilometers, one been laid fifteen times next to each other, today already in German track in the east. What that cost in sweat and exertion, even the homeland can perhaps not so rightly measure that.

And behind all that, there are the work battalions of the Work Service, of our organizations - above all, the Organization Todt - and the organizations of our Berliner Speer. And all that is in turn cared for by others. This whole gigantic front stands in the service of our Red Cross. Health officers and health personnel and Red Cross nurses, they all devote themselves. And behind this front, a new administration already builds itself up, which will make sure that all these huge regions, if this war lasts longer, will benefit the German homeland and that of our allies. And their benefit will be a huge one, and nobody should doubt that we know how to organize them!

But if I give now you so, in just a few sentences, a picture of the unprecedented accomplishments of our soldiers, then I also want to convey the gratitude of the front to the homeland, the gratitude of our soldiers for the weapons, which the homeland has supplied, for the excellent and first-class weapons, the gratitude for the munitions, which this time, in

contrast to the World War, insofar as they can just be transported, stand at disposal. We have so prepared in advance that, in the middle of this gigantic war of material, I could now cease further production in broad areas, because I know that there is no longer any opponent, whom we would not vanquish with the existing munitions quantities.

And if you often read in the newspaper about the gigantic plans of other states, what all they plan and begin to do, and if you hear here of sums of billions, then, my folk comrades, remember what I now say:

First. We also put a whole continent in the service of this struggle.

Second. We do not talk of capital, rather of work force. And then put this work force one hundred percent into this service. And third. If we do not talk about it, then this does not mean that we do nothing. I know quite precisely that the others do everything better than we. They build tanks that are invincible. They are faster than ours, they are more heavily armored than ours, they have better cannons than ours, and they need no gasoline at all. In combat, we have previously still shot them up everywhere. And that is the decisive thing. They build miracle airplanes. They are always miracle things, which they make, everything incomprehensible, also technologically incomprehensible. But they still have no machines, which surpass ours. And the machines, which among us today drive or shoot or fly, are not the machines with which we will next year drive or shoot or fly.

I believe, this will suffice for every German. Everything else, that will be taken care of by our inventors and by our German workers and also by the female German worker. For behind this front of sacrifice, of courage in the face of death and risk of life, stands, after all, also the front of the homeland, a front, which is formed by city and country. Millions of German peasants, for the large part often also replaced by oldsters or half-children or the wife, they fulfill their duty to the highest degree. Millions and millions of German workers, they produce incessantly. And it is admirable, what they perform. And above all, here, too, again the German woman, the German girl, who replace millions of men who today are at the front. We can really say, for the first time in history: a whole folk is now in the struggle, in part, at the front, in part, in the homeland.

But if I pronounce this, then there arises from this for me as old National Socialist a compelling realization. We have now become acquainted with two extremes. The one, those are the capitalist states, which with lies or with deceptions and swindles deny their folks the most natural life-rights, which keep their eye exclusively on their financial interests, which are ready to sacrifice millions of people for it. On the other side, we see the communist extreme: A state that has brought unspeakable misery upon millions and millions, and also sacrifices the happiness of others only for its doctrine.

From this, in my eyes, there can be only one obligation for all of us, namely: to strive more than ever for our national and socialist ideal. For we must be clear about one thing: When this war will one day be finished, then the German soldier will have won it, who comes from the farmsteads, from the factories etc., who in his mass really represents the mass of our folk. And the German homeland will have won it, with the millions of workers and peasants. The working people will have won it in the office, in the occupation, all these millions of people, who are active, they will have won it. And for these people, this state must then be established here, exclusively for these people. When this war will be at an end, then I will return from it as an even much more fanatical National Socialist than I was earlier. And it will be a joy for all

those who are called for leadership. For in this state, after all, does not rule, like, say, in Soviet-Russia, the principle of so-called equality, rather only the principle of justice. Whoever is suited as leader, be it militarily, politically or be it economically, he is also equally valuable to us. But just as valuable must also be the one without whose cooperation any leadership would remain empty activity, only mental acrobatics. And that is the decisive thing. The German folk can today be proud. It has the best political leaders, it has the best field commanders, it has the best engineers, economic leaders, organizers, but it also has the best worker, the best peasant; it has the best folk.

And to now merge all these people into a community, was once the task that we National Socialists put to ourselves, the task, which is today even much more clear than before.

I will one day come back from this war again with my old party program, whose fulfillment is and seems to be even more important to me than perhaps on the first day.

And this realization has led me here briefly today as well in order to say this to the German folk. For it again has in the Winter Aid Work as well an opportunity to manifest the spirit of this community. What the front sacrifices, this cannot be repaid by anything at all. But still, what the homeland performs as well, must one day be able to stand before history. It must at least be so that the soldier who is at the front knows that, at home, the homeland concerns itself with any survivor and takes care of him according to the best possibility. He must know that. And this must be so, so that this homeland as well will day be named in honor next to the mighty accomplishments of the front.

I believe that it would hence not be appropriate at all to now direct another special appeal or demand to our folk comrades. Each knows what he must do in this time. Every woman and every man, they know what one rightly demands from them and what they are obligated to give. And if they cross the street just once and should be in doubt whether they should give once more or must go, then they should just cast a glance to the side, perhaps they will then encounter somebody who has sacrificed much more for Germany than they. And only then, when this whole German folk has become such a single community of sacrifice, then alone can we also expect, then we can hope, that Providence will, in the future as well, again stand by us. The Lord has never help helped a sloth. He also does not help a coward. He also helps no folk, which does not want to help itself. Here, the principle holds the most: Folk, help yourself, then the Lord will not deny you his help!

On October 16th, the capture takes place of Odessa by German troops in combination with Romanian troops, which, under the leadership of Marshal Antonescu, have in valiant advance since the beginning of the eastern campaign again reconquered the regions robbed from them by the Soviet Union.

On October 18th, the dual battle of Brjansk and Wjasma is concluded. 663,000 prisoners were taken, 1,242 tanks and 5,452 guns captured or destroyed.

On October 19th, Taganrog on the Sea of Azov is taken by German troops.

On October 21st the capture and mobbing up of the Dagö Island takes place. The Baltic region is thereby totally in the possession of the German troops. 300,000 prisoners, 1,581 tanks and 4,063 guns fall into German hands.

On the same day, the Soviet government moves its seat to Kuibyschew.

On October 24th, Charkow is taken.

On October 27th, Kramatorskaja in the Donez basin,

on November 2nd, Simferopol in the Crimea,

on November 3rd, Kursk,

on November 4th, the harbor city Feodosia and on the same day the Koiwisto islands are taken by Finnish troops, which, in heroic fighting through the impassable regions of East Karelia, advanced unstoppably against the Bolshevik enemy.

On November 8th, the Führer speaks before the “Old Guard” in Munich.

Speech Before the Old Guard Munich, November 8, 1941

Party comrades!

German folk comrades!

I have again come here a few hours, true to the old custom, to speak to you, my first followers and fellow fighters, and to honor those who back then made the greatest sacrifice that they could make for our movement and hence for Germany. When I stood here before you the last time, a glorious year of great events laid behind us. I do not know how many people outside the Reich before the year 1940 had a clear idea of what could happen and what will happen. Even in our own folk, there were probably only a few who possessed knowledge of what was imminent, what had to succeed and what would succeed.

After, ending in the year 1939, even my last efforts to achieve the necessary revision along peaceful path had failed, after the international democratic agitators finally managed back then to plunge Europe into war, our first task was initially to eliminate the one opponent in the east. This happened in 18 days. Actually, those people not totally abandoned by reason would have had, already after these few weeks, to give an accounting to themselves of how futile their attempt was to once again vanquish the German Reich. They did not do it, quite the opposite, the hand of peace, which I extended to them, was pushed back, yes, I personally was even reviled as a coward for it. So there was nothing else to do than to begin the year 1940 with the decision to definitively vanquish the Reich's western opponent.

Only through carelessness, through our opponents' talkativeness, did we learn that one planned a coup d'état against Norway, under the slogan of wanting to help Finland, in reality against the Swedish ore railway and the Swedish ore mines. Back then, they already did not reckon with our and with my resolve. They let their picture of my personality be drawn by those emigrants who had to flee Germany before my personality. This picture was not totally accurate; it was false. In contrast to the expectations of these opponents, I hence quickly decided to first solve the Norwegian question in our sense. It succeeded back then. And then, a short time later, came that unequalled triumphant march, which knocked down the opponent in the west and forced England to that "glorious" retreat, which, as one claims, will be one of the glorious chapters in British military history for all time; it looked very disorderly. I have personally seen the traces of this "glorious" action; they looked quite disorderly.

I then decided, once more and for the last time - I stressed this back then - offered England my hand and pointed out that a continuation of the war, precisely for England itself, could only be senseless, that there was nothing that could prevent a reasonable peace, yes, that there were actually no disagreements between England and Germany in itself, other than those that had been made artificially. The crazy drunkard who has been directing England for years immediately again saw in this as well a new sign of my weakness. I was again portrayed as a man who saw a dark future and no longer trusted himself to continue the fight. I did not see the future any differently than it played out. But aside from all the glories, I also foresaw the sacrifices, and I only wanted to spare these sacrifices, on all sides. I naturally wanted to first spare them our own folk, but toward the rest of the world as well, I believed I was responsible as victor to offer it my hand. This, as said, was not comprehended by those who themselves,

after all, have never in their life had to make a sacrifice and who also did not possess a closer touch with the sacrifices of their own folk.

So there was nothing else left for us than to finally bind the helmet more securely and to start along the path that will for all time free us from the dangers that threaten not only the German Reich, rather all of Europe.

When I last spoke to you here, my old party comrades, I could speak in the full feeling of a victory like perhaps hardly ever a mortal before me. And nonetheless, a heavy concern weighed upon my insight back then: it was clear to me that, behind all these world events, the one is to be sought as ultimate arsonist, who has always lived from the commerce of the nations: the international Jew! I would have no longer been a National Socialist, if I had ever distanced myself from this realization. We have followed his tracks through so many years, we have in this sphere, probably for the first time systematically, scientifically, clarified this problem and phenomenon of mankind and have ourselves so correctly comprehended the words of a great Jew, who says the race question is the key to world history. We hence also knew quite precisely, and I knew it above all, that behind this event as well, the Jew was the driving force, that he - as always in history - in part found strawheads who were ready to step up for him, in part unscrupulous subjects, people who wanted to do business and who were ready and are ready to shed blood at any time for such business.

I became acquainted with this Jew as global arsonist back then. One saw it, after all, how he had first, along the detour of press, of radio, of film, of theater etc., previously slowly poisoned the folks. One saw how his poisoning progressed, one saw how his money interest had to work in this sense, after all. And in the first days of the war, certain Englishmen, after all, stated it quite openly - they were only armaments owners - : "The war must last at least three years. It will not end before three years!" - That is what they said. This was understandable, they had invested their capital, after all, and could not hope to be able to achieve an amortization of this capital in less than three years. Certainly, for us National Socialists, my party comrades, this is almost incomprehensible. But in this democratic word, it is simply so. One is minister-president or one is war minister and simultaneously owner of countless stock portfolios of armaments factories. The interests are hence clarified.

We once became familiar with this opponent as the driving force in our inner struggle. We had this coalition before us, the black-red-gold one, this mixture of hypocrisy, misuse of religion on the one hand, capital interests on the other, and finally the really Jewish-Marxist interests. We completely overcame this coalition in the interior in a hard fight. But this enemy thus naturally still stood before us in the exterior, and he was, after all, the inspirer of the world coalition against the German folk and against the German Reich. He once pushed Poland forward, he later then forced France, Belgium and Holland and Norway under the spell of his service. England was a driving force from the start. What was more understandable than that one day the power would assemble against us, which possesses this Jewish spirit as clearest ruler? For this greatest servant of Jewry was then Soviet Russia. Time has meanwhile confirmed everything that we National Socialists had claimed for many years; a state where the whole national intelligentsia had been butchered, a spiritless sub-humanity proletarianized with force remained left and, above it, a huge organization of Jewish commissars, this means, in reality, slave-holders. There was often doubt whether in this state perhaps the national tendency would suddenly triumph. In the process, one just totally forgot that the bearers of a conscious national insight no longer existed there at all, that, in the final analysis, the man who became the temporarily master of this state is nothing else than an instrument in the hands of this all

powerful Jewry and that, when Stalin stands on the stage or in front of the curtain, then behind him, at any rate, Kaganowitsch and all those Jews who, in a ten thousand-fold ramification downward, rule this mighty empire.

When I spoke to you here back then last year, I was already distressed by the insight into a development, which could no longer be misinterpreted. While we were just carrying out the assembly in the west, Soviet Russia already began the assembly in the east. There was a moment when three of our divisions stood in East Prussia, and Russia had already mobilized 22 divisions in the Baltic region. And this intensified from month to month. And this did not remain hidden to us. Almost month by month, we could determine precisely each individual formation, where, how and when it arrived. Tied to this was a tremendous work on our front, which also was not supposed to be overlooked. Over the course of a few months, not one hundred, rather nine hundred airfields were put under construction, in part finished, set. One could calculate for what purpose such a gigantic massing, beyond all comprehension, of the Russian airforce took place. In addition, there now began the filling of a base for an assembly, a base that was so gigantic that one could already conclude from it again the magnitude of the assembly. Parallel to this went an unprecedented escalation of armaments production. New factories were set up, factories of which you, my party comrades, can in part perhaps form no concept at all; factories, which two years ago were still a peasant village, were set up in two years and now had 65,000 workers. The workers in mud huts, only the factory buildings, the GPU [Russian secret police] administration buildings up front as palaces, in the rear as prisons with cells for the most horrible killing and torture. Parallel to this went a shift of troops not only from the interior, rather even from the east of this world empire to our border. Division joined division. The numbers finally already went far above 100, 120, 140, 150, 170 divisions.

Under these distressing realizations, I invited Molotov to Berlin back then. You know the results of this Berlin conference, after all. They no longer left any doubt that Russia was determined to advance, at the latest in this autumn, possibly already in the summer. One demands that we ourselves, I want to say, would peacefully open the gate for the march. I do not belong to those people who imitate certain animal who select their own butcher. I hence quickly dismissed Molotov as well back then. And it was clear to me that now the dice had fallen and that the most difficult path would not be spared us. This was confirmed by Russia's activity, above all, in the Balkans, by that subterranean activity, which, after all, we know sufficiently well from Germany. Everywhere Bolshevik agents, everywhere new Jews, everywhere subversive writings. There began that subterranean work, which one can no longer be kept secret at all after a short time and finally also did not want to still keep secret. Among us as well, one began with a new propaganda again. It was not very successful, for the effectiveness of National Socialist work had meanwhile shown itself.

Finally, the moment came, when one could recognize the conclusion of the Russian assembly, when - aside from a couple divisions around Moscow, which one obviously held back as guard against the own folk, and a few divisions in the east - there was no longer anything that was not on the western front. And in addition to all that, in Serbia, the rebellion known to you, broke out, promoted by Russia, the coup d'état incited by Bolshevik agents and English emissaries, and right afterward the friendship pact, Russia's support treaty with Serbia. Back then. Mr. Stalin was of the conviction that already this campaign would perhaps tie us down for a whole year, and that then the moment could come, when he would put in an appearance not only with weapons and material, rather finally with his gigantic human reservoir. But today I can state it for the first time: There was still something else that enlightened us about it:

In the year 1939 and 1940, a large number of so-called secret sessions of the British House of Commons took place. And in these secret sessions, the whisky-blessed Mr. Churchill expressed his thoughts and his hopes and finally his conviction, namely, that Russia was on the march to England, and he possessed from Mr. Cripps absolute documents that it would last at most one to one and a half years until Russia put in an appearance, hence one had to hold out at most one to one and a half years. This was also the reason for the back then incomprehensible courage of this gentleman. We received news of it, continuous news.

And I drew the conclusions from it. The first conclusion was the freeing of our southeastern flank. I can only say, we must today, after knowledge of everything that had happened, really thank Mussolini that, already in the year 1940, he thrust into and pricked this abscess. We managed still in the spring, actually in a few weeks, with the help of the European states standing by us, to solve this problem and to definitively clarify the question, gloriously concluded with the capture of Crete and hence with the placement of a lock in front of the Dardanelles.

I have so often already spoken of the accomplishments of our Wehrmacht. It proved itself gloriously in this campaign as well, especially not only the army, rather also the Luftwaffe.

And now I paid attention to every movement of our great opponent in the east. Since April and May, I was, I want to say, constantly, at the observation post and now watched incessantly that process, determined, at any moment when it became clear to me that the opponent now made preparations to attack, if necessary, to strike 24 hours earlier.

In the middle of June, the signs became ominous, and so, in the second half of June, there could no longer be any doubt that here it would be a question of perhaps days, perhaps weeks. And so I gave the order for the 22nd to now immediately attack on our own part. Believe me, my old party comrades, this was the most difficult decision of my whole previously life, a decision of which I knew that it would entangle us in a very difficult struggle, of which I hoped, however, that the chances to win it were all the greater, the faster we would anticipate the others.

For what was the situation back then? The west in itself was secured. I want to anticipate one thing right off: There are such brilliant politicians in the camp of our enemies, who now say that I had known that one would not attack us in the west, and hence I had the courage to attack in the east. I can only say to these geniuses: they mistake my caution. I prepared myself so in the west that they can assemble at any time. When the English want, be it in Norway or be it on our German coast or be it in Holland or in Belgium or in France, to undertake an offensive, then we can only say: assemble, you will depart again faster than you came! - We have today put these coasts into a different state than they were in even a year ago. There has been working there, and indeed working with a National Socialist thoroughness. And the chief of a large portion of this work - I need to say only one single name - was our Todt.

And there is naturally still work being done there. You know me from the party period, after all. I have never known standing still, rather if ten batteries stand somewhere, then five are added for the sake of safety, and if fifteen stand, then another five batteries are added, and more - and our opponents themselves supply us with sufficient batteries, after all. We have also left enough forces everywhere in order to be ready at any time. They did not come. And fine. I do not want to shed any blood at all, after all. But if they had come, then - as said - they would have already long ago left again. Hence we were secure here.

We secured the Balkans as well. In North Africa, our shared efforts had managed to likewise establish a stabile order. Romania likewise. Bulgaria grasped the threat and did nothing that could have somehow harmed us. Hungary likewise recognized the great historical hour and made the heroic decision, so that, when June 22nd came, I believed I could take responsibility before my own conscience to confront this threat - even if only with a few days head-start.

It is now, my old party comrades, a struggle not only for Germany, rather for all of Europe, a struggle for existence or nonexistence!

You know our allies, beginning in the north, the brave little heroic folk of the Finns, which has again proven itself beyond all measure. But there were then added Slovaks, Hungarians, Romanians, then also - for you must not forget that here it is about huge marches, about tremendous transport routes - allies from almost all of Europe: Italians, Croats, Dutch, Danish volunteers, Swedish volunteers, Norwegian volunteers, even French volunteers, Belgian volunteers. I can really say that in the east, perhaps for the first time in one realization, all of Europe fights: just like once against the Huns, this time against this Mongol state of a second Genghis Khan.

The goal of this struggle was the destruction of the hostile power, this means, of the hostile combat forces, and, second, the occupation of the enemy armaments and nourishment basis. I do not need to assure you that prestige motives play no role at all. If hence one says today, we are on the defensive in Leningrad, after all, -: we were on the offensive in front of Leningrad for precisely as long as it was necessary in order to encircle Leningrad. Now we are on the defensive, the other must now break out; he will starve in Leningrad, or he will capitulate! But I will certainly not sacrifice one more man than is absolutely necessary.

If today there were somebody there to relieve Leningrad, then I would give the order to assault it, and we would break it. For whoever has marched from the East Prussian border to ten kilometers before Leningrad, he can also march the ten kilometers in front Leningrad into the city. One can believe that of us.

But that is not necessary. The city is surrounded, nobody will free it anymore, and it falls into our hands. And if one says: "Only as pile of rubble" - I have no interest at all in any city of Leningrad, rather only in the destruction of Leningrad's industrial center. If the Russians want to blow up their cities, they perhaps spare us the task. I hence want to emphasize once again: prestige motives play no role at all here. Or if one says: "Why then don't you march now?" Because at the moment it rains or snows, or because we are perhaps not yet completely finished with the rails. The tempo of our advance is not determined by those wonderful British strategists, who have previously determined the tempo of their retreats, rather we ourselves determine that.

Second: Occupation of the enemy armaments and nourishment bases. Here as well, we proceed systematically! Often the destruction of a single works suffices to definitively paralyze a lot.

If I now, summarizing, want to sketch the success of this campaign so far, then the number of prisoners has now reached around 3.6 million, that means, 3,600,000 prisoners. And I forbid that here an English straw-head comes and says this is not confirmed. If a German military office has counted something, then it is correct! Different, if a stock-market crook counts it. For there is still an important difference between a German officer and a British stock-market

jobber. This is correct exactly like the numbers are correct for our figures about the French prisoners. They were exactly correct. The English themselves know it very well, after all, because they constantly concern themselves with it, after all.

If I now see 3,6 million prisoners on the one side, and I take only World War ratios, then this corresponds to at least the same number of fallen. It would be a poor testimony for Mr. Stalin, if, say, his people would now fight less bravely than they did in the World War; quite the opposite, they fight, after all, in part, out of fear, out of terror, and in part, out of animalistic-fanatical insanity. And if I now presume that in Russia, similar as along us, for one fallen there are three to four wounded, then this results in a number which means an absolute loss of at least eight to ten million men, and indeed a permanent loss, without the slightly wounded, who can perhaps still be healed again.

My party comrades, no army in the world still recovers from that, not even the Russian one!

If now Mr. Stalin suddenly says; we had lost 4 ½ million, and Russia had only 350,000 missing - hence those can now be prisoners - 350,000 dead and 1,000,000 wounded, then one just asks oneself: Why then did the Russians run back 1 ½ thousand kilometers, if, given their huge numbers, they had only half the losses that we had?

Therefore, it is already really quite Jewish, what this Kremlin mighty say here. Furthermore, the prisoners will slowly approach European domains, after all. We will integrate them usefully into production here, and then one will see, after all, that it is not 350,000, rather really 3 !6 million.

The material that we captured in this period is immense. At this time, over 15,000 airplanes, over 22,000 tanks, over 27,000 guns. It is immense material. All the world's industry, including our own German, could replace this material only slowly. The industry of our democracies, at any rate, will not replace it in the next years!

And now I come to territories. We have previously occupied 1,670,000 square kilometers. This is still a region that encompasses France three or four times and England five times. In this region lie 60% to 75% of all industries and all raw materials that Russia possesses. I hope that, in a short time, we will be able to make a few more steps in order to bit by bit, slowly but surely, cut them off.

If somebody now says: "Yes, but they erred in time" – the people know precisely what measures of time I have! We defeated France in around six weeks. The occupied territory is only a fraction of what we occupy in the east. Now somebody comes and says, we had expected that we would do that in the east in one and a half months. All respect for Blitzkrieg! But one must nonetheless march in the process.

And what our infantry has performed here in marching, is world-historically unique at all. Naturally, if one runs from Ostende to Dunkirk, or from Dunkirk to Ostende, then this goes easier, I admit that. But if one marches from the German border to in front of Rostow or now to the Crimea or up to Leningrad, then those are distances, especially if one considers the roads of the "paradise of workers and peasants". I have never yet used the term Blitzkrieg, because it is a very stupid term. But if one could apply it to any campaign at all, then it would be to this

campaign! Never before has a huge empire been smashed and defeated in a shorter time than this time Russia!

This could happen and succeed only through the unprecedented unique valor, willingness for sacrifice, through the taking upon oneself of unimaginable exertions, of our German Wehrmacht. What all German arms have performed here, this is in part unimaginable. We can only bow most deeply before our heroes.

I have already said in Berlin: whether we take our panzer riflemen or whether we take our military engineers or whether we take our artillery, our communications troops or our fliers, our Stukas, our reconnaissance planes, our fighters, whatever we take, in the end, one nonetheless again and again comes to the result: The crown is owed to the German infantryman, the German musketeer. He marches in endless expanses on bottomless paths, through morasses and swamps, he marches under scorching sun across the endless fields of the Ukraine, and he beats down bunker after bunker. With his assault military engineers, he rips open front after front. It is really a heroic song, which he sings for himself here.

Behind this front, however, stands the second front, and that is the German homeland. And behind this German home front stands a third front, and that is called Europe. If it has been said to me so often in the recent time that now the democracies arm - I have already so often mentioned that we also do not do nothing, rather I did not cease German armament, say, in the year 1939 or 1940 or 1941. What we performed previously in the area, was a lot, after all. And we continue to arm, and indeed thoroughly. And I have now shifted armament to a few special areas. If the other gentlemen come constantly with their numbers, - I do not talk of numbers, but I pronounce just the one thing: They will be amazed, what we one day assemble with!

We have always experienced this in the interior as well, after all, my party comrades. Each year we heard what the democrats did, what the Social Democrats did, what the Center or the Bavarian Folk Party did, what, for all I care, what all the other bourgeois groups did etc., or even what the communists did. We also did something, and indeed, in the end, more than this whole coalition, for we crushed them!

One tells me: "Yes, but now America is there with 125 million people." - The Reich territory with protectorate and the province Poland namely also encompasses 125 million people! The region which today directly works for us encompasses far more than 250 million people. The region that in Europe works indirectly for this struggle, however, through our allies, already now encompasses over 350 million people! Insofar as German territory is concerned, the region that we have occupied, that we have now taken under our administration - one should not doubt that we manage to harness it in the work. One can believe that of us! It is no longer the Germany of the World War. It is a totally different Germany. And it is the misfortune of our opponents that they have not comprehended this and that they chased after this Jewish straw-head, who tells them again and again: "One only needs to do it exactly the same as one already did it once." - Not even I do that, although I do not consider my opponents clever. Even I do not do the same thing twice, rather again and again something new. They should also learn something new, and not always hope in the old!

So they say, for example: "In the rear, a revolt will break out." - There can be some idiot who suddenly reacts to English radio reports. But not for long! We will manage that! The rebellious actions - one should not surrender oneself to any illusions here -, the rebellious

actions very quickly collapse, for today they are no longer confronted by a bourgeois Germany with kid gloves, rather the National Socialist one, it has rough fists!

Everywhere we occupy regions, we are very polite and nobody is raped over there, for many reasons not. Breaking and robbery also do not happen. The German soldier who pursues robbery or looting there is punished even more severely than one would be punished in the homeland. We protect this population. But if somebody believes he can rebel against the occupiers or perhaps to be able to shock them through assassination, then we will strike like we struck at home in the years, when our opponents also believed they could terrorize us. In the end, we will deal with the terror; we have created the organizations for it. And we will also deal with the terror from these opponents!

Then comes the very stupidest hope, namely that an uprising, a revolution breaks out in Germany. The people who could make a revolution here, they are no longer there at all. Namely, they are already in England or America or Canada etc.. We no longer have them. The people who may want to make one, they are so few and insignificant that it is a downright joke to hope for such help. But if one should still believe among us to be able to disrupt this front, quite regardless whence he comes, from whatever camp he comes, then - you know my methods - I look at him for a certain length of time. This is a test period, which I give everybody. He can be what he wants, I look at him for a time. But then the moment comes, when I strike lightning fast and eliminate such a thing. And then all camouflage no longer helps, not even the camouflage with religion. But, as said, that will not be necessary at all among us, after all, because, above all, after all, this whole German folk is today organized in a movement, which our opponents just have not grasped, a movement that reaches into every house and which zealously makes sure than a November 1918 never again repeats itself. I have so often been a prophet in my life. One always ridiculed me, after all, but I have always been right. I want that again: Never will a November 1918 repeat itself in Germany! It cannot repeat itself at all. Everything would be conceivable, just not one thing: that Germany ever capitulates!

If our opponents say: "Yes, then the war will simply last until the year 1942" - it can last as long as it wants -, the last battalion on this field will be a German one! It is also totally pointless to want to somehow intimidate me. You know that I remain silent about a thing often for months, yes, often for years. This does not mean that I do not see it, this does not mean that I do not consider it or that I do not recognize it. If today, especially from America, ever new threats are uttered against Germany, then I looked at this in time as well. Already more than a year ago, I declared: Whatever kind of ship brings war material, hence material to kill people, will be torpedoed! If now the American President Roosevelt, who once already was responsible for Poland's entry into this fight, who, as we can today fully prove, after all, caused France to enter into this fight, believes to be able to perhaps make us tired through an order to fire, then I can give this gentleman only one thing as reply: President Roosevelt has ordered his ships, as soon as they see Germans, to fire on them, I have ordered German ships, as soon as they see American ones, not to fire on them, but if a German ship is attacked, to defend itself. Otherwise I put an officer who does not defend himself in front of a court-martial,

If then an American ship, on the basis of its president's order, fires, then it will do that at its own risk. The German ship will defend itself, and our torpedoes hit.

I will not put up with these ridiculous falsifications, for example, that we have fabricated a map, and indeed experts, German experts. I can only say to President Roosevelt: I have no experts at all in certain areas. With me, my own head suffices all alone. I do not need a brain

trust for support. Hence if a change is really supposed to take place somewhere, then this initially emerges in my own brain and not in the brain of others, not even among experts. And I am not a grammar-school student who draws in an atlas, in a school atlas. South America lies as far away from us as, for all I care, the moon. They are the stupidest, grossest falsifications.

Or the claim we wanted to extinguish all the world's religions. I am now 52 years old, and I have other things to do than to occupy myself with childishness or stupidities. Furthermore, I am not at all interested in what kinds of religions exist in the world and how the folks stand to these religions. This interests only the American President Wilson or Roosevelt, but not me at all. In the German Reich and according to our view, each can become blessed in his own fashion.

I have now read that, in America, it is forbidden for preacher to preach against the state, and that it is forbidden for soldiers to attend such sermons. That is exactly like with us. It is the same way by us. Furthermore, there is still another difference, namely that, in the German Reich, the denominations receive almost 900 million marks annually from the state, while in America not one penny! In the German Reich as well, a priest has never been persecuted due to his principles of faith, rather only then, if he leaves principles of faith and intervenes into state principles. But only a very few have done that. The greatest majority, despite everything, also stands behind the German state in the struggle. It knows quite precisely that, if this fight were to be lost or the German Reich, that under the protectorate of Stalin, at any rate, the religions would be worse off than under ours.

All other attempts to perhaps have an influence on the German folk from the outside are childish and ridiculous. The German folk has known the National Socialist as party for soon twenty years, but as state leadership now likewise already eight years, and I believe that there is no period in German history, in which, in eight years, such a mighty thing has been performed as in the German Reich under the leadership of the National Socialist movement.

The greatest witnesses, however, for the working of our movement will be those who come back from the front and compare a 23 year long working of communism with our working. Only they can pass judgment what National Socialism has performed and what would face our Europe, if this other world should be triumphant. And this is the great goal: that, in this struggle, we finally take away from Europe the threat from the east, and that in this east, in its immense fertility, in its immense wealth of soil, in its richness of mineral wealth, in ore etc., that we do not let this east to be mobilized against Europe, rather that we put this east in Europe's service for Europe.

This is a mighty goal, which stretches far beyond the boundaries of our party, yes, of our German Reich, mighty not only in performance, rather also mighty in the consequences. It is a lunacy, if we today view this Europe in many areas - I just need to think of the west - up to 260 people live on one square kilometer!

I see all these things - I probably may say - from a somewhat loftier standpoint. I differentiate between the Frenchman and his Jews, between the Belgian and his Jews, between the Dutchman and his Jews. I know that there are countless people there who are also victims of this crazy European construction, according to which actually Europe's richest part is continually mobilized against Europe, without in the process their own people there possessing even the most primitive gain, not even the most primitive standard of living. For our soldiers have seen this as well, after all: In a land in which the most fertile soils springs so from the

ground, in a land in which one would, with a fraction of the work, gain many times the profit as among us, the people themselves there have hardly as much as that they possess a scarf, they reside in a miserable hut, decayed, lice-ridden and filthy. I read a few days ago that one supposedly found lice on a German prisoner of war in the east. Mr. Stalin has that spread. I presume he will not believe that this prisoner of war, say, brought along these lice to Russia from Munich or from Berlin. He got them there. It is really the most miserable thing that one could find in slavery in this world at all, terrified, oppressed, run down people, half-starved! And over it, however, a regime of commissars, to 90 % of Jewish origin, who direct this whole slave state. It will be a salvation for Europe, if this danger not only disappears, rather if this fertility and if this wealth of the soil and of the earth benefits all of Europe.

This is a mighty task, which is put to us, and I am now so much a materialist that I view this task as much more important than to concern myself with what religions dominate in America.

We have a goal that encompasses this continent, primarily our fatherland, then beyond that, however, also all those who live in the same distress as we, too. And then I am of the conviction that this continent will not be the second in the world, rather that, afterward as before, it will remain the first. For if Mr. Willkie, this honorable man, declares there are only two possibilities, either Berlin becomes world capital or Washington becomes world capital, then I can only say: Berlin does not want to be world capital at all, and Washington will never become world capital! I believe that, in Europe, half a hundred medium cities would even protest against such a cultural burden of mankind.

This great goal is essentially only the finale interpretation of our program, according to which we one assembled, this sober program, which puts human labor and hence man himself at the center of action, of striving and hence also of fulfillment.

Back then, we confronted the concepts of gold and capital with the concept of human being, folk comrade and work, and today we again oppose these concepts with man and his labor. We thereby also encompass all those who stand with us today as allies, above all, the state that suffers under the same distress, in part, an even much greater one, than Germany itself: Italy. Il Duce - I know it - he feels this struggle no differently than we: a poor land, overpopulated, always disadvantaged, not knowing whither the daily bread should be taken. He has sworn with me and no power in the world will and can dissolve this bond! They are two revolutions, which began at different times, in different forms, but yet with the same goal. They will reach their goal together.

And a number of additional European states have joined us. We can say that almost all of southeastern Europe today stands in our camp, and that large portions of the rest of Europe, even if not governmentally, then at least in orientation, is found in our front.

So we fight as National Socialists today no longer alone, rather in a mighty European front. And at the end of this year, we can probably say that the greatest danger has already been averted by this European front.

When I spoke recently in Berlin, we stood just before the preparation for a final gigantic blow. It has succeeded beyond all measure. Around 75 divisions were extinguished and annihilated with a single blow.

And the leadership of this fight as well as the execution will not tire and will not become exhausted. What the heroic courage of the front has achieved, is immortal, and for such an immortal deed - as people who believe in a Providence, we can presume this - an immortal reward will come as well.

We must have no doubt that in these times now Europe's fate will be decided for the next thousand years. And we can all be happy that we prepare this time, and you, my friends from the old time, you can be proud that you followed me, I who was chosen by Providence to stride this path, that you already back then followed me at a time when I, as a still unknown man, began to stride my path in this city.

And precisely in this year, we can step with even more pride before the graves of our comrades of back then. In the previous year, something could quietly burden us. We all fought against the Red Front back then, and fate had compelled us to now conclude an armistice with the Red Front. I kept this armistice loyally and honestly. The release from this obligation has now come from the other side. And I now step almost redeemed this year before the graves of our party comrades; for I know that these party comrades all had only this one goal, after all: the fight against this world enemy, against this Marxist world enemy, and the fight against its allies. They fell back then under the bullets of this front, which stretched from a stupid reaction to this fanaticized crazy front of Bolshevism.

We remember precisely this year these fallen with special feeling and with special emotion. My own feelings, you will understand them. I am in this city again for only a few hours, from which I once set out, but I am so happy to see you here again, my old companions, my old comrades in struggle. And you can believe me that, in this last year, a great weight was taken from my heart. I feel so correctly all the sacrifices that we had to make: all of our many young and old friends who now again had to pay with their blood for Germany's rescue and perhaps must still pay.

Only it is the old, eternal conflict and the old, eternal struggle. It simply did not come to an end in the year 1918. Back then, we sacrificed two million dead, we had over 7 ½ million wounded back then, and we were swindled out of victory back then through the insanity of an internal revolution.

But that was just the beginning, the first act of this drama, the second and the finish are now being written, and this time we will bring in what one swindled us back then, point by point and position by position will now be put into the bill and cashed in. And with that, not only did the 16 men, as first blood martyrs of movement, fall at the Feldherrnhalle, rather all the millions previously as well. They, too, have now no longer fallen in vain.

The hour will come, when we can step before their graves and can say: Comrades, you have not fallen in vain! What we once pronounced in front of the Feldherrnhalle: "You have nonetheless triumphed", we will be able to pronounce with a thousand times greater right before the graves of our World War soldiers: "Comrades, you have nonetheless triumphed!"

While in the east the fronts gradually harden under the influence of the early starting winter and the combat dissolves into local offensive actions by the Soviet troops, the war grows, driven by the President of the United States of North America, Roosevelt, and Jewry standing behind him, into its decisive stage and with the inclusion of all continents becomes the 2nd World War.

Almost all of Europe had assembled under arms against Bolshevism.

Already on June 22nd, Italy had declared war against the Soviet Union. On the same day, Romania followed, while on June 23rd, Turkey issued a neutrality declaration.

On June 26th comes Finland's and Hungary's official joining the war against Bolshevism.

On the same day, a voluntary Falange corps is formed in Spain, while the Norwegian volunteers are brought together in the regiment Nordland.

On July 9th, the volunteer formations "Wallonien" and "Flanders" are founded, Dutchmen are brought together in their own contingents and Frenchmen as well join Europe's common fight against Bolshevism.

Conversely, England finally declares itself on June 14th through the English-Soviet assistance pact as opponent of united Europe.

Now the war takes on ever larger dimensions.

On July 15th, Roosevelt issues the order to fire on German warships.

On July 27th, a treaty takes place between France and Japan about the shared defense of Indochina.

On the same say, the armed forces on the Philippines are mobilized by the USA.

On August 10th, the Japanese government declares: "Behind Thailand stands Japan."

On August 25th, English and Soviet troops jointly invade Iran in violation of international law.

On August 28th, the Iranian army ceases its operations.

On September 1st, a Reich law about the external marking of Jews with a yellow star is issued and hence for the Reich a final separation of the enemy of mankind carried out.

On September 13th, Roosevelt's order to fire is expanded.

On September 16th, the Shah of Iran abdicates, while on

September 18th, Teheran is jointly occupied by Soviet and British troops.

On November 27th, the Führer receives the statesmen of the folks united in the Anti-Bolshevik Front, who have been dispatched to Berlin.

On November 30th, Japan's, China's and Mandschukuo's joint decision not to tolerate an intervention by the USA into East Asia is announced.

On December 6th, the English government declares war against Finland, Hungary and Romania.

On December 7th, the Japanese government declares war against Great Britain and the United States of North America.

On December 8th follows Mandschukuo's declaration of war against England and the USA.

While already in the first days of the war in Asia's east, through action by the Japanese armed forces, England and America must accept the heaviest losses, the Führer speaks

on December 11th before the German Reichstag for an extensive portrayal of the political and military situation, and declares, for his part, in the name of the German folk, war against the United States of North America.

Speech Before the Greater German Reichstag December 11, 1941

Delegates!

Men of the German Reichstag!

A year of world historical events approaches its close, a year of the greatest decisions stands before us. In this serious time, I speak to you, delegates of the Reichstag, as the representative of the German nation. Only beyond that, the whole German folk should take notice of this review and of the decisions that present and future force upon us.

After the repeated rejection of my peace proposal in the year 1940 by the British Minister-President of the time and by the clique bearing or dominating him, it was clear in the autumn that this war, against all reasons of rationality and of necessity, had to be fought to the end with arms. You know me, my old party comrades, that I was always an enemy of half or weak decisions. If Providence wanted it so, that the German folk cannot be spared this fight, then I want to be thankful to it that it entrusted me with the leadership of a historical struggle, which will decisively shape for the next 500 or 1,000 years not only our German history, rather the history of Europe, yes, of the whole world.

The German folk and its soldiers work and fight today not only for themselves and their time, rather for coming, yes, for most distant generations. A historical revision of unique magnitude was placed upon us by the creator, which we are now obligated to carry out.

The armistice with the west, possible already shortly after the ending of the fight in Norway, forced the German leadership, first of all, to militarily secure the politically, strategically and economically important areas won.

So the lands conquered back then have since then fundamentally changed their possibility for resistance. From Kirkenes to the Spanish border, there stretches a belt of strong points and fortifications of the largest magnitude.

Countless airfields were built or, in the high north, in part, blown out of primeval rock of granite. Naval bases received protective buildings for U-boats in a magnitude and in a strength so that they are practically invulnerable both from the sea as well as from the air. More than one and a half thousand new batteries, whose locations had to be scouted, planned and expanded, served the defense itself. A network of roads and rails was constructed so that today the connection between the Spanish border up to Petsamo is secured independent of the sea. Military engineers and construction battalions of the navy, army and Luftwaffe, in combination with the Organization Todt, have created facilities here that are in no way second to the West Wall. There is constant work on their reinforcement. It is my imperturbable decision to make this European front unassailable for any enemy. This work of defensive nature, continued even over the winter, found its supplement in an offensive warfare such as was conditionally possible under the seasonal conditions. German surface and sub-surface naval forces continued their constant war of annihilation against the British navy and the warships and commercial marine at its disposal. The German Luftwaffe supported the damaging of enemy tonnage through attacks, through reconnaissance, and in countless retaliatory flights gave the Englishman a

better picture of the “charming war”, whose initiator is, above all, his present-day Prime-Minister.

In this fight, Germany was supported in the middle of the past year, above all, by its Italian ally. For many months, the weight of a large portion of British power rested on the shoulders of the Italian state allied with us. Only as a result of the enormous superiority in heavy tanks did the English manage to temporarily cause a crisis in North Africa.

Already on March 24th of the past year, however, a small community of German-Italian formations under Rommel’s leadership began to assemble for the counterattack.

On April 2nd, Agedabia fell. On the 4th, Benghazi was reached. On the 8th, our joint formations entered Derna, on the 11th, Tobruk was encircled and on April 12th, Bardia occupied. The German Afrika Korps has performed an even more magnificent thing, because, purely climatically, this theater is for the German totally alien and unaccustomed. Just like once in Spain, now in North Africa, Germans and Italians have always faced the same enemy together.

While, through these daring measures, the North African front of both our allied lands was again secured with the blood of German and Italian soldiers, the ominous shadows of a horrible danger already closed over Europe.

Obedying the bitterest distress, I decided in autumn 1939 to at least make the attempt, through elimination of the acute German-Russian tension, to create the prerequisite for a general peace. This was psychologically very difficult as a result of the overall stance of the German folk and, above all, of the party, toward Bolshevism, but easy technically, since Germany, in all the areas that England declared threatened by us and invaded with assistance pacts, had actually always seen and represented only economic interests. For you may remember, my delegates, that England, in the whole spring and high summer of the year 1939, offered numerous states and lands its assistance, with the claim that Germany possessed the intention to invade them and rob them of their freedom. The German Reich and its government could hence assure with the clearest conscience that here it was only about claims, which in no way corresponded to the truth.

In addition to this came the sober military realization that, in the event of a war, which through British diplomacy was supposed to be forced upon the German folk, the fight on two fronts seemed executable only under very heavy sacrifices. After, aside from the Baltic states, Romania etc. were inclined toward acceptance of the British assistance pact and thereby demonstrated that they likewise believed in such a threat, it was for the German Reich government not only a right, rather also a duty, on its part to determine the boundaries of German interests.

But the affected lands - to the sorrow of the German Reich itself - soon had to recognize that the sole factor, which could be the strongest guarantee against the threatening east, was only Germany. Since they had, through their own policy, severed the ties to the German Reich and instead entrusted themselves to the assistance of the power, which, in its proverbial egoism, for centuries never gave assistance, rather always only demanded help, they were lost.

Nonetheless, the fate of these lands aroused the German folk’s strongest empathy. The Finns’ winter war forced upon us a feeling, mixed of bitterness and admiration. Admiration,

because we ourselves, as a soldier-folk, possess a receptive heart for heroism and sacrifice, bitterness because we, with the gaze at the looming enemy in the west and at the danger in the east, were not in the position to help militarily.

As soon as it became clear that Soviet-Russia deduced from the delineation of the political German spheres influence the right to practically exterminate the nations living outside it, the further relationship was still only a practical one, confronted with hostility by reason and feelings.

From month to month, already in the year 1940, the realization was gained that the plans of the men in the Kremlin were consciously aimed at the domination and hence destruction of all of Europe. I have already given the nation a picture of the assembly of the Russian military means of power in the east, at a time when Germany possessed only a few divisions in the provinces bordering Russia. Only a blind man could overlook it that here an assembly of world historically unique magnitude took place. And indeed, not in order to defend something, rather only to attack something which seemed no longer capable of defense. If the lightning-like conclusion of the campaign in the west took from the Moscow rulers the possibility to be able to reckon with the German Reich's immediate exhaustion, then this in no way eliminated their intentions, rather only postponed the time of the attack. In the summer of 1941, one believed to see the most favorable moment to strike. Now a new Mongol storm was supposed to race across Europe.

But Mr. Churchill also promised the turn of the English fight against Germany for the same time. He tries today in a cowardly manner to deny that, in the secret sessions of the year 1940 in the English House of Commons, he referred to the Soviet entry into the war as the essential factor for the successful continuation and conclusion of this war, which was supposed to come at the latest in the year 1941, and which would then put England in the position to go over to the attack for its part as well.

In the spring of this year, we hence followed in conscientious duty the assembly of a world power, which seemed to possess inexhaustible reserves in men and material. Heavy clouds began to draw over Europe.

For, my delegates, what is Europe? There is no geographic definition of our continent, rather only an ethnic and cultural one.

The Urals are not the border of this continent, rather always that line, which separates the bibliography of the west from that of the east.

There was a time when Europe was that Greek peninsula into which Nordic tribes had advanced, in order, from there, to ignite for the first time a light, which since then has slowly, but steadily, began to lighten the world of human beings. And when these Greeks resisted the invasion by the Persian conquerors, they defended not only their narrower homeland, which was Greece, rather that concept, which today is called Europe.

And then Europe wandered from Hellas to Rome.

Roman thought and Roman statecraft combined with Greek spirit and Greek culture. A world empire was created, which even today still has not been matched in its significance and reproductive energy, let alone surpassed. But when the Roman legions defended Italy against

Carthage's African assault in three difficult wars and finally won victory, it was again not Rome, for which they fought, rather the Europe of back then encompassing the Greco-Roman world.

The next invasion against this heroic soil of new human culture came from the expanses of the east. A terrible storm of culture-lacking hordes poured out of Asia's interior, deep into the heart of the present-day European continent, burning, scorching and murdering as genuine scourges of the Lord.

It the Battle on the Catalaunian Fields, Romans and Germanic men stood up for the first time together in a struggle of fate of immense significance for a culture which, emanating from the Greeks, through the Romans, now drew Germanic man as well under its spell.

Europe had grown. Out of Hellas and Rome emerged the occident, and its defense was now for many centuries not just the task of the Romans, rather, above all, also the task of Germanic man. But to the same degree to which the Occident was illuminated by Greek culture, filled with the impression of the mighty legacies of the Roman Empire, expanded its space through Germanic colonization, that concept, which we call Europe, spread spatially. Quite regardless, whether a German Kaiser repulsed the invasions from the east on the Unstrut or on the Lechfeld, or Africa was pushed out of Spain in long fighting, it was always a struggle of the evolving Europe against a surrounding world alien to it in its deepest essence. If Rome once won its immortal credit for the creation and defense of this continent, then Germanic man as well now took over the defense and protection of a family of folks, which among themselves, in political form and goal, may be ever so differentiated: in overall image, however, still, in terms of blood and culture, in part the same, in part self-supplementing unit.

And from this Europe came not just a settlement of other continents, rather an intellectual and cultural fertilization that only that person becomes aware of, who is willing to seek the truth, instead of denying it.

Hence England did not cultivate the continent, rather splinters of the Germanic ethnicity, as Anglo-Saxons and Normans, drew to this island and enabled it a development that is certainly unique. Likewise, America did not discover Europe, rather the reverse. And everything that America did not draw from Europe, may indeed appear admirable to a Jewized mixed-race, but Europe sees it in only a sign of decay in art and cultural life bearing, the legacy of Jewish or Negro blood infusion.

My delegates! Men of the German Reichstag!

I must make this presentation, for the struggle which, in the first months of this year, gradually began to show itself as unavoidable, and for whose leadership this time the German Reich, above all, is called, likewise goes far beyond the interests of our own folk and land. For just as the Greeks once defended against the Persians not Greece and the Romans against the Carthagians not Rome, Romans and Germanic men against the Huns not the Occident, Germany Kaisers against the Mongols not Germany, Spanish heroes against Africa not Spain, rather all of Europe, so does Germany today as well fight not only for itself, rather for our whole continent.

And it is a fortunate sign that this knowledge is today so deep in the subconscious of most European folks that they, be it through openly taking a stands, be it through the influx of volunteers, participate in this struggle.

When the German and Italian armies on April 6th of this year assembled for the attack against Yugoslavia and Greece, this was an introduction to the great struggle in which we still find ourselves at this time. For the revolt, which led in Belgrade to the overthrow of the former Prince-Regent and his government, was decisive for the further course of the events in this region of Europe. Even though England was decisively involved in this coup d'état, Soviet Russia nonetheless played the main role. What I had denied Mr. Molotov on the occasion of his visit in Berlin, Stalin now believed to be able to achieve along the detour of a revolutionary movement even against our will. Without regard for the concluded treaties, the intentions of the Bolshevik rulers broadened. The friendship pact with the new revolutionary regime illuminated lightning-fast the proximity of the looming threat.

What was performed by the German Wehrmacht in this campaign found its appreciation in the German Reichstag on May 4, 1941. But what I unfortunately had to leave unsaid back then, was the realization that we were approaching with great speed the conflict with a state, which, at the moment of the Balkan campaign, did not yet intervene only because its assembly was not yet finished and the use of the airfields, above all, as a result of the snow melting just setting in around this season and hence the mud of the runways, was impossible.

My delegates!

As soon as I became aware in the year 1940, through reports from the English House of Commons and through observation of the Russian troop movements on our borders, of the possibility of the emergence of a threat in the Reich's east, I immediately issued the instruction for the formation of numerous new panzer, motorized and infantry divisions. The prerequisites for it were already abundantly available, both in terms of personnel as well as of material. Just as I can give you, my delegates, and indeed the whole German folk, only one assurance: if, as easily understandable, in the democracies as well one speaks much of armament, then in National Socialist Germany there is even more working for it. It was so in the past and this is also no different today. Each year will find us with increased and, above all, also better weapons, where the decisions fall.

Despite all insight into the necessity under no circumstances to offer the opponent the possibility to be able to make the first thrust into our heart, the decision was, in this case, nonetheless a very difficult one. If the article writers of our democratic newspapers today declare that, given a closer knowledge of the strength of the Bolshevik opponent, I would have pondered going over to the attack, then they mistake just as much the situation as well as my person. I sought no war, rather, quite the opposite, did everything in order to avoid it. But I would act un-dutiful and unscrupulously, if, despite the knowledge of the inevitableness of an armed conflict, I would fail to draw the sole possible conclusions. Because I held Soviet Russia to be the deadliest opponent of not only the German Reich, rather for all of Europe, I decided, if possible, to myself give the signal for attack still a few days before the outbreak of this conflict. For the fact of the Russian intention, genuinely crushing and authentic material is today available. Likewise, we are clear about the point in time, when this attack was supposed to take place. In view of the scope of the danger, perhaps only today known to us in its full magnitude, I can only thank the Lord that he enlightened me at the right time and gave me the strength to do what had to be done. Not only millions of German soldiers owe their lives to that, rather all

of Europe its existence. For I must pronounce this today: If this wave of over 20,000 tanks, hundreds of divisions, tens of thousands of guns, accompanied by more than 10,000 airplanes, would have unexpectedly set itself into motion across the Reich, Europe would have been lost! Fate has chosen a series of folks, through the risk of their blood, to anticipate and intercept this thrust. If Finland had not immediately decided to take to arms for the second time, then the comfortable civility of the other Nordic states would have quickly come to an end.

If the German Reich had not confronted this opponent with its soldiers and weapons, a storm would have smashed across Europe, which would have once and for all finished the ridiculous British idea of the preservation of a European balance of power in its whole dullness and stupid tradition. If Slovaks, Hungarians and Romanians had not helped to assume this defense, then the Bolshevik hordes, like the swarms of Huns of an Attila, would have swept across the Danube lands, and Tartars and Mongols would today, on the domains of the Ionian Sea, force the revision of the Treaty of Montreux. If Italy, Spain, Croatia had not sent their divisions, then the defense of an European front would not have emerged, which, as proclamation of the concept of the new Europe, let its recruiting energy radiate upon all other folks as well. From this ominous recognition, volunteers have come from Northern and Western Europe: Norwegians, Danes, Dutch, Flemish, Belgians etc., yes, even Frenchmen, who give the struggle of the allied forces of the Axis the character of a European crusade in the truest sense of the word.

It is not yet the time to speak of the planning and leadership of this campaign. Only I believe already now, in this mightiest struggle of all times, in which, given the size of the space, the great number and might of the events, the individual impressions blur only too easily, pale in memory, to be able to point out in a few sentences what has been achieved.

On June 22nd, the attack began in the dawning morning. With irresistible daring, those border fortifications were penetrated, which were intended to secure the Russian assembly against us against any surprise.

Already on June 23rd, Grodno had fallen.

On June 24th, after the capture of Brest-Litowsk, the citadel was beaten down and likewise Wilna and Kowno taken.

On June 26th, Düna burg fell.

On July 10th, the first two great encirclement battles at Bialystok and Minsk were concluded. 324,000 prisoners, 3,332 tanks and 1,809 guns fell into our hands.

Already on July 13th, the breakthrough through the Stalin Line took place at almost all decisive points.

On the 16th, Smolensk fell after heavy fighting, while on the 19th, German and Romanian formations forced the crossing over the Dnjestr.

On August 6th, the Battle of Smolensk ended in many pockets. Again, 310,000 Russians marched into German captivity, while 3,205 tanks and 3,120 guns could be counted, part as destroyed, in part as booty.

Already three days later, the fate of an additional Russian army group was sealed.

On August 9th, in the Battle of Uman, again 103,000 Soviet-Russians were captured, 317 tanks, 1,100 guns destroyed or captured.

On August 17th, Nikolakew fell, on the 21st, Cherson was taken. On the same day, the battle at Gomel found its conclusion with 84,000 prisoners and 144 tanks and 848 guns, which were again in part captured, in part destroyed.

On August 21st, the Russian positions between Lake Ilmen and Lake Peipus were broken through, while on August 26th, the bridgehead at Dnjepropetrowsk came into our hands.

Already on the 28th of the same month, German troops entered Reval and Baltic Port after heavy fighting, while on the 30th, Viipuri was taken by the Finns.

With the conquest of Schlüsselburg on September 8th, Leningrad was definitively sealed off toward the south as well.

On September 16th, it was possible to form bridgeheads across the Dnjepr, and already on September 18th, Poltawa fell into the hands of our soldiers.

On September 19th, German formations stormed the citadel of Kiev and on the 22nd, the conquest of Oesel was crowned through the capture of the capital.

But now the largest operations matured toward the expected successes.

On September 27th, the battle at Kiev was concluded.

665,000 prisoners set off in endless columns toward the west. 884 tanks, 3,178 guns, however, remained lying in the pockets as booty.

Already on October 2nd, the breakthrough battle now began in the middle of the eastern front, while on October 11th, the battle at the Sea of Azov found its successful conclusion.

Again, 107,000 prisoners, 212 tanks and 672 guns were counted.

On October 16th, the entry of German and Romanian formations into Odessa took place after heavy fighting.

On October 18th, the breakthrough battle in the middle of the eastern front, begun on October 2nd, ended with a new, world historically unique success.

663,000 prisoners were the one result, 1,242 tanks, 5,452 guns, in part destroyed, in part captured, the other.

On October 21st, the conquest of Dagö was concluded.

On October 24th, the industry center Charkow was taken.

On October 28th, in the heaviest fighting, access to the Crimea finally forced and, already on November 2nd, the capital, Simferopol, stormed.

On November 16th, the Crimea was penetrated to Kertsch.

On December 1st, however, the total number of captured Soviet Russians amounted to 3,806,865.

The number of destroyed or captured tanks was 21,391, that of guns 32,541, and that of airplanes 17,322.

In the same time period, 2,191 British airplanes were shot down,

destroyed by the navy 4,170,611 gross registered tons, by the Luftwaffe 2,346,180 gross registered tons, hence altogether: 6,516,791 gross registered tons.

My delegates! My German folk!

These are sober facts and perhaps dry numbers. May they, however, never disappear from the history and, above all, the consciousness and memory of our own German folk! For behind these numbers lie hidden the accomplishments, sacrifices and deprivation, stand the heroic courage and readiness for death of millions of the best men of our own folk and of the states allied with us.

All that had to be won at the risk of health and life and under exertions, of which the homeland probably hardly has an idea.

Marching into endless distances, tormented by heat and thirst, often hampered almost to desperation by the mud of bottomless paths, exposed to the ravages of the climate from the White Sea to the Black Sea, which descended from the scorching heat of the July and August days to the winter storms of November and December, pained by insects, suffering under filth and bugs, freezing in snow and ice, they fought, the Germans and the Finns, the Italians, Slovaks, Hungarians and Romanians, the Croats, the volunteers from the Nordic and western European lands, all in all: the soldiers of the eastern front! The onset of winter alone will put a restraint on this movement. The onset of summer will no longer be able to prevent the movement again.

I do not want to name any individual arms on this day, want to glorify no leadership, they have all given their utmost. And yet, insight and justice obligate to again and again ascertain one thing: of all our German soldiers, our unique infantry bears the heaviest burden of the fight, just like in the past, to also today.

From June 22nd to December 1st, the German arm has lost in this heroic struggle: 158,773 dead, 563,082 wounded and 31,191 missing. The Luftwaffe 3,231 dead, 8,453 wounded and 2,028 missing. The navy 310 dead, 232 wounded and 115 missing. Hence the German Wehrmacht altogether: 162,314 dead, 571,767 wounded and 33,334 missing.

Hence in dead and wounded somewhat more than twice the Somme Battle of the World War, in missing somewhat less than half of the number back then, but all fathers and sons of our German folk.

And now let me take a position toward that other world, which has its representative in the man, who, while the folks and their soldiers fight in snow and ice, tends to chat in tactful manner from the fireplace, and hence, above all, that man, who is the main responsible party for this war. When, in the year 1939, the situation of the nationalities in the Polish state back then proved itself ever more unbearable, I tried, initially along the path of a fair agreement, to eliminate the conditions become unbearable. For a certain time, it seemed as if the Polish government itself had seriously considered agreeing to a reasonable solution. I may add here that, in all these proposals, nothing was demanded from the German side, which had not already previously been German property, yes, that, quite the opposite, we renounced very much, which before the World War belonged to Germany. You still remember the dramatic development of this time, the constantly escalated victims in the German ethnic group. You, my delegates, are best in the position to measure the weight of these blood victims, if you compare them to the sacrifices of the present war. For the previous campaign in the east has cost the whole German Wehrmacht around 160,000 dead, only back then, in deepest peace, over 62,000 ethnic Germans were killed in a few months in Poland, in part, under the most horrible tortures. That the German Reich possessed the right to protest such conditions on its border and to push for their elimination, indeed, to be concerned for its security, can probably hardly be contested in a time in which other lands seek elements of their security even in foreign continents. The problems, which were supposed to be corrected, were insignificant, taken territorially. Essentially, it was about Danzig and the link of the torn off province East Prussia to the rest of the Reich. More heavily weighed the horrible persecutions, to which the Germans were exposed precisely in Poland.

The other minorities there as well had to endure a no less severe fate.

When then, in the August days, thanks to England's guarantee presented as blank check, Poland's stance stiffened ever more, the German Reich government, and indeed, for the last time, saw itself motivated to present a proposal, on the basis of which it was ready to enter into negotiations with Poland, and of which it gives verbal report to the English ambassador of back then.

I may on this day release these proposals from oblivion and again remind you of them. Proposal for a regulation of the Danzig-Corridor-Problem as well as the German-Polish minority question.

The situation between the German Reich and Poland is at the time so that any further incident can lead to an explosion of the military forces in position on both sides. Any peaceful solution must be so constituted that the events causing this condition cannot repeat at the next opportunity and thereby put not only Europe's east, rather also other regions into the same tension.

The causes for this development lie

first, in the impossible border drawing, such as it was undertaken by the Versailles Dictate,

second, in the impossible treatment of the minority in the severed regions.

The German Reich government hence proceeds in these proposals from the idea of finding a permanent solution, which eliminates the impossible situation of the border drawing, secure

for both sides their life-essential connection routes, eliminates - insofar as somehow possible - the minority problem, and, insofar as this is not possible, makes the fate of the minorities bearable through a sure guarantee of their rights.

The German Reich government is convinced that, in the process, it is necessary to disclose and again compensate to full extent the economic and physical damages, which have occurred since the year 1918. It naturally sees this obligation as a binding one for both parties.

I now come to the proposals themselves.

From these considerations result the following practical proposals:

First. The Free City Danzig, on the basis of its purely German character as well as its population's unanimous will, returns immediately to the German Reich.

Second. The territory of the so-called corridor, which stretches from the Baltic Sea to the line Marienwerder- Graudenz-Kulm-Bromberg (these cities inclusive) and then roughly westward toward Schönlanke, will decide for itself over its belonging to Germany or to Poland.

Third. For this purpose, this region will hold a plebiscite. Entitled to vote are all Germans, who resided in this region on January 1, 1918, or were born there up to that date, and likewise all Poles, Kashubians etc., born on this day. The Germans driven out of this region return for the fulfillment of their vote.

For the securing of an objective vote as well as for the guarantee for the extensive preparations needed for it, this chosen region, similar to the Saar region, will be subordinated to an international commission to be formed immediately, which will be formed by the four great powers Italy, the Soviet Union, France, England. This commission exercises all sovereign rights in this region. For this purpose, this region is to be evacuated in the shortest, to be negotiated period, by all Polish military, Polish police and Polish officials.

Fourth. Excluded from this region remains the Polish harbor Gdingen, which is fundamentally Polish sovereign territory, insofar as it limits itself territorially to the Polish settlement.

The more precise borders of this Polish harbor city are to be fixed by Germany and Poland, and, if necessary, determined by an international court of arbitration.

Fifth. In order to secure the necessary time for the required extensive work for the execution of a just vote, this vote will not take place before the course of 12 months.

Sixth. In order to guarantee, unrestricted during this time, to Germany its connection with East Prussia and to Poland its connection with the sea, roads and rail-lines will be determined, which enable free transit. Only those fees will be imposed here, which are required for the maintenance of the transport routes and for the execution of the transports.

Seventh. The simple majority of the votes given decides over the membership of the region.

Eighth. In order, after the vote - quite regardless of how it may turn out - to guarantee the security of Germany's commerce with its province Danzig-East Prussian, and Poland its connection to the sea, in the event the voting area falls to Poland, Germany will be given an extraterritorial commerce route, roughly in the direction Bütow-Danzig or Dirschau, for the construction of a Reich autobahn as well as a four-track rail-line. The construction of the road and rail-line will be carried out so that the Polish communications lines are not touched by it, this means, either passed over or passed under. The breadth of this zone will be set at one kilometer and is German sovereign territory.

If the vote falls in Germany's favor, Poland receives for the free and unrestricted transit to its harbor Gdingen the same rights of a likewise extraterritorial road and rail connection, such as would be due Germany.

Ninth. In the event of the corridor's return to the German Reich, it declares itself ready to undertake a population exchange with Poland to the extent to which the corridor is suited for this.

Tenth. The special rights, say, desired by Poland in the harbor of Danzig, will be negotiated on a footing of equality with the same rights for Germany in the harbor of Gdingen.

Eleventh. In order to eliminate in this region any feeling of a threat on both sides, Danzig and Gdingen would receive the character of pure trade cities, this means, without military facilities and military fortifications.

Twelfth. The Hela peninsula, which according to the vote would fall to either Poland or to Germany, would, at any rate, likewise be demilitarized.

Thirteenth. Since the German government has the sternest complaints to be brought against the Polish treatment of minorities, the Polish government, for its part, believes it must also bring complaints against Germany, both parties declare themselves in agreement that these complaints be brought to an internationally constituted investigation commission, which has the task to investigate all complaints about economic and physical damages as well as terrorist acts.

Germany and Poland obligate themselves to again pay back all economic and other damages against the minorities on both sides, which may have occurred since the year 1918, and to abolish all dispossessions or to make full compensation to the affected for these and other interventions into the economic life.

Fourteenth. In order to remove from the Germans remaining in Poland and the Poles living in Germany the feeling of international illegality and, above all, to grant them the security of not being able to be forced to actions or services, which are incompatible with their national feelings, Germany and Poland agree to secure the right of the minorities on both sides through broadest and binding agreements, in order to guarantee these minorities the preservation, free development and practice of their ethnicity, in particular, to allow them the organization deemed necessary by them for this purpose. Both parties obligate themselves not to detail members of the minority for military service.

Fifteenth. In the event of an agreement on the basis of these proposals, Germany and Poland declare themselves ready to order and carry out the immediate demobilization of their armed forces.

Sixteenth. The further measures necessary for the expediting of the above agreements will be jointly agreed upon by Germany and Poland.

The same holds for the proposals about security of the minorities. This is a treaty proposal such as could be made more loyal, more generous indeed by no other government than by the National Socialist leadership of the German Reich.

The Polish government of back then rejected even just reacting to these proposals. But the question raises itself in the process: How could such an insignificant state dare to simply negate such proposals and, beyond that, to not only resort to further atrocities against the Germans who had given this land its whole culture, rather even also ordered general mobilization?

A look into the documents of the Foreign Office in Warsaw later gave us all the surprising explanation. It was one man, who with satanic unscrupulousness put his whole influence into application, in order to strengthen Poland in its resistance and to eliminate any possibility of an agreement.

The reports, which the Polish emissary in Washington back then, Count Potocki, sent to his government in Warsaw, are documents from which emerges with shocking clarity how much a single man and the force driving him are burdened with the responsibility for the Second World War.

The question initially arises: For what reasons could this man fall into such a fanatical hostility toward a land, which previously, in its entire history, has inflicted any harm neither on America nor on him?

Insofar as Germany's position toward America is concerned, the following is to be said:

First. Germany is perhaps the only great power that has ever possessed a colony or other politically engaged itself in neither the North nor the South American continent, other than through the emigration of many millions of Germans and their cooperation, from which the American continent, in particular, the United States of America, however, only drew a benefit.

Second. The German Reich, in the whole history of the emergence and existence of the United States, never taken a politically rejecting or even hostile stance, but indeed, with the blood of many of its sons, helped to defend the United States.

Third. The German Reich has never participated in a war against the United States itself, but the United States indeed brought war to Germany in the year 1917, and indeed for reasons, which have been completely clarified by a board, which the present-day President Roosevelt had himself employed for the examination of this question.

Precisely this investigating committee for the clarification of the reasons for America's entry into the war has proven beyond any doubt that these reasons for the American war entry

in 1917 laid exclusively in the area of the capitalist interests of a few small groups, that Germany itself, however, had no intention to get into a conflict with America.

Otherwise as well, there are no conflicts between the American and the German folk, be they of territorial or political nature, which could somehow touch the interests or even the existence of the United States. The difference in forms of government had always existed. But it cannot be drawn in at all as a reason for hostilities in the life of folks, as long as a form of government does not strive, outside of its own naturally given sphere, to intervene into others.

America is a republic led by a president with great authoritarian power. Germany was once a monarchy led by a conditional authority, later an authoritarian democracy, today a republic led by a strong authority. Between both states lies an ocean. The divergences between capitalist America and Bolshevist Russia would have to, if these concepts had something genuine within themselves at all, be fundamentally greater than between an America led by a president and a Germany led by a Führer.

But it is a fact that both historical conflicts between Germany and the United States, even if inspired by the same force, were nonetheless fanned exclusively by two men in the USA, namely by President Woodrow Wilson and by Franklin Roosevelt. History itself has pronounced the verdict over Wilson. His name remains linked to one the vilest breaches of faith of all times. The consequences of his breach of faith were the derangement of the life of the folks not only among the so-called defeated, rather also among the victors themselves. The dictate of Versailles, made possible solely through his breach of faith, ripped apart states, destroyed cultures and ruined the economy of all.

We know today that behind Wilson stood a society of interested financiers, who made use of this paralytic professor in order to lead America into the war, from which they hoped for increased business.

That the German folk had once believed this man, it had to pay for that with the collapse of its political and economic existence.

What is then the reason that, after such bitter experiences, a president of the United States is again found, who sees his sole task anew in letting wars arise and, above all, escalating the hostility toward Germany to the outbreak of war?

National Socialism came to power in Germany in the same year in which Roosevelt was elected president of the United States. It is now important to examine the motives, which must be viewed as the cause for the present-day development:

Initially, the personal side:

I understand only too well that a world-wide gulf exists between the life view and stance of President Roosevelt and my own.

Roosevelt comes from a very wealthy family, belonged from the start to that class of people, for whom birth and origin, in the democracies, pave life's path and hence secure ascent.

I myself was only the child of a small and poor family and had to win my path under unspeakable effort through work and industriousness.

When the World War came, Roosevelt, in a position under Wilson's shadow, experienced the war from the sphere of the money-earner. He hence knows only the pleasant consequences of the conflict of folks and states, which result for those who make business there, where others bleed.

In this whole period, my own life again laid on the exact opposite side. I did not belong to those who made history or even business, rather only to those who carried out orders.

A simple soldier, I endeavored in these four years before the enemy to fulfill my duty and naturally returned from the war just as poor as I had entered it in the autumn of 1914. I hence shared my fate with that of millions, Mr. Roosevelt his with that of the so-called upper ten thousand. While Mr. Roosevelt after the war already tried his abilities in financial speculations, in order to draw personal benefit from the inflation, this means, the misery of the others, I still laid, like many other hundreds of thousands, in the field hospital.

And when Mr. Roosevelt finally entered the career of the normal, business experienced, economically established, due to origin patronized politician, I fought as nameless unknown for the resurrection of a folk, upon which the worst injustice in its whole history had been inflicted.

Two life paths! When Franklin Roosevelt stepped to the peak of the United States, he was the candidate of a thoroughly capitalist party, which made use of him. And when I became Chancellor of the German Reich, I was the leader of a folk movement, which I myself had created.

The forces, which carried Roosevelt, were the forces, which I, on the basis of the fate of my folk and of my most sacred inner conviction, fought. The "brain trust", which the new American president had to make use of, consisted of members of the same folk, which we combated in Germany as a parasitic manifestation of mankind and began to remove from public life.

And nonetheless we both had something in common:

Franklin Roosevelt took over a state with an economy collapsed as a result of democratic influences, and I stepped to the top of a Reich, which, likewise thanks to democracy, found itself before total ruin.

The United States possessed 13 million unemployed, Germany 7 million, but also another 7 million short-term employed.

In both states, public finances were disarranged, the decline of general economic life seemed hardly still stoppable.

At this moment, a development now begins in the United States and in the German Reich, which will make it easy for posterity to pass a final verdict over the correctness of the theories. While in the German Reich, under National Socialist leadership, in a few years a tremendous ascent of life, of economy, of culture, of art etc. sets in, President Roosevelt did not manage to bring about even the slightest improvements in his own land.

But how much easier would this work have to be in the United States, in which barely 15 people live on a square kilometer as opposed to 140 in Germany.

If it does not succeed in this land to bring about an economic blossoming, then this is only connected to either the ill will of a ruling leadership or to a total inability of the summoned human being.

In the same period. President Roosevelt has increased the state debt of his land to the most astronomical, devalued the dollar, put the economy into even more disorder, and maintained the unemployment figure.

But this is not surprising, if one considers that the spirits, which this man summoned for his support, or better, summoned him, belong to those elements who, as Jews, can possess an interest only in disarrangement and never in order! While we in National Socialist Germany combated speculation, it experienced an amazing blossoming under the Roosevelt era. The legislation of the New Deal of this man was false and hence the biggest mistake that a man ever suffered. There is no doubt about it, that a continuation of this economic policy in times of peace sooner or later, despite all his dialectic skill, would have brought down this president. In European states, he would have certainly found his end before a state court due to willful waste of the national fortune, before a civil court, however, due to negligent business conduct, hardly escaped prison.

Many, and also prominent, Americans also possess this verdict or, better, realization.

An ominous opposition was brewing over the head of this man. It made him surmise that only diversion of the attention of public opinion from his domestic policy to foreign could bring rescue. It is interesting to study in this connection the reports of the Polish emissary Potocki from Washington, which again and again point out that Roosevelt was very much aware of the threat of the collapse of his whole economic house of cards, and hence, under all circumstances, needed a foreign affairs diversion.

He was reinforced in this by the circle of Jews surrounding him, who, out of Old Testament thirst for revenge, believed to see in the United States the instrument in order to prepare with it a second Purim European nations becoming ever more anti-Semitic. It was the Jew in his whole satanic vileness who gathered around this man, and to which, however, this man also grasped. So the influence of the American president begins to increasingly have an effect in the sense of creating conflicts or deepening existing conflicts, in any case, however, to prevent that conflicts find a peaceful solution. For years, this man has just the one sole wish, that somewhere in the world a fight breaks out, best in Europe, which gives him the opportunity to establish, through obligation of the American economy to one of both quarreling parties, an entanglement of political interests, which could be suited to slowly bring America closer to such a conflict and thereby divert attention from his failed economic policy in the interior to the outside.

His concerted action becomes especially brusque in this sense against the German Reich. From the year 1937 on, a number of speeches sets in, among them, an especially vile one on October 5, 1937 in Chicago, in which this man systematically begins to incite the American public against Germany. He threatens with the establishment of a kind of quarantine against the so-called authoritarian states.

In the execution of these now constantly escalating hate and agitation speeches by President Roosevelt, he summons, after new insulting statements, the American ambassador in Berlin to Washington. Since then, both states are still linked to each other only through agents.

From November 1930 on, he systematically and intentionally begins to sabotage any possibility for a European pacification policy. In the process, he feigns interest in peace, but threatens any state that is ready to engage in a policy of peaceful agreement with blocking of loans, with economic reprisals, with cancellation of loans etc.. The reports of the Polish ambassadors in Washington, London, Paris and Brussels provide a shocking insight here.

In January 1939, this man begins to intensify his agitation campaign and threatens before the congress to proceed with all measures against the authoritarian states expect with war.

While he continuously claims that other states try to interfere into American affairs and boasts of the preservation of the Monroe Doctrine, he begins since March 1939 to butt into intra-European matters that are no business at all of the president of the United States. First, he does not understand these problems, and second, even if he were to understand them and grasp the historical circumstances, he would have just as little right to concern himself with the Central Europe region as, say, the German chief of state has a right to judge or even take a position on the conditions in a state of the USA.

Yes, Mr. Roosevelt goes even farther. Contrary to all international law regulations, he declares he does not recognize governments, which do not suit him, not to accept new orders, to retain embassies of long dissolved states or even to install them as legal governments. Yes, finally it goes so far, to conclude treaties with such embassies, which then even gives him the right to simply occupy foreign territories. On April 15, 1939 came Roosevelt's famous appeal to me and II Duce, which represented a mixture of geographic and political ignorance, on the one hand, combined with the arrogance of a member of certain millionaire circles, on the other, and in which we were challenged to make explanations and to conclude nonaggression pacts with x-number of states, in the process, for the larger part, with states that were not in possession of their freedom at all, because they either had been annexed by allies of Mr. Roosevelt or had been transformed into protectorates. You remember, my delegates, that back then I gave these impetuous gentlemen an equally polite as well as clear reply, which still, at least for a few months, stopped the flood of talkativeness of this staunch war agitator.

But in his place now stepped his honorable wife. She refused to want to her sons to live in a world such as we possess. But that is understandable. For this is a world of work, not one of deceit and swindles. But after a short rest, this woman's husband then put through, on November 4, 1939, a change in the neutrality law so that now the ban against weapons export was lifted, and indeed in favor of a one-sided supply to Germany's opponents.

Then he gradually begins, like in East Asia with China, here as well, along the detour of an economic entanglement, to produce a community of interests sooner or later becoming effective. At the same time, he recognizes a group of Polish emigrants as so-called exile government, whose sole political foundation is a few million gold pieces brought along from Warsaw. Already on April 9th, he goes farther and orders the blocking of Norwegian and Danish goods under the deceitful pretext of thereby preventing a German grasp, although he is fully aware that, for example, the Danish government is not monitored to at all in its financial administration by Germany, let alone controlled.

In addition to the various exile governments, a Norwegian one as well is now recognized by him. Already on May 15th, 1940, these are now joined by Dutch and Belgian emigrant governments, and likewise, a blocking of Dutch and Belgian credits sets in. Only the true orientation of this man first reveals itself in a telegram of June 15th to French Minister-President Reynaud. It informs him that the American government will double the aid to France, on the condition that France continues the war against Germany. In order to give special emphasis to this wish for prolongation of the war, he makes the statement that the American government will not recognize the results of the conquest, this means the regaining, for example, of regions once robbed from Germany. I do not need to assure you, my delegates, that any German government is quite indifferent whether or not the president of the United States recognizes a border in Europe, and in the future as well will be indifferent.

I present the incident only for the characterization of this man's systematic agitation, who hypocritically feigns peace and eternally only agitates for war. For now he is befallen by the fear that, in the event of the emergence of a European peace, the billions wasted in his armament will in a short time be recognized as outright swindle, since nobody attacks America, unless it provokes it itself!

On June 17, 1940, the president of the United States orders the blocking of French credits, in order, as he expresses him-self, to remove them from German grasp, in reality, however, in order to transport the gold from Casablanca to America with the help of an American cruiser.

From July 1940 on, Roosevelt's measures escalate ever more, in order, be it through the entry of American citizens into the British airforce or through the training of English flight personal in the United States, to find the path to war itself. And already in August 1940, the shared establishment of a military program for the United States and Canada ensues. But to make the formation of an American-Canadian defense committee seem plausible to at least the biggest idiots, he invents from time to time crises, in which he acts as if America is threatened with an attack, which he suggests to his - already really pitiful - following in that he suddenly breaks off trips, returns to Washington in the greatest haste, in order to thereby underline the dangerousness of the situation.

In September 1940, he approached war even more. He cedes to the English fleet 50 destroyers from the American fleet, for which, however, he takes over military strong points in the British possessions in North and Central America. Which, then, only posterity will clarify, namely, how far, given all this hatred against social Germany, the intention also played along to be able to take over most surely and safely the British Empire at the hour of decay.

Since England is no longer in the position to be able to pay for American deliveries with cash money, he forces the Lease-Loan Law upon the American folk. As president, he now receives the power for lease-loan support to the lands, whose defense seems to Roosevelt as vital for America. Only in March 1941, this man, after Germany cannot be moved under any circumstances to react to his continuous flailing, again goes a step farther.

Already on December 19, 1939, American cruisers inside the security zone have played the steamer "Columbus" into the hands of British warships. It hence has to be sunk. On the same day, U.S. military forces participated in the attempt to capture the German steamer "Arauca". On January 27, 1940, the U.S. cruiser "Trenton", again in violation of international law, informed enemy naval military forces of the movements of the German steam freighters "Arauca", "La Plata" and "Wangoni". On June 27, 1940, completely in violation of

international order, he orders a restriction of the free of movement of foreign trade ships in U.S. harbors.

In November 1940, he has the German steamers “Phrygia”, “Idarwald” and “Rhein” pursued by U.S. warships for so long until these steamers must finally sink themselves in order not to fall into enemy hands. On April 13, 1941, there ensues the release for travel through the Red Sea for U.S. ships for the supply of the British armies in the Near East. In the month of March, the seizure of all German ships by the American authorities had meanwhile already ensued. German Reich citizens were, in the process, treated in the most dishonorable manner, in violation of international law, assigned certain places to stay, travel restrictions imposed etc..

Two German officers escaped from Canadian captivity were likewise, in violation of international law, bound and again delivered to the Canadian authorities. On March 27th, the same president who is against any aggression greets the clique of rebels, who have come to power through aggression in Belgrade after the overthrow of the legal government, Simowitsch and comrades. Already months earlier, President Roosevelt sent Colonel Donovan, a totally inferior subject, to the Balkans on his assignment, in order to try there, in Sofia and in Belgrade, to bring about an uprising against Germany and Italy.

He then promises aid in April to Yugoslavia and Greece on the basis of the Lend-Lease Law. Already at the end of April, this man again recognizes the Yugoslavian and Greek emigrants as exile government and furthermore blocks anew, contrary to international law, Yugoslavian and Greek credits. From the middle of April on, furthermore, there ensures a further watching of the Western Atlantic by U.S. patrols and their reports to the English.

On April 26th, Roosevelt delivers 20 speedboats to England and at the same time continuous repairs of British warships occur in U.S. harbors. On May 12th, there ensues, contrary to international law, the arming and repair of Norwegian steamers, which sail for England. On June 4th, American troop transports arrive in Greenland for airfield construction. And on June 9th comes the first English report that, on the basis of an order from President Roosevelt, a U.S. warship has attacked a German U-boat near Greenland with depth charges.

On June 14th there ensures, again contrary to international law, the blocking of German credits in the United States. On June 17th, President Roosevelt, under false pretexts, demands the withdrawal of German consuls and the closing of German consulates. He further demands the closing of the German press agency “Transocean”, of the German information library and of the German train central. On July 6th through 7th, there ensures the occupation of Iceland lying in the war zone, on Roosevelt’s order, by American armed forces. He certainly now hopes thereby,

first, to finally force Germany into war,

second, otherwise to make the German U-boat war just as useless as, say, in the year 1915-1916.

At the same time, he delivers an American aid promise to the Soviet Union. On July 10th, Naval Minister Knox suddenly announces that the U.S. navy possesses an order to fire on Axis warships. On September 4th, the U.S. destroyer “Greer”, corresponding to the order given it, operates with English airplanes against German U-boats in the Atlantic.

Five days later, a German U-boat ascertains U.S. destroyers as escort vessels in an English convoy. On September 11th, Roosevelt finally delivers that speech in which he himself confirms and issues again the order to fire on all Axis ships. On September 29th, U.S. escorts attack German U-boat east of Greenland with depth charges. On October 17th, the U.S. destroyer "Kearny", sailing as escort protection for England, again attacks a German U-boat with depth charges, and on November 7th, the U.S. armed forces finally seize, contrary to international law, the German steamer "Odenwald", tow it into an American harbor and take the crew prisoner.

The insulting attacks and flailing by this so-called president against me personally, I want to bypass in the process as insignificant. That he calls me an opponent, is all the more indifferent, since this concept, probably for lack of such subjects, comes not from Europe, rather from the USA.

But aside from that, I cannot be insulted by Mr. Roosevelt at all, for I view him, like Woodrow Wilson once was, as likewise mentally ill.

That this man with his Jewish entourage has now fought for years with the same methods against Japan, is known to us. I do not need to bring them up for discussion here. Here as well, the same methods have found application. First this man agitates for war, then he falsifies the causes, makes arbitrary claims, then hides himself in a repulsive manner in a cloud of Christian hypocrisy, and so slowly but surely leads mankind toward war, not without then, as old Freemason, in the process, calling upon God as witness for the honorability of his action.

I believe you will all have felt it as a release, that now finally one state as first strides to that step against this, in history unique and unabashed, mistreatment of truth and of right, which this man, after all, has desired, and about which he hence now cannot be surprised or even complain. That the Japanese government, after years of negotiating with this falsifier, was finally fed up, fills all of us, the German folk and. I believe, also the rest of decent people in the whole world, with deep satisfaction.

We know what force stands behind Roosevelt. It is that eternal Jew, who believes his time has come to carry out against us as well, what we have all had to see and experience, horrified, in Soviet Russia. We have now become acquainted with the Jewish paradise on earth. Millions of German soldiers have been able to gain personal insight into a land in which this international Jew destroyed and annihilated man and property. The president of the United States himself may perhaps not comprehend this. This then only speaks for his mental limitation.

But we know that this is the goal of his whole struggle: Even if we did not stand in alliance with Japan, it would be clear to us that it is the intention of the Jews and their Franklin Roosevelt to destroy one state after the next alone. The present-day German Reich, however, no longer has anything in common with the Germany of once. We will hence, on our part as well, also do what this provocateur has tried for years to achieve. Not only, because we are allies of Japan, rather because Germany and Italy, in their present leadership, possess sufficient insight and strength in order to comprehend that, in this historic time, the existence or non-existence of the nations is being decided, perhaps for always. What this other world has planned for us, is clear to us. They brought the democratic Germany of once to starvation. They would exterminate the socialist one of today. If Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Churchill declare that they then later want to build a new social order, then this is roughly so, as if a barber with a bald head recommends an infallible hair growth remedy. The gentlemen who live in the socially most backward states,

instead of agitating for war, should have concerned themselves with their unemployed. They have in their own lands distress and misery enough in order to occupy themselves there in the sense of a distribution of foodstuffs. As far as the German folk is concerned, it needs alms neither from Mr. Churchill nor from Mr. Roosevelt or even from Mr. Eden, rather it only wants its right. It will secure for itself this right to life, even if a thousand Churchills or Roosevelts want to conspire against it. This folk here now has an almost two-thousand-year history behind it. In this long time, it was never as united and solidified as today and, thanks to the National Socialist movement, as it will be for all the future. But it was also perhaps never so keen-sighted and seldom so conscious of honor. I have hence today had passports issued to the American agent and him notified unmistakably of the following:

In the pursuit of President Roosevelt's policy directed at the ever-broader expansion of on unlimited world dictatorship, the United States of America in union with England, have shunned no means in order to contest the German, the Italian and also the Japanese folk the prerequisites for their natural life preservation. The governments of England and the United States of America have for this reason opposed, not only for the present, rather also for all future, any justified revision for the establishment of a better new order in the world.

Since the beginning of the war, the America president has to an increasing degree let himself become guilty of a series of most severe crimes against international law. Illegal infringements against ships and other property of German and Italian citizen combined with the threat, yes, the arbitrary robbery of the personal freedom of the affected through internment etc... The, also otherwise intensifying, attacks by the president of the United States, Roosevelt, went so far that, in the end, he issued the order to the American navy, contrary to all international law, to immediately attack everywhere ships of German and Italian nationality, to fire on them and to sink them. American ministers bragged about having destroyed German U-boats in this criminal manner. German and Italian commercial vessels were attacked by American cruisers, captured, and their peaceful crew taken to prisons. Without any attempt of an official refutation from the side of the American government, however, President Roosevelt's plan was now published in America, at the latest, in the year 1943, to want to attack Germany and Italy with military means of power in Europe itself.

Germany's and Italy's upright effort, testifying to unequalled patience, to prevent an expansion of the war and to preserve relations with the United States, despite the unbearable provocations from President Roosevelt ensuing for years, has hence been run aground.

Germany and Italy have now finally seen themselves compelled, true to the stipulations of the Three Power Pact of September 27, 1940, side by side with Japan, to jointly wage the fight for the defense and thus for the preservation of the freedom and independence of their folks and empires against the United States of America and England.

The three powers have hence concluded the following treaty and signed it on the present day in Berlin.

In the unshakable decision not to lay down arms until the joint war against the United States of America and England has been waged to the successful end, the German government, the Italian government and the Japanese government have agreed upon the following stipulations:

Article I.

Germany, Italy and Japan will jointly wage, with all the means of power at their disposal, to the victorious end, the war forced upon them by the United States of America and England.

Article 2.

Germany, Italy and Japan obligate themselves, without full reciprocal agreement, to conclude an armistice or a peace with neither the United States of America nor with England.

Article 3.

Germany, Italy and Japan, even after the victorious ending of the war, will, for the purpose of the establishment of a just new order in the sense of the Three Power Pact concluded by them on September 27, 1940, work together most closely.

Article 4.

This treaty takes effect immediately after its signing and remains in effect for just as long as the Three Power Pact of September 27, 1940. The high parties to this contract will give notice in time before the expiration of this period of validity about the further shaping of their cooperation envisioned in article 3 of this treaty.

Delegates! Men of the German Reichstag!

Already since the rejection of my last peace proposal of July 1940, it was clear to us that this fight must be fought through to the final consequence. That the Anglo-Saxon-Jewish-capitalist world finds itself in one front with Bolshevism in the process, is for us National Socialists no surprise. We have always found them in the interior in the same community. Only we have successfully waged this fight in the interior and finally, after a sixteen-year long struggle for power, destroyed our opponents.

When I decided twenty-three years ago to enter political life in order to again lead the nation up out of its decline, I was a nameless, unknown soldier. Many among you know how difficult the first years of this struggle were. The path of the small movement of seven men to the assumption of the responsible government on January 30, 1933 was such a miraculous one, that only Providence itself can have enabled this through its blessing.

Today I stand at the top of the strongest army in the world, the mightiest Luftwaffe and a proud navy. Behind me and around me, I know, as sworn community, the party, with which with I have grown up and which has become great through me.

The opponents, whom I see before me, are the known enemies for over twenty years. Only the path that lies before me is not to be compared with the path upon which I can look back. The German folk stands in the realization of the most decisive hour of its existence. Millions of soldiers obediently and loyally fulfill their duty under the most difficult conditions. Millions of German peasants and workers, German women and girls, stand in the factories and in the offices, on the fields and croplands and produce, by the sweat of their brow, bread for the homeland and weapons for the front. In alliance with us are strong folks, which, tormented by the same distress, find the same enemies before them.

The American president and his plutocratic clique have baptized us the folks of the have-nots. That is right! But the have-nots want to live, and they will, in any case, achieve that the little that they possess for life, is not also robbed from them by the haves. You know, my party comrades, my inflexible decision, to wage a once began fight to the successful end. You know my will in such a fight to shun nothing, to overcome all obstacles, which must be overcome.

In my first speech on September 1, 1939, I assured you that neither force of arms nor time will beat down Germany. I also want to assure my opponents that not only force of arms and time will not defeat us, rather that also no inner doubt can make us waiver in the fulfillment of our duty. When we think about the sacrifice of our soldiers, about their action, then any sacrifice by the homeland is totally insignificant and meaningless. But if we consider the number of all those who, already in the generations before us, have fallen for the existence and greatness of the German folk, then we first really become aware of the greatness of the duty that rests upon us ourselves.

But whoever intends to withdraw himself from this duty, has no claim to be valued as folk comrade in our midst.

Just as we have been pitilessly hard in the struggle for power, we will be just as pitiless and hard in the struggle for the preservation of our folk. In a time in which thousands of our best men, fathers and sons of our folk, fall, nobody should count on life, who in the homeland wants to devalue the sacrifice of the front. Quite regardless, under whatever camouflage the attempt would ever be made to disrupt this front, to undermine our folk's will to resistance, to weaken the authority of the regime, to sabotage the accomplishments of the front. The guilty will fall! Only with the difference that the soldier at the front makes this sacrifice in the highest honor, while the other, who devalues this honorable sacrifice, dies in shame.

Our opponents should not deceive themselves. In the two thousand years of German history known to us, our folk has never been more solidified and united than today. The Master of the World has done such great things to us in the last years that we can bow in gratitude before a Providence, which has allowed us to be members of such a great folk. We thank him that, in view of earlier and coming generations of the German folk, we as well can enter ourselves in honor into the immortal book of German history!

Proclamation to the Soldiers of the Army and of the Waffen-SS December 19, 1941

Soldiers of the army and of the Waffen-SS!

The struggle for the freedom of our folk for the security of its conditions for existence for the future, for the elimination of the possibility that every 20 or 25 years, under a new pretext - but in the deepest reason, always out of the same Jewish-capitalist interests - of being drawn into a war, approaches its highpoint and turning point.

The good fortune has befallen the German Reich and Italy as well as the states previously allied with us of having gained in Japan a world power as new friend and battle companion. It was supposed to be strangled under the same pretexts and forms as we ourselves. With the lightning fast destruction of the American Pacific Fleet as well as of the British armed forces in Singapore, the occupation of numerous English-American strong point in East Asia by the Japanese armed forces, this war now enters into a new stage favorable for us.

But we thereby also now stand before decisions of worldwide importance. The armies in the east, after their immortal and in world history unprecedented victories against the most dangerous enemy of all times, must now, under the effect of the sudden onset of winter, be brought from the train of movement into a stationary front. It is their task, until the arrival of spring, to hold and defend just as fanatically and tenaciously what they previously won with immeasurable heroic courage and heavy sacrifices. Nothing else is expected from the new eastern front in the process than what German soldiers once 25 years ago already performed in four Russian war winters. Every German soldier must, in the process, be the example for our loyal allies.

Beyond that, however, just like in the past winter, new formations will be created and, above all, new and better weapons given out. The defense of the front toward the west will be reinforced from Kirkenes to the Spanish border. The difficulties of the organization of the communications of this front, which today encompasses a whole continent and reaches to North Africa, are to be overcome. This, too, will succeed. The preparation for the immediate resumption of the offensive war in spring to the final destruction of the opponent in the east must be made suddenly. The introduction of decisive other war measures is imminent. These measures require that Wehrmacht and homeland are harnessed for optimal performance and brought to joint action. The primary bearer of the Wehrmacht's fight, however, is the army.

I have hence, under these circumstances, today decided, as Supreme Commander of the German Wehrmacht, to take over the leadership of the army itself.

Soldiers! I know war already from the four years of the mighty struggle in the west 1914/18. I experienced the horrors of almost all the great battles of attrition myself as common soldier. Twice I was wounded and finally was in danger of going blind. Hence nothing is alien to me, which torments, burdens and worries you as well. Only I did not doubt for a second, after four years of year, the resurrection of our folk, and managed, with my fanatical will as common German soldier, to unite the whole German nation again after a more than fifteen year work, and to free it from the death sentence of Versailles.

My soldiers!

You will hence understand that my heart totally belongs to you, that my will and my work unerringly serve the greatness of my and your folk, that my reason and my power of decision, however, know only the annihilation of the opponent, this means the victorious ending of this war. What I can do for you, my soldiers of the army and of the Waffen-SS, in care and in leadership, will be done. What you can do and will do for me, I know: follow me in loyalty and obedience until the permanent salvation of the Reich and hence of our German folk. The Lord, however, will not deny victory to his bravest soldiers!

Führer Headquarters, December 19, 1941

Adolf Hitler

After Germany's and Italy's declaration of war against the United States of North America, there followed on December the war declarations by the European states united in the Three Powers Pact Bulgaria, Croatia, Slovakia, Romania and Hungary.

On December 15th, the states of the Three Powers Pact meet in Berlin for a special session.

On December 19th, the Führer assumes supreme command of the army and appeals

on December 21st to the German folk for a collection of wool and furs.

Appeal for a Wool and Fur Collection by the German Folk
December 21, 1941

While - aside from air attacks - the German homeland is not threatened by the enemy, millions of our soldiers, after a year of heaviest fighting against a numerically and materially far superior enemy, stand at the front. Victories such as world history never before experienced were won thanks to the leadership and courage of officer and enlisted man.

So the greatest front of all times, from the Arctic Circle to the Black Sea, from the Finnish snowfields to the mountains of the Balkans, now holds and fights for so long until the hour of the final destruction of the most dangerous opponent comes again.

If the German folk now wants to give its soldiers a present on the occasion of the Christmas holiday, then it should renounce everything that is available in terms of the warmest articles of clothing that can be forgone during the war, but later, in peace, can easily be replaced again at any time.

For whatever the leadership of the Wehrmacht and of the individual arms have provided in terms of winter equipment, every soldier would deserve much more.

Here, the homeland can help!

The soldier of the eastern front, however, will also see from this that the folk community for which he fights is not an empty concept in National Socialist Germany.

Adolf Hitler.

While the German folk celebrates the Christmas holiday in victory sure solidarity, the front in the east has finally come to a standstill.

The Japanese armed forces meanwhile push forward unstoppable into the tropical latitudes of the Pacific and of the Asian island floor.

On December 31st, the Führer issues at New Years an order of day to the Wehrmacht and a proclamation to party and folk.

Order of the Day to the Wehrmacht December 31, 1941

Soldiers!

Just like after the ending of the campaign in Poland, despite better experiences, in July 1940 as well, after the glorious conclusion of the war in the west, I decided to extend the hand of peace to the enemies who had declared war against us on September 3, 1939.

The men, who already before 1914 had agitated for the First World War, believed with certainty to be able, through new coalitions, to beat down, dissolve and thereby extinguish the German folk and the states allied with it in the year 1941. So no other choice remained for us than to bind the helmet more tightly and to take a look at the continuation of the struggle.

The causes for the decision by these international war agitators under no circumstances to conclude peace, laid, aside from their economic-capitalist interests, in the conviction, through Soviet Russia's entry into the war against Europe secretly prepared for summer 1941, to be able to definitively destroy the Reich.

Now this year 1941 lies behind us!

It was a year of the hardest decisions and bloodiest fighting. But it will go down into history as the year of the greatest victories of all times.

Sons from all German provinces fought gloriously side by side with the soldiers of our allies on the Balkans and on Crete, in Africa, in the Mediterranean and on the Atlantic. Since June 22nd, however, you, my soldiers, have endured battles in the theaters of the east from the zones of the high north to the borders of the Black Sea, which in their expanse and severity put unprecedented demands on you, but in their successes are the most glorious armed deeds in history.

Through you, my soldiers, the struggle so often forced upon our folk for the preservation of its existence have been crowned with victories, which stand over everything that the past of the folks has previously known. Through your valor, your courage in the face of death and your sacrifice, however, not only our German homeland, rather, beyond that, all of Europe was saved from a fate that we are able to think about only with horror. Woman and children and all people otherwise working in the homeland can never thank you enough, soldiers of the eastern front, for what you have done.

But you yourselves have seen since June 22nd with your own eyes the kind of "paradise" into which the joint conspiracy of Jewish capitalists and Jewish Bolsheviks wanted to transform our Germany as well.

My soldiers!

As Führer and spokesman for the millions of members of our folk and as Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht, I thank all the brave men from whole heart for the so often proven heroism. But you, soldiers of the army and of the Waffen-SS, particularly on the eastern

front, I greet in the proud joy of now directly exercising supreme command over the part of the Wehrmacht, which - like everywhere and always, so here as well - has to bear the heaviest combat burden.

The whole German homeland looks up with boundless confidence at its Wehrmacht and gladly wants to help each of you as much as it just can.

But we all, front and folk, jointly remember in reverence the comrades who had to seal their love and loyalty to Germany with death, as well as the sacrifices of the allies who fought in our ranks for their lands and all of Europe.

Soldiers of the eastern front!

In the year 1941, you have, in endless battles, not only re-moved from the Finnish, German, Slovakian, Hungarian and Romanian borders the enemy ready to spring to the attack, rather thrown him back far over 1,000 kilometers into his own land.

His attempt, in the winter of 1941/42, to turn fate in order to again advance against us, must and will fail. Yes, quite the opposite: in the year 1942, we will, with all the preparations that have been made, grab anew and strike this enemy of mankind for so long until the will for destruction by the Jewish-capitalist and Bolshevik world is broken. Germany does not want and cannot be thrown every twenty-five years by the same criminals into a new war for existence or non-existence.

Europe cannot and also does not want to eternally mangle itself only so that a band of Anglo-Saxon and Jewish conspirators can find the satisfaction of its business machinations in the unrest of the folks.

The blood that is shed in this war should - this is our hope - be the last in Europe for generations. May the Lord help us in this in the coming year!

Proclamation to Party and Folk December 31, 1941

German folk!

National Socialists!

Party comrades!

When England and France declared war against the German Reich on September 3rd, it did not happen to oppose any demand raised by Germany threatening the existence or even the future of these states, for the sole demand that I sent, year after year, to both London as well as to Paris, was that of an armaments limitation and of an understanding of folks. Only every German attempt to come to a reasonable peaceful settlement of interests was wrecked, in part, by the hatred by those who saw in the new Germany a bad example of social progress, in part, by the greed of those who expected greater profits from armament for war than from the work of peace. There is none of the leading statesmen in the lands, which were responsible for the outbreak of the war, who as shareholder in the armaments industry is not simultaneously beneficiary and hence chief interested party in the war. And behind everything stands as driving force the Jewish Ahasuerus, who for centuries has been the eternally same enemy of any human order and hence of a genuine social justice.

How little justified the attack against Germany was, follows clearly from the lack of any clear war reason, which they themselves could provide.

For why then did they declare war against Germany in 1939? “Because they do not want to live in a kind of world such as they wish”, so chats at the fireplace the biggest war agitator of our time, Mr. Roosevelt. Well, the German world has as little to do with America as the American one with us. It would have occurred to no human being, say, to invite Mrs. Roosevelt to live according to German fashion, just as the German folk would never put up with American principles or life axioms.

Or is, say, the claim true that England and France had to declare war against us, because we wanted to conquer the world? Was Danzig the world? But indeed: Who then has conquered the world? 85 million Germans were not even allowed a living space of barely 500,000 square kilometers. The colonies once acquired by our ancestors through treaties, purchase or exchange were robbed under false pretexts. Only 45 million Englishmen may rule 40 million square kilometers of the earth and hence have the right to suppress folks, of whom the Indian alone numbers seven times as many people as the English motherland itself has inhabitants.

No! This war was started just like the war twenty-five years previously, by the same men and for the same reasons.

The Jewish-Anglo-Saxon financial conspiracy fights not for any democracy, rather through democracy for its capitalist interests. And Mr. Roosevelt does not seek a new kind of world, rather a better kind of business, through which he hopes, above all, to silence the criticism of the mismanagement that his government has brought to the American folk.

And given all that, however, it is the shared worry that National Socialist Germany, over the course of the years, through its successful economic and social policy, could perhaps open the eyes of other folks as well to the real reasons for their pauperization. For in the same period in which, in the new Germany, it succeeded, in a few years to eliminate the unemployed who emerged under democracy and the general decay connected with it, the reverse process took place in the other lands: The number of millionaires rose, but that of the people who had work sank.

America, after a few years of Mr. Roosevelt's government, has 13 million unemployed and disarranged finances. At the same time, in this richest land in the world, one social crisis followed the other.

Back then, Mr. Roosevelt should have prayed to the dear Lord, and indeed for the enlightenment to be able to lead his own folk better and more usefully. In these years, however, the Roosevelts, Churchills, Edens etc. still knew no ideals of folks, let alone of mankind, rather only economic goals. Only since they believed that they could help their decayed economy to its feet again through the blossoming of new armaments and war industry, have they begun to pray. To pray that the bond between Jewish capitalism and equally Jewish Bolshevism may lead, through the destruction of the other folks, to the victory of their ideals, this means, to war, its prolongation and hence to lucrative business.

My folk comrades! This is also the reason why each of my attempts to come to an agreement with this international, ice-cold finance society for a settlement of the interests of folks had to fail.

They wanted war, because they see in it a profitable manner for the investment of their capital. And behind them stands as a driving force the Jew, who promises himself, as final result of this war, the Jewish dictatorship of the world camouflaged under Bolshevism.

Therefore, my disarmament and peace proposals of the year 1933 to 1939 were again and again rejected.

Therefore, Mister Chamberlain suffered a panic attack, when I, after the conclusion of the Polish campaign, immediately offered my hand for peace anew.

And for the same reason, after the conclusion of the western campaign, I was scolded as a downright coward, when I tried for the third time to present the senselessness of this war and offer German readiness for peace. They all saw in the man who strove for peace the enemy of their capital invested in the war industry. But hence they could also never announce the clear reason for the war, rather had to take refuge in that cloud of fog and blabber, of slogans and hypocritical lies, which were all designed to rewrite the one thing that they, in truth, could not openly pronounce, the armaments industrialists and armaments shareholders Chamberlain, Churchill, Eden and, above all, Mr. Roosevelt etc., namely the word: business.

But if, in the year 1940, Mr. Churchill, at a moment when the whole world had collapsed, nonetheless still believed to be able to see in a continuation of the war the possibility of a business benefit, then this happened not in the expectation of a possible winning of this war through English forces, rather exclusively already in the knowledge of American help and, above all, as a result of the agreements made by him with Soviet Russia.

Party comrades!

I have combated Marxism for years, not because it was socialist, rather because a socialism that was financed by the “Frankfurter Zeitung” of back then, and hence by the whole Jewish and non-Jewish money aristocracy, could only be a lie.

Whether my claim that Marxism must lead only to the horrible misery of the folks was correct, all those can check and answer, who have themselves meanwhile become acquainted with the paradise of the Bolshevik experiment. So we combated for decades the Jewish alliance of financial interests and Marxism already in the Reich’s interior. But what joined together back then in our own folk against the National Socialist movement, has now conspired against Germany to the greatest magnitude in the world: the reactionary capitalists of Churchill or Roosevelt with the leader of the Bolshevik paradise of workers and peasants, Stalin. When Churchill, in July and August 1940, rejected my hand of peace amidst outraged cry and with all signs of disgust, he was most extremely supported by Mister Roosevelt.

Only the decisive thing for Mister Churchill was not the promised help of American war deliveries, rather the assurance of the Soviet Russian entry into the war.

So the year 1941 had to come and with it the beginning of the greatest conflict, which the world has previously experienced.

I do not need to list at the end of this year all the events, which have drawn us so overwhelmingly under the spell of their unique greatness. But if, on June 22nd, almost all of Europe rose up, then this is the proof for the recognition of a danger such as has hardly ever threatened our continent to similar extent.

But once the war against Germany was decided by this coalition, I believed before my own conscience that I owed it to the Reich’s security, to our folk’s preservation and, in the broadest sense, to all of Europe’s future, not to lose another hour, and in the unavoidable conflict, through the swiftest action, to at least spare those sacrifices, which the struggle would have otherwise demanded from us in much greater magnitude.

The German folk will believe me that I would have rather chosen peace than war. For peace encompassed for me a plentitude of joyful tasks. What I could create, thanks to Providence and through the support of numerous splendid co-workers, in the few years of 1933 of 1939 for the German folk in works of culture, of education, but also the economic reconstruction and, above all, the social shaping of our life, one will one day be able to comfortably put into comparison with what my opponents have done and have performed in the same period.

In the long years of the struggle for power, I could only regret that the path to the fulfillment of m plans was disturbed by manifestations, which were not only inferior, rather, above all, also so insignificant. I hence regret this war as well not only because of the sacrifices, which it inflicts on my German and also on other folks, rather also because of the time that it takes from those who have undertaken to fulfill a great work of social and civilizing work, and who also want to achieve it.

For what Mr. Roosevelt can finally achieve, he has proven. What Mr. Churchill has achieved, nobody knows. But what becomes impossible for years for me and the whole National

Socialist movement to achieve due to this war, can only fill me with the deepest regret. It is a shame not to be able to change it, that a real bungler or lazybones robs one of precious time, which one wanted to devote to the cultural, social and economic tasks of his folk.

The same is true for Fascist Italy as well, in which likewise a single man has immortalized his name for all time through a civilizing and national revolution of centennial magnitude, and who likewise cannot be compared to the democratic-political bungling of those idlers and dividend hunters, who, for example, in the Anglo-Saxon lands dissipate their fathers' fortunes or acquire new fortunes through dirty deals. But precisely because this new Europe is active in the solution of genuinely great tasks, it will not itself be robbed by the represents of a group of powers, which in tactful manner declare themselves as the states of the haves, of even the last thing, which can make life worth living for a human being, namely of the value of their own folks, of their freedom and of social and general human existence.

It is hence understandable to us that finally Japan as well, tired of the eternal extortion and impertinent threats, has resorted to self-defense against the most infamous war agitator of all times.

So a mighty front of national states now stands, which stretches from the channel to East Asia, in the struggle against the Jewish-capitalist-Bolshevik world conspiracy. The first year of this struggle lies behind us.

It is the year of the greatest victories in human history.

What the German soldier and the soldiers allied with us have performed in the process, is unique and immortal.

Millennia will speak of these battles and victories and admire them as the greatest actions of the drive for self-preservation of honor conscious nations.

But how great the sacrifices, deprivation and, above all, the courage in the face of death have been, which enabled these victories, can only be measured by the person who himself- be it in this war or in the First World War - was his folk's soldier and fighter.

The homeland will never be able to recompense its sons for what they did for it.

For it knows only the results of the victories, this means the, despite the air attacks, preserved security of the nation, of its present-day existence and of the future life of its children. But it can have no idea of the horrible misfortune, which would have fallen upon Germany and all of Europe, if Jewish Bolshevism, as Churchill's and Roosevelt's ally, had won victory. For Churchill and Roosevelt have surrendered Europe to Stalin. And I speak now in the faith in a higher justice:

The Bolshevik monster, to which they want to surrender the European nations, will one day devour them and their folks.

But the Jew will not exterminate the European folks, rather he will be the victim of his own attack. Great Britain and the USA cannot destroy Europe through Bolshevism, rather their own folks will sooner or later fall victim to this pestilence.

The battle at the fronts still rages up and down in Europe's east amidst the ruthless blood stake of Soviet slaves. But in East Asia, it has begun. And while so two blasphemers pray for their businesses, the nations free themselves of their chains. The coming year will hence put the greatest demands upon us.

Front and homeland, however, will fulfill them.

The homeland will, as National Socialist folk community, - if necessary - make every, even the ultimate, sacrifice. It will work with man and woman for the nourishment of our folk and for the security and strengthening of our armament. For the fronts, however, the hour will come for the resumption for the completion of what was begun.

We can this new year only ask the Almighty that he may give the German folk and its soldiers the strength to endure with industriousness and brave heart what is required in order to preserve for ourselves freedom and future.

If we all do our duty together in loyalty, fate will so fulfill itself as Providence determines. Whoever fights for his folk's life, its daily bread and its future, will triumph! But whoever seeks in this war with his Jewish hatred to destroy the folks, will fall!

The year 1942 should - for this, we all want to ask the Lord - bring the decision for the salvation of our folk and of the nations allied with us.

Under the ongoing heavy attacks by the Soviet troops, the German eastern front stands unshakably firm.

On January 15h, the German folk's collection of wool and furs is concluded. 67 million articles of winter clothing are the overwhelming result.

On January 18th, the Führer issues an order of the day to the German army on the tragic death of General Field Marshal von Reichenau.

**Order of the Day to the Army on the Death
of General Field Marshal von Reichenau
January 18, 1942**

Soldiers!

On January 17th, the commander of an army group, General Field Marshal von Reichenau, died from complications from a stroke. Just as he, in life, was standard-bearer of the ideas of a new time, so did he stand as General Field Marshal in war at the front of his men, often at the foremost hotspots of combat. The assault badge on his chest ties him especially closely to you, my front soldiers. He gave new radiance to the eternal soldierly virtues through the soaring of his compelling leader personality, in that he put them in the new time and made use of its means.

General Field Marshal von Reichenau was the first leader of a panzer army in history. I entrusted it to him in Poland. He led it to victory. His men followed him enthusiastically back then, who found in his person a tying of genuine soldiery with National Socialism ideals.

With the strong faith in the definitive victory of our folk, he has now entered eternity.

Before this life, which belonged to his soldiers, his folk and hence Germany's future, the army lowers the Reich's war flag. It thereby honors its glorious field marshal and brave fighter. His name will live on for always in the history of the German folk and of its Wehrmacht.

On January 19th, a military agreement between Germany, Italy and Japan is signed in Berlin.

Under the pressure of the enemy's overwhelming concentrations of forces, the German and Italian troops under General Rommel temporarily give up, in part, the positions previously pushed forward in North Africa.

On January 21-25th, however, the British formations were defeated in the battle at Agedabia and their offensive in Libya thereby brought to a standstill.

On January 29th, Benghazi is reconquered by the German and Italian troops over the course of the immediately beginning counteroffensive.

On the same day, the Führer promotes Rommel to Senior General.

On January 30th, the Führer speaks on the anniversary of the assumption of power by National Socialism in the Sportpalast in Berlin.

Speech in the Sportpalast January 30, 1942 in Berlin

My German folk comrades!

My comrades!

Each speaks before the forum, which to him seems most suited - the one before a parliament, whose existence, composition and emergence is sufficiently known to all of us -, and I believed again to have to return to where I came from, namely to the folk! They are namely also delegates of the folk, only with the difference that they do not receive a daily allowance for payments and often have it more difficult to come to such an assembly than the so-called summoned representatives of the democracies.

Before we enter the tenth year of the National Socialist German Reich, it is probably appropriate to cast a look into the past and to once more occupy ourselves with the reasons for our existence, for our development and for our victory.

We hear today very often the comment that this war is actually the Second World War, this hence means, one identifies this struggle with the first, which we ourselves, for the greater part, still experienced as soldiers. And this is not only correct, say, in the sense that this struggle as well really encompasses almost the whole world, rather it is even more correct, if one considers that it is about the same goals, that the same forces, which caused the First World War, are responsible for the present one, and that these forces and powers strive for the same goals, which back then, perhaps, they did not present at the first moment, but which nonetheless represented most fundamentally the intentions of their struggle. They are not only the same causes, rather they are, above all, also the same people. And I may say with pride that the exception to this is made precisely by the states, which are today embodied as allies by the German Reich, by Italy, Japan etc... For probably nobody can dispute one thing: that Churchill, even before the year 1914, was one of the vilest war agitators of the time back then, that Roosevelt back then was the little man of President Wilson, that the capitalist men of today already back then as well had thrown the weight of their influence on the scales for war, while, conversely, nobody can dispute that we were totally not guilty for the war back then. We were all just very little soldiers, just like you now, my dear wounded, who sit here before me, unknown nameless ones, whom duty had simply called, nothing more at all, and who accordingly back then fulfilled their duty as honestly as they could.

They are the same driving forces that were at fault for the First World War, which are now also responsible for the second. In the process, I want to insert one thing here right off: The Germany of back then was a monarchy, hence not a National Socialist dictatorship, the Germany of back then was democratic, hence not a National Socialist state, and the Germany of back then was parliamentary, hence also not what the present-day Germany is, aside from all other differences. Hence there must be reasons, which do not lie in the form of government, which back then and which today lead to the attack by these forces, although, in both cases, they claimed that it was the form of government that mustered them. We Germans cannot imagine this at all, after all, that, if a state in our surroundings suddenly adopts a certain form of government, that now, because this form of government does not suit us, we must therefore go to war. We do not understand this at all - naturally, the others also do not understand this. They also do not go to war for this reason. They did not go, and they also did not go to the war,

because the form of government somehow irritated them. For they manage, after all, to embrace the vilest form of government, if necessary, and to enter into brotherhood with it. No, no, it is not the form of government, rather there are different reasons, which already back then led them to the war against the German Reich!

Back then, England was the main driver to this struggle, the England, which over the course of 300 years only through force, through a single series of bloody wars, subjugated roughly a quarter of the whole surface of the earth. For it was not so, that, say, one day Indian princes or Indian tribes or Indian delegations had gone to London with the request: “English, come to India and rule us or lead us!”, rather the English went to India, and the Indians did not want to have the English at all. They went there with force and were no longer to be driven out even with force. They once subjugated with force alone this continent with more than 380 million people and kept it under subjugation. Only with force did they make one state after the next have to pay tribute and interest. Behind this force, naturally stood those others, who scent business everywhere there is unrest: our international Jewish acquaintances. So England, over the course of a few centuries, conquered the world for itself, and in order to secure this world conquest, this suppression of folks, striven to maintain in Europe the so-called “balance of power”, this hence means, to strive so that no European state could gain more than a measure of strength and perhaps thereby be able to rise to a leading role in Europe. What they wanted, this was the fragmented Europe, which dissolves within itself, a Europe eternally balanced in its forces, and in order to achieve this goal, England then also wages wars in Europe, one war after the other. First it saw its hegemony threatened by Spain. After it had finally defeated Spain, it turned its interest toward the Netherlands. And after Holland no longer seemed to be a threat, British hatred concentrated itself against France. And when France was finally broken back then with the help of all of Europe, then it believed, at that moment, that they had to see in Germany the factor that could be suited to perhaps unite Europe. And now the struggle against Germany began, not out of love for the folks, rather only out of their very own, sober interest, behind it, as said, that eternal Jewry, which in every conflict of folks, always in discord and strife, manages and is able to earn and profit. They have hence always been the drivers to produce unrest among the folks, because they were able to gain only in unrest, and perhaps calm would have been able to lead to reflection and hence insight about the nature of this pest of all nations.

When then, in the year 1914, they brought about for the first time a world coalition against the German Reich of back then, they had a few justifications. They said back then: “Germany must be liberated, first from its Kaiser!” In itself, that would have been no concern of the English, rather an internal matter of the German folk. But the English are always concerned about other nations, and hence they accordingly also wanted to free the Germany of back then from its Kaiser. They said further: “Militarism is what makes the German folk unhappy and depressed.” - The English are everywhere against depression and against unhappiness, which burden folks. And finally, they said even further: “War must come to an end at all, hence war against war!” - A wonderful, beckoning, glorious perspective! If one wants to apply it retroactively, this means, if one wanted to say: We see that war is an injustice, for only brute force decides it, hence we want to eliminate force, hence we want to nullify everything that has previously emerged through force. It is a very difficult plan naturally, because the whole world has previously been built only according to the principle of the right of the stronger. But still, it would have been wonderful. If England had gone ahead of the world here with its abhorrence of war in that it would have freed the results of its wars, this means, would have again put it at the disposal of the surrounding world. If England had done that, it would have hence declared: “We detest war, hence we will immediately initially withdraw from South Africa; we won it

through war, namely. We detest war, hence we will also leave India, for we have subjugated it only through wars, we detest, for example, war, hence we also leave Egypt, for we subjugated it as well only through force, we also leave the whole Near East, that, too, became ours only through force - it would have been a wonderful gesture, in this manner to declare war against war!

But by war, this means, by war against war, one understood in England something else, namely one understood by war against war any possibility of once again righting the existing injustice in this world. That is what one understood by it. Hence for the purpose: Power to the one who has power, and any power away from the one who does not have it. It is roughly so, like we knew this in terms of domestic policy as well, if people say: "We no longer want any change of the social order. Whoever is rich, should remain rich, whoever is poor, must remain poor; just as it is, so is it wanted, and as it is wanted, so should it remain; for man should not rebel against what was once wanted, because it has existed."

You know, my folk comrades, our National Socialist view toward that. We see in every condition and at every time in this world the result of a never-ending life process. And it is impossible to say at a certain moment: Now this development process stops, rather it lives in the nature of the whole development of all things, that any sterilization of this life process must lead to a dying off. It lies, quite the opposite, in the essence of nature that again and again the more capable raises himself up and is elevated, this hence means, that in the interior of folks, the path must be opened for the capable, that one must not block it through social orders, that in the interior of folks, one must not let it come to a sterilization of the conditions of wealth, rather that one must take care in the interior as well that a constant flow of fresh blood from below upward comes and that everything that is rotten, because it is languid, should die off, because it must die off, because it is ripe to die off, and that one should not preserve it.

Hence the "war against war" was a totally deceitful slogan. The best proof was that at the moment when the war was at an end, the prerequisites for the waging of new wars could in no way be eliminated, but also not the instruments for the waging of the new wars. It would have been a wonderful gesture, if after Germany's disarmament, just as it had been assured us by treaty, now England, America, France would have also disarmed. We admonished them so often, after all, in the Weimar Republic requested, later then demanded, that they do this. They did not think of it at all! Quite the opposite, the wars continued. Only the sole defeated, the German folk, had lost any possibility to once more change its existence in this world to its favor.

The methods with which one fought in the First World War were similar as the present-day ones. First, struggle from the outside, and indeed, in the form of the bringing together of coalitions. It takes a good portion of Churchillian insolence to say today: "England was never in the position, on its own strength alone, to wage war with Italy or with Germany." But this same man has for years offered the whole world guarantee promises through his front-rank man. Now he himself admits that they would not have been in the position at all to fight alone. But they guaranteed the Baltic states, they guaranteed the Balkan states. They ran around, they declared to every state in the world: "Do you need a guarantee? Great Britain will step behind you with its whole power and will protect you." Today this same arch-liar says: "We were not in the position at all to wage a war alone." This is also correct. In the World War as well, they would not have been in the position to wage the war alone. Hence they assembled a coalition of global magnitude against us. The methods have likewise remained the same: promises to all those faint-hearted or credulous or dummies, who wanted to fall for these promises, and, furthermore, the attempt to let their own interests be represented by as much other blood as

possible. It must be noted again and again that the British World Empire, over the course of 400 years since its emergence, had to shed barely 10% of the blood in countless wars, which Germany required in order to defend just its bare existence. And nonetheless, we lost ever more in the process.

That this was so, is connected with the British method, namely, the method of fragmentation. In the period when the British World Empire emerged, Germany had splintered on its own. There were trains of thought back then, which we can no longer understand today, trains of thought of religious nature, which, unfortunately, were fought out with the sword, trains of thought, which were horrible in their consequences, which seem meaningless to us in their inner essence. Only these weighty, inner, religious conflicts, which cost the German folk infinitely much blood, gave England the opportunity in this same period to raise a world claim, which would have been owed it neither in number nor in significance. For I must point out again and again that it is not so that we Germans are, say, the upstarts, rather, if one wants to talk of upstarts, then they are definitely the English, and not we! We have an older history. And in an age when Europe knew a mighty Germany Imperial Reich, England was only a totally insignificant, little, green island.

In the previous World War, one saw the possibility of this fragmentation in a different area. Since religious problems no longer incited to blood-letting, since the priests themselves were no longer ready to let themselves be struck dead for these things, after the impossibility of still entangling the German folk in dynastic internal crises, one found a new opportunity: the playing out of parties. We experienced that back then. Parties of the right and of the left, collapsed again within themselves, half a dozen bourgeois manifestation and again and again divided. And with these parties, beginning with the bourgeoisie through the Center to the KPD, it succeeded back then to slowly undermine and exhaust the German folk in the interior. Nonetheless, the course of the war was an immeasurably glorious one. The years 1914 to 1918, they prove one thing, that not, say, the opponent, triumphed; it was a vile revolt, instigated by Marxist-Centrist, liberal-capitalist subjects, and behind all, as driving force, the eternal Jew. They brought Germany down back then.

We know today from the statements of the English themselves that in the year 1918 they were at the end, stood before their own collapse, when perhaps a quarter hour before 12 o'clock the revolt in Germany let itself be achieved. In addition came the cowardice of those governing back then, their indecision, their supineness, their own insecurity. And only so could the First World War be lost, not through the credit of our opponents, rather exclusively through our own fault.

The consequences of this collapse in November were now not, say, Germany's acceptance into the open arms of world democracy, were not the concerns by the others for the German folk's liberation from its burdens, for the German folk's elevation to a higher level of culture; they could not take care of that at all, because they themselves were on a much lower one, rather the consequences were now only the most horrible collapse, seen politically and economically, that a folk had ever experienced.

Back then, a man stepped toward us, who had inflicted immeasurable damage on the German folk: Woodrow Wilson, the man who lied with a straight face, if Germany would lay down its arms, then it would receive a peace of reconciliation, of agreement, then it would not lose its colonies, rather the colonial problems would be arranged justly. The man lied to us that a general disarmament would come, that we should then be accepted into an equal federation

of nations and folks with equal rights etc... He lied to us that secret diplomacy would thereby be eliminated, and that, indeed, now a new era of peace, of equal rights, of reason etc. would come. The little man of this arch-liar was the present-day President Roosevelt. He was hence his right hand. Our German folk trusted this man back then. It had no idea that here it was about an American president, this hence means, about a man who in himself is not obligated to the truth, who, for sample, can comfortably say before an election: "I will stand up against the war", and after the election can say: "I stand up for the war", and who, if he is then challenged, can just as comfortably say: "I said that previously, because I believed there would be dummies who take that as the truth and therefore vote for me." But one still did not know something, that, namely, here it is about a paralytic, about a lunatic, who led this folk back then, with which the German folk had never in its history had a conflict.

So the hour of bitterest disappointment came back then, which began at the moment when the German negotiators went to the forest of Compiègne, known to us for the second time, after all, to the saloon car, and were first confronted there with the rude question: "What do you gentlemen want here?" An armistice came, which, in reality, already meant total disarmament. And the result of this armistice was then the peace treaty, the total disarmament of our folk and hence the disenfranchisement and parallel to it a plundering and exploitation by an international financial plot, which cast our folk into the deepest misery. One had previously declared: "Whoever claims that we have the intention to take the colonies from Germany, he lies." One took them away from us! One said: "Whoever claims that we possessed the intention to, say, take from Germany its trade fleet, he does not speak the truth." One took it away from us! One said previously: "Whoever claims that, say, we want to rip off parts from the German folk, stirs up the folk." One later took one part after the other away from us! One broke all promises! The German folk sank in a few months into an unimaginably deep desperation, despair, nowhere any more hope, a starved folk, to which one still did not even return its war prisoners, after the armistice, yes, the peace had been signed, a folk, to which one still gave no foodstuffs even when it was already defenseless, which one just extorted again and again, if one studies through the time back then, how one again and again demanded and forced from us with a new extortion a new subjugation.

If one today still holds this before one's eyes, then one now still comes into a state of rage and hatred against a world in which such a thing is thinkable and possible.

In this time, my folk comrades, when everything was broken, when the Reich's supreme leader had fled to a foreign country, when others capitulated, when the armed forces had to surrender their weapons, when the folk voluntarily disarmed itself, in a time, when one raged against Germany even in the interior, when one wrote in our newspapers: "It is good that we lost the war", when unscrupulous subjects were found, who declared: "We may not win it at all, this war", at a moment, when anybody was spat upon, who still just thought of Germany or spoke of it, in a time, when one preached - I want to say - life renunciation as ideal and was ashamed to step before the world as a German, in that time, my folk comrades, I entered political life with the decision to again lift up this Germany. It was such a crazy decision in the eyes of many others, that my closest friends did not understand me at all. I gained the strength for this decision only from the knowledge of the folk. If I had only known the upper ten thousand back then, believe me, my folk comrades, I would not be standing before you today. I would have never found the courage for this idea, decision and faith revolutionizing a folk. Back then, I knew, above all, the broad folk. I knew, above all, my comrades. I knew that these men had for four years performed something immeasurable, inconceivable. I knew how reliable they were. I knew that, if they had had the right leadership, that they could never have been moved to a

capitulation, already not their comrades, because each knew: for what I fought, so many of my best comrades have already fallen. I may not leave that in the lurch at all, after all, it would be, after all, a betrayal against my own comrades. They also left life, after all, just as difficult as I myself. They risked their lives as well, after all.

I knew this broad mass of the German folk from my origin, from my life back then. And this mass not only preserved my faith in my folk, rather gave it a new and then later as well through all the years reinforced it, when adverse circumstances or some kind of misfortune seemed to perhaps speak against the achievement of my plan.

It was clear to me that the whole development, such as we had had in the last twenty, thirty years before the year, had to lead to nothing else than collapse. And I hence made the decision to declare war against this development from the bottom up, this hence means, not simply declare: I want that Germany again gets armed forces, gets an army or gets an airforce, rather it was clear to me that, initially, in the interior, the structure of our social order had to be reshaped, that, in our folk's died off body, we had to let the blood flow up from the bottom, and that, for this purpose, the social order had to obtain major incisions. I did not view these incisions as possible after the achievement of power, rather I was of the conviction that power could be allotted only to the body in which the face and the essence of the new condition would already embody themselves, this hence means, I was determined to build up a very small movement, beginning with a few people, who in themselves were supposed to embody what I envisioned as later basically necessary for the totality. And this was perhaps noneheless not as difficult as many thought, insofar as I remained protected against the danger, after all, that back then unworthy careerists or selfish people entered my ranks. For whoever back then in the years 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 came to this movement, that person had to be a boundless idealist. Anybody else, he could only say: "That is a total fool, he wants to build up a new folk, he wants to found a new state. He then wants to establish new armed forces, he wants to make Germany free again, and he does not even have a name, he has no capital, he has no press, no party carries him, he has nothing at all - a lunatic." They already had to be boundless idealists, who came to me back then, for they had nothing at all to gain, rather always only to lose, always only to sacrifice. And I can say this of all my fellow fighters back then: All who came to me in this time and later still came to me, they had nothing to gain, they only had everything to lose. And how many lost everything, down to life.

I then took up this struggle against the stupidity, initially, the stupidity and laziness of our so-called upper strata. I began it against the cowardice, which spread everywhere, this cowardice, which always went around camouflaged as cleverness, and said, one must adapt oneself, one must be patient, or, as Mr. Erzberger said: "Sign everything, sign everything they put before us, then they will forgive us, then they will become good again." Against this boundless cowardice, which preferred everything as standing still, I had to fight back then in the small and gradually in the larger circle. How often did we not experience that this bourgeoisie told us again and again: "Why then do you go onto the streets, you see, after all, the others do not want that, hence it always comes to conflicts. Why? Because you provoke, therefore do not provoke, hold yourself back, be quiet, after all!" And we were not quiet; I announced the program back then: The German street belongs to the German man, not to the Jews. And I conquered them, these German men, not through the cleverness of the cowards, rather through the courage of these go-getters, who had joined me back then and who were ready with me to fight the street free of our enemies and opponents and slowly again carry the German colors into these streets, into the German markets, villages and cities. And I had to continue to fight back then against so many interests of all individuals.

The man of the left said to me: "You act against my interests. My interest - I have a class interest, and this class interest obligates me to kill the other!" And the other again said to me: "Sir, stay away from our interests. We have professional interests, we have our interests as well. Stay away from us, do not enter here." I had to turn against both sides. And above the interests, which seemed anchored in profession or in class, to put the interests that lie in the nationality, in this indissoluble community.

Today, all this looks so obvious, by my old fellow fighters know that it was not obvious, to bring this common sense into the thick-skulls of our people of left and of right. The one did not want to accept these ideas, simply out of obstinacy, because he said: "What, we will crush the others' skulls!" And the other said, we do not want to accept them out of laziness or stupidity, out of lazy flow of thought, because they said: "That was previously not so, why should we suddenly change now. Indeed, you cannot demand from me that I simply tolerate these people there from the folk, I cannot do that. You know, in the end, you will even demand from me that I sit next to just anybody in the tramway car. So, everything that is right, I am obviously also... - we want to be a united folk of brothers, but with distance, with distance, sir, not too close, and only in election times, but not normally."

Hence all this was not so simple, to slowly draw one after the other from this folk, and how many ran away from me again. It was not so, after all, my folk comrades, as if everybody who came to me back then, say, would also remain with me. Often, I had won 50, 60 somewhere in a town, and three months later it was again merely 6 or 7 or 8. All the others were gone again. And one had to start again. But I made a calculation back then: If I win a hundred, and always only ten remain, and the other ninety go away again, then it will gradually, when I gain a thousand, be a hundred, if I win ten thousand, a thousand will remain, and gradually the number of those who remain will become ever greater. And if one has perhaps left again for the second or third time, perhaps he is embarrassed to leave the fifth time, rather will then also remain. And so I will gradually, with unbelievable patience and with tenacity and perseverance, build up a new folk community in the German Reich myself. The others may laugh or scorn as they want, that is all the same. They may proceed against us, also all the same, then we will defend ourselves. We will not capitulate. We will not leave the street, we will not vacate our places, rather we will then strike, so long until we either remain lying, or the other pulls back and leaves our path open. Self-evident principles for us National Socialists today, but back then totally new concepts, new realizations, which by many were neither comprehended or accepted as self-evident.

And then another thing came in: The accursed tradition, with which everybody grew up, from which he believed he could not separate himself, indeed, this whole problem of education, these egg shells, which the individual, after all, casts off with much greater difficulty than everything else, the opinion he was simply born different. The one, he simply could not mix with the broad folk, for the reason, because he comes from the society stratum, and the other cannot, because he again comes from the other one. It was a struggle against traditions and naturally also against the educational elements, which one all too easily confuses with the value of people. For one said: "You cannot expect from me as an educated person, that I join a local unit, in which, for all I care, a daily wage earner is the leader anyway." I first had to teach the people that leading has nothing at all to do with abstract knowledge, which one has had pumped into him in an educational facility. The one is learned and other drummed in with God knows how many extra hours and aids, and the other is inborn and will always overcome. And to now

find a synthesis here, to find a marriage between the natural talent for leading and the necessary knowledge, that was the great task posed.

One did not grasp that at all back then. It was a struggle against almost all life practices, and in addition to that a struggle against the most natural interests, in which the individual says: "Yes, listen, if I were really to join you, then I lose my business, after all!" And the other again: "Then I'll be thrown out of my workplace. My colleagues, they will not tolerate it, after all!" - What do you believe, my folk comrades, what kind of heroism was it back then, to be the first National Socialist in whatever mine, in whatever factory, but I admit, also a heroism, to be the first National Socialist in a salon; the one, because he was threatened bodily, the other, because he was threatened mentally. And I do not know what is worse: a bodily threat or a mental harassment, which under circumstance can perhaps wreck a human being even faster than the bodily threat. There were heroes, who back then came to us.

And I want to explain still something else here: These heroes, in reality, continued the 1914/18 war, after all. One later so often portrayed it as if, here were soldiers and here party. No, those were once the soldiers, and indeed the best soldiers! Namely those eternal soldiers who did not want to endure and could not endure the subjugation, just as I am also of the conviction that a really good National Socialist will also always be the best soldier.

And then came the organized opponents as well. That was initially so roughly 46 or 47 parties. This varied, according to whether the bicyclist and the small gardeners or the landless laborers or other people merged. But it was often up to 46 parties. Organized opposition! And here, above all, naturally the party secretaries, their functionaries, who naturally saw in us the ruin of their whole existence, for where should a bourgeois world of parties, represented by its syndics, party secretaries etc. end up, and where a proletarian world of parties, represented by trade union leaders and again party secretaries, if now suddenly somebody comes and says: "The whole struggle is in itself sheer nonsense, you quarrel here about something, which brings no benefit, you will both have to get down from your high horse, in the long run, you cannot get by without each other, hence it is smarter, you come together for once rationally than that you destroy each other reciprocally." One could naturally say that to the individual, but say it to a party secretary, this would mean, to make the man immediately ponder, and pondering here leads to the realization that his whole existence would thereby be over, after all. If I first once say, one does not wage political fights for denominations, what does the Center interested party then go? If I say, I cannot wage a political fight, for example, let us say, for conflicts that are of a purely economic nature, and hence can only be fought out economically and thereby be settled through reason, where then do the union secretaries and the syndics end up? And, above all, where do the dear Jews end up, who, on the one hand, direct capital as well as, on the other hand, lead the anti-capitalists, and indeed often already from the same family two brothers in both camps.

My folk comrades! When I began this struggle back then, it was very clear to me that it was a struggle against a whole world, and how difficult it was, only my old fellow fighters can measure.

I can say that for me the war had not found an end since the year 1914. I fought on, since I could speak again, and traveled up and down the land, from town to town, from city to city, and only spoken, and spoke, and spoke again and worked, always only with the one thought, to redeem the German folk from this fragmentation, to pull it out of its lethargy, to bring it out of its sleep and put it together again.

And I now not only found fellow fighters, rather also countless people over the course of these years, who helped us. Women and men, who gave everything, for whom the party was absolutely everything. The others, these pitiful burghers, cannot understand this at all, they cannot grasp it at all, what National Socialism meant for many families, that the whole day long they thought only about their movement, that they gave everything for it, that they worked for it, made every sacrifice for it! Today, the whole nation knows it. What back then were small local units, are today millions of German folk comrades, who go to the collection points and today, as members of our community, donate their last sweater or pullover, if necessary, for our Wehrmacht, for our soldiers.

This joy, to be able to serve a cause, to be allowed to sacrifice for it, which millions have, back then, only the few National Socialists in our movement had that. How great the joy was, however, all those can also measure, who today can say of themselves: I do everything for my folk, everything for our soldiers, so that they can endure.

For the German folk community has simply nonetheless developed from the small movement of back then, slowly, but that was good so. It needed time. But it became. This struggle for the soul of our folk, it did not run uninterrupted in uniform constant, rather days of the worst distress also came again, times of the biggest setbacks. I just need to remind you of the year 1923. I fought back then. In the Ruhr region, our enemy stood there. Germany was ruined by inflation. The whole German folk seemed to approach a misery without equal. And over everything triumphed the Jew. He rotted our folk, he profited from our misfortune. And I tried back then, as one man, to get power into my hands in order to still offer resistance. And at the moment when I already could believe to get this power, fate knocked me to the ground, and instead of power, I went to prison.

And in this period, the movement had to prove itself. And naturally, also I myself. And I may already state, that at this moment, hardly had I first again regained consciousness, I immediately took new courage and regained my old faith. My opponents said: "Now he is dead! One no longer needs to pay any attention at all to him, one also no longer needs to mention him. National Socialism is a finished matter." After thirteen months, I returned again and now began again anew. And I believe, this was perhaps the decisive thing for our party: any weakling can bear victories, to withstand blows by fate, only the strong can do that! And fate gives the ultimate highest prize only to those who manage to handle these blows by fate.

Back then, I received the first heavy blow in the movement of large magnitude. What it cost in work and nervous energy, those know who stood close to me back then. But I also preserved this boundless confidence, even in my own person, that nothing at all, whatever it may be, can ever throw me out of the saddle, that nothing can still shake me. And that the person errs, who believes he can frighten me through anything, to be able to bluff me. I took the words of a great German philosopher to heart back then: "A blow that does not knock down a strong man, only makes him even stronger!"

And how were foreign countries back then? Nobody took notice of us, after all, for these foreign countries were informed through their diplomats, and these diplomats moved in circles in which National Socialists could not move back then, and did not at all want to move, and, as far as I was concerned, also may not move. These diplomats sent wonderful reports to their governments, in which they portrayed the Reich's whole play of forces, and overlooked the

force that was fated to one day take over the whole Reich. They treated the Germany of back then as if National Socialists would not exist at all or had not existed.

And how they treated this Germany! Their Germany, their democratic Germany! The child, which they themselves had once procreated, this miscarriage of parliamentary democracy, Weimar constitution and Versailles legislation! How did they mistreat, extort and squeeze this birth. If they today act as if they were against us National Socialists or rejected National Socialist Germany, when then did they inflict on the democratic Germany! Only with one difference: They could not do it to us at all, after all, but, unfortunately, they could to democratic Germany! We are totally indifferent, after all, to how they judge us. I have, after all, never put any value on how foreign countries judge me. I am quite indifferent to it. If my enemies should once praise me, then the German folk can chase me to the devil. Therefore, for us and for me, for us this was all the same. But they mistreated democratic Germany, this Germany, which crawled into the League of Nations and whined and begged there, went from one loan to the next, and was fed with a few crumbs that fell down from the table of these so-called haves. They were really treated like have-nots, but they at least had the honor to be allowed to sit in Geneva. One denied them all human rights, but they had the honor to be allowed to participate in an international conference or even preside. One mistreated the German folk's right of self-determination in this period, one concerned oneself with nothing, but they were at least allowed to talk about the right of self-determination in the Geneva League of Nations, in regard to other nations, and they were already happy and satisfied with that.

Disarmament: If one says today, this Germany, this National Socialist Germany, has forced us to arm! - Aside from it that I so often made proposals to them about disarmament, after all - there was once a Germany that had no armaments at all. Why then did they not disarm back then? They could have done that, after all. Or does one believe that, say, Stresemann or Marx or any of these gentlemen, Wirth, Bauer, Ebert, Schiedemann, would have declared war against the world? Therefore, they cannot demonstrate that to anybody. They themselves also did not believe that. They did not do it. Quite the opposite, they continued to wage wars. Some entrenched themselves here, others there. The English no longer concerned themselves with their allies. They swindled the Arabs out of their right of self-determination. From the Indians, whom they first needed in the war, they later also abruptly took away again all promises.

They know precisely why Germany had to disarm! They inflicted all that on the democracy! And then the huge unemployment, the economic misery, where was also the world's economic help? Where were they then, the thousand artists? If I read so today in the newspaper that Mr. Roosevelt declares America will give the world a new economic system, a new one yes, but it will be a miserable one, namely the system with which he has made himself so bankrupt that he finally believes to be able to save himself from mob-justice only through a war. Economically as well, the German folk did not receive what one had once promised it before the days of Versailles.

Quite the opposite, just like the other world, it collapsed ever more. Unemployment rose and got ever greater. The years from 1923 to 1930, they are years of a continuous experimentation, but of a constant economic decline, of an uninterrupted surrender of the German folk's sovereign rights, but also the surrender of economic substance. And one had to look on at all that in these years. I now fought. But in these years as well, my folk comrades, there were many setbacks: bans of the party, soon I myself could not speak at all again for two years, then local units were disbanded again, then again the movement banned in whole German

provinces; fine, it was a constant fight with uninterrupted setbacks. Then September 1930 finally came, and we now entered the Reichstag with our 106 mandates and then one more, 107.

Now one really should have let us participate in the government. Quite the opposite! The suppression first really set in, and it escalated uninterrupted. It was a constant fight, which also made use of terror. How many party comrades did we lose in this period, all assassinated. Over 40,000 wounded are to be counted in these few years. And then the year 1932 came. First presidential election. Again, a setback. The second presidential election, it again saw the party caught. And then follows election after election, battle after battle in this year for the internal power in the state. It was a struggle in which everything was also at stake. Many had to pay this year again with their life, many landed in the prisons.

And then July came with an overwhelming victory. And now everybody screamed: Now the hour has come for the assumption of power! And the hour passed again. It had to pass again. And then a setback came again and then a last battle and finally the day whose memory we celebrate today.

Now, my folk comrades, I have presented this to you here quite briefly in order to show you all one thing: The victory that we celebrate here today did not fall into our laps back then as a simple gift, rather the victory was tied to exertions, to sacrifices, to deprivations, to constant work and to setbacks without equal. And if you had asked somebody even on January 25th: "Do you believe that this person - back then, that was only me, after all - will come to power?", then everybody would have told you, even on the 25th, even on the 28th: "Never!" And when I came to power on January 30th, a wise man said: "Only for six weeks!" Today it has been nine years!

But now I must mention another thing. I told you, my folk comrades, what I found, when in the year 1919 to 1920, I called the party into life. I portrayed to you what the situation was after my first great collapse. But I must also in a few sentences remind you of what I had taken over on this January 30th: It was a legacy, which hardly anybody still wanted to assume. Everything ruined, the economy destroyed, seven million people unemployed, and this rose week by week, seven million short-term workers. The Reich finances a gigantic deficit of almost three billion, the provincial finances huge deficits, the municipalities indebted to the top, the peasantry before total collapse, before the auction of the land and property, trade paralyzed, commerce at a standstill, our shipping no longer existent. Everything at all in Germany seemed to now be dead. That is what I took over back then. It was not a shining legacy, but I viewed it as my honor to take over something not at the moment when it flourishes, rather to take it over at the moment when others say: "All is already lost there, nobody can still help there."

I dared it back then, it was quite clear to me that, if it had not succeeded, I would have probably been stoned, one would have struck me dead, one would have declared: "Now you have it!" I dared it, and we won it. In a few years, we handled these problems.

In 1933/34, I initially created order in the interior, immediately eliminated the parties and all this nonsense. I have, with the founding of the German Work Front under party comrade Ley, obtained the prerequisite to be able to finally approach at all rationally the economic problems, without being constantly disturbed from both sides, the one, in that he says: "I'll lock out", and the says: "I'll strike." And both are the suffering parties. I have begun to stabilize the German currency through ruthless pressure from above. But I have begun to not only stabilize

it through pressure from above, rather also in that I again put German production behind the German mark.

All this is easy to say today. But back then, it was not easy. For if it had been so easy, why did my opponents not do it then? I began right away to push back all folk alien elements in Germany, above all, our cosmopolitans. But I also began in this period to integrate the individual provinces into the Reich. When the year 1934 came, I had actually finished in the interior with the most essential prerequisites in order to now put the German folk in the enjoyment of its work. Instead of countless provincial parliaments, there was still only a single Reich sovereignty. Instead of countless parties, still only one single leadership of the German folk. Instead of countless economic organizations, a consolidation of all into one single hand. Naturally, at first, everybody cursed, who was thereby threatened in his interests. But nobody can dispute the one thing, neither from right nor from left, in the end, all were better off than before. And whatever the one had to surrender at the moment, he nonetheless regained through the rationale that laid at the basis of all actions, and through the insight into the necessary. In 1935, external freedom as well already began to triumph. You all still know this: introduction of compulsory military service,

1936 elimination of these crushing Versailles chains, which concerned the Rhineland, restoration of our Reich sovereignty,

1937 and 1938 completion of our armament, not without me first making many proposals to spare us this armament.

For you must all admit the one thing, my folk comrades: Wherever you may go, everywhere, you see today the works of peace, which we could no longer continue due to the war. Everywhere, you see large buildings, schools, settlements, which the war prevents us from continuing.

Before I entered this, I had started a gigantic program of social, economic and cultural work, begun and, in part, also already completed. But everywhere, there were new plans, new projects before me.

If, conversely, I view my opponents: What have they really created? They could very easily push for war. The war has not robbed them of a peace deed, for they created nothing. This blabber, this drunkard Churchill, what has he performed in his life, in reality, this lying subject, this lazybones of the first rank? If this war had not come, then centuries would have spoken of our era and of all us and also of my person as creators of great works of peace. But if this war had not come, who would speak of Churchill? So one will, however, one day speak of him, but as the destroyer of an empire, which he and not we destroyed. One of the most pitiful Herostratus natures in world history, incapable of creating something, only capable of destroying.

I do want to speak at all, in the process, about his accomplice in the White House - a pitiful lunatic!

However, the more we worked, the more we put Germany in order, the more the hatred also grew, unfortunately. For something else came in addition to it. Now came the most obstinate hatred by society strata., which in foreign lands believed that the German example, the socialist German example, could under circumstances break in there as well. I have heard

this so often, after all, that foreigners themselves said to me: "Yes, you know, but for us, these National Socialist ideas are naturally not executable." I said: "I also do not demand that at all, after all, that you carry it out, quite the opposite, I am not there so that I concern myself with the happiness of other folks, rather I feel myself exclusively responsible for my own folk. I work for it. I will add to my sleepless nights still another one for foreign countries!" And nonetheless, they said: "No, already the example, your example, that is just it. The example spoils good customs," this means, in this case, the bad practices and the bad virtues or vices. They said: "You travel with your ships to us, we cannot allow the Strength through Joy ships to land by us." "Why not?" "That spoils our workers." Why should that spoil the workers? I do not understand, the German worker workers more than ever before, why should he then not relax? Is it not a downright joke, if today this man in the White House says: "We have a world program, and this world program should give man freedom and the right to work?" Mr. Roosevelt! Open your eyes - we have long since done this in Germany. Or if somebody says, illness should be taken care of. - Depart from the garden of our party program, this is a National Socialist doctrine, not yours, sir! This is heresy for a democrat. Or if he says: "We want the worker to get a vacation as well." You want that very late, we have, namely, already carried it out. And we would be even much farther, if you had not gotten in our way.

Or if one says: "We want to heighten prosperity, even for the broad mass." Those are all nothing but things that stand in our program! He would have been able to carry that out much more easily, if he had not started a war. For we also did that without a war, after all, before the war. No, these capitalist hyenas do not think at all about doing such a thing. They see in us only the bad example, and in order to bait their own folks, they must now climb into our party program and pull out such individual statements, these pitiful bunglers. And in the process, they also do it stupidly.

We have had a closed world against us here. Naturally, not only from the right, rather equally so from the left. For those on the left said to us: "If that succeeds, this experiment, it actually creates..., if it manages it and eliminates the housing shortage, if it succeeds and introduces a school system, on the basis of which every talented boy, quite regardless, what parents he has or what kind his parents are, God knows what kind of a position he can achieve; which manages to turn former agricultural workers into Reich regents, which manages it and actually introduces old age care for an entire folk, which, man, which in the end manages it and actually sends this folk on vacation, builds ships for it, which brings it an ordered and secure living standard; yes, what do we do then? After all, we live, because that does not exist. We live from it, after all, hence fight against this National Socialism.

What the others have created here, I must say again, my comrades see, after all, and have seen that best in Russia. We have now been at the helm for nine years. Bolshevism has been at the helm since the year 1917 - hence soon twenty-five years. Anybody can pass a judgment, who now compares this Russia with Germany. What have we created in nine years, what does the German folk look like, and what has one created there? I do not want to talk at all about the capitalist states. They do not care for their unemployed at all, after all. For an American millionaire, an unemployed personally is something that he does not see at all, because he does not enter the neighborhood where they live. Now and then, they indeed make a hunger march to Washington, to the White House or to the capitol, but then they are first dispersed somewhere by the police with rubber clubs and tear gas etc.: nothing but things that are not present in autocratic Germany. We have not applied these means against our folk at all. We manage without rubber clubs and without these things, without tear gas.

In other worlds: we really have had a closed world of opponents against us, and it is obvious that at the moment of the assumption of power, this only escalated. I have tried to introduce a certain foreign policy. You know it already from the period of struggle. I wanted to enter into a close relationship with three lands: with England, with Italy and with Japan.

Every attempt to come to an agreement with England was totally pointless. These here were people who seemed impossible to still be removed from their stupid, crazy ideology, prejudice and obstinacy. That the world had changed fundamentally since the time of their great queen Victoria, these people were not at all aware of this. That, in the final analysis, Germany did not threaten their empire, rather that this Empire could be maintained only if it found a closer connection to Europe, they were not aware of this. Quite the opposite, they fought against Europe at every opportunity. And here, above all, the man, whom I have already mentioned a few times: Churchill. Any attempt to even just approach this man with the idea of an agreement was thwarted by his stubborn: "I want to have a war." Nothing at all was to be discussed with this man, and around him stood that clique of Duff Cooper - therefore, it is sad, if one just names the names, they are, after all, really such zeroes! It is interesting, after all, how they themselves, if a man comes anywhere, like now Wavell, are immediately thrown out. But that does not matter. They are fragile eggs: wherever they fall, they somehow remain lying again for a time. They have simply been continuously lying in lime for too long - and this damages, seen in centuries, generations, families, also individual human beings. I also do not want to speak of the Jews in the process - they are our old opponents anyway, they have experienced us through the thwarting of their plans, and they rightly hate us, just like we hate them. It is clear to us that this war, after all, could only end with that either the Germanic folks are exterminated or Jewry disappears from Europe. I already pronounced it on September 1, 1939 in the German Reichstag - and I guard myself against premature prophecies -, that this war will not end like the Jews imagine, namely that the European Aryan folks are exterminated, rather that the result of this war will be the annihilation of Jewry. For the first time, others will not bleed, rather, for the first time, this time the genuine old Jewish law will be applied: An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth!

And the farther this struggle spreads, all the more - this may be said to World Jewry - will anti-Semitism spread with this struggle. It will find its nourishment in every prison camp, it will find its nourishment in every family that is enlightened, why, in the final analysis, it had to make its sacrifice. And the hour will come, when the worst world enemy of all time will have again played out his role, at least for a millennium.

With England, this attempt was in vain, what all I also did, how often I also extended my hand, whatever I also offered them - to my real deepest chagrin.

I am all the happier, that instead I found with the second state that relationship, for which we once strove. This is actually no miracle at all, rather it would almost be a miracle, if it had gone differently. For it is already - I said this to a delegation today - no coincidence, if two folks, over the course of hardly a hundred years, have experienced almost the exact same fates. In the previous century: Germany fights for its governmental rebirth, for its governmental unification. And Italy fights for its governmental unification. And for the first time, back then, both sides also once walked together. Then both states part, and both states no longer find their happiness. And now, a revolution comes in both states at almost the same time, similar in ideas, such as is just imaginable at all in two different folks. Both revolutions take almost the same course. Everywhere, major setbacks, but, in the end, victory nonetheless. Both revolutions a program of socialist and national rebirth. Both revolutions carry out this program unerring. Both

arouse the hatred of their surrounding world, both revolutions represent folks, which do not find their daily bread on their own soil despite all industriousness. Both folks one day, against their will, face the same opponents, the same international coalition. It began already in 1935, when England suddenly turned against Italy without any cause. Italy had taken nothing at all from England. Simply for the reason: "We do not want that Italy receives - I want to say - life-freedom." Exactly the same with us: "We do not want that Germany receives its life-freedom." - What did we take from the English? What did we want to take from England, what from France, what indeed from America? - Nothing at all! How often did I offer them peace. Indeed, what then should I offer them? They were men who simply declared - Mr. Churchill says: "I want to have a war" and with him a certain clique in addition, and behind him, behind this corruptible, drunken subject, the paying forces of international Jewry, and, on the other hand, an old Freemason, who believes only through war to perhaps be able to once more repair his bankrupt economy or at least win time. So both states again face the same enemies, for totally the same reasons. And they are compelled to fight alongside each other, to wage the same fight, bound together for life or death.

And then there is a fourth thing. I also mentioned it today: In both cases, there are men, two men, who came from the folk, who founded revolutions, and who led the states upward. In the last weeks, I have read very much in the few free hours I had about the Italian Fascist revolution, and it seemed to me as if I had before me the history of my own party: So similar, so the same, the same struggle, the same enemies, the same opponents, the same arguments; it is really a unique miracle. And now we fight in the same theaters, Germans in Africa, Italians in the eastern war theater. We fight together, and one should not deceive oneself: This struggle will be waged to the shared victory!

And now the third state as well has finally joined us, with which I have also always wanted for many years to have good relations. You all know this from "Mein Kampf": Japan!

And the three great have-nots are thereby now united, and we want to see now, who in this struggle are the stronger: those who have nothing to lose or those who have everything to lose and nothing to gain. For what does England want to gain? What does America want to gain? What do they all want to gain? They have so much that they do not know where to start with what they possess: they need to feed few people on a square kilometer, they do not have all the worries that we have. A single bad harvest means for us a national misfortune - the whole world stands at their disposal. They once plundered and exploited and squeezed us for decades, and nonetheless, they could not eliminate their own economic distress. They have raw materials, as much as they want to extract at all, and they do not manage to actually find a reasonable solution for their problems. We will now see to whom Providence gives the victor's prize in this struggle! To the one who has everything and still wants to take from the one who has almost nothing the last thing, or to the one who defends the last thing he calls his own. And if a British Arch-Bishop prays to God that he should send Bolshevism over Germany and over Europe as punishment, then I can only say: it does not come over Germany, but whether it does not come over England, that is a different question. And then this old sinner and blasphemer can perhaps for once try, whether he can with his prayer banish this British threat itself. We have never done anything to England, France and America. Nonetheless, the declaration of war now ensued in the year 1939. And it has now expanded.

But now, you must really understand me from my whole history, but also correctly. I once pronounced words that foreign lands did not comprehend at all. I said: "If a war is really inevitable, then I prefer to wage it; not because I thirst for this glory - quite the opposite: I gladly

renounce any glory here, this is not glory at all in my eyes. My glory, if Providence preserves my life, will, after all, one day consist of the great works of peace, which I still plan to create! But because I believed that, if Providence has ordained it so, that this struggle must be fought out according to the unfathomable will of this Providence, then, however, I can only ask Providence that it entrusts me with the burden of this struggle, that it burdens it upon me. I want to bear it and want to shun no responsibility. In every hour in which a distress comes, I want to take this burden upon myself. I wish to bear every responsibility, just like I have previously carried it. I have the greatest authority in this folk. It knows me, it knows the endless plans I had in these years before the war. It sees everywhere testaments of the beginning of this work, in part, also the documents of completion. I know that this folk trusts me. I am so happy to know that. But the German folk may also be convinced of one thing: a year 1918, as long as I live, will never happen! It will never lower this flag!

I am happy that so many allies have joined our soldiers: In the south, Italy, in the far north, Finland, and between now all the other nations, which also send their sons here toward the east: Whether they are Romanians or Hungarians, Slovaks or Croats, Spaniards, Belgians, yes, even Frenchmen have gathered at this place...and additionally, the volunteers of our Germanic states from the north and from the west. It is already today a war of Europe. And, finally, in the east, as new ally, which has already exorcised from a master his ridiculous slogans: Japan.

About the war itself, I want to say little. Here, history already speaks: 1939 elimination of Poland, 1940 Norway and France and England, the Netherlands and Belgium, 1941 first the Balkans and then finally the state, of which Mister Cripps just a few days ago, in his talkativeness, assured us that it had for years already prepared itself for the conflict with Germany. I knew that. At the moment when it became clear to me that a crooked game was being played here, at the moment when I learned that Mr. Churchill, in his secret sessions, already referred to this new ally, at the hour when Molotov departed here in Berlin, and indeed, departed under the auspices of a failed agreement - for he demanded things, which I could not approve -, at the same moment, it was clear to me that this conflict had to come.

And here, too, I am thankful to Providence that it has put me at the top of the Reich, so that the other would not be granted the fourteen days or three weeks time to strike the first blow. For if there must be fighting, then I stand on the standpoint that the first blow is often the decisive one.

And we have experienced this in East Asia as well. We can only congratulate Japan that, instead of still haggling with this lying subject, it has abruptly struck.

And now, since this June 22nd, our soldiers fight in the east a war, which will one day go down into history as our folk's heroic song. On the sea, our naval forces and our U-boats, which now thwart what Roosevelt had intended. He had the intention, through ever new declarations of American sovereign territory, to gradually drive the German U-boat arm out of the ocean through simple acts and to lead them to a very small path, which could have then been protected by the British naval forces.

And this, my folk comrades, was also the reason for the reduction of the figures of sinkings, not, say, the insufficient number or declining number of U-boats. Quite the opposite! It has increased tremendously. Also not, say, the insufficient courage of our crews, also not the

impossibility to attack at all, rather exclusively this attempt, along the path of declarations, to restrict us in our freedom of action.

You will understand that for me it was always a self-control to weigh whether one should now put an end to this lie and deception, or for the sake of dear peace to nonetheless let a new limitation be imposed upon oneself. Japan's attack has finally freed us of this distress. Now they will be able to form convoys on all the world's oceans, and now they will see how our U-boats work. And whatever plans they may have and whatever they may look like, we are equipped for everything, from the north to the south, from the desert to the east. And they may also be clear about one thing. I have already said this once: Today they encounter a different Germany than the Germany of once, they now again encounter a Frederician one. We will fight where we stand, surrender not a foot without a fight. And when we give up a foot, immediately advance again. And we are so happy, after all, to know since yesterday that our Senior General Rommel, with his brave Italian and German panzer and motorized men, at the moment when they believed they had defeated him, immediately turned around again and struck back again. And they will experience this for so long until this war will have ended with our victory.

To both these arms, comes as third our Luftwaffe. Its glory is an immortal one. What it has performed in actions in the arctic cold in the far north, in the east or in the heart of the desert or in the west: It is everywhere the same thing: a heroism, which one cannot honor at all with decorations.

These three arms, they now encompass everything that belongs to them, for I cannot emphasize an individual man. Only one must I stress again and again: It is this our infantry. In the end, it performs the most.

And behind these arms stands a gigantic transport organization with tens of thousands and tens of thousands of drivers and railroad-men, and they all, they all risk themselves and will master even the hardest tasks, for this is self-evident: The shift from the offensive war to the defense in the east was not easy. Not the Russian forces the defense on us, rather it was only minus 38 and 40 and 42 and, in part, 45 degrees cold. And in this cold, a troop, which, for its part, is not accustomed to it, can as little fight as it can fight in the scorching heat of the desert in certain months. Only, at this moment, when the difficult shift was necessary, I again viewed it as my task to take the responsibility for it as well upon my shoulders. I wanted to thereby draw even closer to my soldiers, and at this point, insofar as they hear it today on those icy fronts, I want to just assure them: I know what they perform, but I also know that the hardest lies behind us. Today is January 30th. The winter was this eastern opponent's greatest hope. This hope will not be fulfilled for him. In four months, we had advanced almost to Moscow and Leningrad. Four months of winter in the north are now past. He has advanced a few kilometers at a few points and has sacrificed hecatombs of blood and human life there. He may be indifferent to that. But in a few weeks, in the south, the winter will already break, and then spring will again draw toward the north, the ice will melt, and then the hour will come when the ground becomes hard and firm again, and when the German musketeer with his equipment can again operate against him and when new weapons from the homeland will flow in, and when we will strike again and want to avenge those who have now fallen victim solely to this frost. For I can say this to them, the soldier up front, he has the feeling of a towering superiority over the Russian. To compare him with them, would be an insult. The decisive thing is only that this shift from offense to defense succeeded, and I may say: it has succeeded. These fronts, they stand, and where so individual Russians break through, and they believe they also occupy towns somewhere, they are not towns, they are only piles of ruins. What does this mean

compared to what we have occupied, what we have put in order and what we will put in order in the coming spring and from spring on.

For behind this front stands today a German homeland worthy of it. Recently, in view of the knowledge that what had been prepared could not by a long shot suffice against the frost, I directed an appeal to the German folk. I wanted to myself express gratitude to it, to this folk. This appeal was also a vote. If the others talk of democracy: This is the true democracy. It has shown itself in these days. And I know what so many little people have given in the process, but this time also many, many, many, for whom it had become hard perhaps or earlier would have seemed impossible to part from a precious fur. They donated it today nonetheless in the realization that the smallest musketeer is worth more than the most expensive fur. And I have taken care that, in the process, it does not go like in the World War, when the homeland delivered copper and a copper supply firm paid out 2260% dividends, when the homeland had to deliver other things, leather, or got no leather, and the leather processing firm paid out 2700% dividends. Whoever enriches himself from this in the Third Reich, he dies! For I do not know whether there is not a little poor musketeer whom perhaps a wool glove could save a hand, or who perhaps could be protected against frostbite by a warm vest, which somebody at home takes away from him. I will defend the soldier's interests here, and I know that the whole German folk stands behind me in the process.

So I can give you only one thing as assurance on this January 30th: How this year will end, I do not know. Whether the war finds its end in it, I do not know. But I know one thing: Wherever the opponent may appear, we will strike him again in this year, just like previously! It will again be a year of great victories. And just as I earlier held the flag high at every time, so will I really hold it high now, for in what different situation do I find myself today!

My German folk comrades! My soldiers! We have behind us a glorious history, and one so gladly draws comparisons with this history. In this history, German heroes have often fought in apparently hopeless inferiority. But, above all, we may draw no comparison at all with the Frederician era. For that, we have no right. We have the strongest army in the world. We have the strongest Luftwaffe in the world. Frederick the Great had to fight against a superior force, which was downright crushing. When he waged the First Silesian War, 2.7 million Prussians faced a state back then of still 15 million. When he was forced to wage the third in seven years, there stood 3.7 or 3.8 million Prussians against around 50 or 54 others. A man with iron will held out through all setbacks and never despaired of his success, and if he wanted to despair, again and again pulled himself together, and then took the flag in his strong hand. What do we want to say of it today? We have an opponent before us, who may be numerically superior to us. But in the spring, we will be numerically at least equal to him. But we will again beat him in terms of weapons. Then our time comes again. And it will be so everywhere. Above all, however: We have allies today. It is also no longer the World War era. What Japan alone performs here in the east, is totally incalculable for us. No other path remains for us than the path of struggle and the path of success. It may be difficult, or it may be easy - it is never harder than our ancestors' battles were. It will hence also not be easier. And we may not expect that it should be easier than those battles were. But we thereby so properly fulfill all the sacrifices, which our soldiers make. Who can comprehend this more than I, who was I myself once a soldier. Today as well, I feel myself as the Reich's first musketeer. In the period when I myself was only a musketeer, I fulfilled my duty. I fulfill it today exactly as unerringly. But I understand all the suffering of my comrades, know everything that is around them. I therefore cannot and therefore do not want to use any slogan. I can tell them only one thing, the homeland really surmises what they have had to go through. The homeland really surmises what it means

to lie in the snow and in the ice at minus 35, 38, 40, 42 degrees cold and to defend this homeland. But because the homeland knows this, it also wants to do everything that it can do in order to lighten this lot for you. It wants to work, and it will work! And I must ask it: German folk comrades at home, work, produce weapons and produce more ammunition! You thereby spare many and numerous comrades up front their lives.

Workers, produce and work on our means of transport so that all this gets to the front. The front, it will then stand, it will fulfill its duty, the German homeland can be unconcerned there. And the prayer of this devil priest, who wishes that Europe be punished by Bolshevism, will not go into fulfillment, rather the prayer will find go into fulfillment:

Lord, give us the strength, that we preserve for ourselves freedom, for our folk, for our children and for our children's children, not only for us Germans, rather also for Europe's other folks. For it is not a war, which we all wage this time only for our German folk alone, it is a war for all of Europe, and hence really for all of mankind.

On January 25th, the Thai government declares war against Great Britain and the United States of North America.

On February 3rd, under pressure from the United States of North America, the governments of Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru break off diplomatic relations with the German Reich, Italy and Japan.

Meanwhile, the German offensive in Libya goes on:

On February 5th, British troops are pursued beyond Derna.

On February 12th, the Führer speaks on the occasion of the state ceremony for Reich Minister Dr. Todt, who died on the 8th.

**Address at the State Ceremony on the Occasion of the Death of Reich
Minister Dr. Todt**

Berlin, February 12, 1942

Dear mourners!

Dear Mrs. Todt!

It is very hard for me to remember a man, of whom the deeds testify louder and more compellingly than words ever can. When we received news of the terrible accident to which our dear party comrade Dr. Todt had fallen victim, probably many millions of Germans had the same feeling of that emptiness, which always sets in, when an irreplaceable man is taken from his fellow human beings. But that the death of this man means an irreplaceable loss for us, the German folk knows this. In the process, it is not just the creative personality, which was taken from us, rather it is also the loyal man and unforgettable comrade, whose departure hits us so hard.

Dr. Todt was a National Socialist, and he was this not only intellectually since the moment when he received knowledge of the movement for the first time, rather also from his whole heart. The first contact with the party in the year 1922, the first encounter with me myself, just not only immediately inwardly led this man to me, that obligated him, outwardly as well, to stand by what he viewed as the sole possibility for a German rebirth. To the technician and engineer, who himself had to temporarily earn his bread through the work of his hands, the combination of the national with the social idea did not seem like a problem or even a question, rather like the categorical duty of the struggle for a genuine German resurrection, which had to be more than a mere restoration of an external state form, which through the collapse had already proven itself as outdated. Already in the year 1922, it was clear to this man that the goal of the German uprising had to be not the restoration of broken old forms, rather a revolutionizing of German spirit, of German thought and hence of the German folk and its inner social order.

When Dr. Todt came to the movement, he was 31 years old. Behind him laid a life, which, beginning with elementary school, included the humanistic secondary school. From 1910 to 1911, the one-year volunteer served in the 14th artillery regiment in Karlsruhe. From 1911 to August 1914, he again studied as construction engineer at the technical colleges in Munich and Karlsruhe. Already in 1913, he passed the first preliminary exam at the technical college in Munich. The outbreak of the war led him to the western front in the 14th field artillery regiment. In October 1914, he is transferred as lieutenant of the reserve to the 110th grenadier regiment. He fights in it until January 1916. Then he transfers to the Luftwaffe, becomes flight observer and is finally leader of an independent flight formation until the end of the war on the western front.

He is also wounded in aerial combat.

In 1919, he finishes his study, in the winter of 1920 passes his diploma exams at the technical college in Karlsruhe.

In his doctorate at the technical college in Munich, however, the subjected is based on: "Sources of error in the construction of rural road pavements out of tar and asphalt."

On January 5, 1923, this doctor of engineering Fritz Todt from Pforzheim definitively joins the NSDAP, and indeed, in the local unit Eitting in Bavaria. Immediately after the lifting of the party's ban from November 1923 to January 1925, he again becomes a member. In the meanwhile, agitates incessantly, and only in 1924 are the various criminal proceedings against him cancelled. In 1931, he comes to the SA., and indeed, like a genuine National Socialist, beginning as simple SA man. He then becomes squad leader [Scharführer], In the same year, his promotion to regiment leader [Standartenführer] ensues, in order to rise in the period up to 1938 to brigadier [Oberführer], brigade leader [Brigadeführer], group leader [Gruppenführer] and upper group leader [Obergruppenführer]. Just his activity in the party is not limited solely to SA service. In the beginning, he is co-worker in the Fighting Federation of German Architects and Engineers in Munich and furthermore expert advisor for road construction in the NSDAP's office back then for economics technology and work procurement. In 1932, he becomes leader of the professional group construction engineers and provincial leader of the Fighting Federation of German Architects and Engineers. In 1934, there ensues the merger of the detachment led by him with that of the Fighting Federation of German Architects and Engineers into the Office for Technology, and, finally, into the NS Federation of German Technology under his leadership.

In 1936, the Office for Technology, due to special accomplishments, is elevated to the Main Office for Technology.

Meanwhile, there ensures this man's entry into that economic area, where, for the first time, not only the German folk, rather, beyond that, a large portion of the rest of the world should become acquainted with him.

Connecting to the opening of the automobile exhibit that ensured in the year 1933, I tried to achieve the back then proclaimed principles in the area of not only the improvement of the already existing German road network, rather in that of the construction of new, special highways. This was a general planning, which essentially encompassed only the basics. After long checking and deliberation, I believed I had found in Dr. Todt the man who was suited to translate a theoretical intention into practical reality.

A booklet published by him about new ways of road construction was laid before me and further reinforced me especially in this hope. After long discussions, I assigned him, on June 30, 1933, the task of the construction of the new Reich highways and in combination with this overall the reform of the whole German road system, as General Construction Inspector for the German Road System. This man thereby now found a framework, which he began to fill in truly incomparable and immortal manner. The German Reich highways, in the planning of the facility and in the execution, are the work of this quite unique technical, and in the process, also artistic talent.

The German Reich can no longer be imagined without these roads, but in the future, they will find their continuation as self-evident great lines of transportation in the whole European traffic region.

But what has additionally been done in this same period in Germany, roads widened, improved, leveled, bad curves eliminated, bridges built, is so extensive that only a thorough study can convey an overall impression close to doing justice to this achievement. You all, my dear party comrades, still remember the impressive minutes in which our General Inspector for

the Road System, Dr. Todt, at the Reich Party Days in Nuremberg, briefly and concisely summarized the picture of the development of a task, which began to grow far beyond the framework of all earlier engineering constructions in the world.

It is hence only self-evident, that this man was finally appointed general authority for the regulation of all of the construction economy, and then in the Four-Year Plan, as General Inspector for Special Tasks, also received his special position.

Meanwhile, the clouds of a more and more looming war began to rise around Germany. When, especially as the result of the incessant agitation speeches by Churchill and his entourage in England, it could not be overlooked that, given the unstable conditions of the parliamentary democracies in these lands, one day a change of the regime against peace could result, I saw myself motivated to hasten and generously secure the Reich's security.

I had come up with the plan to construct, across from the Maginot Line, build according to different viewpoints, a fortification work, which under all circumstances, even in the event of the tying up of large German armed forces in the east, could protect the Reich's life-essential west against any attack.

There was only one single man who was in the position to solve this quite unique engineering technical task in world history, and indeed to solve it in the shortest time. When I announced my decision to the army and Luftwaffe on May 28, 1938, I simultaneously assigned General Construction Inspector Dr. Todt the mission, in cooperation with the authorized military offices, to take over the responsibility for the largest portion of this new gigantic work, under the condition that already, at the latest September 1938, at least 5,000 concrete and panzer works had to be finished and useable. The first program was set with altogether 12,000 objects, a number which, through the constant expansions overall, and then inclusive of the buildings of the Luftwaffe as well as those of the fortification military engineers, in barely 1 ½ years increased to around 23,000. The present war experiences as well have only reinforced the conviction that no power on earth could have managed to break through this most gigantic fortification zone of all times. This miracle work is, in its construction-technical planning as well as the purely organization measures of the construction as well as the technical construction itself, tied for all time to the name Dr. Todt.

The war breaking out, however, immediately gave this mightiest organizer of the recent era new, additional assignments. A system of great assembly roads has to be built in the shortest period in regions of the Reich, which had previously been greatly neglected precisely in their transportation routes. Thousands and thousands of kilometers of roads were either rebuilt or widened, provided with hard pavement and made free of dust. Yes, when the fight finally began, the formation called to life by this unique organizational talent marched forward behind and with the troops, eliminated obstacles and destroyed bridges, improved roads, created everywhere bridges over valleys, ravines, rivers, canals and so supplemented in an irreplaceable manner the military engineer troops, which through this relief were able to cling more closely to the forward pushing front and could thereby intervene even more actively into the fight, where they otherwise often would not have been able to be on the spot.

The victory in Norway and the victory in the west brought new tasks. After, already earlier, party comrade Todt had been appointed Reich Minister for Weapons and Munitions, and thereby had a new, truly huge area to arrange and steer, now the additional task come to him to protect the conquered coasts against enemy attacks through the construction of new,

mighty fortifications. Beyond that, to provide homeland and front with buildings of passive and active air defense, which in their manner are likewise unique in history and previously unmatched and will probably also long remain so.

So his genius of invention and organization managed in the shortest period to erect concrete buildings for numerous U-boats, which are totally indestructible even through the heaviest bombs.

Gigantic battery works out of concrete and steel have emerged under his direction. Air shelters and bunkers for countless hundreds of thousands of peoples have, in part, been built in styles such as, likewise, no land in the world possesses.

The war in the east again confronted the Organization Todt with new tasks. The kilometer lengths of the improved roads as well as the number of the newly built bridges reach to infinity. But this man masters this whole tremendous work, inclusive of his activity as Reich Minister for Weapons and Munitions, with a minimum of assistants. He was without a doubt in this area the previously greatest organizer, whom the German folk called its own. Far from any bureaucratization, he understood, with a conceivably smallest apparatus of his own, to make use of all offices and forces, which were either previously responsible for the solution of his tasks or otherwise seemed to be useable for it.

Much of what this man has created will only after the war be able to become known to the German folk, and thereby probably to amazed astonishment.

It is so unique, what this man has created, that all of us cannot thank him enough for it.

But if I spoke here of the technician and organizer Fritz Todt, then I must, however, also especially remember the man, who stood so close to us all. There can be no better characterization of personality than the statement that this mightiest human director of work never possessed an enemy, neither in the movement nor along his co-workers.

I myself must especially thank him that, under the excess of his work load, he not only never lost or abandoned National Socialist thought, the goals of the movement, rather, quite the opposite, he had become a co-creator of our world of ideas. And this is especially true for its stance toward life's social problems. The man who himself directed millions of workers was not only intellectually, rather also, above all, in heart, a real socialist. Fate had once forced him, the greatest road-builder of all times, just like me in my youthful years, to earn his bread himself as simple worker. He was not only never ashamed of this, rather, quite the opposite: later, they were always moments of proud and happy memories, when he, the mightiest construction director whom the world previously had, could observe or show his own picture, where he himself, still covered in dust and dirt, worked on the road with torn work jacket or stood before the boiling tar cauldron. He therefore also took his German road-builders - as he called them - especially into his heart. It was his uninterrupted endeavor to improve their socially often so difficult living conditions, to replace the earlier pitiful tents with modern sleeping and living quarters, to take from the camps the character of loveless mass quarters and, above all, to awaken in the worker himself the feeling that road construction - like indeed all construction work - is an activity of which the individual can at any time be especially proud, because it creates documents not only of greatest human importance, rather also of longest duration. Before Dr. Todt, the activity of the road-builder was a not very prestigious occupation. Today, tens of thousands of German road-builders have become a proud community, which is aware

of its value. He has thereby performed a bit of National Socialist educational work here, for which we must be especially thankful to him even today; for if every human progress has an example, then the Organization Todt has created lasting social examples here, and it was in the process of developing them ever more. Gradually, not just a social injustice, rather a human thoughtless stupidity was supposed to be eliminated here, and indeed, eliminated for all time.

Hence whether this man dealt with a worker, with a minister or with a general, he always remained the same.

An equally self-aware as well as modest leader and concerned friend of all decent working folk comrades.

It is hence not surprising, if this man, who loved his folk, clung with the same tender love to his family, his wife and his children. Every free hour - if somehow possible - took this creator of technology's greatest works of construction into the great creations of nature, into the little cabin on the lake in the middle of his beloved Bavarian mountains.

When, in part, already under the fire of enemy guns, the West Wall found its completion, while in Poland the columns of the Organization Todt for the first time joined up with the marching armies and gave them the security of supply, I played with the idea of bestowing upon him, as one of the most leading minds of German resistance at all and of the German will for self-assertion in the war, the knights cross. I stayed away from that, because this decoration - as glorious as it is - would have never been able to do justice to the significance of this unique man.

I had already earlier made the decision to create a German award, which, erected on the basic sign of our movement, was supposed to honor in a few classes the highest credit, which a German can acquire for his folk. I told Dr. Todt, after the conclusion of the campaign against France, that I wanted to one day declare recognition for his services, in that he will be the first on whom I will bestow the highest class of this award. In his modesty, he wanted none of it back then. Just as the national award for art and science, which Dr. Todt also wears, was first bestowed on the deceased Professor Troost, so I today, in the name of the German folk and of its National Socialist movement, bestow the new award as first to our dear and unforgettable party comrade Dr. Todt, the General Inspector of our roads, the builder of our West Wall, the organizer of weapons and munitions in the greatest war of our folk for its freedom and for its future.

I myself can add only a few words.

I have lost in this man one of my truest co-workers and friends. I perceive his death as well as a contribution by the National Socialist movement to our folk's struggle for freedom.

On February 13th, a naval victory, successful for the German navy, takes place between German and English naval forces in the British Channel.

On February 15th, the British troops in Singapore capitulate before the assault by Japanese regiments.

On February 21st, the encirclement and annihilation of a Soviet army ensues in the central section of the eastern front. Numerous prisoners and other war material fall into German hands. The enemy lost 27,000 dead.

On February 24th, a special session of the permanent council of the Three Pact Powers takes place under the chairmanship of Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs von Ribbentrop.

On the same day, Provincial Governor [Gauleiter] Adolf Wagner reads aloud the Führer's message at the party founding celebration in Munich.

Message on the Day of the Party Founding February 24, 1942

Party comrades!

For the first time since many years, it is not possible for me to participate in the remembrance day of my oldest fellow fighters. But I cannot leave headquarters precisely at a time, when a winter nears its end, from which our opponents had hoped for everything. From June to October 1941, the German armies pushed more than a thousand kilometers into the empire of an enemy, who had the intention to definitively destroy our folk and our homeland. This winter - the likes of which had not existed for more than a hundred years - attacked us already at the end of November 1941. Snow and frost thereby temporarily brought to a standstill the triumphant course of the German Wehrmacht unique in history.

Now our opponents hoped to be able to inflict on the German army the fate of the Napoleonic retreat. This attempt failed miserably! Thwarted, above all, by the valor and will for sacrifice of our unique men, who, side by side with our allies, withstood the icy storms of the months of December, January and February just as firmly as they had previously, in the scorching heat of June, July, August and September, won their immortal victories.

Now, when the worst cold is over, in the Crimea and in Russia's south, the snow has already begins to thaw, it is impossible for me to leave my post, where preparations are being made for the definitive conflict and reckoning with that conspiracy, which, from the banking houses of the plutocratic world to the cellars of the Kremlin, pursues the same goal: extermination of the Aryan folks and people. For us old National Socialists, and especially for you - my oldest fellow fighters - this community of Jewish capitalism and communism is nothing new. Just like in our land's interior before, during and after the First World War, so are there today only Jews and again and again Jews, who must be held responsible for the dissension of folks. But a difference exists, if we compare the present-day world struggle with the end of the war of the years 1914/1918. In 1919, we National Socialists were a small band of believers, who not only saw the international enemy of mankind, rather also combated it. Today, the ideas of our National Socialist and Fascist revolution have conquered great and mighty states, and my prophecy will find its fulfillment that, through this war, not Aryan mankind will be destroyed, rather the Jew will be exterminated. Whatever our struggle may bring or how long it may last, this will be its definitive result. And only then, after the elimination of these parasites, will a long period of agreement of folks and hence of genuine peace come over the suffering world.

I am hence today more than even with you in spirit, my old National Socialists. You were already my supporters when, just like now, being a National Socialist could only mean making a sacrifice. But on this day, I am personally as well even more permeated with the unerring confidence and the sacred faith that the mighty struggle, in which we stand today, and which back then, on February 24, 1920, took it start from this hall, in which you are now gathered, cannot end differently and will not end differently than our wonderful struggle for power in the German Reich. Just like, in the long years back then, Providence blessed our struggle, so will it let us definitively win it. What was back then a party program, are already today the theses of a new world becoming better.

Hence receive my greetings, which I have conveyed through party comrade Adolf Wagner, as if I myself were in your midst.

In my thoughts, I am with you in these hours anyway.

signed Adolf Hitler

On February 27th, along the path of decree, the collective constitution in the occupied Soviet regions is eliminated.

On February 28th, the Indian folk leader Bose issues a freedom proclamation to the Indian folk.

On March 4th, the British airforce commits a criminal attack against Paris, to which 600 civilians fall victim.

While already in the first weeks after Japan's entry into the war the Philippines, Borneo and numerous other is-lands of the East Indian archipelago, totally or for the larger part, fell into the hands of the Japanese troops, the Dutch armed forces on Java capitulate unconditionally on March 9th.

On the same day, Rangoon, the capital of Burma, is taken by the Japanese.

Under the ruthless employment of large human masses, the Soviet troop leadership tries, through continuous attack on the Kertsch peninsula, to again bring the Crimea into Soviet hands. But the heroic German defense thwarts the success of these attempts.

Since the German declaration of war against the USA, German U-boats disrupt and paralyze commerce on the east coast of the United States. Up to March 14th, over 1 million gross registered tons of commercial shipping have been sunk in the Atlantic and in the Caribbean.

On March 14th, the British government withdraws its troops from Iraq and leaves the land to Bolshevik terror.

On the same day, the Führer speaks on Heroes Remembrance Day in the Berlin armory.

Speech on Heroes Remembrance Day Berlin, March 15, 1942

When, in the year 1940, we celebrated for the first time in this hall our folk's Heroes Remembrance Day, the German folk and its Wehrmacht, after decades of the most humiliating enslavement, again found themselves in the struggle for its freedom and future against the old enemies. The defenseless impotence of the Reich was as little able to calm them as the economic impoverishment, which had been forced upon us, satisfied them.

There now takes place in these days in France a trial, whose characteristic trait is that the fault of those responsible for this war is not indicted with a single word, rather exclusively the too small preparations for war. We look here at a mentality that wants to seem incomprehensible to us, but which is perhaps better suited than everything else to reveal the causes of the new war.

In the year 1918, England's, France's and America's statesmen back then responsible for the war had made the crazy decision, under no circumstances to let the German Reich rise to an equally entitled factor of economic or even of political life. All further measures and injustices, to which our Reich was subjected since the unfortunate day of the armistice, derive from this resolution. The German folk, which had lost confidence in its leadership and in itself, however, found no path in order to turn the fate, which one cannot soften through servility, rather could defeat only through united force of will and valor. The consequences of this lethargic submission to the condition of compulsion placed upon us were not only politically and militarily dishonoring ones, rather especially economically truly annihilating ones. One of the industrious folks in the world experienced the ongoing dismantling of its economic foundations and hence the collapse of its existence. It was to be foreseen in what a short time period our folk, due to its material distress, would have to decline numerically, and hence the German Reich, due to its own human decline of forces, would no longer be able to oppose at all the annihilation imposed upon it.

This economic collapse of the German folk, of Central Europe's strongest folk, however, also brought the opponents no blessing; for, in their hatred, it had remained hidden to them that the impoverishment of the German nation could in no way be synonymous with the economic prosperity of the so-called victors. So the states, in their leadership thoroughly Jewish-capitalist contaminated, began to not only catch up with the unemployment figures of the German Reich, rather, in part, to even surpass them despite their immense wealth in all the earth's products and treasures.

But even this development did not suffice to convey to the blind hatred of our enemies, basically directed by Jewish elements, a clearer insight into the genuine necessities for the future of the life of all folks. Immediately after the assumption of power by National Socialism, they began - instead of learning from Germany's exemplary economic and social measures - to again undertake the old agitation propaganda in order to make their folks inwardly propagandistically ripe anew or the new declaration of war.

We know today that already in the years 1935 and 1936, in England, France and especially in America, in the, by them really solely important, Jewish circles and the political leadership stratum obedient to them, the decision for a new war had been made. We hence now experience

the horrible theater play that the indictment from the threatened and so gravely struck folks does not turn against the insane intention of the bringing about of the new war, rather exclusively only against the neglected and hence, in their eyes insufficient, military preparation.

Precisely this so alien, yes, incomprehensible mentality must, however, teach us how necessary, after the rejection of all German disarmament and settlement proposals, the military preparation of the German folk itself was, in order to be able to counter the second attack against its freedom with more success than this had been the case in the First World War in 1914.

When we hence, in the year 1940, had to celebrate our folk's the Heroes Remembrance Holiday for the first time in war again, we did this in the proud awareness of having won the first act of a conflict, which had been forced upon us against our will. With the greatest confidence, we could hope to successfully endure the second as well.

And actually, already in March 1941, the events of a year of war laid behind us of world historically genuinely unique magnitude. In a triumphant procession without equal, Europe's north and west were cleansed of the anti-continental forces. Italy had stepped to our side as loyal ally in this struggle of the have-nots for existence or non-existence.

But whatever else the German armies had performed in these campaigns, it pales compared to what fate has placed upon our Wehrmacht and those allied with us in the last year to solve and to master.

And only today do we recognize the whole magnitude of our enemies' preparation. Today we face the ensemble of the Jewish wire-pullers scattered across the whole world, which in the joint attack by a conspiracy, which united democracy and Bolshevism into a community of interests, hoped to be able to destroy all of Europe.

That Providence allowed us to victoriously withstand this coalition of Jewish Marxism and capitalism on all battlefields, makes us thank from the bottom of our heart that one, without whose protection and shield all human energy, all industriousness and all courage must be in vain. For behind us lies a year not only of the greatest fighting in world history, rather also of the hardest test of our own folk. A test, which the front as well as the homeland, this must be said, have passed. That the German does not fear human threat, he has proven often enough in his history. But this time, not only the might of enemy weapons as well as a numerically apparently inexhaustible blood river of the most primitive nationalities tested themselves against him, rather, beyond that, also the most horrible severity of nature. For today it can be informed that behind us lies a winter such as Central and Eastern Europe have not experienced in over 140 years. Truly, our soldiers and those of our allies have been cruelly weighed by Providence in the last 4 months for their real inner worth. But they have so passed this test that probably nobody is justified to doubt that, whatever fate may still bring in the future, it can only be easier than what lies behind us. In barely 4 months of summer, the German Wehrmacht, after the successful execution of the Balkan campaign in the year 1941, assembled for its march into the expanse of Russian space. Battles were waged and victories won, which even in most distant times will be considered unique deeds of glory. In union with its brave allies, it has attacked, beaten, extinguished ever more Russian levies, in order to confront new masses of men. In 4 months, an endless path was covered in an offensive, which in its depth and breadth possesses no comparison in history.

Weeks earlier than any experience or scientific forecast let be expected, a winter fell upon our armies, which now gave the opponent 4 months time to bring about, for his part, a turn in this fateful struggle. And this, after all, was also the sole hope of the rulers in the Kremlin, in this, even for them never yet experienced rebellion of the elements, to be able to inflict on the German Wehrmacht the Napoleonic fate of 1812.

In superhuman struggle under employment of the last strength of soul and of body, the German soldiers and those allied with us withstood and thereby overcame these tests. History now, probably already in a few months, will be in the position to determine whether the driving of hecatombs of Russian lives into this struggle was a militarily correct or wrong action. But we know one thing already today: the Bolshevik masses, which were unable to defeat the German and allied soldiers in this winter, will in the coming summer be beaten to annihilation by us. The Bolshevik colossus, whom we only now recognize in his whole horrible threat, may - and this is our irreversible decision - never more touch Europe's blessed domains, rather should find his definitive border at a great distance from them!

We all feel at this moment the greatness of the time in which we live. A world is shaped anew. While in the Far East the Japanese hero-folk - just as provoked, reviled and economically strangled as the German and Italian - in mighty battles on the sea, in the air and on land crushes the democratic- capitalist strongholds, in Europe, the prerequisites are being created to give this continent its genuine independence. For it is unbearable that the life of hundreds of millions of people of the highest cultural value and most diligent industriousness should for always be dependent on the will of a small, truly criminal community of Jewish-capitalist world conspirators and of a few folks and states oriented against Europe solely through the public opinion raped by them. Hence there can also be only one single solution, namely: to wage this struggle for so long until the security of a lasting peace is given, this means, however, to the annihilation of the enemies of this peace!

But in that we proclaim this decision as solemn affirmation, we best do justice to the sacrifices, which the wars of the year 1914-1918, the struggle of the National Socialist movement for our folk's resurrection in the interior, and finally, the struggle of the present, have demanded from us and will still continue to demand. How the other world shapes its life, is all the same to our German folk. But the attempt from the side of non-continental powers to constantly interfere in intra-European matters, and especially into the concerns of our own folk, will now be fended off and prevented for always. Whether and in what manner the American president plans to live, is all the same to us Germans, but his view to align the German or even the Europe world according to his requirements, this means, to overthrow our own world grown dear to us and to erect an alien one hated by us, will not only fail, rather, quite the opposite: In this attempt, only his own world will perish. But in so far as the intention is concerned to punish Europe with Bolshevism, I have already stated elsewhere that the state that has itself most embraced Bolshevism will probably also fall victim to it the soonest. The German folk is today enlightened about the blessings of the bestial doctrine and, above all, sufficiently strong in order to be able to resist with success this deadliest threat against its existence.

In view of the great year lying behind us and of the - as we may be convinced - no less great coming one, we hence re-member our heroes and those of our brave allies in the past and in the present with the firm will to make sure that all these sacrifices have not nor can become futile ones. We cannot celebrate this ceremony more uprightly than in the awareness that the present-day generation has again become equal to the great times in the past. And indeed, equal in its soldiers at the front, as well as in its men and women in the homeland. Whatever fate may

demand from us: these years of struggle will despite everything be shorter ones than the times of a long and blessed peace, which will be the result of the present struggle. But to shape this peace so that it does justice to the sacrifice of our soldiers from all strata of our folk, is the future task of the National Socialist state; for they have all fallen for the eternal German folk, our shared Greater German Reich and a better community of the nations of our continent.

May the Lord hence bestow upon us all the strength in the future as well to do what duty demands from us. With this request, we bow in reverence before the dead heroes and before the family members mourning them and all other victims of this war.

Chronology

March 11, 1941 – March 15, 1942

March 11, 1941

Roosevelt England Aid Law finally adopted in the USA.

Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka's trip to Berlin and Rome. Japan's mediation proposal accepted by France and Thailand.

March 12, 1941

The Führer speaks on the 3rd anniversary of Austria's return in Linz.

March 15, 1941

The USA decides the delivery of 99 warships to England.

March 16, 1941

Adolf Hitler speaks in the Berliner armory on Heroes Remembrance Day.

March 20, 1941

Presentation of the Turkish State President's autograph-letter to the Führer by the Turkish ambassador.

Eden's new meeting with Turkish Foreign Minister Saracoglu.

March 21, 1941

Reception of Hungarian Foreign Minister Bardossy by the Führer.

March 23, 1941

Discussion of Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka with the Soviet government in Moscow on his trip to Berlin.

March 25, 1941

Yugoslavia's joining of the Three Powers Pact.

Iceland's inclusion into the German operations area.

Turkish-Soviet communique.

March 26, 1941

Ceremonious reception of the Japanese Foreign Minister in the Reich capital.

March 27, 1941

In the course of General Simowitsch's coup d'état, underage Peter II. assumes royal powers in Yugoslavia.

March 28, 1941

Flight of the previous Yugoslavian Zvetkowitz government.

March 29, 1941

Continued trip of the Japanese Foreign Minister to Italy.

Anti-German demonstrations in Belgrade increase in scope.

Repeated aid promise from the USA to Yugoslavia.

March 31, 1941

Call to colors in Yugoslavia.

April 1, 1941

Leaders of the German ethnic group taken as hostages by the Serbs.

April 3, 1941

German and Italian formations conquer Agedabia.

April 4, 1941

New reception of the Japanese Foreign Minister by the Führer on his return trip from Rome.

Formation of a new government in Hungary by former Foreign Minister Bardossy.

Pro-English government in Iraq eliminated through coup d'état.

April 5, 1941

In March, 718,000 gross registered tons of enemy shipping sunk.

Since April 15th, the Yugoslavian armed forces had been put on extreme alert.

April 6, 1941

Entry of German troops into Serbia and Greece.

The Führer's proclamation and order of the day to the German folk and to the soldiers of the southern front.

Memorandums from the German government to the governments of Yugoslavia and Greece.

April 7, 1941

Signing of a Soviet-Yugoslavian non-aggression and friendship pact. White Book No. 7: documents on Yugoslavia's and Greece's neutrality-contrary bearing.

April 8, 1941

Air attacks against Belgrade and Ueskiib.

Serbian air attacks against Hungary.

Severance of England's diplomatic relations with Hungary.

Flight of the new Yugoslavian government.

April 9, 1941

After the capture of Ueskiib and Veles and after the crossing of the Wardar, the cities Tetovo and Prilep taken by German troops.

After breakthrough through the Metaxas Line, capture of Xanti and reaching the Aegean Sea.

Capture of Saloniki by German panzer formations.

Capitulation of the Greek troops in Thrace.

Capture of Nisch.

Occupation of Marburg on the Drau.

Capture of El Mechili in Cyrenaika, capture of 6 generals.

Matsuoka's second visit in Moscow on his return trip to Japan.

April 11, 1941

Serbian resistance in Croatia collapsed.

Entry of Hungarian troops into Yugoslavia.

Linkup of German and Italian formations at Lake Ochrida.

Laibach's occupation by Italian troops.

In North Africa, capture of Derna.

April 12, 1941

Capture of Agram.

Declaration of a free independent Croatia. Assumption of military leadership by General Kvaternik; Chief of State: Dr. Pavelitsch. Declaration of Iraq's independence.

April 13, 1941

Entry of German panzer troops into Belgrade.

Capture of Capuzzo and Solium in North Africa.

Neutrality pact between Japan and the Soviet Union.

April 14, 1941

Flight of the British troops from Greece.

Capture of Bardia in North Africa.

April 15, 1941

Encirclement of the remnants of the Serbian army, capture of the supreme commander of the southern army.

In the regions previously belonging to Syria and Carthina, the responsible governors establish the new civilian administration.

Recognition of Croatia's independence by the Führer and Il Duce.

April 16, 1941

Surrender of the second Serbian army, occupation of Serajewo.

April 17, 1941

Unconditional capitulation of the Yugoslavian armed forces.

April 18, 1941

The Führer's appeal for the second War Winter Aid Work for the German Red Cross.

April 19, 1941

Expansion of the blockade against Serbia by England.

Retreat by British and Greek armed forces on the northern front in Greece.

France's resignation from the Geneva League.

April 21, 1941

Landing of English troops in Iraq.

Capture of Larissa by German troops.

Reception of Count Ciano by the Führer in Vienna.

April 23, 1941

Unconditional capitulation of the Greek Epirus and Macedonian army.

April 24, 1941

Reception of the Hungarian Reich Regent Admiral von Horthy by the Führer.

April 25, 1941

Capture of the pass of Thermopylae.

April 26, 1941

Occupation of the islands Lemnos, Thasos and Samotraki.

Crossing of Euböas.

England transfers the defense of Hong Kong and Singapore to the USA's East Asian fleet.

April 27, 1941

Occupation of Athens.

Capture of Patras by the Adolf Hitler Body Guard Regiment

Installation of Bulgarian administration in Uesküb.

Italian civilian commissar for Montenegro.

Resignation of the supreme commander of the Greek armed forces, General Papagos.

April 30, 1941

German troops reach the southern coast of the Peloponnesus.

May 1, 1941

Expansion of the blockade of Greece with the exception of Crete by England.

May 2, 1941

Iraq's uprising against England.

Formation of new government in Greece under General Tsolakoglu.

Demobilization of the Greek army.

May 4, 1941

The Führer's speech before the German Reichstag.

Providence of Laibach declared Italian sovereign territory.

May 6, 1941

Trade treaty Japan-Indochina.

May 7, 1941

Stalin chairman of the Council of Peoples' Commissars.

Declaration of the “Greek state”.

Removal from office of King George II. of Greece.

May 8, 1941

Matsuoka’s warning to America: Given acts of war by the USA against Germany, Japan will fulfill its alliance obligations.

May 10, 1941

Repeated appeal by Iraq’s government to the Arab folks for the war of liberation against England.

May 11, 1941

Visit by Admiral Darlan with the Führer.

May 12, 1941

Proclamation of holy war by the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem.

Occupation of the Thracian coast by Bulgarian troops.

May 17, 1941

Declaration by Irish Minister-President de Valera: Ireland will defend its right on every side.

Appeal by French Chief of State Marshal Petain to the French folk to follow him on the path of honor and of the national interests.

May 19, 1941

Surrender of Amba Aladschi by the Italians after heroic defensive fighting. Capture of the Duke of Aosta, Vice-King of Ethiopia, along with his troops.

May 20, 1941

Landing of German glider troops and paratroops on Crete.

May 21, 1941

Iceland’s declaration of independence.

May 24, 1941

Destruction of the world’s largest battleship “Hood” by the German battleship “Bismarck”.

May 26, 1941

The enemy’s losses in the fight for Crete: 11 cruisers, 8 destroyers, 6 speedboats.

May 27, 1941

Destruction of the battleship “Bismarck” under the effect of superior enemy force.
Capture of Kanae, Crete’s capital.

May 28th

Bombardment of the French harbor Sfax in Tunis by the British air-force.

Landing of Italian troops in the eastern part of Crete.

May 29, 1941

Argentina’s declaration of neutrality.

May 30th:

Fight of English troops toward Crete's southern coast.

Declaration by the Japanese Foreign Minister: Japan will fulfill all obligations of the Triple Pact.

The French government's protest in London because of the bombardment of the Tunisian harbor Sfax.

May 31, 1941

New British attack against the French harbor Sfax in Tunis.

Fighting for Baghdad between English and Iraqi troops.

June 1, 1941

Syria and Lebanon included in the British blockade.

June 2, 1941

The Führer's and Il Duce's meeting at the Brenner Pass.

Crete totally in German and Italian hands.

Baghdad given up by the Iraqi troops.

June 6, 1941

Reception of Croatian state leader Pavelitsch by the Führer.

Training of English fliers in the USA announced.

June 8, 1941

Invasion by English troops, supported by General De Gaulle's formations, into Syria.

USA takes French West Indian islands Martinique and Guadeloupe.

June 9, 1941

French government's protest to the English government because of the invasion into Syria.

June 11, 1941

Overall losses of the enemy since the beginning of the year in shipping: 2,235,000 gross registered tons.

June 12, 1941

Reception of Romanian state leader General Antonescu by the Führer.

June 15, 1941

Croatia's joining of the Three Powers Pact.

June 17, 1941

Japanese ambassador's departure from London.

Deportation of the German consulate officials as well as other German employees from the USA.

Heavy fighting for Solium in North Africa.

June 18, 1941

German-Turkish friendship pact.

June 19, 1941

An autograph-letter from the Turkish State-President handed to the Führer by the Turkish ambassador.

Closing of the American consulates and travel offices in the Reich and in the lands occupied by German troops.

Closing of the American consulates in Italy.

The British attack against Solium repulsed.

June 20, 1941

Fight for Damascus in Syria.

June 21, 1941

Closing of the Italian consulates by the USA's government.

The Japanese Foreign Minister's declaration: Japan's foreign policy remains unchanged.

Evacuation of the Syrian capital Damascus by the French troops.

June 22, 1941

German troops cross the German-Soviet interest sphere border.

The Führer's proclamation to the German folk and to the soldiers of the eastern front.

State of war between Italy and the Soviet Union.

General Antonescu's appeal to the Romanian folk to fight.

Fighting by Finnish and German troops on Karela's border.

Severing of the Slovakian government's relations with Soviet Russia. Achievement of air domination in the eastern region on the 1st day of the war.

June 23, 1941

Turkey's neutrality declaration in view of Germany's war with the Soviet Union.

Fortress Grodno fallen.

Reception of the Italian Minister for Culture Pavolini by the Führer.

June 24, 1941

Systematic course of the military operations in the east.

Slovakia's entry into the war against the Soviet Union.

Severing of Hungary's relations with Soviet-Russia.

Capture of Brest-Litowsk, Vilna and Kowno.

June 25, 1941

Danish emissary's recall from Moscow.

Sweden grants the German-Finnish request to transport troops from Norway to Finland on the Swedish railroad.

An English military delegation's trip to Moscow.

June 26, 1941

Finland's official entry onto the war against the Soviet Union. Brazilian State-President Vargas' repeated declaration of neutrality. Hungary's entry into the war against the Soviet Union.

Formation of a voluntary Falange corps in Spain for the fight against the Soviet Union.

Norwegian volunteers brought together in the Regiment Nordland, Dutch, Flemish, Walloon volunteers in the Regiment Westland.

June 28, 1941

The High Command of the Wehrmacht's first reports about the course of the war in the east.

Successful conclusion of the two-day panzer battle at Kowno.

East of Bialystok, two Soviet armies encircled.

Advance of German panzer divisions north of Lemberg to Luck.

July 1, 1941

Capture of Riga.

Recognition of the Nanking government by the Axis powers.

July 2, 1941

Panzer battles at Zloczow and Dubnow. Previously 100,000 prisoners, 400 tanks and 300 guns in the Bialystok pocket.

Advance of German and Finnish formation in central and northern Finland across the Soviet border.

Advance of Hungarian formations across the Carpathian region toward Galicia.

Emperor conference in Tokyo.

Appointment of General Wavell as supreme commander in India.

July 3, 1941

Crossing of the Pruth by German and Romanian formations. England's trade shipping losses in June: 768,950 gross registered tons. The Danish government closes the USA's consulates.

July 5, 1941

Reaching of the Dnjepr east of Minsk.

Capture of Kolomea and Stanislaw by Hungarian troops.

July 6, 1941

Reaching the Dnjestr by Hungarian troops.

Plan of a pan-American export control on the side of the USA.

July 7, 1941

Capture of Czernowitz.

July 8, 1941

Sending of U.S. troops to Iceland.

Liberation of Bukowina.

German-Italian treaty about a new common border in the region of former Yugoslavia.

July 9, 1941

Founding of the volunteer formations Flandern and Wallonien against Bolshevism.

July 10, 1941

Dual battle of Bialystok and Minsk concluded: Over 400,000 prisoners, furthermore 7,615 tanks, 4,423 guns, 6,233 airplanes captured or destroyed.

Capture of Salla on the Finnish front.

July 11, 1941

Witebsk taken.

July 12, 1941

Breakthrough of the Stalin Line.

Throwing back of the Bolsheviks across the Dnjestr.

Montenegro's declaration as independent state.

Rejection of the English armistice conditions for the French troops in Syria by the French government.

July 14, 1941

English-Russian aid pact.

July 15, 1941

Roosevelt's "shoot order" to the American fleet at German warships. Dispatch of Portuguese troop contingents to the Azores.

Trip of Italian divisions to the eastern front.

July 16, 1941

Capture of Smolensk.

Reintroduction of political commissars in the Bolshevik army.

Neutrality declaration of the Iraqi emissary in London.

July 17, 1941

Embargo of all property of South American firms with relations to the Axis powers in the USA.

July 19, 1941

Advance of Finnish formations to the northern shore of Lake Ladoga.

July 20, 1941

Stalin's appointment as defense commissar.

July 22, 1941

First large air attack against Moscow.

Deportation of the German emissary by the Bolivian government under U.S. pressure.

The Reich government's sharpest protest.

Deportation of the Bolivian agent in Berlin.

July 23, 1941

The Portuguese State-President's trip to the Azores.

July 26, 1941

Reconquest of the old Romanian border.

Crossing the old Finnish borders.

July 27, 1941

Treaty between France and Japan over Indochina's joint defense. Calling to colors of the armed forces on the Philippines by the USA.

July 28, 1941

Embargo of English, Canadian and North American property by the Japanese government as retaliatory measure.

July 29, 1941

Reaching the mouth region of the Dnepr by Romanian troops.

August 2, 1941

Bolshevik relief offensive in the central sector beaten back.

Battle of annihilation south of Kiev.

August 3, 1941

The English government demands from the Iraqi government the deportation of all Germans.

August 5, 1941

Conclusion of the battle of encirclement at Smolensk: 310,000 prisoners, furthermore 3,205 tanks, 3,120 guns captured or destroyed.

August 6, 1941

Awarding of the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross to General Antonescu by the Führer.

August 9, 1941

Conclusion of the battle of encirclement at Uman (Ukraine): Over 103,000 prisoners, furthermore 317 tanks, 1,110 guns, 5,250 trucks, 12 trains captured or destroyed.

Battle of encirclement at Roslawl concluded: 38,000 prisoners, furthermore 250 tanks, 359 guns captured or destroyed.

Capture of the rail junction Korosten south of the Pripet swamps.

August 10, 1941

Overall losses of the Soviet airforce since the beginning of the eastern campaign: 10,000 airplanes.

Japanese government's declaration to England: Behind Thailand stands Japan.

August 12, 1941

Civilian administration of the Lemberg region taken over by the General Governor.

Appointment of Admiral Darlan as French National Defense Minister.

August 13, 1941

Thailand rejects military support on the side of the USA.

Marshal Petain's declaration on France's readiness for European co-operation.

August 14, 1941

Ore region of Kriwoi Rog in German hands.

Reaching the coast of the Black Sea between Odessa and mouth of the Bug by German and Romanian troops. Odessa's encirclement.

Meeting between Roosevelt and Churchill and issuance of a joint declaration.

50 billion dollars North American state debt.

Portugal's additional troop dispatches to the Azores.

August 16, 1941

Annihilation of encircled Soviet troops in the southern Ukraine.

Promotion of the reciprocal missions to embassies by the Japanese and Thai government.

August 17, 1941

Capture of the military harbor Nikolajew on the Black Sea: 1 battleship, 1 cruiser, 4 destroyers and 1 U-boat captured at the stocks. Capture of Sortavalla by Finnish troops in the north.

August 19, 1941

Conclusion of the battle at Gomel: 84,000 prisoners, furthermore 144 tanks, 848 guns, 2 armored trains captured or destroyed.

August 21, 1941

Capture of Cherson in the southern Ukraine, of Nowgorod, Kingisep and Narwa between Lake Ulmen and Lake Peipus.

August 22, 1941

Overall booty after two months eastern war: 1 ½ million prisoners, furthermore 14,000 tanks, 15,000 guns, 11,259 airplanes destroyed or captured.

Threats by the English government against Iran and Turkey.

August 23, 1941

Annihilation of three Soviet divisions at Lake Lagado.

Declaration by the Iranian government's emissary in the USA: Iran's resistance against any attack.

August 24, 1941

Destruction of 1,044 British airplanes since the beginning of the eastern campaign in two months.

Capture of the Tscherkassy bridgehead on the Dnjepr.

The Romanian head of state and leader of the Romanian troops deployed in the east appointed Marshal of Romania.

August 25, 1941

England's and the USSR's joint invasion into Iran.

August 26, 1941

Capture of Dnepropetrovsk.

Imposition of the blockade over Iran by England.

August 27, 1941

Battle of annihilation east of Welikij Luki concluded. Enemy losses: 40,000 dead, furthermore 30,000 prisoners, 400 guns captured or destroyed.

Resignation of the Iranian cabinet.

August 28, 1941

Meeting of the Führer and Il Duce in the Führer headquarters.

Annihilation of two Soviet divisions in the Salla area.

Cessation of all operations by the Iranian army.

Conveyance of a personal letter from Japanese Minister-President Konoye to Roosevelt by the Japanese ambassador in Washington.

August 30, 1941

Formation of a Serbian government under General Nedtsch.

September 1, 1941

Reich Law on the outward marking of the Jews: They must wear a yellow star on their clothing.

Capture of the harbor city Hapsal in Estonia.

September 4, 1941

Reaching the old state borders by Finnish troops north of Leningrad.

September 8, 1941

Capture of Schlüsselburg on Lake Ladoga.

Closing the ring around Leningrad.

Reaching the Swir by Finnish troops.

September 9, 1941

Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union on the resettlement of the Volga-Germans to Siberia.

Landing of Canadian and fled Norwegian armed forces at Spitzbergen.

September 11, 1941

Hungarian Reich Regent Admiral von Horthy's visit to the Führer in his headquarters (from the 8th to the 10th).

September 12, 1941

The Führer's proclamation on the War Winter Aid Work 1941/42.

September 13, 1941

Announcement of a decision of the U.S. government by Roosevelt: All ships of the Axis powers in the so-called "defensive waters" are to be attacked.

September 15, 1941

Crossing the Dnepr in southern portions of the eastern front at several points.

September 16, 1941

Abdication of the Shah of Iran.

September 18, 1941

Capture of Poltava.

Joint occupation of Teheran by Soviet and British troops.

September 19, 1941

Enemy losses in the east since the beginning of the campaign: 1.8 million prisoners and at least as many dead. Previous German losses: 85,896 dead, 296,670 wounded, 20,299 missing.

September 21, 1941

Reaching the Sea of Azov by German troops.

September 22, 1941

Annihilation of a million gross registered tons of British commercial shipping by German U-boats within three months.

September 23, 1941

Sinking of a cruiser, two destroyers and an anti-aircraft ship as well as nine trade ships by the German Luftwaffe.

September 27, 1941

Conclusion of the battle of encirclement at Kiev, annihilation of 50 Soviet divisions: 665,000 prisoners, furthermore 884 tanks, 3,178 guns destroyed or captured.

September 29, 1941

Sinking of two heavy cruisers and a light cruiser by the Italian airforce.

October 1, 1941:

Victorious panzer battle east of Dnjepropetrowsk.

Capture of East Karelia's capital Petrosko by Finnish troops.

October 2, 1941

The Führer's order of the day to the soldiers of the eastern front.

Sinking figures for English trade shipping in September: 684,000 gross registered tons. English losses since the beginning of the war: 13.9 million gross registered tons.

Establishment of the War Medal of the German Cross by the Führer.

October 3, 1941

The Führer's speech on the opening of the War Winter Ai Work 1941/42.

October 5, 1941

Smashing of a Soviet landing attempt at Leningrad.

October 7, 1941

Battle north of the Sea of Azov, pursuit of the beaten enemy, capture of the staff of a Soviet army.

Rejecting reply from the Finnish government to an English note of threat.

October 9, 1941

Economic treaty Germany-Turkey.

October 11, 1941

Coup d'état in Panama on the suggestion of the USA.

October 16, 1941

Capture of Odessa by Romanian and German troops.

Resignation of the Konoye Japanese cabinet.

October 18, 1941

Conclusion of the dual battle of Brjansk and Wjasma: 663,000 prisoners, furthermore 1,242 tanks and 5,452 guns captured or destroyed.

October 19, 1941

Capture of Taganrog on the Sea of Azov by German troops.

October 21, 1941

Capture and mopping up of the Dagö Island. The Baltic region is thereby totally in German hands: 300,000 prisoners, furthermore 1,581 tanks and 4,063 guns captured or destroyed.

Occupation of Stalino in the Donez basin.

Reception of Slovakian State-President Dr. Tiso and of Slovakian Minister-President Dr. Tuka by the Führer.

Transfer of the seat of the Soviet government to Kuibischew.

October 24, 1941

Capture of the railway junction Belgorod.

Visit by Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano to the Führer in his headquarters.

Capture of Charkow by Germany troops.

Annihilation of 260 Soviet divisions since the beginning of the eastern campaign.

October 27, 1941

Conquest of Kramatorskaja in the Donez basin.

Arrival of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem in Rome on his flight.

October 30, 1941

Upper course of the Donez reached on broad front.

November 1, 1941

Denial by the Reich government in a note to all neutrals of the lies of the American State-President Roosevelt of German attack plans against Central and South America as well as the planned elimination of all religions.

November 2, 1941

Sinking figure of British commercial shipping in the month of October 441,330 gross registered tons.

Capture of Simferopol on the Crimean Peninsula.

November 3, 1941

Capture of Kursk.

November 4, 1941

Capture of the harbor city Feodosia on the Black Sea.

Threatening note from the U.S. government to Finland with the demand to cease operations against the Soviet Union.

Capture of the Koivisto islands by Finnish troops.

November 5, 1941

Sinking of 112 British destroyers by the German navy and Luftwaffe since the beginning of the war.

November 6, 1941

Appointment of Litwinow-Finkelstein as Soviet ambassador to the U. S. government.

November 7, 1941

Conclusion of a treaty between Germany and Italy on the resettlement of German citizens and ethnic Germans from the Italian province Laibach.

November 8, 1941

The Führer's speech before the old guard in Munich.

November 9, 1941

Capture of Yalta in Crimea.

November 10, 1941

Overall number of Soviet prisoners brought in since the beginning of the eastern campaign: 3,632,000.

November 15, 1941

Sinking of the infamous destroyer "Cossack".

November 16, 1941

Number of Soviet airplanes destroyed in October: 2,147.

Repulsion of a breakout attempt out of Leningrad.

The Brazilian government rejects the cession of strong points to the USA.

November 17, 1941

Capture of city and harbor of Kertsch.

Sinking of altogether 235,000 gross registered tons by the Luftwaffe in the fighting in Crimea.

Visit by Japanese special emissary Kurusu with Roosevelt and Hull.

November 22, 1941

Capture of Rostow.

November 23-25, 1941

Battle in Marmarica: Annihilation of the 22nd English tank brigade, 260 tanks and over 200 armored vehicles destroyed or captured.

During breakout attempts out of Tobruk, 50 tanks destroyed.

November 25, 1941

Extension of the Anti-Communist Pact until 1946. Joining by seven additional states.

Resolution by the North American government to send troops to Dutch-Guyana for the alleged protection of the Bauxit works.

November 26, 1941

Sinking of the British battleship Barham by German U-boats.

November 27, 1941

Reception of the statesmen sent to Berlin from the folks united in the anti-Bolshevik front by the Führer.

November 28, 1941

Deportation of Germans from Afghanistan.

Surrender of Gondar by the Italian troops after honorable defense.

November 30, 1941

Declaration by the Finnish government: Karelia's reintegration. The land's security must be guaranteed through the operations.

Japan's, China's and Mandschukou's joint declaration: Decision by the three powers not to tolerate the USA's or Great Britain's intervention into East Asia's development.

December 1, 1941

Conference between Reich Marshal Goering and the French chief of state Marshal Petain.

December 2, 1941

Repulsion of Soviet breakout attempts out of Leningrad.

In the fighting in North Africa, previously 9,000 prisoners, among them three generals, furthermore 814 tanks captured or destroyed, 121 airplanes shot down.

December 3, 1941

Evacuation of Hangö by the Bolsheviks.

Sinking of the Australian cruiser “Sidney” by the German auxiliary cruiser “Cormoran”.

Destruction or capture of a New Zealand division in North Africa.

December 5, 1941

British losses in North Africa: 317 airplanes.

Subordination of the British warships in the South Atlantic under the supreme command of the USA.

Overall debt of the USA: 150 billion dollars.

December 6, 1941

Nullification declaration of the Moscow dictate peace of

March 3, 1940 by Finnish State-President Ryti.

Declaration of war by the English government against Finland, Hungary and Romania.

December 7, 1941

Declaration of war by the Japanese government against England and America.

December 8, 1941

Under the compulsion of climatic effects, still only local combat actions on the eastern front.

Sinking of five U.S. warships by the Japanese airforce at Hawaii. Damage to three more battleships as well as four cruisers. Destruction of 90 U.S. airplanes over the Philippines.

Mandschukuo’s declaration of war against England and the USA.

December 9, 1941

Reception of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem by the Führer.

Landing of Japanese troops on the Philippines, the Malaysian peninsula and Thailand. Entry into the Thai capital Bangkok.

Allowance of free transit for the Japanese army through sovereign Thai territory.

Sinking of the U.S. carrier “Langley” by the Japanese airforce.

Occupation of the U.S. strong points Wake and Guam by Japanese troops.

December 10, 1941

Sinking of the English battleships “Prince of Wales” and “Repulse” by the Japanese airforce at Singapore. Conference of Italian Foreign Minister Ciano with Admiral Daran in Turin.

December 11, 1941

Sessions of the German Reichstag. The Führer’s speech. Germany’s and Italy’s declaration of war against the United States of North America.

Defensive and offensive alliance between Japan and Thailand.

December 12, 1941

Military alliance between Japan and French Indochina.

December 13, 1941

Bardia and Solium under the opponent's growing pressure.

December 14, 1941

Declaration of war against the USA from the side of Bulgaria, Croatia, Slovakia, Romania and Hungary.

December 15, 1941

Special session in Berlin of the states united in the Three Powers Pact. Ireland's repeated declarations of neutrality.

December 17, 1941

State of siege in Argentina.

December 19, 1941

Assumption of the supreme command of the army by the Führer. The Führer's proclamation.

Capture of Hong Kong and Penang by Japanese troops.

Illegal occupation of Portuguese Timor by British troops.

Sinking of a British cruiser at Alexandria.

Message of the Japanese government to the governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru: Declaration of further friendly relations with the states of Hispanic-America.

December 20, 1941

Landing of Japanese troops on the Philippine island Mindanao.

December 21, 1941

The Führer's proclamation on the winter clothing collection.

December 22, 1941

Sinking of the English seaplane carrier "Unicorn" by a German U-boat in the Atlantic.

Japanese offensive against Chinese troops.

December 23-25, 1941

Conferences between English Minister-President Churchill and the President of the United States of North America Roosevelt in Washington.

December 26, 1941

Capitulation of the British troops in Hong Kong: 22,000 prisoners.

Decision of the Australian government: Withdrawal of the expeditionary corps from the Near East.

Evacuation of Bengasi by the troops of the Axis powers.

December 27, 1941

Landing attempt by British naval forces at two points on the northern Norwegian coast thwarted.

December 29, 1941

Conquest of the tin center Ipoh on the Malaysian peninsula by Japanese troops.

Landing of Soviet troops on the Kertsch peninsula.

Heavy fighting in the area around Agedabia, destruction of 58 British tanks in the counteroffensive.

Capture of Liki in Central China by Japanese troops.

Costa Rica under North American rule.

December 31, 1941

The Führer's proclamation and order of the day on New Year.

January 1, 1942

New landing of Soviet troops on the Kertsch peninsula.

January 2, 1942

Entry of the Japanese into Manila, the capital of the Philippines.

Subordination of strong points and railroads under the USA through senate and government in Mexico.

Heavy fighting at Bardia in North Africa.

Rejection of the alliance treaty with Great Britain and the Soviet Union by the Iranian parliament.

January 6, 1942

Subordination of Australia under the USA's power of command.

January 9, 1942

Ongoing heavy defensive fighting in the central and northern sector of the eastern front.

January 13, 1942

Heavy fighting in the region of Solium.

January 15, 1942

Result of the wool collection: 67 million articles of winter clothing. Destruction of two Soviet regiments on Lake Onega.

January 16, 1942

Capture of Malakko by Japanese troops.

Visit by Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano to the Hungairan government in Budapest.

January 19, 1942

Signing of a military convention between Germany, Italy and Japan in Berlin.

The Führer's order of the day on the death of General Field Marshal von Reichenau on January 17, 1942.

Solium in North Africa given up by German troops.

January 20, 1942

Awarding of the Oak Leaves with Swords to the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross to General Rommel.

Reconquest of Feodosia in the Crimea.

January 21-25, 1942

Battle at Agedabia in North Africa. Standstill of the British Libya offensive. Conquest or destruction of 283 tanks, 127 gun and 583 trucks.

January 23, 1942

Landing of Japanese troops on New Guinea, Rabaul and the Salomon islands.

Founding of an anti-British volunteer corps in Burma.

January 24, 1941

Successes of German U-boats in North American and Canadian waters.

Landing of Japanese troops on the Bismarck Archipelago.

January 25, 1942

Declaration of war by the Thai government against Great Britain and the United States of North America.

January 27, 1942

Sinking of a British cruiser by Italian torpedo planes.

January 28, 1942

Annihilation of the Soviet forces landed in Crimea.

January 29, 1942

Reconquest of Bengasi by German and Italian troops over the course of the counteroffensive of the Axis powers. Rommel's promotion to Senior General.

January 30, 1942

The Führer's speech on the assumption of power by National Socialism.

January 31, 1942

Sinking previously 302,000 gross registered tons by German U-boats on North America's coast. Beating back of Soviet forces that had broken in at Kursk.

February 1, 1942

The leader of the Norwegian Nasjonal Samling named Norway's Minister-President.

Landing of Japanese troops on the island Amboina, Molukken.

February 2, 1942

Repeated discussions of Reich Marshal Goering with the Italian government in Rome.

Occupation of Barce and El Abiar in the Cyrenaika by German and Italian formations.

Sinking of a British destroyer on the Canadian coast.

Capture of Mulmein by Japanese troops.

February 3, 1942

Sinking of altogether 400,600 gross registered tons of enemy commercial shipping by the German navy and Luftwaffe in December. Losses of the British navy: 1 cruiser, 4 destroyers, 1 U-boat, 1 speedboat.

Breaking off of diplomatic relations to Germany, Italy and Japan by the governments of Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru under the pressure of the North American government.

February 5, 1942

Pursuit of the British troops in North Africa beyond Derna. In January, altogether 3,500 prisoners, furthermore 370 tanks, 192 guns and 1,220 trucks captured or destroyed.

February 6, 1942

See battle at the latitude of Java. Sinking of two cruisers of the Dutch-Indian fleet.

February 7, 1942

Smashing of two Soviet divisions in the central sector of the eastern front.

February 9, 1942

Reelection of State-President Carmona of Portugal.

February 12, 1942

The Führer's address on the occasion of the state ceremony in the Reich Chancellery for Reich Minister Dr. Todt deceased on February 8, 1942.

Occupation of the Dutch islands Curasao and Aruba by North American troops.

February 13, 1942

Reception of Marshal Antonescu and Minister-President Quisling by the Führer.

Battle between German and English naval forces in the British Channel: sinking of an English destroyer and of 2 speedboats; 49 airplanes shot down.

Agreement of a close contact between the Spanish and Portuguese government.

February 15, 1942

Unconditional capitulation of the British forces in Singapore. 90,000 prisoners in Japanese hands.

Landing of Japanese paratrooper on Sumatra.

Address by Generalissimo Franco on the struggle against Bolshevism.

February 17, 1942

Uninterrupted heavy defensive fighting on all portions of the eastern front. Significant enemy loses, especially in dead.

Sinking of two enemy destroyers by the Japanese marine airforce at Batavia.

Capture of Bilin and occupation of the islands Batomi and Sambö by Japanese troops.

February 20, 1942

Landing of Japanese troops on Timor. Assurance of the territorial integrity of Portuguese-Timor by the Japanese government.

February 21, 1942

Encirclement and annihilation of a Soviet army in the central sector of the eastern front. The opponent's losses: 27,000 dead, 5,000 prisoners, furthermore 187 tanks, 615 guns, 1,150 mortars and machineguns captured or destroyed.

Sinking of two enemy destroyers by Japanese naval forces at Bali.

February 22, 1942

Since the beginning of the year on the eastern front, the bringing in of 56,806 prisoners; capture of 960 tanks and 1,789 guns, destruction of 8,170 vehicles, 59 locomotives, 43 trains and furthermore 1,981 airplanes.

February 23, 1942

Landing of Japanese troops on the island Bali.

Modification of the English cabinet. Continued leadership by Minister-President Churchill.

Breaking off of diplomatic relations between Italy and Saudi Arabia.

February 24, 1942

Reading aloud of a message from the Führer by Provincial Governor Adolf Wagner at the party founding celebration in Munich.

Special session of the permanent council of the Three Powers Pact under the chairmanship of Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs von Ribbentrop.

February 25, 1942

Assassination attempt against German Ambassador von Papen in Ankara.

February 26, 1942

Overall sinking figure of enemy trade shipping since the beginning of the war: 15.2 million gross registered tons.

February 27, 1942

Elimination of the collective constitution in the occupied Soviet regions.

Sinking of two North American and two Dutch destroyers at Bali by Japanese naval forces.

February 28, 1942

Sinking of 1 cruiser and 3 destroyers in the Pacific by Japanese fleet and air units.

Landing attempt by British paratroopers on Northern France's coast.

Freedom proclamation of Indian leader Bose to the Indian folk.

March 1, 1942

Ongoing heavy fighting on the Kertsch peninsula.

March 2, 1942

Landing of Japanese troops on Java.

Sinking of a cruiser and two destroyers by Japanese marine forces.

March 4, 1942

Attack by the British airforce on Paris: 600 dead in the French civilian population.

March 6, 1942

Capture of the capital of the Dutch-Indies Batavia by Japanese troops.

March 8, 1942

Ongoing heavy defensive fighting on the eastern front.

March 9, 1942

Unconditional capitulation of the Dutch armed forces on Java. Capture of Rangoon by Japanese troops.

March 14, 1942

Sinking of 1,029,000 gross registered tons commercial shipping in the Atlantic and in the Caribbean Sea by German U-boats, this includes 58 tankers with 442,000 gross registered tons. Heavy defensive fighting on the Kertsch peninsula.

March 15, 1942

Withdrawal of British troops from Iran, surrender to the Soviet Union. The Führer's speech on Heroes Remembrance Day in the Berlin armory.