

Hitler, Adolf. *Mein Kampf*. Translated by Ralph Manheim. New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1927.

Adolf Hitler (1889–1945), led the National Socialist (Nazi) Party in Germany and ruled as dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler served in World War I, where he was wounded and gassed. Hitler rose to leadership of the Nazi Party in the 1920s. Hitler served nine months in prison for his role in the failed Munich Beer Hall Putsch of 1923, during which time he began writing *Mein Kampf*. As dictator, Hitler launched Germany upon a series of foreign invasions; he sought, by various means, to purge dissenters and persons he deemed inimical to Germany's future, including all Jews, homosexuals, and dissidents. His genocidal intentions regarding Jews, the Final Solution, is now known as the Holocaust. Germany suffered disastrous reprisals in World War II at the hands of the Allied powers. Facing certain defeat, Hitler killed himself in Berlin.

Dedication. Hitler dedicates the first book of *Mein Kampf* to Nazis killed in the short-lived Berlin Beer Hall Putsch.

Preface. Hitler tells of using his time of incarceration in 1924 to tell his personal story, to counter the libel of the Jewish press, and to lay the doctrinal foundation of the Nazi Party.

VOLUME I: A RECKONING

I. In the House of My Parents. All Germans must live in one national state. If that pan-German state requires anything, that need justifies German aggression to seize other countries. Hitler offers a rosy account of his parents' hard work and devotion. He claims his rhetorical gifts were honed in disputes with classmates. He aspired to become a Catholic abbot, but was ill-suited to that profession. Young Hitler's fascinations turned to war and the exploits of soldiers. He claims to have been bothered by the idea that not all Germans were one nation. Hitler's father wished Hitler to attend a technical high school, despite the boy's interest in drawing. Hitler opposed his father in this matter. Regardless, Hitler attended; his father intended that Hitler, like he, should be a civil servant. Hitler daydreamed his time at technical school, setting himself to be an artist. Hitler's father refused this course for his son. Hitler stopped studying at technical school,

Hitler asserts that he learned, from these early years to be a German nationalist. He asserts that Germans outside Germany, even those in Austria, suffered for their ethnicity and language. In this struggle, as in every struggle, there are allies, the undecided, and betrayers. Children are deeply committed to this struggle. Hitler recounts his own struggles and rebellions against Austrian degradations of German culture. By fifteen, Hitler asserts he was a German nationalist. Hitler imagined that every Austrian longed to be German. One learns history not to fix in mind dates, events, and names, but to grasp the essential and discard the chaff. Hitler extols his anti-Austrian history professor, Leopold Pötsch, who fanned Hitler's nationalistic fervor and made of Hitler a revolutionary. Even the German nation itself, in World War I, condoned the incursions of non-German influences. Germanism could only be saved by the destruction of Austria, and purging Hapsburgs from the German soul.

Hitler styles himself an artistic, as well as political, revolutionary. He took up, in addition to drawing and painting, an interest in architecture. Hitler's father died suddenly of a stroke, and Hitler's educational conflict eased. Hitler's mother continued the education to which his father had set him. Hitler resisted, developed a lung problem, and moved from technical school to the academy. After two years, Hitler's mother also died. Impoverished by his mother's medical expenses, Hitler moved to Vienna to pursue a career in art.

II. Years of Study and Suffering in Vienna. Hitler was overconfident that the painting school would accept him. He was disappointed, but redirected toward architecture. For this training, he lacked prerequisites. He returned to Vienna finding his oppositional character strengthened. Hitler says that the poverty and pain of this period of his life taught him to be hard. In Vienna, Hitler learned of the twin miseries: Judaism and Marxism. Hunger plagued Hitler. He studied, went to Opera, and read widely. The reading of this period of Hitler's life, he says, shaped his

worldview. He needed to learn nothing more. Hitler praises the creativity of youth. Hitler attributes his lack of pity to the difficulty with which he rose above his low station in life. Hitler castigates Vienna for its lack of feeling for the poor. Vienna taught Hitler many things: 1) Hitler worked as a day laborer doing menial work. Hitler details the plight of day laborers. The city crushes them, and they are lost to their people. Repeated unemployment destroys their sense for saving and living reasonably. The men drink; women wheedle; children starve. The plight of poor day workers derives from bad laws. One must fashion better foundations and brutally excise problematic people and circumstances. One must start the children off right. Most efforts to remediate for damaged adults are doomed. Efforts must focus on preventing individual degradation in the first instance. One must abandon one's own guilt in causing suffering, and ruthlessly train youths and destroy alien intruders.

Some have lost their national pride. Hitler abhors this. Germany has a great history; this prejudice should be inculcated by constant repetition. Hitler recounts the education and home life of an imaginary troublesome student, who is robbed of morality and respect for authority and knowledge by his school and family. To create a nation, one must fashion helpful social conditions supporting education. In school, one learns the greatnesses of the fatherland and finds pride in its achievements. To love and respect Germany, one must know Germany.

Hitler sold small watercolors and studied social theory and politics. This latter is the obvious duty of all thoughtful people. One reads to gather tools and substance for oneself. The rest is garbage to be discarded. One finds in each book building blocks that one fits onto the frame of one's mind, retaining what suits the reader or is generally useful. Only this sort of reading is worthwhile.

Hitler had common cause with the Marxists' support of universal suffrage and secret ballots. (Hitler calls Marxism "Social Democracy"). But they sidled up to Slavs and neglected Germanism. Hitler soon learned that Marxism makes use of virtue and love for ugly purposes. Hitler was told he must join a trade union of Marxist orientation in order to work. He refused, claiming ignorance. Hitler finds Marxists to be scum, not human enough to belong to Germany. Hitler schooled himself in Marxist thought by daily reading the Marxist newspaper, *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. Marxist successes depend upon its self-assurance and grandiosity. The masses do not think for themselves. They want to be led, to be told. They like abuse. Germanism must be as ruthless as Marxism, but more true. Then the fatherland will prevail. Marxism preys upon human weakness. It must be met with like measures—terror for terror. Hitler justifies German Marxists as victims of seductive ploys. Hitler first rejected all trade unions as harpies of Marxism. Later, he saw that unions do much good, and are merely susceptible to Marxist siren songs. Rapacious employers must be countered, and trade unions are that weapon. When Marxism came to dominate the trade unions, the unions devoted less and less energy to defending workers, and more and more to disrupting the economy. That is the Marxist plan for domination. Deep within the aims of Marxism lies a Jewish conspiracy.

Hitler had little knowledge of Jews as a boy. As a teen, he learned that Jews had come to appear European, and he even mistook them as Germans and humans. When Hitler moved to Vienna, the Jewish question (are Jews German and are they human?) first arose for him. The Viennese press was slavish regarding the Austrian rulers. The newspapers also lionized all things French, imagining those habits the height of culture. Hitler learned his anti-Semitism from Karl Lueger of the Christian Social Party. In Vienna, Hitler determined that the Jews were not Germans, but a people with a separate identity. He also concluded that Jews differed from the remainder of humanity. Zionists in particular offended Hitler. Jews fail to clean themselves, and so smell badly. Their clothing is filthy and their appearance ugly. Morally, Jews are defective. Where there are social problems, one finds Jews. Jews spew filth from the world press and corrupt the arts. Jews are involved in prostitution and white-slavery. Hitler then recognized the worst of Judaism. Jews lead Marxism. Ultimately, Jews even disrespect their own people. Hitler concludes that Jews are not German. He came to hate them. Jews are monsters whose aim is to collapse civilization and decimate the world. One must struggle against this result. Hitler boasts he had become an anti-Semite. Jewish Marxism rejects differentia among men, and the preeminent value of the great individual. It erodes race and nationality, without which culture is impossible. Hitler claims that fighting Jews is the Lord's work.

III. General Political Considerations Based on My Vienna Period. Young men under thirty should avoid political power, for they run the risk before that age of becoming politicians, who lack convictions and indulge lying. After thirty, a man can learn without sacrificing his principles. Political leaders who change their views of matters should depart public life. Very few are fit for politics today.

Austria is central to preservation of German identity. Hitler extols German pan-competence, from governance to art. Multi-national states can never be great. One people; one state. The Austrian empire began to crumble when this principle took root. A state must have one language, be created in people's values by education, and enforce strict compliance over bureaucracy. Homogeneous states can survive with poor leadership. Empires are held together only by brute force. The vital energy of individual tribes causes empire to spin apart. Austria was doomed when she formed a Parliament without establishing a uniform language. This principle is core to Hitler's political philosophy.

As a youth, Hitler admired the British Parliament, and castigated the Austrian counterpart for its dissimilarities. Germans were barely pre-eminent in Austrian government. If Germans controlled, Austria's government would pass muster. Hitler spent a year watching Parliamentary proceedings in Vienna. His view of the institution changed. A little German-speaking would not repair parliamentarianism. It was ruinous to the core. Democracy paves the way for Marxism. Leaders with brilliant, creative policies may well be defeated by the stupidity of the masses. The great leader is put by democracy to a choice between his integrity and heeding the public. Progress leaps from great individuals, not from majorities. In the future, we will dispense with democracy. Nature is aristocratic, not democratic. Nature demands the great individual. Democratic leaders inevitably fail. They are good only for majority-mongering, and great individuals refuse to follow them. Further, idiots hate bright people. Those who resist majorities are not only superior morally, but also courageous. So, by driving intelligent people out of government, democracy robs a nation of its intelligentsia. The masses get their political opinions as they do their religion—by manipulations of others. The primary propaganda machine for the masses is the public press. They conspire to dig up dirt on respectable people, and, if disfavored, they will derail a man by slander where no dirt exists. One may compare parliaments with a Germanic government. Parliaments: 1) make majorities, not decisions, 2) are elected for appeal, not genius, 3) have no special competence in the many subject upon which they decide, 4) ruin the character of parliament's members by forcing them to make decisions while ignorant, 5) make dishonest every politician, 6) provide a dodge from responsibility for all participants, and 7) harbor Jews. A Germanic democracy: a) elects a responsible leader who makes decisions and stands or falls with them, and b) frightens off lesser men by the enormity of the task of leading.

As German influence fell in the Austrian Empire, it began to spin apart into its constituent tribal identities. Hitler imagines a grand Czech conspiracy to remake the Hapsburg dynasty into a Slavic state and exterminate Germans. He imagines Archduke Francis Ferdinand opposing this outcome, and favoring a Germanic state. He imagines the Slavic efforts giving rise to the Pan-German movement. Germans resisted, as was their right and duty. A persecuted people have the right to survive, even by illegal means. Peoples that lose the struggle for existence are fated to perish. The courageous survive. The Pan-Germanists viewed Germans living outside Germany as severed parts of the German nation. Schönerer had eminent theoretical knowledge, but was weak on communicating with the masses. Lueger was better with people. In the end, neither achieved his goals. The Pan-German movement in Austria failed. It failed, first, because the middle class was not militant, and settled for mumbled dissent. They needed religious martyrdom for a new philosophy. Pan-Germanism failed, second, because adherents tolerated the German Parliament, when they should have warred against it. They joined Parliament to corrode it, but ended up Parliamentarians. Where none dies for a cause, soon no one is willing to die. Mass meetings to stir the masses were abandoned; tepid reformism substituted. The movement traded destiny to become a tea party for policy dilettantes. One cannot write one's way into revolution; only a man of passion speaking to masses has that power. And, third, Pan-Germanism failed in Austria because German clergy did not oppose the appointment of Slavic priests to German-speaking parishes.

Schönerer promulgated an anti-Catholic effort to root Rome's influence from Germany. Hitler believes the movement has little possibility of success because Germans objectify, that is, Germans seize on ideas to the detriment of their Germanism. The cause is failure to educate in Germanism from childhood and making idols of ideas. Protestantism is of more help in establishing Germanism, but has poor attitudes about Jews. Germany must solve the Jewish problem to awaken Germanism. Religions get side-tracked in politics. The public has a short memory and little intelligence. Religion should stay out of politics, unless it supports pan-Germanism. Pan-Germanism failed because its leaders lacked the cold ruthlessness necessary for victory. Great leaders learn from history to focus the people on one enemy; leaders also persuade that diverse enemies are really one enemy. Pan-Germanism saw the goal, but took the wrong path.

Lueger's Christian Socialists got the path right, but lost the goal. It aimed at the masses and propagandized them well. But its anti-Semitism was tepid, based in religion and not racial principles. The fate of all non-Jewish peoples depended upon solving the Jewish problem. Hitler joined neither the Pan-Germanists nor the Christian Socialists. Neither would rescue the German people.

The critical events would transpire in Germany proper, not in Austria. Hitler wanted to be in the Reich, but practical matters pressed him to continue his studies. The racial diversity of Vienna began to repulse Hitler. Jews and Slavs were everywhere. For lack of racial purity, the Hapsburg dynasty will fall. Austria must become German. This is what Hitler's self-education in Vienna taught him.

IV. Munich. In 1912, Hitler moved to Munich, the home of German art. Here, before the war, he was as happy as he ever was. Hitler studied German politics, and criticized Germany's misplaced confidence in its alliances with Austria and Italy (the Triple Alliance). Both were constitutionally unfit to render the aid sought. Germany's foreign policy was misguided.

Germany's population increases by 900,000 annually. It needs to address this population growth, or Germans shall starve. Four approaches lie open. First, Germany could, as have the French, mandate birth controls. Nature does this herself, strengthening races by her heartless depredations of the weak. Humans, however, do not leave the weak to perish, but rather restrict procreation. Nature kills the weak and gives his food to the strong. Any other policy will be defeated by Nature herself. Second, Germans can seek increased agricultural productivity (internal colonization). This helps, but some of the increase will be snatched up by the increasing demands of individuals for better lives. Further, without external seizures of land, weak but prolific races will come to dominate the planet. There will be no room for Germans. Nature gives land to those with the vigor to seize and till it. The future promises two outcomes: one, the numerous will control via democracy, or, two, brutal peoples will conquer and seize. One must seize lands. To do otherwise is to dream one's life away as well as the German people's life. Such ideas come from Jews. Germany must seize the land of weaker peoples. The security of a state is proportional to its physical size. Third, Germany could seize land and colonize it. Fourth, Germany can turn from agriculture to trade, and import its food. Hitler prefers colonization. Colonies must be acquired by war. Hitler prefers to war in Europe to gain needed lands. Armed conflict to this end should be the exclusive aim of German governments. Hitler contemplates taking land from the Russians by concluding a treaty with England to protect Germany's rear. The Austrian alliance was a mistake. Trade cannot assure Germany what she needs. Only war does so. The English are no counterexample. They war, then trade. When they war, the British do so fiercely. They are not cowardly traders, despite the depredations of our national propaganda. Hitler laments the weakness of Austria and Italy in the Triple Alliance in the run-up to World War I. Jews used the war to strengthen their stranglehold on world finance, and to destroy Germany for refusing to submit to them.

German political philosophy has grown sick. Many promote the idea that the state exists to build a strong economy. A strong state exists, not to promote a vigorous economy, but to ensure the identity and expansion of a people and the destiny of that people. The Jews make of themselves a people within other peoples, enslaving their hosts economically. A state preserves a "species and race." One must sacrifice his life to sustain the life of a people. A people coheres because it shares a nature. Peoples battle and fight the Jewish parasite. Some lose and disappear. Some hide their weakness behind "humane" values. Economic prosperity flowers where the

heroic virtues dominate. The heroic virtues all have one head: the willingness of individuals to sacrifice their lives for their people. States build economies. The only exception is Jewish parasitism. Germans lost this knowledge, and the crushing defeat of World War I was the result. Marxism sickened the German people, and made them vulnerable to believing that the state exists to make them rich. There is a deep connection between Marxism and the Jews.

V. The World War. Abandoning heroic virtues, pre-war Germany thought itself a merchant hoping to swindle its way to greatness by sharp trading. Heroes were either wealthy shopkeepers or sniveling bureaucrats. Hitler rues that he was born in a time of money-grubbing. He loved the Boer War and the Russo-Japanese War. When Archduke Ferdinand was murdered, the German people welcomed a chance to exercise heroic virtue with every drop of their blood. Hitler thanked Heaven for a chance to be alive at such a time. He could now test his convictions. Hitler received permission, as an Austrian national, to join a Bavarian regiment. His military service lasted six years. Hitler began with joy and enthusiasm, soon replaced by fear and horror. He struggled for many months with his cowardice, but emerged an old soldier in whom duty had prevailed. Those who could not win this inner battle died. Hitler reports he had little tolerance for political discussion while soldiering. People who talked politics defiled the sacrifices and seriousness surrounding them on the battlefield. Politicians and newsmen, “knights of the inkpot,” bemoaned the wild enthusiasm of the German people for the war sacrifices. They failed to grasp that once quenched, enthusiasm cannot be resurrected. Many also neglected the Marxist threat. That philosophy must lead to humanity’s destruction. Its goal is to destroy all non-Jewish states. Instead of “welcoming” Jewish Marxists into the German fold during the war, the government should have used all means to exterminate them. Good men were dying; the home front could at least rid itself of vermin.

Can one be rid of philosophies by force? No, they must be combated by a contrary spiritual kindling, combined with the most extreme purge. Killing only part of an evil cohort strengthens them, whipping the flames of the best in their spirituality. The force employed must be effective and unrelenting. The exterminating people must act from spiritual conviction, lest they waver and give the exterminated people a chance to recover. Exterminators must be fanatical. Only fanaticism has the strong persistence to wipe out a pestilence. And one fights more for the victory of one’s own spirituality, and only secondarily for the destruction of opposition views. Always, attack wins. Defense is secondary. Hitler decided, somewhere during the war, to enter politics. If Jewish Marxism is to be destroyed, something spiritual, something that did not yet exist, must be created.

VI. War Propaganda. Propaganda, done well, is really very effective. The Allies did propaganda properly in World War I; the Germans failed utterly. Propaganda is a means to an end. The German goal in World War I was freedom and independence of Germany, with an adequate food supply and honor. Fine and subtle ideas do not help win wars for existence. One fights with vicious intensity; that shortens wars and is ultimately, then, humanitarian. Aesthetic and humanitarian concerns mean nothing. There is nothing beautiful about a people’s slavery. Only ending the war with success for the German people matters. Propaganda is one tool in this battle. Propaganda exists to draw the attention of the masses to certain facts and opinions, and to kindle their emotions. Aim propaganda at the least intelligent member of the group addressed. Never be balanced. The masses are not very open to new ideas, not smart, and forget with ease. Choose a message and harp on it. In World War I, the British and American propaganda was effective. It made of Germans mere “Huns,” brutal and easy to hate. Germany failed the German forces in this regard. Germany neglected the most central rule of propaganda: always be one-sided and partial. Most people lack perspective. Grant any right in the opponent, and the German people will doubt their own cause. Germans love objectivity, and so are vulnerable to enemy propaganda. German feelings determine their action far more than reason. Wishy-washy dreck will not make men willing to die. Effective propaganda picks a few salient points and hammers away on them and nothing else. Propaganda exists to move the masses. After the drone of propaganda, the crowd will finally remember its simple points. Even when circumstances change, the message of propaganda must not. Stay on task. The British recognized propaganda as a weapon of the first order; Germany did not.

VII. The Revolution. Hitler castigates the German press for its ineffectual propaganda. British propaganda spiritually slaughtered the German nation. Hitler could have done better, much better. But he was stuck in trench warfare at the time. Allied propaganda told the soldiers that the war inflicted drastic suffering on Germany and would never end until the Kaiser was dead. The Kaiser was solely responsible for their plight, and Germany could have peace only upon his demise. Then the Allies would welcome Germany into a league of peace. At the German home front, many women opposed the war. Their letters lengthened the war and gave comfort to the enemy.

In 1916, Hitler was wounded. He convalesced in a German hospital. Soldiers bragged about shirking and cowardice. One reported his self-inflicted wound, and cheating to get back to Germany. The cities of Berlin and Munich were the same; everywhere reigned complaining and ill mood. Jews ran the city offices, and were scarce at the front. Jewish money centralized production and profited. Yet the people cursed Prussia. Hitler returned to the front in March 1917.

When Czarist Russia collapsed, the German army took hope. Things were looking up, but then a munitions strike hit. This strike had popular roots, and home land opposition discouraged the troops. But Russia fell, and Italy. Germany would be able to divert all its troops to the western front. With victory in its grasp, the munitions strike laid low the German army's morale and strengthened the Allied soldier's confidence. Hitler blames the effect of Allied propaganda upon the German people for the loss of World War I. German bureaucrats sought to reframe the war as a rebellion for universal suffrage and secret ballots. Hitler would have hung these men. The army reinforcements were young and useless. Hitler tells of the Flanders offensive. In the Flanders offensive, Hitler suffered a yellow-cross gas attack, and lost his sight.

As Germany succumbed in World War I, the troops capitulated and Marxist agitators sought overthrow of the German government. Hitler grieved at the meaninglessness of his sacrifices and those of the nation. He railed at the foolishness of leaders who trusted Germany's fate to the kindnesses of their enemies. Hitler decided to enter politics. One cannot make deals with Jews. One must be simply flinty.

VIII. The Beginning of My Political Activity. Hitler began making political connections. He found persons who shared his views and formed a social revolutionary party, which aimed to keep the economy subservient to the state's higher values. Hitler learned from Feder's economics and arguments against usury. Good theoreticians speak truths difficult to enact. Good politicians enact what can be done. The two mix poorly. Politicians forsake grand plans for momentary tempests. Theoreticians imagine and proclaim impossible things; they are unworldly. When these two personalities meet in one man, few can understand him and his successes usually lie far in the future. Hitler found in Feder's call to break "interest slavery" a foundational principle for his party: divorce international capital from the German economy. Jews control international capital. Hitler finds every idea, save one, mere tools to be used. The one purpose is to preserve German people and purity, now and in the future, so Germans may do their divinely-appointed task. Every other idea must serve this overriding one. Feder's views helped Hitler grasp Marxism's core ideas. Hitler spoke against Jews, and was promoted to education officer in Munich. He learned he had speaking skills. He influenced many, and formed bonds with those who would become the core of the fledgling movement.

IX. The 'German Workers' Party'. Hitler's wartime superiors sent Hitler to investigate the German Workers' Party. This party was attracting soldiers, who had been recently granted the right to participate politically, and who were disaffected with Marxism and the status quo as well. Among the soldiers, nationalism was rising. Hitler, in the heat of a moment of debate, spoke at the meeting, and received a pamphlet. The propaganda pleased him, and he was invited to join. Hitler debated whether to join such an unformed, directionless group. He saw that he could mould the German Workers Party. But Hitler was poor, unknown, and lacked formal education. Ability has little to do with diplomas. Hitler decided to join, and received member number seven.

X. Causes of the Collapse. Bismarck's Germany emerged from the historic heroism of soldiers. That nation rose to dizzying heights. So, its fall to such depths staggers one. Some think the

collapse an economic one. It is rather politics and ethics and race that explain Germany's demise. Despite the temptation it presents, World War I was not the cause of Germany's decline. Germany fell because its people had rotten characters which merited defeat. Some expressed joy at defeat and boasted of cowardly acts. This rot originates in Jews and Marxists within the Reich. The masses fall prey to big lies, not little ones, especially big lies with a substantial measure of truth in them. Jews are master liars. Their existence flows from the lie that they are a religion, not a race. So, the War was a blessing. It sickened Germany rapidly, rather than letting it rot over decades. When a nation dies slowly, the toxins killing it come to be taken for granted. Where death is rapid, it alarms the people, who look to rid the nation of its sickness. Before the War, errant governments decided to grow industrial power to feed the nation, rather than seeking additional lands by conquest. Private property was threatened, as wage workers held less and less of it. The stock market waxed toward complete control of the economy. Many politicians believed that only economic development would restore Germany.

It became a German habit never to finish things. This penchant was supported by the education system, which emphasized memorizing facts, and neglected thinking, character, responsibility, and force of will. The schools manufactured servile citizens. These foibles extended to the monarch, who surrounded himself with spineless lickspittles. Monarchies seldom have great men sit their thrones. The strength of monarchy lies in the straightforward men who surround the monarchy. Even a poor king serves the monarchy, which is greater than him. Vacillating ministers never serve a king in difficult times; monarchs never seem to learn this.

Cowardice and half-heartedness have become widespread. The task of journalism is to provide ongoing adult education. Adults either believe whatever they read, believe nothing they read, or critically evaluate what they read. The critical readers are few and seldom believe journalism. The disbeliever is untamed and politically useless. The mob, since it holds political power in its votes, must be led by a wise press. To this end, the state must control the press, without concern about its freedom. The press is a critical instrument of state control of its people.

Before the War, the German press, mostly controlled by Jews, taught pacifism, international cooperation, disparagement of morality, doubt of the validity of state power, and denigration of armed forces. It dug Germany's grave. Half-educating the public, many believed that man has risen above nature's red claws and bloody fangs. The pre-War press was a Jewish conspiracy. The press should have been suppressed. Half-measures led to decay which led to defeat in war.

The government also lacked the will to fight syphilis and tuberculosis. These diseases are moral primarily. We need to strike the cause, not assuage the symptoms. When Jews urge people to sell sex, one's spiritual life is Jewified. Adding Jews to one's bloodline weakens it. The primary evidences of these vices are Germany's insane asylums and German children. When one permits other races to breed with the German peoples, one makes Germany ripe for extinction. Any humanity that surrenders to inter-breeding among races commits original sin.

The pre-War government should have done the following to eradicate these moral diseases. 1) *Concentrate the attention of the people* on this problem and prepare them for ruthless actions to remedy the problem. 2) *Adopt a policy of early marriage*, which institution exists to preserve the race. Only this will stamp out prostitution. To facilitate early marriage, living wages must be paid to young couples. 3) *Education* must emphasize physical as well as mental education. One must be ready to fight not only with the mind, but also with the fist. Demanding physical tasks dampen early sexual explorations. Individual fitness is a state interest. The culture introduces sexual ideas to young men too early in their lives. Sexually suggestive movies and entertainments corrupt young men. All of culture must serve the health of the race in body and soul. Personal freedom counts little where the survival of the race looms. 4) *Solve the medical crisis of venereal disease*. Those who are sick must be prevented from contaminating the well by ruthless segregation. The government's attempts to deal with this plague by criminal courts has failed utterly. Where disease weakens a man, he forfeits his right to live. 5) *Purify the arts*. Cubism and Dadaism derail human spirituality, and cause intellectual regression. The state must control art to prevent the population's spiritual insanity. All radical artistic programs attempt to eradicate former arts. True improvements build on what is reliable from past efforts. Cubism is a Marxist plot. 6) *Build urban monuments*. Even urban architecture and public art has suffered. Most towns have no monuments expressing current times, or the greatness of the German people.

7) *Restore religious vitality.* Church doctrine has splintered. The unquestioned authority of the church on religious dogma must be restored. Religion serves a political purpose. Do not destroy it unless a viable alternative stands in the wings. But do not tolerate people who merely use religious faith for material or political ends. 8) *Revise political processes.* The Reich functions without clear plans, which is the fault of the Reichstag. They ruled half-heartedly. They corrupted the army. The parliament failed to demand a national draft. The navy too was half-hearted. The ships and armaments they ordered were too small. Pimps have more honor than parliamentarians. The government wholly failed to use propaganda to move the masses.

Pre-War German life also had advantages. First, the German state retains much control over its economy and form. The German government was stable, dignified, a meaningful monarchy, incorruptible in civil service, and of an artistic state of mind. Second, Germany owes everything to its army. The army taught unconditional responsibility, courage, resolution, health, idealism to its members, at a time when other cultural institutions taught lesser values. Third, the German civil service was the best in the world. Together, these three institutions created the state's authority.

Germany ultimately declined because it failed to cope with the racial problem.

XI. Nation and Race. It is a law of nature, invisible to most it seems, that like breed with like. When this natural imperative is breached, the offspring of interspecies miscegenation are weak and fail in nature's contest. Nature calls all life to breed higher. The struggle for food and breeding opportunity is won by the higher individuals, which is how nature improves the species. These rules apply not only to individuals, but also to races. Nature desires the strong to breed with the strong. Every mixing of Aryan blood reduces the Aryan, and violates the Creator's purposes. One cannot subjugate nature. All we admire emerges, originally, from one race. Cultures fail from miscegenation. Nature ordains that the strong shall prevail. Those who cannot win do not deserve life. High culture originates in the Aryan (European and American) race. A culture flowers, then the masters lose sight and intermingle with their inferiors. Soon, the culture degenerates. Historical works often lose sight of these facts in recounting events. Future historians must hold the racial facts clear as they tell mankind's story. Genius is born, not learned. This truth applies not only to individuals, but also to races. Aryans use lower races, as they subsequently used domestic animals, to do the work of building a culture. Old cultures die for one reason—the mixing of blood with lower races, leading to a loss of powerful resistance. Races other than the Aryan are insignificant.

Self-preservation has equal power in every life form. What distinguishes one from another is delayed-gratification. Humans build toward a distant future that includes others. Amoebae live in the present only for themselves. Aryans are most able to serve their community selflessly. Great cultures arise where Aryans subject individual interest to that of the community. This is idealism. Idealism leads one to recognize the superior claims of the powerful. It is a mystery of deep knowledge.

The opposite of the Aryan idealist is the Jew. Jews make an art of self-preservation. Though intelligent, Jews are not idealistic. They do not sacrifice for others. Jews have no culture of their own, and unite as Jews only to defend themselves or plunder others. Jewish innovation stands on stolen ideas. Jews are parasites. When one host finds them obnoxious, they are ejected, only to begin feeding on another host people. Jews lie as a way of life. Jews portray themselves not as a people, but as a faith community. Jewish religion regulates Jewish prosperity, keeping money within the Jewish fold. But Jewish religion is not really religious. They lack the sense for self-sacrifice. They believe in no afterlife. Their conspiracies are exposed in the *Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion*, which is falsely claimed to be a forgery.

Jews entered Germany in the Roman conquest. They came as merchants. Jews always arrive as merchants. They then lend money at interest. Jews settle in specific neighborhoods, establishing Jewish states within the state. As Jewish economic power increases, the infested people begin to resist. The Jews begin to influence government with their money. They buy princes again and again. After centuries, the Jew begins to think of himself as a member of the invaded society. Jews make themselves benefactors, more in the way of fertilizing the field they plunder than in caring for others. They then take over the Freemasons and the press. Jews mould public opinion, talking of equality to mask their separateness. Jews then promote democracy,

leading to the downfall of princes. Jews then use their money to squeeze out the middle class businessperson, creating an economic divide. The workers move to the city, and the divide between employer and laborer grows. This the Jew exploits. Jews incite the laborers to discontent, and also foment the poor conditions of the laborers. To effect this ploy, Jews use Marxist doctrine, and play the part of both revolutionaries and the bourgeoisie to be overthrown. Then, with both personality and race destroyed, no meaningful culture can grow. The way is clear for Jews to take over. In all this conspiracy, high government officials abet the Jews. The storm troops of Marxism are trade unionists. Jews use them to hobble the national economy by making impossible or ruinous demands, and wielding the general strike. In politics, Jews use the press to pander to the lowest people, making them ready to engage in reckless sedition. As Jews assume control, some come out in favor of a state in Palestine, from which they hope to headquarter their conspiracy and create a university for swindlers. Jewish men marry outside women to steal their race and pollute their blood. Jews bring Negroes into Germany to create bastards. Jews can rule only bastards. Pure-raced peoples are immune to their wiles. Having achieved power, Jews exterminate the intelligentsia, from which opposition might emerge. In Russia, they killed thirty million. Germany lost the War due to failure to address the racial problem and the Jewish menace.

Peoples who mix blood weaken themselves. They make themselves ripe for destruction, and when it comes, that is just eternal justice announcing itself. Every loss can become a success, if the blood is pure. Once compromised, pure blood can never be regained. Happiness flees from reach. Germany's decay grew solely from racial problems. Germany lost the War because of the Jewish-Marxist pacifist infection robbed the nation's strength. If we recognize the Jewish threat and deal with it, there will emerge a German nation living in a German state.

XII. The First Period of Development of the National Socialist German Workers' Party. Hitler does not intend to recount the spiritual aims of Nazism, which he reserves to the second volume of *Mein Kampf*. Germany needs to regain its power. The intelligentsia argues feebly for their views. The unions have joined the Marxists, and want no German recovery, but a global communist panacea. The path to German recovery lies in restoring German will, a spiritual revival. Germans do not lack arms; they lack the will to defend themselves. To accomplish this, the Marxist masses must be won back to Germany. These ruthless masses hold Parliament. The Marxists, centrists, pacifists, and democrats will oppose restoring Germany's military capacities. These are parties of organized treason against Germany. Every ally will weigh this weakness in deciding to form alliances with Germany. These groups caused Germany's defeat in the Great War. They must be held to account. Marxism must be ripped from their souls. So, the critical event is to win the masses back to German nationalism. 1) No social cost is too great for this effort. Education must touch all, and all education is ruthlessly propagandistic. 2,3) Germany must teach one-sided radical nationalism at every turn, one that drives the people to fanatical hysteria. 4) Those who oppose this program must be exterminated. 5) Crucially, racial interbreeding must be curtailed. Mixed blood weakens a people. This is the key element of re-nationalizing Germany. The Jewish problem must be solved. 6) Hitler does not propose that all people should be economically identical; that would be impossible in an economy. But one can work to raise the status of poorer persons. It will take generations. Both unionists and capitalists must eschew unreasonable gains. They lead only to future problems and conflicts. Without these compromises, the anti-national masses cannot be won. 7) The movement's propaganda must be one-sided. Exceedingly few speakers can address both workers and professors and whip both into a frenzy of applause. What matters is the mass formula, not what some ivory tower professor thought when he hatched an idea. The effective speaker captures the heart of the many. 8) For the movement to effect political reform, it needs political power. It should have no other purposes. 9) The movement rejects democracy. A leader, once elected, rules with absolute authority. Leadership falls only to heroes, and their success is prerequisite to German national recovery. Parliamentarianism is a feature of the decay of cultures. 10) The movement aims not at religious reformation. Rather, it uses both Catholicism and Protestantism to further its ultimate aim of reforming the government by creating a Germanic state, whatever its ultimate form becomes. 11) The movement's organization is equivocal. Its purpose is to interpose the minimum mediation between the leader and his people, so his ideas can be transmitted as directly as possible. The leader's authority must command unconditional obedience and a central place of authority must exist. This is Munich. Local

organizations should be formed only when suitably-obedient, energetic leaders emerge in an area. 12) Adherents must view the movement as the only solution. None can seek to join forces with other organizations of similar sentiments. Only the strong shall survive. Great organizations emphasize fanatical devotion to one's own and intolerance of every other group. A great organization imposes its will over all others. 13) The true National Socialist takes the party's views to heart. He expects, even longs for, slander from the Jewish press. If one is not slandered, he is not doing the right things. 14) Human worth is measured by the creativity of geniuses. Lesser persons must surround and express gratitude to them. Genius should be venerated.

Hitler recounts again the early days of the German Worker's movement, which is to become National Socialism. Hitler gave his first public speech to good effect. The existing leadership still believed in majority rule, and lacked the concerted ruthlessness to sweep aside obstacles. The communists sought to intimidate the group. Members feared physical abuse and swooned at every obstacle. Hitler pressed for larger meetings and more direct confrontations. Internal dissent was rife. The core members argued about the name of the movement. Some left. Hitler fought competitors on his political right. The movement requires a harsh central power with unquestioned authority to crush opponents and focus the fight on Jews. The movement abandoned the word "volkische," which was a common thread running through the other rightist parties. Hitler wanted to drive out people of insufficient fanaticism. Only those whose enemies hate them make worthy friends. They chose the name National Socialist German Workers' Party. The party was attacked in the press, but adopted the policy that attack will be met with force.

Hitler pressed for a great public mass meeting. Some dissented. Others left. Hitler arranged all the propaganda for the meeting. The government opposed them, with some exceptions. Two thousand attended the meeting, filling the hall. Marxists attempted to disrupt, but were put down by party members. The National Socialists were launched, and vengeance for Versailles begun.

VOLUME TWO: THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT

- I. Philosophy and Party.** Hitler believed that the National Socialists gave Germany a new philosophy, not a mere electoral alternative. Hitler satirizes democratic electioneering and cycles. Marxists use democracy to gain power; once acquired, all pretense of democracy vanishes from the Jewish communist program. Hitler offers great ideas, and demands unwavering conviction and fanatical readiness to fight. National Socialism needed to be so great that it scared feeble men to think of being part. The word "volkische" lacks meaning except when injected into a specific context. If one edits from existence a people's morals, they will find a replacement. Human existence depends upon a moral framework within which one serves. Any form of life becomes, politically, a party, and seeks power to defend and propagate itself. But people vacillate and waffle in confusion. The great task is to refine great ideas into political force. For this, a lone individual will succeed and draw the masses into his insight, making of them a political juggernaut. The individual is beggared by Marxism. Marx propagated the detestable idea that all races are equal, and so all individuals. Folkish philosophy asserts that some are superior aristocrats by whom all of humanity is ennobled. If they fall, so too crashes civilization. The higher humanity, breeding ever more pure, must control the earth. Only thus will coming disasters be addressed adequately. All others must serve the best. Marxism promotes egalitarian internationalism. A political structure is needed to promote aristocratic hegemony. National Socialism is that vehicle. Hitler believes he has extracted the essence of folkish philosophy and given it dogmatic form in National Socialism, which is the precondition of defeating communism.
- II. The State.** Those who teach political law speak to preserve the existing concept of the state. They hope to suppress the young prophet of a different view. They conceive the state variously. 1) Most see the state as a club of people under a government. This view relies on automatic veneration of the state which provides peace and order. 2) Many add a common language and citizen welfare to the role of government. Valid state power exists for its utility in achieving ends. Failing expediency, it lacks authority. 3) A few seek a common language in order to Germanize Germans. These imagine that compelling other races to speak German will make them Germans. Race lies in soil and blood. Lesser races cannot become German. Mixing with inferiors enfeebles

Germans. What can be Germanized is soil, conquered by Germans and populated with German peasants. All mixing fractures German hyper-individualism. States exist to protect and intensify racial purity. That is how culture progresses. States are means to the end that the body and mind of a people prospers. Any other state activities constitute crimes. A good state promotes its national identity and racial purity. Bad states do other things.

How should Germany direct its efforts? The splintering and dispersion of German peoples robbed Germany of unity and a will to preserve German uniqueness. If Germans remained together in Germany, Germany would subdue the earth and rule all. The German state must reassemble itself, embracing all Germans, and slowly raise them to global dominance. When a small number of people distills its will, world history results. Persons of mixed nationalities are mentally, spiritually, and physically inferior to their unmixed competitors in life. Hybrids decline; pure strains prevail. Where hybridization has taken place, it can slowly be bred out of the population, if further cross-breeding is avoided. But if allowed to continue, the entire planet can become hopelessly bastardized, and no recovery will prove possible. The German states must prohibit hybridization so mankind does not degenerate into half-apes. People with diseases, hereditary defects, cripples, and cretins cannot be allowed to breed. Those who are fit must breed. It is their duty to the nation and the future. The nation must teach those unfit to breed why it is their duty to avoid doing so. When one bears a sickly child, it must be abandoned and a healthy pure one adopted. Conscientiously applied, this path would clear the human germ of pollutions in only 600 years. Border territories should be colonized by peoples of the purest racial strains. Men will give up cat, dog, and horse breeding in favor of breeding a better humanity. Hitler knows the current middle class will never go this route. He appeals to German youth.

The state's duty lies in creating a healthy chain of reproduction of the finest racial features of the population. Education must focus on physical vigor, because a forceful mind can only reside in a fit body. Mental training is, as an educational proposition, secondary to physical health and character training. What matters is health, will, and character. Only then is a good mind useful. Such education is a national security concern. Parental preferences matter little in matters of such import. From physical prowess comes self-confidence. Our youth must believe that they are superior to all others. Youth must also be differently clad. Away with fashion. The point of clothing is to help beautiful youth find one another, so they can breed a beautiful people. Physical training makes a man strong and inures him to pain. Further, it prepares him for military service. All must learn to bear correction silently, even when that correction is misdirected. Women must be likewise trained, though the ultimate goal for women is to be mothers. The state must teach character. First, one must learn the ability to speak only with discretion. Children should not tattle; it is diminutive treason toward one's peers. Children must learn to bear adversity and pain with equanimity. The state must educate children to force of will and determination. Heroism defies odds; one faces a likelihood of defeat with firmness. Children also need to welcome responsibility and to confess failures without fawning.

The current educational system can be taken over whole into the new society, with amendment. 1) Children should not be taught things for which they have no present use. They will merely forget. History must be abridged. Dates and names serve no one. Children need an overview. History must teach one to preserve his own nationality. Also, world history must be recast to give the race problem a prominent role. General education must teach overview and perspective. Specialized fields come later. 2) Education must be retooled from science to study of antiquity, especially Roman and Greek ideals. The great culture of the superior race lies in mortal danger. All science has as its foundation idealistic citizens who make technical enterprise possible. Education should not be objective, but rather have as its aim producing a patriotic citizen who emulates heroic German figures. The only adequate defense for the folkish state is the patriotism and fanaticism of its people. 3) Science education must subserve nationalism as well. Scientific advances must be taught as German achievements. Pacifism and democratic ideals must be eradicated in favor of Germanism. Patriotism is proved by sacrifices. Fanatical, even hysterical, love of country should be praised. The coming war will benefit Aryans or profit-taking Jews. The people that prevails will make mankind's crucial decisions. What counts in education is inculcating convictions about blood purity. All Germans will serve under arms, which is the culmination of a German education.

The most sweeping change to the German educational system will be human selection. Ability has no class. The folkish state must identify gifted individuals and elevate them. Teaching those without innate ability is like training poodles to be lawyers. Too much knowledge weakens a person if not conjoined with a powerful will. A great nation identifies persons of ability and elevates them to leadership. The disparagement of physical labor, in comparison to intellectual endeavors, must be rooted out. What counts is that one does well that for which one has innate ability. In this sense, all work stands on the same footing. None is better than any other. Finding men of ability, winning them to the cause, and fighting for a nation heeding a new philosophy of life: that is the great cause of National Socialism.

Wages should not be allowed to become too differentiated. Achievement is not the result of money, but rather often in spite of it. The folkish state will regulate wages, so that all people of industry earn a decent wage. Money is not the purpose of the state. The ideal state must confront money-mongers.

III. Subjects and Citizens. Current immigration policy takes no notice of race, and so admits poisonous persons into our midst. Anyone, under the current regime, can become a citizen if they are not offensive and agree to work. America sets a better, if still imperfect, example by declining to admit people on the basis of race. In the folkish state we are building, a person of our race, educated in the manner of Germans, who serves in the military can gain citizenship. All others are mere subjects. Women become citizens by marrying citizens, or, if single, by working.

IV. Personality and the Conception of the Folkish State. National Socialism rejects democracy. Men are not equal. When one recognizes this, one seeks to give the planet to superior personalities. Even things we call instinctive are not really so. One remarkable individual invents some superior strategy, and it spreads to the subconscious of all. Tool-making and domestication and fire are prime examples. The task of the human community is to place these inventive, tool-making individuals in charge of the unthinking masses, thereby causing the prosperity of all. Jewish communism seeks to replace the individual with the mass, thereby eroding all that is valuable in culture. Political leadership must be free of all influence from the masses, especially parliamentary rule. Genius cannot be shackled by normalcy. Ultimately, all political power must rest in one man. He can have his counselors. Such is the role of councils. Elected bodies should be divided between professionals and political electees. Over both, an elite senate should preside. But absolute responsibility lies with one chairman, as does absolute power. Parliamentarianism, with its democratic principles, is a symptom of collapsing civilizations.

V. Philosophy and Organization. Before the folkish state can prevail, the old Jewish state must be criticized and removed. National Socialism is intolerant; no other parties may stand beside it in power. One must coerce coercers. Genuine political philosophies do not compromise with opponents; such philosophies are infallible. One needs dedicated fighters willing to destroy the existing worldview and political structures. The power of a movement lies in the rigorous obedience of its rank and file. One must boil down a philosophy for the masses. National Socialism has twenty-five guiding principles. These principles might be better formulated, but doing so would weaken them and confuse the people. Hitler likens National Socialism to Roman Catholicism, which never surrenders a single tenet. Other groups now use the word “folkish” for their aims. They have National Socialism’s successes to thank.

VI. The Struggle of the Early Period—the Significance of the Spoken Word. The National Socialists commenced weekly meetings. Crowds grew in size and fervency. The most difficult task was to persuade crowds that the Versailles treaty was inappropriate and Germany had no war guilt. There was grave danger that the movement might appease public opinion to its demise. At the beginning, the crowds opposed most of Hitler’s ideas. His job was, by speaking, to drag them toward his philosophy. The opposition was organized. Hitler adjusted his speeches to address their usual objections, especially concerning the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Versailles, to which Germans attached their belief that reparations were nothing more than just compensation for war guilt. Hitler believes during this two-year stretch, he learned to speak to masses, which, in his view, is the only approach that portends world-changing events. The reason for the efficacy of

speech is that most people are lazy and want only to read that with which they already agree. Speech, and to some extent, pictures are more effective than written words in reaching such closed minds. In mass speaking, one reaches opponents by exploding their objections and addressing their emotions and prejudices. Time of day and the sort of hall in which one speaks determine much. Men are better influenced in places that stir them and in evenings rather than afternoons. The communists know these principles and use them. Mass meetings hearten the weak believer by convincing him he is not alone. We can safely ignore scribblers. They know nothing of influencing the masses.

VII. The Struggle with the Red Front. Hitler attended the “bourgeois” meetings, boring assemblages of middle managers extolling civic virtues. Hitler contrasts such meetings with those of the National Socialists, which were potent dangerous talk that incited people to protest and action. The Marxists sent storm troops to break up Hitler’s meetings, but his guards thwarted them. Some of the public was confused because the National Socialists chose red as their color, and addressed one another as comrades. Were they a sort of Marxist? When the Marxists sent workers to the meetings to disrupt things, often they left doubting their own communist values. The Marxists vacillated, first attempting to disrupt meetings, then forbidding their members to attend. The press ignored, then criticized the National Socialists. These cowards served the party by bringing it to national attention. The party took over its defense, since the police proved unreliable. The party utterly controlled activity within the meeting, tossing agitators. The National Socialists learned meeting technique from the bourgeois meetings and the Marxist meetings. The meeting monitors were young men dedicated to the group, and willing to do violence to disruptive elements. Wisdom can be protected only by violence. The movement needed a symbol. Hitler himself designed the red flag with a black swastika in a circle of white. The symbol spread, and the monitor groups became Hitler’s storm troops, a private militia. Hitler designed the storm troops’ standard as well. The National Socialist leadership balked at opposing the reparations payment to the Allies. So Hitler went it alone, renting a huge hall. He feared that he could not fill the hall and control its participants. But Hitler deemed the event a huge success. He commenced such meetings weekly, then twice weekly. The Marxists fabricated an attempted assassination, which they claimed to have foiled. A telephone switch at the office prevented warning of the Marxist attack on their next meeting. Hitler positioned his storm troops outside the hall, and himself faced Marxists who had been admitted to the hall. The Marxists disrupted, and Hitler’s storm troops engaged them. The fifty storm troopers drove out 800 Marxist agitators. There were beatings and gunshots. Marxist disruptions fell off after that, until March 1923.

VIII. The Strong Man Is Mightiest Alone. Like-minded organizations weaken themselves by forming alliances. An organization should form to achieve one task. Those who share its viewpoint should join it. A multiplicity of organizations dedicated to one goal dilutes the effect of every similar organization. Errors may serve to instruct, but in the end a successful prophet will emerge as sole leader. Nature is competition, and when its forces are allowed free rein, the superior solution and leader emerge. Disunity emerges from failure to recognize true prophets and from sad human envy. Reasonable men in competing parties desist and join the National Socialists to avoid splintering among folkish adherents. Merging weak parties makes them no stronger, and squanders the resources of stronger members in supporting the weaker. Life is competition. Nothing great is achieved by committees and federations. Spiritual greatness emerges only when one movement prevails over all.

IX. Basic Ideas Regarding the Meaning and Organization of the SA. The stability of states rests in popularity, to which force and tradition are added to make the state firm. In the 1918 German revolution, all three factors collapsed. Citizens are sacrificial heroes, self-indulgent scum, or the middling many. Nations prosper only when the hero class takes control of everything. Nations struggle along when the middle class takes control. Nations collapse when the criminal element runs things. In the great war, hundreds of thousands died. The worst element survived and began to run Germany in the absence of heroes. Germany’s all-volunteer army was a gigantic error. It allowed the best elements to defend and die preserving the worst slackers. Middle class must be drafted and, when deserting, shot. The Marxists worried that their little revolution in Germany

would be pulled apart by the returning battle-weary soldiers after the war effort collapsed. So they hid behind a “law and order” charade. The activist Marxist brigades were shunted to the side. The moderate revolutionaries joined forces with the old guard to suppress the activists. And so, the revolution was imposed on an unwilling majority. So, the revolution succeeded because of the failings of the former state, a collapse of adherence to duty among the masses, and the pacifism of those charged with sustaining the state. Duty and obedience exist to protect a community of spiritually and racially similar persons. Those who opposed Marxists failed to meet terror with terror, and so were fettered. Marxism prevailed because it combined its ideas with brutal activism. The opposition parties lionized the past, and brought no new ideas. Only the National Socialists had a new idea: erect a German folk government. The National Socialists must meet Marxist terror with equal terror. The Marxists missed no opportunity to break up National Socialist meetings. Hitler’s storm troops emerged to address this opposition. But the storm troops cannot become an opposition army. National Socialism lacks the resources and power of discipline to create such a force, since it requires state sanction. Germany is in danger. Since the war, no young people have been trained in military rigor. Ill-trained soldiers become cannon fodder in the face of modern armies. And the German state actually opposes such training. By its education and inherent cowardice, the Marxist government makes German youth weak lickspittles of whatever tyrant happens to seize power. The German revolutionists are the nation’s worst traitors. National Socialists will not give them an army to co-opt. No, National Socialism needs large demonstrating groups seizing the streets from the Marxists. Once National Socialists control the streets, the state cannot be far behind. There is no point in assassinating small officials. Others seem to fill their posts. National Socialism must take over the government, and then try and execute the tens of thousands of traitors, one and all, for the crimes of the 1918 revolution.

Since the storm troopers can never be secret or military, what can they do? To make a war-ready nation, storm troopers can: 1) create physical fitness in millions, 2) march in large numbers in uniform and be thoroughly indoctrinated into the goal of creating a new folkish state, 3) deviate from the hallmarks of the old military. Three demonstrations were important: the march in Munich, the march to Coburg (where the National Socialists were forbidden to march or have a band, which stricture the storm troops flaunted. The Marxists took to stone throwing, which the storm troops countered effectively. This increased the storm troops’ confidence, and made National Socialism a public force), and the French occupation of the Ruhr (to which the storm troops responded as German soldiers, fighting. Hitler acknowledges that following this event, the storm troops must be reconstituted so they will not be a paramilitary).

- X. Federalism as a Mask.** Jews began driving a wedge among German peoples by propaganda blaming Prussian officials for loss of the war effort. Kurt Eisner, a Jew, pitted Bavaria against Prussia, to serve his masters, the Jews. Hitler suspected the French lay behind some of the agitation of this post-War period. Hitler details the Jewish conspiracy to pit German against German, thereby hiding behind the confusion. Hitler commends the Watch and Ward League for bringing anti-Semitism to the fore as a political question. The Jews, in response, drove a wedge between Protestant Germans and Catholic Germans. Let both fight the international Jews. It is they who pollute pure German blood, erode Aryan values, and sully our pure blond girls. Religious quarreling is worse for Germans than international communism. Protestants and Catholics sit side by side peaceably in National Socialism. Hitler argues against a German federation. Federations exist nowhere; even the American union is not really a federation of sovereign states. Hitler recounts the formation of the German federation, which was really just the hegemony of Prussia drawing city-states into its sphere. The war loss was the final blow. Reparations bankrupted the small provinces. The Reich was created artificially, and so has not won the heart of the German people. The Reich accepted a peace the terms of which the German people cannot possibly meet. The Reich made of Germany a mere colony of foreign powers. The German people would accept sacrifices if those pains led toward national greatness. This is the path for National Socialism—not federalism, but a German union destined for greatness. National Socialists oppose the Reich’s nationalization of post offices and railroads. The government does so only to raise money for reparations. National Socialism’s goal is to harness the impetus against centralization to the task of the folkish state. The Reich administration has become infested with Jews. Yet, if there were a state that functioned to protect German identity, National Socialists

would support it and refuse local sovereignty to all. Individual provinces should focus their efforts on cultural developments, not state power and policy. The German army in particular must be centrally controlled, and serve as a school in pan-Germanism. National Socialism is destined to rule a unified Germany. In this task, it will ignore provincial boundaries to restructure the life of the German people for greatness. German freedom will spring from the conquest of Germans everywhere by National Socialist ideas and values.

XI. Propaganda and Organization. Hitler personally controlled National Socialist propaganda. Hitler resisted too rapid organizational effort, because organization should grow from the organic needs of a people's desires. Leading from above has dangers. Leaders motivate masses. Few leaders are also philosophers and administrators. When one leads, theorizes, and administers, that man is great. National Socialism seeks to demolish one world and replace it with another. To accomplish this, National Socialism must distinguish between those who merely agree, and those committed to the fight. Propaganda attracts supporters, and from them one culls members willing to fight. Propaganda prepares a population for the imposition of an idea. One requires many supporters, well-prepared by propaganda, but only a small committed organization. National Socialism has two tasks: first, to propagandize, and, second, to destabilize current affairs so it can seize power. One must keep an organization small, so it can act decisively. The great danger to revolutionary organizations is too rapid growth from too great immediate victories. A successful organization must turn away members (but not supporters). Vitriolic propaganda serves an organization by offending weaklings. Hitler, in 1921, put down a feeble attempt by others to seize control of the party. Empowered, Hitler dissolved all committees and divided labor among his advisers. The party was infected with parliamentarianism. Hitler did away with it, and assumed absolute personal responsibility, by which he means dictatorial power. The National Socialists leased an office, then a larger one, bought a newspaper, and endured pedestrian struggles in making it profitable and keeping it staffed. One disposes of committees by assigning them real work to do, at which point they disband. On November 9, 1923, the Reich dissolved the National Socialist party, and confiscated its property.

XII. The Trade-Union Question. Trade unions presented a problem for National Socialism. Most were Marxist, but necessary to the mass of workers. National Socialism must grow from below, not be imposed from above. In the trade unions, National Socialism must form its own unions. These unions will defend economic interests of workers, not the political class wars Marxism seeks to foment. National Socialist unions bring workers and employers together in a greater purpose—to make the national economy powerful and harmonious. Workers work best without compulsion. Strikes may be required in bringing about a National Socialist state, but will be out of place within such a state. In the National Socialist state, workers and employers will collaborate for the good of all citizens. As a practical matter, Hitler needed a potent person to spearhead the union movement. He had no such person. Lacking that person, Hitler declined to take up a frontal attack on the Marxist unions. Hitler was also concerned that growing embroiled in economic questions could sap energy from the National Socialist political program. When the National Socialists take political power, then they will be in a position to crush the Marxist unions. So, Hitler directs his National Socialists to remain in their Marxist unions and do as much damage there as possible.

XIII. German Alliance Policy After the War. Saving a nation demands nationalization and resurgence of national sentiment. The German nation must be purged of people who think otherwise, who oppose the folkish nation, if Germany is to fight for the land it needs. Foreign policy exists solely to benefit a nation. All other considerations matter not at all. One must nurture the kernel of nationalism that remains among the scattered people, build an army from among them, and take what one's nation needs. Germany must kindle its national spark and then seize lands, reuniting separated brothers, adequate to Germany's needs. Culture must take a back seat to political independence and conquest of European soil. Under no conditions can one trust the difficult decision-making of war preparation to a parliament. Restoration requires a born leader. Hitler recounts British international diplomacy and war efforts, noting that Germany came into British sights only late in the game as the German states united. Britain's goal was world

domination, not global peace. Any state must take every expedient to preserve its people, and not see them die heroically in a lost cause. In the World War, the fall of Germany made France preeminent on the continent. This Britain hated. France's elevation threatened British power, military control, and economy. Britain was particularly vulnerable to submarine warfare. France, for her part, hoped to keep Germany fragmented in bickering little states. French and British goals regarding Germany are irreconcilable. Given these facts, a German alliance with Britain is Germany's only possibility. A fruitful alliance must promote the power of each partner. France is the inveterate foe of German interests. Opposing France means an alliance with England, who shares the German goal. Among major states, only Italy could also be a partner in opposing French continental hegemony.

No rational power would ally itself with sick, pacifistic, Marxist-loving Germany. God himself keeps cowards in slavery. Further, British propaganda has made of Germans mere slaving "Huns." Its impetus is not quickly turned. Finally, though Britain has no interest in exterminating Germany, Jewish international finances does have such a purpose. These puppetmasters hope to enslave all Germans by making Germany a Marxist regime. In France, the Jewish stock masters and the political elite agree. Germany must be smashed. The French people are becoming negrified, and pose a threat to whites everywhere. French willingness to let Negro blood pollute the white race in central Europe shows they betray whites everywhere. Racial mixing is the original sin of mankind. The great error of current German leadership is seeking friendship with France.

Germany lost South Tyrol to French predation. It can be regained only by force, not by stupid rallies and complaining. The Jews oppose reunifying South Tyrol with Germany, for fear Germany and Italy will reach an understanding. Germany lost South Tyrol because fighting men stayed home, others failed to support the war effort, and most cooperated with the Marxist takeover of Germany. German insistence on regaining the Tyrol is misguided. Germany need not regain Tyrol when the core of the nation languishes. First, restore Germany unity, national pride, and independence. Then we will take South Tyrol. Though Germany has made itself weak, it was not always so. In the German heart lies greatness, now slumbering. The misery flows from the cowards who signed the war armistice. It is that treaty that will resurrect Germany and drive it to the war to come. The treaty must be used to shame and enrage every German. Potential allies will stop laughing at Germany when Germany makes of herself a power once more. The German people bicker of inconsequential matters. We must focus on existing. We must hunt down those who sold us to slavery. The rise of fascist Italy proves that a state can extract the Jewish fangs from its national body. American power grows, and Britain may look to Japan for an ally against American intrusions. Jews control the American stock market. But if even just one nation resists the Jews, they will fall. Jews can assimilate to Europeans, but not to the Japanese. So, Jews now militate against Japan. Threatened Aryan peoples must take up arms against the Jewish menace.

XIV. Eastern Orientation or Eastern Policy. Russia is the critical foreign policy concern for Germany. The German intellectual elite remain confused and obdurate. They cannot see, because of their educated prejudices, the effort needed to save Germany. Germany's foreign policy must balance the composition and size of its population against the expanse of its available land. Germany lost World War I because it tolerated a disfavorable relation between area and population within the nation. Germany was not then, and is not now, a world power. The United State, Russia, China, and even the British empire and the French mulatto empire are global powers. But not Germany. If National Socialism wishes to lead Germany to greatness, it must call Germans to acquire foreign soil for Germany. Germany has in the last thousand years only minor territorial acquisitions. Only universal military conscription has preserved a nugget of German greatness. Without a universal draft, little hope remains. National Socialism has a grand task: to break with the past utterly, to balance land and population by seizing foreign soil, and to erect a universal moral and political foundation among the German people.

German foreign policy cannot aim to set aright the crimes of the armistice, and restore Germany to her pre-war borders. It would be a crime to spill German blood for so paltry a purpose. The current political leadership of Germany consists of Marxists, who care nothing for Germany, and dolts. The real threat is international Jewish domination. We must remove that danger by violence. Germany must take the land it needs from others. There is nothing sacred

about national boundaries. Men make and change them. Land belongs to those who can take and hold it. That is the rule of nature. The needed land is not colonies. Germany must aggregate to itself the territory of its neighbors. Nature grants to every people the right to acquire the soil of others if, by the sword, a nation can capture it. This is how nations grow and preserve themselves. Some perish. Others flourish. The primary new soil to be acquired is Russia and its vassal states. Bolshevism has weakened Russia. Jews are in charge, and they rot the Russian soul. Many, even folkish people, oppose this sort of Russia policy. The National Socialists were approached by groups from other nations seeking freedom from their own oppressions. Hitler takes these persons and their proposed cooperation to be futile, urging Germans to goals that are impossible. These "oppressed" peoples are racially inferior, and beneath coalition with Germans. Hitler contemplates an alliance with Russia for the purpose of defeating the other European powers, perhaps the entire world. This he dismissed because the rulers of Russia are international Jews, whose corruption and backward industrial capability would prove no help at all. The Russian revolution exposes the Jewish attempt to dominate the planet. The next victim of Bolshevism is Germany. The world's nations are consolidating. Germany must fight to exist at all. It must be Germany's policy that Germany refuses to tolerate political competitors on the European continent, that if one arises, it must be smashed, that German strength lies in German control of European soil, and that blood spilled for a man's soil is well spent.

To conclude, Hitler urges alliances with England and Italy. These alliances would rebalance power against France, and promise technical help to Germany. No sacrifice is too great if the destruction of France is its end. Some within Germany, confused by Jews, oppose these plans. They are fools.

XV. The Right of Emergency Defense. Nations that surrender their arms cannot again easily take them up. Capitulation is a poison that makes a people ready for every sort of insult and creeping paralysis. Jews have taken over Germany's direction; their purpose is to exterminate Germany and make it an enslaved people. Germany's political leaders, windbags all, have abandoned care of the nation. France seeks to dismember Germany into a hundred mini-states. France would have succeeded if Germany's army had not forced the battle onto French soil. Germany hopes for a second war in which it is pitted against France alone, not the entire world. France alienated England and Italy by seizing the Ruhr, in violation of the Treaty of Versailles. Germany needed to re-arm itself, so negotiations about the Ruhr could hold some possibility of success. But the Marxists would never fight for Germany; they will capitulate. Violent conflict often breeds hardened, worthy men; peace can rob them of their valor. Mussolini destroys his communists. He should be admired. Germany must rid itself of Marxists. One cannot fight France with vipers in the nest. Cuno spawned the idea that the German workers in the coal fields should strike. This necessitated a coalition with Marxists. The result bankrupted Germany. People are not freed by sitting around; they must sacrifice to find themselves. One can resist passively, but must then attack secretly. The Ruhr debacle convinced millions of Germans that they needed a change of government. Hitler reminds his readers of the eighteen deaths resulting from the Beer Hall Putsch, and dedicates his book to Dietrich Eckart, the spiritual scion of National Socialism.

Conclusion.

National Socialism was banned in 1923. By 1926, the party was again vital. National Socialism will prevail in Germany. A movement dedicated to eradicating racial poisoning and elevating the purest racial strains will one day rule the planet. But this victory comes by great sacrifices.