

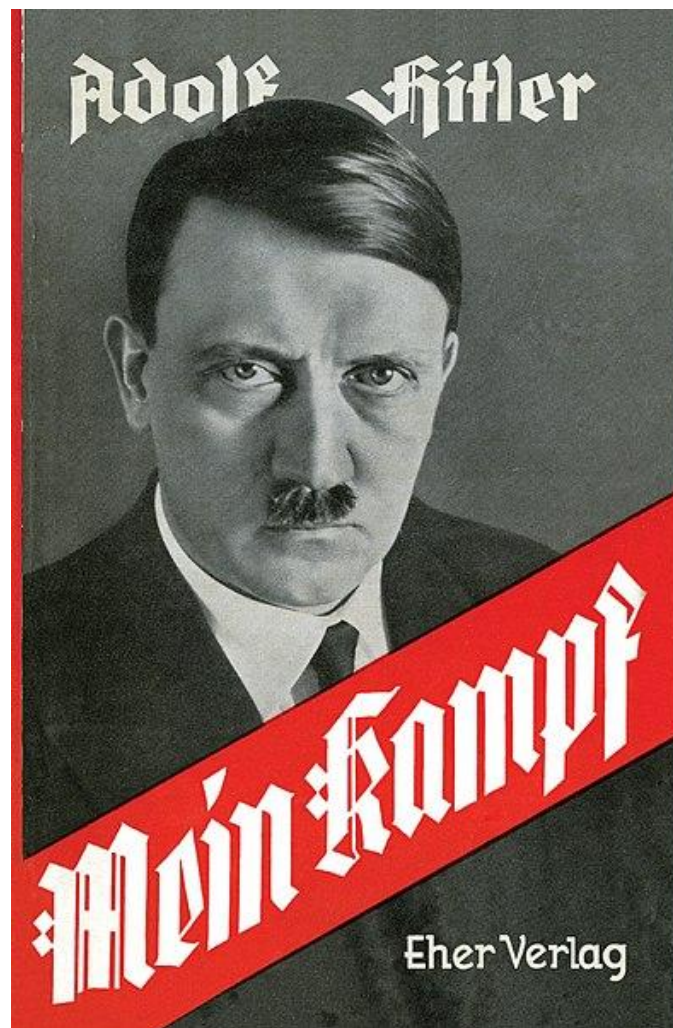
# Mein Kampf

Abridged, Clarified and Annotated

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*Mein Kampf* by Adolf Hitler

## Contents

Background – Julian T. Rubin 3

### Volume One – A Retrospect

The Parental Home 5  
The Vienna Experience 6  
*Lebensraum* – Living Space 10  
The Word War 12  
Why the Second Reich Collapsed 13  
Race and People 16  
The Establishment of the Nazi Party 21

### Volume Two – The National Socialist Movement

The State 24  
Citizens and Subjects of the State 26  
The Trade Unions Question 26  
The Leader and the Ideal of the People's State 27  
World View, Organization and Propaganda 27  
German Alliance Policy after the War 28  
The Right to Self-Defence 30

### Quotes from Across *Mein Kampf*

Hitler on Jews and Judaism 32  
Hitler on the Masses 32  
Hitler on Politics and Politicians 33  
Hitler on Religion 34  
Beginnings of the Holocaust Ideology 34  
Miscellany 35  
Anecdote 35

Notes 36

## Background

Julian T. Rubin

Adolf Hitler wrote the first volume of *Mein Kampf* (German: my struggle) while imprisoned after being tried in 1923 due to an attempt to "resurrect the German people" – as he preferred to describe it instead of the less favorable "Beer Hall Putsch". Hitler wrote the second volume upon his release from prison.

In his book, Hitler elaborates on his political teachings, the aims and development of the National Socialist Movement and the Nazi party, as well as his future plans for Germany.

Hitler began writing his book at the Bavarian prison. But how did he get there and why? The answer to this question is important because the book discusses these circumstances which prompted him to write under the influence of a fierce storm of emotions that shook him as a result of the events of the period. Understanding these events is essential to properly judge the book.

In 11 November 1918, Germany signed an armistice agreement in a railroad car near Paris, which many Germans saw as "stab-in-the-back" by the "November criminals". In 1919, the humiliating Treaty of Versailles was signed under which Germany was required to pay heavy damages to the victorious Allied Powers (Entente Powers) and Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France.

Germany reached its greatest humiliation point in its history when the French occupied the Ruhr region in January 1923 due to Germany's inability to pay war reparations under the Treaty of Versailles, with the aim of collecting the debts by utilizing the rich coal deposits of the region. In September 1923, the German government announced the resumption of reparation payments and the end of resistance activities in the Ruhr. This triggered great outrage in nationalist circles, which were particularly powerful in Bavaria.

Because of these events, there was a realistic fear that Bavaria would withdraw from the German unified state to establish a Catholic kingdom under French patronage. Since the occupation of Germany by Napoleon in 1806, many Germans, including Bismarck, aspired that Germany and Austria would be united and it was probable that if a Bavarian secession from Germany would materialize then a joint Catholic bloc of Bavaria and Austria would be created under French influence. And that would be de facto the end of Germany. Since the plans were materializing and the Bavaria separatists were on the verge of withdrawing from Germany, the path to the Beer

Hall Putsch was inevitable and Hitler, along with other extreme nationalists, tried to prevent this with his storm squads, in November 1923, which led him to prison.

The Putsch was a failed coup attempt by Hitler against the central government of Germany in which he tried to take over Munich, the capital of Bavaria, and then Germany as did Benito Mussolini in Italy in the "Parade on Rome" a year before. The Putsch failed, and Hitler was sentenced to five years in prison but in practice served only nine months. Despite the failure, the Putsch raised Hitler to the position of a central figure in German politics. A byproduct of Hitler's Putsch was the frustration of the Bavarian separatist attempt.

# Volume One

## A Retrospect

### The Parental Home

Hitler saw as symbolic the fact that he was born in a border town (Braunau am Inn) between Austria and Germany – two German states that he considered necessary to reunite under one flag.

As a school student, he was particularly interested in geography, history and military issues. The fact that not all Germans took part in the German-French war (1870-71) made him wonder: why did Austria not participate in this war alongside Germany?

In Hitler's view, Austria as part of the multinational Austria-Hungary was not a German state since the Austrian Germans had to wage a daily struggle to preserve their schools and language. German circles in Austria fought, among the school walls, to strengthen the minds of the children who refused to sing non-German songs, adored German heroes, wore German symbols and joyfully accepted the punishment involved. Hitler, as a schoolboy, participated in these struggles by wearing blue cornflower flowers, a German symbol, and wearing German flag black-red-gold colored clothing. The kids greeted each other with *Heil!* (German everyday greeting) and sang instead of the Austro-Hungarian anthem the German anthem: *Deutschland über alles* (Germany above all). For the first time he understood the difference between loyalty to a crown (Austro-Hungarian) and loyalty to a nation (Germany). During this time Hitler became a nationalist. He increasingly hated the country that so harmed the Germans and Germanism while favoring other nations, especially the Czechs.

Hitler concluded that the dismantling of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was a necessary condition for the protection of Germany. This could be achieved by enforcing Austria's unification with Germany in order to strengthen the German element in Europe.

Hitler deplored the fact that not all Germans had the good fortune to belong to the Bismarck Empire – the Second Reich.

During this time he began to watch Wagner's operas that captured his soul.

As a child, he wanted to be a painter, but later he pursued a growing passion for architecture because he thought it was another stage in the development of his painting talent (Hitler was not accepted into the Academy of Painting).

In this regard, it should be noted that his relationship with his father, in adolescence, was strained because young Adolf wanted to be a painter but his father had other plans for him, sending him to high school in hopes that he would one day be a civil servant like himself. Hitler did everything possible to fail his studies, hoping that that was what would convince his father that he had been attending the wrong school.

Hitler's parents passed away and at an early age (18) he left for Vienna to improve his financial situation and to find his future, but not as a government official as his father.

### The Vienna Experience

Hitler's worldview, as expressed in his book, was shaped during his five years in Vienna (1908-1912) which was the capital of the multinational Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Hitler's basic premise is that nationality is the natural substrate for man's cultural development and the destruction of nationality would bring destruction upon him. A multicultural cosmopolitan culture is meager and superficial, and concentrates on a limited number of new universal values, missing all the deep cultural and national elements such as language, art, folklore, religion, history, etc.

An important concept in Hitler's ideology is the *Volk* (German: people, ethnic group, race, nation) that includes all German-speaking peoples, a concept that runs counter to the socialist view that divides the population into social classes.

In the light of what was happening in the multinational empire in which Hitler lived, the immediate conclusion was that the dominant social democratic ideology (Marxism, Socialism, Bolshevism) being a cosmopolitan transnational ideology, is the main cause of the destruction of Germanism in the empire since it favored, naturally, nationalities like the Czechs as the Germans were a minority<sup>1</sup>.

In Hitler's opinion, there is no value to a country where loyalty is given to a dynasty – such as the Habsburgs who ruled Austro-Hungary – and not to a nation.

Hitler presents himself as a staunch supporter of workers' rights but not at the expense of German nationalism. He blames the German bourgeoisie (middle-class)

for contributing to the rise of social democracy by ignoring the need to grant social rights to workers, which mobilized the masses to support the socialists.

Hitler was in favor of workers' social rights to empower the German people and in this limited sense he was a socialist, but he was strongly opposed to socialism as a transnational Marxist ideology advocating class struggle that he believed would destroy German nationalism. It is clear from this why Hitler named the Nazi party he founded: The National Socialist German Workers' Party.

On the basis of his strong resentment of the Social Democrats, Hitler developed a hatred for Jews as leaders of this party and being the main distributors of its destructive ideology, in his opinion, especially in the Viennese press.

According to Hitler, he carried no prejudice against the Jews before his Vienna days, and in fact he never met a Jew in his hometown. In Vienna, he began to wonder if the Jews were Germans of a different religion (as were Catholic Germans and Protestant Germans) or maybe they were not Germans at all because of their different attire (of the religious Jews).

Hitler confesses that because of what he has seen in Vienna, he is not ashamed to admit that he has become a sworn anti-Semitic.

Hitler attended many parliamentary meetings in Vienna and concluded that the democratic parliamentary system was not functioning because it was hard to reach decisions since conflicting interests were pulling in different directions due to the multinational composition of the delegates. His conclusion is that the desired method should be based on an authoritative leader that would be able to make necessary decisions. He talks about a democratic leader and doesn't believe in a dictatorial regime and even goes far as to define himself as a sworn Democrat (!?).

In light of what he has seen in Austria's parliament and politics Hitler concludes that a leader should be firm in his mind and not change it according to temporary trends. The leader must shape his *Weltanschauung* (German: worldview) after a long study of reality and once he has solidified his worldview, he should follow it for the rest of his political life. In Hitler's opinion, most politicians of his time were corrupt and without guiding principles.

Hitler often uses the term *Weltanschauung* which means "worldview", but in German it means a whole set of human, cultural, religious, political and economic principles. In fact, it is a totalitarian system of values that concerns human existence as a whole.

Hitler analyzes the failure of the Austrian Pan-German Party, which champions national ideas similar to his own, and concludes that its failure is due to the fact that the party leaders have not understood the importance of making direct contact with the masses through outdoor speeches and not only through worthless speeches in Parliament that affect no one. Hitler understands the importance of bringing the masses to the ballot box with the right vote.

Hitler emphasizes the importance of addressing the masses directly, as opposed to written material. In his opinion, the speech allows the speaker to feel the audience and adjust accordingly. If things are not well understood, the speaker can repeat them slowly. If there is opposition to his ideas the speaker can keep repeating his arguments until he feels the crowd is won over to his doctrine. Rational arguments could be easily overcome with rehearsals of opposing arguments, but emotional resistance is more difficult to defeat, and only face-to-face address can do the trick – what written material cannot render. It should be borne in mind that most people do not have the patience to read written material. Only an experienced speaker can also write arguments that make a difference. The written material of the Marxists', especially newspapers, succeeded because their street speakers and incitement propagandists had already prepared the ground for it. No revolution started with written statements and philosophy. The French Revolution and the Russian Revolution were motivated by street instigators.

In Hitler's opinion, speeches are important in order to dominate the masses as the crowd drags the listener into the warm lap of the majority.

There are few speakers who can speak effectively to ordinary people today, and tomorrow as effectively to university professors and students. But the truly great orator is the one who can simultaneously speak to a combined audience of commoners and intellectuals and inspire both groups on the same subject and to the same extent.

Most of Hitler's criticism is aimed at the authorities of Vienna, but he has also not spared Germany. He attacks the German education system, which has been under socialist rule since 1918, emphasizing universal values such as democracy and state authority and putting less emphasis on national values that they should be the first priority.

Hitler harshly criticizes the religious establishment either, saying that the two Christian churches, the Protestant and the Catholic, instead of fighting against those who hurt the Aryan race prefer to fight each other. Although the Protestant church



view is more sympathetic to German national ideas, this church also fails when it has to fight against the Jews because it suffers from a mental stagnation because it is unable to adapt to changing reality.

Hitler lived in Vienna in poverty earning a living from selling paintings, but he is thankful of being thrown into a world of poverty and misery as he got to know the people he was supposed to fight for later.

Most of his conclusions from this period are that the two-headed Austro-Hungarian state has no chance of surviving and certainly not the German element inside it. All this because religious entities, such as the Catholic Church, employ more religious considerations than German, and relevant parties such as the Pan-German Party, which has clearly identified the roots of the problem (Jews, Socialists), is ineffective as a result of barren parliamentary activity and neglect of the masses.

A political movement that strives to effectively attack a political opponent and its ideology should offer an alternative one, in this case the Social Democrats and their doctrine, what the Pan-German Party failed to do.

The Austrian Christian Socialist Party, on the other hand, appealed successfully to the masses through socialism, but did not put national principles at top priority.

Hitler concludes that a true German national party is needed – clean of the disadvantages of the existing parties. In order that the German minority in the Habsburg Empire will survive, it is necessary to unite Austria with Germany, which for Hitler would be a dream that comes true as his country of origin (Austria) and his cultural homeland (Germany) will coexist together. Hitler learned the principles of establishing his future party on the streets of Vienna.

Hitler sums up that the natural place for him to live is Germany, for only there he can feel like a real German.

## Lebensraum – Living Space

Hitler arrived in Munich in 1912 out of disappointment with the Habsburg dual monarchy (Austro-Hungary) as he called it. For the first time in his life he felt like a German also because the German dialect of Munich was much closer to that of his native village in Austria than to that of Vienna.

In Munich Hitler began to think about the future of the German people (*Volks*) and concluded that due to the large German population growth an adequate *Lebensraum* (German: Living Space) would be needed in order to meet the growing population needs by allowing Germans to resettle in new areas.

*Lebensraum* was an important element of Nazi ideology and one of the key political principles that led Adolf Hitler to conquests in Eastern Europe.

Hitler dismisses a number of pacifist solutions addressing the problem of population growth and living space using popular Darwinian ideas<sup>2</sup>. Among others:

Hitler rejects the popular solution of birth control since in his Darwinian views this is a negative intervention in nature's processes because it would prevent natural struggle for existence, which is meant to reduce the population and since only the fittest are going to survive this will improve, in the end, the genetic quality of the population.

Hitler does not believe in scientific solutions that will bring about agricultural breakthroughs that can satisfy the growing population needs, since he believes that scientific development is limited<sup>3</sup>.

Acquiring colonies outside Europe is not a practical idea, as remote areas are not suitable for German settlement and also for the reason that it could provoke war with England that Hitler deemed necessary to avoid.

Another pacifist solution, popular in those day's Germany, was to conquer the world economically, industrially and commercially. Hitler rejects this idea because it can lead to an inevitable clash with England about overseas markets and colonies; and also because the English example proves that there is no such a peaceful solution, as it is claimed, but only violent ways as England used in order to enforce commercial conquests around the world and in order to control colonies<sup>4</sup>.

After exploring all the options available, Hitler concludes that a suitable German living space is possible only in Eastern Europe, because only there are available vast

territories of fertile land and ore deposits, such as in Russia and Ukraine, and only there Germans will be able to settle due to overcrowding in Germany.

According to Hitler, this goal would be achieved only by violent conquest of the East and for that reason the Germans should reject harmful pacifism, and this is especially true regarding the masses of the German people whose obedience and surrender are compatible only with their lack of intelligence.

Hitler considers the British as allies in the effort to achieve his goals because he thinks that they also understand that the German People have no other alternative but to expand eastward and in return he proposes to reach an agreement whereby Germany avoids harming English interests around the world, and in order to prove his good will, he suggests that Germany refrains from building a large fleet.

Germany is not a Great Power because it lacks large land reserves, unlike other powers like the United States, Britain, Russia and China. Territory is necessary to ensure the existence of the German people not only economically – agriculture and ore deposits – but also from a military point of view.

Hitler argues that in order for Germany to fulfill its destiny as the forerunner of human culture, and to ensure the existence of the German people, more space is needed so that the proportion of population to territory, even if it does not reach those of the United Kingdom and the United States, will be enough in order to provide a solid economic and military backbone. If that doesn't happen, not only Germany will not be a World Power, it will also cease to exist since other nations will enslave it.

Hitler opposes the German borders of The Second Reich<sup>5</sup> of 1914 as satisfying the *Lebensraum* idea because it is unnecessary to shed a great deal of German blood for a meaningless achievement, which may satisfy some Germans, and for others it would exclude the desire to fight for a real living space that suits Germany's needs.

Since Russia is in the process of disintegration (also because of racial pollution), Russia and its affiliated countries, in the East, are fit to serve as living space for the German people.

Hitler sums up the *Lebensraum* topic: The fact that a nation has acquired an enormous territorial area is no reason why it should hold that territory perpetually. At most, the possession of such territory is a proof of the strength of the conqueror and the weakness of those who submit to him. And in this strength alone lives the right of possession. For just as no Higher Power has promised more territory to other

nations than to Germany, the soil on which we now live was not a gift bestowed by Heaven on our forefathers – they had to conquer it by risking their lives. So also in the future our people will not obtain territory, and therewith the means of existence, as a favor from any other people, but will have to win it by the power of a triumphant sword.

### The World War<sup>6</sup>

During World War I, Hitler was wounded but he also learned the importance of propaganda and concluded that effective propaganda aimed at conquering the masses, that their perspective is limited, had to be built on limited content and short, repetitive, catchy slogans. He also realized that propaganda based on complete lies is not effective and deemed to achieve the opposite. For example, the German propaganda that portrayed Entente soldiers as incompetent and unmotivated, what was finally proven wrong when the German soldier met English forces on the battlefield, instilled demoralization among the ranks of the German army. On the other hand, effective propaganda must be non-objective and consistently support the right side and based on half-truths and by no means complete lies.

Hitler blamed the Jews and the socialists for transplanting false beliefs that Germany's war catastrophe stemmed from military failure on the battlefield, what was obviously proven wrong. The weakness of the home front and the conspiracy organized by the Jews and the socialists was what led to the military defeat. Jews and socialists were the main problem of Germany. This is what the liars have achieved by spreading malicious big lies that the masses tend to embrace.

A layman tells occasionally small lies but usually he refuses to employ big lies because he is ashamed to use them since no one believes far-reaching exaggerations. Therefore, propaganda based on big lies is effective because the crowds doubt that they really are big lies, even if they look like, since they themselves refrain from using them and think others are doing the same. Even if it is proven to be a big lie, the masses tend to believe that the proof itself is wrong and that the big lie is actually true. In contrast, it is easy to disprove a small lie because the masses themselves use it in daily life and it only makes sense, in their view, that others are doing the same.<sup>7</sup>

When Hitler analyzes the reasons for the German defeat in the war, he points to the collusion (stab-in-the-back) organized by the Social Democrats (Marxists) and the Jews by initiating a strike at German ammunition factories, and by weakening the

home front's stamina through defeatist propaganda that claims that the war does not serve the German people's goals on the pretext that the conflict is resolvable by peaceful means<sup>8</sup>.

Hitler criticizes the German bourgeoisie which he believes is also to blame for defeat because of pacifist ideas that it adopted.

Hitler blames the Social Democrats for the outbreak of the German naval uprising, which was one of the key factors leading to the unnecessary defeat and surrender in the war, and the dissolution of the empire, the emperor's ousting and the establishment of the Socialist Weimar Republic<sup>9</sup>.

The Brest-Litovsk Treaty, which brought many achievements to Germany vis-à-vis Russia, six months before the end of the war, was viewed by large parts of the German public as an act of crime and aggression by Germany towards world peace because of Marxist effects on public opinion.

The humiliating Treaty of Versailles, which followed, was viewed by socialist circles in Germany as a proper punishment for Germany for the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. Many Germans justified the Versailles agreements and opposed criticizing it.<sup>10</sup>

After the war Hitler was sent, still in uniform, to a series of lectures aimed at removing Marxist influence from the army. In these lectures he concluded that Marxism aimed to destroy the national economies and subordinate them to the international capital controlled by the Jews.

These lectures revealed, for the first time, the rhetorical ability and talent that characterized Hitler throughout his career.

At the end of the war Hitler began to prepare himself for a political career, with the help of close friends, in order to establish a political movement that would be more than just a political party. This party would be aimed at fighting the Social Democrats because the existing parties were unable to do so.

### **Why the Second Reich Collapsed**<sup>11</sup>

Hitler dismisses defeat on the battlefield as a cause of Germany's collapse but finds deeper reasons.

Apart from the usual reasons mentioned above (Jews, Socialists, stab-in-the-back) Hitler considers syphilis, which was a widespread sexually transmitted disease in Germany, as one of the degenerative causes of the German race which is expressed

by the many hospitalized in mental asylums and the birth of ill and impaired children what weakens the race. Hitler blames prostitution as responsible for spreading syphilis. In his view, prostitution originates from the Judaization and mammonization (money, material wealth) of marriage life because marriage that is not based on true love legitimizes prostitution. In order to fight prostitution, Hitler suggests marriage at an early age, but that is impossible because the German government has not solved the housing problems that would allow young couples to start a family. The institution of marriage has no value in itself, but should serve as a tool for preserving the race. The absolute solution to the syphilis problem is to isolate the incurable patients so that they do not continue to infect others (beginnings of the concentration camp idea?).

Hitler blames the pre-war German education system for degeneracy that has hurt the German people and has been one of the factors of defeat and humiliation in the war. German education encouraged the acquisition of knowledge, and with great success, but failed to impart practical capabilities and personality empowerment such as the sense of responsibility, willpower and loyalty to the nation – education for values.

Modern art, such as Cubism and Dadaism, also contributed to the deterioration of the German people, since it is inherently a degenerative art. He calls these types of art Bolshevik art and the danger is that they aspire, under the banner of innovation, to erase all the cultural achievements of the past. According to Hitler, culture should evolve gradually from the cultural past and not erase it (without Picasso and Dali!).

Hitler laments the fact that in the major German cities there are not enough impressive monuments to represent and symbolize the ethos of the German people (an early hint to Hitler's construction craze).

Hitler enumerates other factors, for the fall of the Second Reich. Among other things: the control of the press and propaganda means by Jews – what the German authorities did not recognize timely. The Jews spread the lie about German militarism and blamed the war failure on the military commanders who were the only ones fighting for Germany, while the Jews and their socialist allies stuck a knife in the back by preventing necessary means from the German army to win by striking.

The German parliament was not absent from the list of the weakening factors of Germany. The parliament did not fulfill its duties and everything was bargained like in the trade of goods, escape from responsibility was everyday practice, personal interests prevailed, endless useless speeches and intrigue dominated.

Hitler's attitude to religion is positive since he believes the crowds, who are not philosophers, need it to lead a moral life in order to maintain social order<sup>12</sup>. He blames the two main German churches, the Catholic and the Protestant, for missionary missions to Asia and Africa but losing their home people and by that weakening one of German society's cohesive forces. Even so, the German missionaries are not successful in spreading Christianity and Muhammadanism (Islam) is far more successful in this respect. However, Hitler is not enthusiastic about religious parties' activities in politics.

Hitler points also to some positive, pre-war factors in Germany, such as the monarchy that ensured stability, the proper functioning of government and the emperor that served as a unifying symbol.

Another German institution that Hitler praises is the army that has encouraged determination, responsibility, courage and sacrifice in stark contrast to what is happening in the parliament. The army contributed to German unity by avoiding education for fraternity between nations but for internal German cohesion.

Hitler appreciates the German public service which was well organized and was much more efficient than in other countries.

On the monarchy, the military and public service, German power was built before the war – factors that embody the authority of the state.

Hitler also commends the successful German economy that provided pre-war economic independence.

Many countries have suffered from the disadvantages of Germany (Jews, Bolsheviks, dysfunctional parliaments) and even to a greater extent, and yet these countries did not collapse during crisis. Taking into account that these shortcomings were balanced in Germany by the three, above-mentioned, successful state institutions which were sometimes more effective than in other countries, the roots of failure must be sought elsewhere. Hitler argues that the problem stems from the disregard in Germany of the race problem and its importance in the historical development of nations, since the secret of success lies in the preservation of race, and in that Germany failed.

## Race and People

In the first ten chapters of *Mein Kampf*, "Adolf" is a small racist and ultranationalist, like many others at the time in Europe. He criticizes mostly the Social Democrats, employing relatively moderate criticism, regarding their transnational universal world idea. The criticism of the Jews is more the result of their cooperation with the socialists. Hitler's anti-Semitism is quite regular in relatively small doses, voicing the usual clichés about the greed of the Jews and their control of the press and the world. Now, in Chapter 11 of the first volume of *Mein Kampf*, Hitler is revealed (he is no longer Adolf) proposing a blatant, pseudo-scientific and fundamentally flawed racial theory, while claiming outrageous, venomous and demonic anti-Semitic remarks about the Jews. In this chapter, the Bolsheviks are relegated to a secondary role and the Jews take their place exclusively – described as the enemies and destroyers of the German people and all of humanity alike.

Hitler's racial theory is based on the fact that animals mate inside their species and whenever they deviate from this practice nature abhors this and the offspring are, in most of the cases, infertile and less resistant to disease than both parents, and there is a general weakening of the breed.

Hence, Hitler concludes that mating between people of different origins is contrary to the will of nature and the result is the weakening and degeneracy of the human race, physically and mentally, and in particular are harmed the developed races, the carriers of human culture, what will, in the end, harm the super scheme of nature and the evolutionary perfection of man.<sup>13</sup>

According to Hitler, the product of mating between two unequal species is inevitably weaker than the stronger of the two, which is in contrast to nature's desire to improve life. The struggle for existence drives human culture forward. For example, poverty of land pushes the strong to find solutions and progress, whereas the weak deteriorates to malnutrition for all its consequences. The same is true in nature when the struggle for survival leaves behind the weak as the stronger male has a greater opportunity to bring forth strong offspring in his image because he wins the battle for mating a female.

Hitler builds upon shaky foundations his teachings and argues by employing fake evidence that all great cultures of the past have faded because blood contamination of race.



For him, the Aryan race is the flag bearer of human culture and its creator. The Aryan race is the light in the darkness meant to dominate other creatures of nature and inferior peoples, and if the Aryans disappear, everything will become a wasteland.

The subjugation of inferior peoples allowed the Aryan race to build human culture according to soil and climate conditions by using the inferior peoples wisely as workforce.

The basis of human culture, at its best, comes from the Greek mind (ancient Greek culture) and the Teutonic skills (Germanic tribes that make up the Aryan race). In Hitler's opinion, the Japanese advanced not because they had created something of their own but because they embraced the great scientific development that originated in Europe and the United States, which was introduced by Aryan peoples.

The most important feature of the Aryan race is not intellectual ability, but self-sacrificing, even of life, for the sake of the whole, because it is the only way by which the human culture could be preserved. This sacrifice is the result of idealism, which is a fundamental prerequisite for the growth of human culture. Hard work coupled with enhanced intellectual ability is the basis of the creation of culture. No intellect lacking in idealism, which is an inner creativity, can lead to impressive cultural achievements. This idealism leads the Aryan man to an intuitive recognition of the need to stay away from pacifist ideas that are contrary to nature and prevent the development of human culture.

In this respect, the Jew represents the complete contrast to the Aryan. The Jew has not created anything original of his own and all his false creativity is adopted from others since he lacks the idealistic spirit of sacrifice for the public. The solidarity of the Jewish people exists only in a moment of shared danger, but as soon as the danger passes, selfishness takes over and they fight each other brutally.

That is the reason why the Jews do not have their own state because a state requires a great deal of idealistic self-sacrifice, not only in times of danger, and hard work that the Jews lack – essential prerequisite conditions for creating culture.<sup>14</sup>

The Jews have not created anything of their own in the fields of music and architecture and everything is stolen from others. The Jewish-controlled press convinces, by brainwashing, the public that this is an original Jewish work.

The Jew is not even a nomad because the nomad has a minimal sense of work, which later led to the development of culture. The Jew is a parasite fed on the work of others. The Jewish expansion is due to a parasitic character looking always for new

pastures as the object of his parasitism. The Jew spreads like a malignant bacterium. The Jew is a vampire and sooner or later the peoples who host him will bleed to death. The Jew lives in various countries where he has established a state within a state under the guise of a religious community. As soon as the Jew feels secure enough in his new place, his true identity emerges – that of a Jew. The Jew is "The Great Master of Lies", as Schopenhauer<sup>15</sup> said. The Jew is welcomed as long as he manages to convince the host that he is not actually a separate nation, but only a religious community (like Protestant Germans or Catholic Germans).

As a matter of fact, the Jews are not a religious community but a state within a state in disguise. The Jew is devoid of any ideals – all religions deal with afterlife, while Judaism deals only with daily life. Judaism is a set of rules designed to ensure the purity of Jewish blood and does not deal with moral matters but only is concerned with finance and money (Judaism deals extensively with afterlife and moral matters!).

The language in which the Jews speak is not intended to express their worldview but to hide it and when the Jew speaks French his thoughts are Jewish. The fact that Jews are well-versed in the German language does not make them German, because only blood can make them as such. The use of a particular language does not change the basic character of a person, and the Jews do not change even though they speak different languages.

The Protocols of the Elders of Zion are real and there is no wonder that the Jewish-controlled press is trying hard to prove that these protocols are forged, out of concern that the general public would understand them correctly.

The Jew is the one who founded the loan with interest and the looting of the land of the villagers.

After the princes, whom the Jew joined, had collapsed because of them, the Jews sought a new pasture for their activities in the form of emancipation in order to exit the ghetto for complete integration into German society so that they could take control of it from within.

Due to the destruction of private property and the impoverishment of the masses, everything was ready for class war and the takeover by the international capital. As a false ideological basis for this struggle, Marxism was invented by the Jews, and as a result, the workers' movements operated under Jewish control.

The Marxist movement operates by employing two heads that are one – the political component and the unions that mobilize the workers and provide the economic base that political movements need. The Jew who presents himself as the leader in the fight against oppression naturally takes over trade unions with the aim of destroying the national economy and not improving the worker's conditions. In order to achieve his goals, the Jew avoids any moral inhibitions. The ultimate weapon of the trade unions is the general strike that works for Jewish interests. The Jew seeks to abolish democracy and instead to introduce the ideology of the dictatorship of the proletariat and by that to enslave the masses in a tyrannical way. The bourgeoisie (middle class) is also contaminated with Marxist ideas without being aware of it.

Hitler condemns the pacifist propaganda of the Freemasons<sup>16</sup>, which has prevented the self-preservation of race. This propaganda has been aimed successfully at the intelligentsia and reached also the bourgeoisie and the masses – what degenerated the nation.

Hitler opposes Christian missionary activities that try to bring the gospel of Christianity to peoples incapable of internalizing it, such as the Zulu and the Hottentots, what will eventually introduce degenerating elements into European culture.

Obviously, Hitler is not enthusiastic about the masses, but for him the majority of the *Volk* are the tool that carries the nation. The importance of the masses stems from the fact that he needs their vote at the ballot box, which will allow him to achieve his political goals, and it is clear that the masses are the platform for the improvement of race.

Jews pollute the blood of others by allowing Jewish women, from time to time, to marry influential Christians while Jewish men rarely marry German women, but the result is always the same – preservation and dissemination of the Jewish race because the descendants of the mixed couples always identify as Jews. To facilitate their penetration and takeover, Jews present themselves as agents of progress, liberalism, human rights and democracy, and that all their interests are to benefit the humanity.

The Jews are the supporters of the democratic system designed to serve their purposes through the parliamentary system, which allows Jewish manipulation and takeover as well as the prevention of implementation of any foreign policy that can restore Germany's international power – what has resulted in the abolition of the monarchy that used to be the German nation's glue.

The Zionist movement's aspirations to establish a state in Palestine are spurious as it is another way to deceive the simplistic gentile thinker. The Jews have no intention of establishing a true state to live in, but to establish a world center of deceit. Since it will be an independent state, which no other state can control, it will be a haven for fugitives from the law and at the same time will serve as a high school for fraud training – while other Jews hypocritically claim to be of German, French or English nationality.

The black-haired Jew is seeking to demonically seduce innocent German girls, to pollute their blood and forcibly uproot them from their people, since the Jew knows that he can enslave only nations with contaminated blood. The Jew will never be able to enslave a pure blood race.

The Jews are guilty of killing millions during the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

Russia benefited greatly from the organizational capabilities of Germanic elements integrated into the Russian leadership, and as a result Russia prospered, but when the Bolsheviks arrived, they pushed the German elements aside and the Jews took their place. As a result, racially contaminated Russia became unsuitable to serve as a worthy ally to Aryan Germany. Since Russia is in the process of disintegration (also because of race pollution), Russia and its affiliated countries, in the East, are fit to serve as *Lebensraum* (Living Space) for the German people.

Russia is an example of the fact that an inferior race can benefit from the existence of more racially developed German elements inside it<sup>17</sup>.

The defeat of the German people was not the result of a defeat on the front but the contamination of the race by the Jews. If a nation does not preserve what nature has endowed – it does not deserve to exist.

Misery in a nation's life can be a stepping stone for improvement, but race contamination degenerates peoples forever and damages the nation's mental integrity without any possible rehabilitation.

Compared to the failures of the Germans, the Jew fights stubbornly for self preservation. The Star of David rises stubbornly and at the same time the will and stamina of the German people are waning.

Even in the days of Frederick the Great<sup>18</sup>, Jews were treated as foreigners and even Goethe<sup>19</sup> resented that Jewish-Christian mixed marriage hadn't been forbidden.

Nations that do not maintain purity of race or do not understand the importance of the matter are like those trying to train a pug dog to meet the abilities of a greyhound. People do not understand that neither the speed of the greyhound nor the imitation ability of the poodle can be taught to other breeds as these are innate qualities that cannot be imparted in any form. Nations who fail to preserve their race result in a spiritual and creativity ability degeneration<sup>20</sup>.

### The Establishment of the Nazi Party

According to Hitler, a political party is nothing but a tool for winning over the masses and through them the government for the purpose, in his case, of establishing the National Socialist People's State which is in itself an instrument aimed at the empowering of the race.

The political movement Hitler thinks about to establish, should take into account not only the needs of the present but also those of the future.

A key objective is the restoration of Germany's military strength and position in the world, and the initial condition for achieving this is the mobilization of the masses to the ideal of national independence (nationalization of the masses) in order to reach national supremacy. Without the restoration of Germany's international status, internal rehabilitation is also impossible as Germany will be an easy prey for other countries. Culturally, too, there can be no progress before the return of the lost honor of the German people. No economic improvement would be successful without the reshaping of the internal German solidarity. What prevents reaching the above goals is the fact that the masses are enslaved, under socialist disguise, to international powers whose interests are not in Germany's best interests.

If the trade unions had been genuinely concerned about workers' rights, even in wartime, but in the same time would also cherish Germany's success, then Germany would have been not defeated in the war. Hitler maintains that in order to mobilize the German worker to his movement, it must support improving the economic situation and social conditions of the workers, but not at the cost of putting the national economy at risk.

Any political party that desires to control the crowds must understand the key to their hearts.

A political movement should not only offer its ideology, but also launch a fierce attack on the opponent in order to destroy him.

Since the masses understand only power, aggressive action against a political adversary would be appreciated, while hesitant reaction would be interpreted as weakness. The masses, being part of nature, cannot understand a handshake between enemies and their desire is to see the strong destroys the weak or the weak enslaved by the strong.

The possibility of nationalizing the masses (enlist them to the national cause) is possible only if the international carriers of poison are wiped out (politically or physically?).

The propaganda strategy of Hitler's future party should appeal to different sectors. For example, the masses should be addressed in a primitive, vulgar and crude way. The success of Marxism among the masses lies in the fact that they use arguments adapted to a low level of intelligence.

The masses are not professors or diplomats; they possess limited abstract perception ability and are dominated by emotions. The masses are affected by a strong and uncompromising display of power; they do not understand intermediate situations and see everything in black and white. Because of the emotional basis of their perception, the masses are stable in their views because it is clearly much harder to fight against faith than against knowledge. The feeling of love is more stable than the feeling of respect; hatred is tougher than mere dislike. All revolutions, that the masses supported, were not triggered by some new scientific insight, but it was the result of a feeling of devotion and piety that took them over or sometimes it was hysteria that manipulated them.

The masses are easy to manipulate and the political parties, especially the bourgeois parties, are taking advantage of the innocence of the masses and are making promises before elections which they never fulfill after the elections. Before the subsequent elections the parties make the same promises again and the masses vote for them again.

In Hitler's view, in any small or large administrative unit, in his future party headed by him, one person bears all the responsibility and he won't be subjected to vote, but only take in consideration the opinions of others. Only he carries out tasks and sets goals according to his preferences – an anti-parliamentary and anti-democratic concept that would be also practiced in his future state. The party's executive committee is subordinated to the *Führer* (German: leader), but the *Führer* is not subordinated to the committee. If the *Führer* breaches the public trust he could be replaced by someone else. Each head of an administrative unit is appointed by the

head of the unit placed immediately above him in the organizational hierarchy. All the decisions made by the leader are final but he is also the sole responsible for the results. Only the leader of the movement could be ousted by vote of the members of the movement and replaced by someone else if he fails to meet his duties. (It would be interesting to see the members of the Nazi party dismiss Hitler by a secret ballot.)

The main goal of Hitler's future party would be to establish a real German state and he does not support the return of the monarchy.

The party needs storm detachments to protect its assemblies from the Marxist thugs who used to disturb them. It is important for a party to defend itself and not seek the help of the police, since this can damage its image in the eyes of the masses as it would be interpreted as weakness. It is important for the storm detachments to be uniformed in order to impress.

## Volume Two

# The National Socialist Movement

### The State

The purpose of the Nazi Party is to suggest a worldview that is focused on the *Volk*, or Aryan race, for the preservation of human culture and prosperity. This concept will be also at the heart of the country that the party will establish. For Hitler a state means the *Völkischer Staat* or People's State.

It is not the state's job to provide a framework for maintaining public order and ensuring optimal conditions for the individual to fulfill himself. The state is not a goal in itself, but rather a means of advancing human culture through the cultivation and preservation of the Aryan race by taking over the world by violent means in order to subordinate inferior races and exploit them as workforce in the service of humanity. If the Aryan race disappears, the entire human culture disappears as well.

There is no mobility between nations, and Jews who speak German, even eloquently, can never belong to the German people because their destructive thoughts and character will always remain Jewish. The attempt to support the Germanization of the non-Germans in the Austro-Hungarian Empire did not strengthen the German element, but weakened it as it resulted in the infiltration of inferior cultural factors into German culture. The only way to belong to a nation is only through shared blood.

The role of the state is the fostering of the race through childcare by employing the marriage device – the main tool in bringing elite children into the world. There is a need to prevent, by neutering, ill people, the handicapped and patients suffering from genetic disorders to bring children into the world.<sup>21</sup>

Hitler attaches great importance to education in his future state that he is going to establish:

Physical education is more important than intellectual education as the saying goes: "a healthy mind in a healthy body". Physical education teaches for determination and responsibility.



In addition, education should not encourage informing in schools, even though in the short term it can make life easier for teachers.

Education should focus more on physical education and character empowerment and less on subjects that the student is going to forget anyway because he is not going to use them during his entire life – though Hitler is aware that wide-ranging, sometimes unnecessary, studies are important in developing thinking.

History studies should not focus on memorable dates and geographical locations, but on the processes behind these dates and places. History studies should be used to empower national pride by noting important personalities in German history, which is not done. Science studies should also be instrumental for the same purpose by glorifying important German inventors.

Whining and complaining should be rooted out and instead willpower should be cultivated since it is essential in dealing with problems that life poses. For Hitler, whining caused thousands of letters to be sent home by soldiers from the front, full of grievous complaints, which demoralized the home front and weakened the German nation in the war.

It is necessary to educate for taking risks and not always to go on a safe path. For example, a cancer patient who has only 1% chance of healing should take the risk and have surgery. If, after all, risk-taking has not proven itself, one should not complain but accept the consequences heroically.

Education for democracy and pacifism is improper as it brings about race pollution because these ideas encourage the acceptance of the other. The education system should emphasize Germanism instead.

Hitler even supports the Marxist idea "each according to his needs", to allow the lower classes a quality life that will empower the German people.

Blacks, Zulu people or Hottentots should not be taught intellectual professions, such as law, that they cannot comprehend. Such professions should be taught to Aryans since they possess the necessary intellectual skills.

Pre-war Germany was a federation of 25 states with many powers. Hitler, surprisingly, opposes Germany's full unification and the abolition of the states, but he supports their weakening and leaving them as powerless cultural centers<sup>22</sup>.

### Citizens and Subjects of the State

Citizenship in the future Hitlerian People's State, like everything else, should be race-based. German citizenship in Hitler's time, before coming to power, was granted automatically to anyone born in Germany, regardless of their national and racial background. Others, who were not born in Germany, could have been naturalized if they were not financially burdensome and politically dangerous. No health issues and racial background of the applicant for naturalization were taken into account. In contrast to this, citizens of the future People's State would be only pure Germans. There will be three civilian classes: the subjects, who make up the majority of the population; citizens: subjects who become citizens, provided they are of Aryan origins, do not suffer from any illness and have undergone proper physical education even after school graduation; are of good character; men upon military release and women with their marriage. The third class will consist of foreigners that Hitler classifies as non-German citizens.

### The Trade-Unions Question

Hitler is aware of the vitality of trade unions in promoting the welfare of workers, but he is negative about their class ideology. In his opinion, preaching for class war hurts the national economy and the strength of the nation. For him, trade unions should be devoid of any class aspirations and be only a kind of a professional association.

Trade unions, by their very nature, are not supposed to have any class orientation that is imposed on them by the Marxists in order to be a weapon in the service of the global Judaism, aimed at harming the economies of independent nations and enslaving them to Jewish limitless mammon interests. In fact, Jewish Marx invented Marxism to bring about Jewish control of the world.

Hitler rejects the idea of establishing national-socialist unions, since it is clear that their financial means would be poor and could not be a proper opponent of the existing powerful Marxist unions.

In the future National Socialist State strikes will be banned altogether since they are detrimental to the state and society and in perpetuating the abhorred class struggle. Instead of strikes, mandatory arbitration will be practiced in the settlement of labor disputes and would be held in a special Parliament for economic matters where workers and employers sit together and resolve disputes between them<sup>23</sup>.

## The Leader and the Ideal of the People's State

From history we learn that all great achievements – innovations on the battlefield, inventions, scientific discoveries and economic improvement – have brought great personalities and not the masses, which do not excel in wisdom. Therefore, the parliamentary democratic system is harmful since it actually means the rule of the mob. The Marxist democratic system, which works in the service of the Jews, aims to weaken the great individual and strengthen the masses, thereby weakening the German nation.

Hitler opposes a parliamentary system that is based on majority and vote because it prevents the emergence of a great personality that is gifted enough to lead the state. For him, the elected bodies should have only advisory powers whereas decision making should be solely in the power of the *Führer* by virtue of his skills and not as a result of parliamentary manipulations<sup>24</sup>.

## World View, Organization and Propaganda

Hitler distinguishes between worldview (*Weltanschauung*) that is unchangeable and political ideology that vary according to temporary convenience.

In order to instill a new worldview into the public consciousness, one must first destroy the old worldview before laying the foundations for the new, just as the Catholic religion mercilessly destroyed paganism before establishing itself.

In order to fight a particular worldview, it is not enough to point out its shortcomings but it is mandatory to offer an alternative<sup>25</sup>.

In order to realize a worldview, it is necessary to mobilize the crowds, and it is not enough that the intelligentsia supports it. An army that is all generals fails and masses of simple soldiers are needed in order to win the war. This is also true of political movements that need the crowds, besides intellectuals as well, without which a worldview cannot be established. This is what Marxism implemented successfully and that is its source of power and that is what the center parties in Germany have not comprehended.

A leader is actually a kind of agitator, although many may disagree with this statement. The talented leader that convinces the masses to accept a certain position should be a psychologist but the truth is that he is actually a demagogue. The role of the leader is to motivate the masses, and the ability of the philosopher is to formulate ideas. A profound theoretical ideology cannot be ruled out with an

excuse that it is impractical. It is not the role of the philosopher to point out the practical ways of realizing his concept – that is the role of the political leader. Politicians usually distance themselves from trying to fulfill the philosopher's vision as it is difficult to realize and it could take many years. The politician wants to reap the benefits immediately, to please the crowd, so he thinks short-term and abandons the real and important goals.

The philosopher and the leader are two sides of the same coin. What is the value of a bright idea if there is no a leader who can implement it? On the other hand, what is the value of the most talented leader if he has no ideas to suggest that the masses would be ready to fight for? But when the talents of a theoretician or a philosopher and the skills of a leader with organizational abilities converge in one person, a very rare phenomenon, then we got a great man<sup>26</sup>.

An ideological movement is supposed to be small and its members are supposed to be determined and totally devoted to the worldview of the party. The Nazi Party, being a radical movement, naturally attracted radical members, especially those who were willing to jeopardize their social relationships. Others, committed to the party's cause but feared to join openly it would be preferable that they would not join at all but remain supporters. Expanding the party ranks uncontrollably, especially after success, is going to attract selfish elements, what would weaken the determined ideological elements and result eventually in the weakening of the party. After a party is successful, it has to select strictly and carefully the people it accepts as members<sup>27</sup>.

Just as the parliamentary system is preventing taking personal responsibility and actually hiding behind party votes and manipulations, so the party that disapproves of parliamentarianism should be organized in a way that fits this view. Making decisions by voting means that a finance manager, on the party's central committee, votes on ideological issues where he understands nothing and vice versa. Hitler, being in charge of propaganda, stopped attending central committee meetings not relevant to his expertise, as he did not want to intervene in matters he had not fully understood but he also did not allow others to interfere with his affairs.

### German Alliance Policy after the War

Germany's main enemy in Europe is France and especially because the French annexed the Ruhr region in 1923. Hitler considers the British and the Italians as potential allies for they too have an interest in curbing France's power on the

continent and therefore he supports giving up South Tyrol to Italy to facilitate an alliance with it<sup>28</sup>.

Hitler also introduces his racial theory into foreign policy, claiming that only in France there is an agreement between the dominated Jewish stock exchange and the French statesmen, since they are also interested in controlling the world. The French are Germany's archenemies and adversaries of the European white race, because of Negroid ideas that have been instilled into their minds. The French contaminated the Aryan blood by the black blood they brought into the Rhine region through the black soldiers of the French army who arrived with the French occupation of the region – which is in line with the plans of the Jews.

The French create a black state in the heart of Europe by bringing black soldiers from their colonies in Africa into the French army, which will eventually create an inferior nation extending from Europe to Africa.

In order to establish an alliance with England, Hitler is ready to give up German colonies to England and South Tyrol to Italy for the same purpose which is to strengthen Germany's position in Europe in order to eliminate Judaism. Italy is taking the right path in the war against the supporters of Judaism by banning Masonic activity, erasing Marxism and the international press and strengthening the country's fascist elements. In England, however, the situation is different because the Jews manage to control the country by their control of public opinion.

Hitler thinks that England should fear American hegemony, even though they were allies in the war, what may push the English into an alliance with Germany as the United States may be England's biggest competitor for overseas colonies, and because of its size and its vast natural resources.

The United States, which was a colony of a great empire, is on the path to world domination and the British statesmanship should look anxiously to the danger of the coming moment when the cry would no longer be: "Britain rules the waves", but rather: "The Seas belong to the United States".

The Jew knows that he can destroy national countries by polluting their race but he cannot do that to the Japanese<sup>29</sup> and so the Jew fights Japan, in the international press, with accusations of militarism. The Jews want the Japanese state to cease to exist.

## The Right to Self-Defence

Hitler is a man of extremes. On the one hand, he suffers from megalomania and lives in a world where the Germanic race is the supreme one – the founder of human culture on earth, and in the end this race is supposed to rule the world in order to advance human civilization.

On the other hand, Hitler is plagued by an inferiority complex on the national level, and his Germany is a small, weak country, divided into states and religions, full of pacifists and Marxists, persecuted and about to disappear at any moment. Germany is surrounded by powerful enemies and conspirators like the superpowers with the vast territories such as the United Kingdom, the United States and, oddly enough, he is envious even of the blood contaminated Russia. All of these aim to take over the world as emissaries of the Jewish race and Jewish ideas, and in Russia, the Jews are already in control of the Bolsheviks. But the eternal enemy is France as Germany's main rival on the continent and it could be a barrier to creating a living space for the German people. France acts to take over the world and poses a danger to the world's existence as Negroid and Jewish ideas have taken it over<sup>30</sup>.

According to Hitler, at the head of the Satanic Pyramid are the Jews and their Marxist collaborators conspiring to subjugate the world and subordinate it to the Jewish Stock Exchange barons and destroy all the national states, first and foremost Germany.

In the end, if Germany does not gain a living space necessary for its people to prosper and survive, it will disappear altogether or at most a number of small, separate, weak and insignificant German states will survive.

In this chapter (the last of *Mein Kampf*) Hitler says: "At the beginning of the War, or even during the War, if twelve or fifteen thousand of these Jews who were corrupting the nation had been forced to submit to poison-gas, just as hundreds of thousands of our best German workers from every social stratum and from every trade and calling had to face it in the field, then the millions of sacrifices made at the front would not have been in vain. On the contrary: If twelve thousand of these malefactors had been eliminated in proper time probably the lives of a million decent men, who would be of value to Germany in the future, might have been saved."

This is the only place in *Mein Kampf* in which Hitler clearly addresses the physical extermination of Jews. It is debatable whether Hitler did plan the Holocaust and the

use of gas as early as 1925, when *Mein Kampf* was published or even earlier, or that is one brief, meaningless accidental statement in a obscure part of the last chapter of his book. Most researchers believe that the Holocaust and gas use were not premeditated and were a result of later events. Many think that the main goal of the Nazis was to expel all Jews to Eastern Europe, Madagascar, Central Africa, and even Palestine, but when it turned out that this policy was not possible, it was decided that extermination would take place, but the use of gas was introduced when other methods of annihilation have proved to be ineffective. In any case, in his book Hitler talks about killing only 15,000 Jews and not the entire Jewish people.

Hitler ends his book by declaring that a nation that, during a period of racial pollution, devotes its best to preserve the elite elements of its race, it is only normal to expect that one day this nation will rule the world. Supporters of the National Socialist Movement should take this fact into account whenever they are hesitant if the sacrifices to be made for achieving this purpose are worthwhile in light of the anticipated difficulties en route to its realization.

## Quotes from Across *Mein Kampf*

### Hitler on Jews and Judaism

The solidarity of the Jewish people exists only in a moment of shared danger, but as soon as the danger passes, selfishness takes over and they fight each other brutally.

All religions deal with afterlife, while Judaism deals only with daily life and mammon.

The Jews have no intention of establishing a true state to live in, but to establish a world center of deceit. Since it would be an independent state, which no other state can control, it would be a haven for fugitives from the law and at the same time serve as a high school for fraud training.

Everywhere I went I saw Jews, and the more I saw, the more they stood out to be different from other citizens – especially in the inner city and north of the Danube Canal there were Jewish crowds that, even in their outer appearance, have no resemblance to Germans.

At the beginning of the War, or even during the War, if twelve or fifteen thousand of these Jews who were corrupting the nation had been forced to submit to poison-gas, just as hundreds of thousands of our best German workers from every social stratum and from every trade and calling had to face it in the field, then the millions of sacrifices made at the front would not have been in vain.

### Hitler on the Masses<sup>31</sup>

Effective propaganda targeted at the masses should be characterized by limited perception, built on restricted content and repetitive, catchy slogans.

Only the obedience of the German people is compatible with their lack of intelligence.

The masses, who are not philosophers by nature, need religion in order to conduct a moral life in order to maintain social order.

The political parties are taking advantage of the innocence of the masses and are making promises before elections, which they never fulfill after the elections. Before the subsequent elections the parties make the same promises and the masses vote for them again.



The masses are not professors or diplomats; they possess a limited abstract perception and are dominated by emotions. The masses are affected by a strong and uncompromising display of power; they do not understand intermediate situations and see everything in black and white.

Because the crowds are governed by emotional feelings, they are stable in their views because it is clearly much harder to fight faith than knowledge.

All revolutions, that the masses supported, were not triggered by some new scientific insight, but it was the result of a feeling of devotion and piety that took them over or sometimes it was hysteria that manipulated them.

Since the masses understand only power, aggressive action against a political opponent would be appreciated, while hesitant reaction would be interpreted as weakness.

The masses, being part of nature, cannot understand a handshake between enemies and their desire is to see the strong destroys the weak or the weak enslaved by the strong.

The propaganda strategy of a political party should appeal to different sectors. For example, the masses should be addressed in a primitive, vulgar and crude way.

The success of Marxism among the masses lies in the fact that they use arguments adapted to a low level of intelligence.

### Hitler on politics and politicians

A leader is actually a kind of agitator, although many may disagree with this statement. The talented leader that convinces the masses to accept a certain position should be a psychologist but the truth is that he is actually a demagogue.

No revolution started with written statements and philosophy. The French Revolution and the Russian Revolution were motivated by street agitators.

The politician wants to reap the benefits immediately, to please the crowd, so he thinks short-term and abandons the real and important goals.

There are few speakers who can speak effectively to ordinary people today, and tomorrow as effectively to university professors and students. But the truly great orator is the one who can simultaneously speak to a combined audience of commoners and intellectuals and inspire both groups on the same subject and to the same extent.

Expanding party ranks uncontrollably, especially after success, attracts inevitably selfish elements, which weaken the determined ideological elements and results eventually in the weakening of the party. After a party is successful, it has to select strictly and carefully the people it accepts as members.

### Hitler on Religion

In the struggle between religion and science, science always prevails but after a bitter struggle.

German missionaries are not successful in spreading Christianity and Muhammadanism (Islam) is far more successful in this respect.

The masses, who are not philosophers, need religion to conduct a moral life in order to maintain social order.

All religions deal with afterlife, while Judaism deals only with daily life and mammon.

### Beginnings of the Holocaust Ideology

Syphilis is one of the main degenerative causes of the German race. The absolute solution to the syphilis problem is to isolate the incurable patients so that they do not continue to infect others.

The possibility of nationalizing the masses is possible only if the international carriers of poison are wiped out.

The role of the state is the fostering of the race through childcare as the marriage device is the main tool in bringing elite children into the world. There is a need to prevent, by neutering, ill people, handicapped people and patients suffering from genetic disorders to give birth to children.

If twelve or fifteen thousand of these Jews who were corrupting the nation had been forced to submit to poison-gas, just as hundreds of thousands of our best German workers from every social stratum and from every trade and calling had to face it in the field, then the millions of sacrifices made at the front would not have been in vain.

### Miscellany

Culture should evolve gradually from the cultural past and not erase it.

The British should look anxiously to the danger of a coming moment when the cry would no longer be: "Britain rules the waves", but rather: "The Seas belong to the United States".

For just as no Higher Power has promised more territory to other nations than to the Germans, the soil on which we now live was not a gift bestowed by Heaven on our forefathers. But they had to conquer it by risking their lives. So also in the future our people will not obtain territory, and therewith the means of existence, as a favor from any other people, but will have to win it by the power of a triumphant sword.

### Anecdote

After the war Hitler lived in a military camp and enjoyed especially watching, early in the morning, hungry mice running around the room and enjoying themselves with pieces of bread he threw at them. He calls these mice "funny little beasts" and his enjoyment of watching the hungry creatures devour delicacies stems from the fact that he himself suffered privation and hunger and could only too well picture to himself the pleasure these little creatures were experiencing.

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## Notes

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<sup>1</sup> The Austrian and German Social Democrats, of those times, adopted their name (Social Democrats) to pretend moderacy in order to attract moderate democratic elements when in fact they possessed a dogmatic Marxist ideology. Hitler also used this name extensively in *Mein Kampf*.

<sup>2</sup> Darwin and "The Origin of Species" are not mentioned in *Mein Kampf*.

<sup>3</sup> Hitler proves wrong on this assumption (the Green Revolution).

<sup>4</sup> Ironically, after World War II, the Germans and the Japanese took over the world by economic means.

<sup>5</sup> The Second Reich was the German nation state that existed from the unification of Germany in 1871 until the abdication of Emperor Wilhelm II in 1918. It included besides Germany also parts of today France, Poland, Russia and more.

<sup>6</sup> Hitler calls World War I "The War", "The Great War" or "The World War", since at the time of writing *Mein Kampf* World War II has not yet arrived.

<sup>7</sup> Seemingly, a logical conflict between the last three paragraphs. The first paragraph is about totally false lies that sooner or later are going to face the naked truth, like the ability of English soldiers on the battlefield, while the third paragraph talks about big lies concerning speculative and subject-to-debate issues that are difficult to refute or corroborate, such as the reasons for Germany's defeat in the war.

<sup>8</sup> "stab-in-the-back" is a conspiracy theory prevalent in the Weimar Republic and in Nazi Germany, according to which German defeat in World War I was caused by the betrayal of the nation by Jews, Marxists, Freemasons and other parties operating in Germany. The legend appears to come from the commanders of the German army during the war, Hindenburg and Ludendorff, since the German army had difficulty admitting defeat and therefore sought a scapegoat to blame - leftists and Jews were a convenient victim. *Mein Kampf* does not include the term "stab-in-the-back" and instead Hitler uses the term November betrayal. Although the situation of the German army at the front was, seemingly, not entailing the necessity to surrender to the Entente state members, it happened as a complete surprise, which put Hitler and many Germans into a storm of intense emotions. The truth is that the German army was still on French soil when Germany surrendered, but the Germans lost their hope, given the flow of fresh American forces into the campaign. In Germany prevailed the

perception that surrender is preferable to continuing a hopeless war, since it was a realistic possibility to obtain much more favorable terms of surrender from the Americans than could be obtained from the French and the British.

<sup>9</sup> The German sailors' revolt in Kiel (Kiel Mutiny) started near the end of World War I, due to Germany's dire situation during the war. The revolt spread throughout Germany and was a link in the chain of events that eventually led to a Marxist revolution that put an end to the imperial regime, heralded the surrender of Germany and the establishment of the Weimar Republic.

<sup>10</sup> The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was a peace treaty signed in 1918, six months before the end of the war, between Russia and the Central Powers and ended Russia's involvement in World War I. This treaty, which was a great victory for Germany, brought independence to Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine, Estonia and Finland as well as the payment of compensations from Russia to the Central Powers. This could be seen as reinforcing somewhat the backers of the "stab-in-the-back" betrayal theory – that at least the Russians thought that the Germany Army situation, about six months before the war ended, was quite good. But, as mentioned, six months later the picture changed with the arrival of American fresh troops on the battlefield.

<sup>11</sup> The Second Reich is another name for the German Empire from its inception as a nation-state in 1871, after the unification of Germany by Bismarck, to the abdication of Emperor Wilhelm II in 1918 with the end of World War I, following the defeat of Germany. The Second Reich was succeeded by the Weimar Republic. The First Reich was the Holy Roman Empire.

<sup>12</sup> Interestingly enough, also Karl Marx, the father of the hated Marxism by Hitler, is not a big admirer of the wisdom of the masses by saying that "religion is the opium of the people".

<sup>13</sup> Hitler's racial assumptions are totally wrong. All human beings are not only classified as the same species (*Homo sapiens*) but even as the same subspecies (*Homo sapiens sapiens*). So it is clear that the rule that applies to the mating between animals of different species (for example: horse and donkey) does not apply to the mating between humans of different origins – what Hitler built upon his pseudoscientific racist ideology. Moreover, offspring of mixed people are not infertile as could be concluded from Hitler's ideas. Moreover, life experiences show that mixed people are not less successful than other humans, but sometimes even more. It is not always possible to infer from animals to humans but as a matter of

thought, pure dog breeds are usually less healthy than mixed dogs because they often preserve various typical disorders of the breed.

<sup>14</sup> A few years after Hitler's death the Jewish people established the State of Israel in 1948.

<sup>15</sup> Schopenhauer (1788 – 1860) was a prominent German philosopher.

<sup>16</sup> Freemasonry (Masonry) is a wide-ranging international fraternal organization. Its three key principles are freedom, brotherhood of man, and equality, as well as emphasizing charity.

<sup>17</sup> In the 18th century, following Russia's success in the Great Northern War and the three Partitions of Poland, the areas inhabited by Baltic Germans eventually became Baltic governorates of the Russian Empire. As a result, Baltic German nobility, which provided a well-educated Westernized elite, increasingly assumed leading posts in the Russian imperial government.

<sup>18</sup> Frederick the Great (Frederick II) (1712 – 1786) was the King of Prussia.

<sup>19</sup> Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749 – 1832) was an important German writer and statesman.

<sup>20</sup> Here, Hitler's argument seems more convincing, than before, concerning his race ideology by arguing that there is a substantial difference between different dog breeds, expressed both in physical and mental abilities, even though all dogs belong to the same subspecies (*Canis lupus familiaris*). That could be relevant to human beings because they also belong to the same subspecies (*Homo sapiens sapiens*). There are indeed differences between people of different origins, but does this difference reinforce Hitler's claim of the supremacy of the Aryans? Some facts: Jews have won a large number of Nobel prizes, world championships in chess and business success - areas where Jews are prominent beyond proportion to their share of the general population. On the other hand, black people have obvious physiological advantages that are expressed in sports, and others of this race excel in music. Asian peoples have also their own advantages, which are demonstrated by the success of a number of East Asian nations. Based on the facts just presented it does not appear that the Germanic peoples stand out mentally, spiritually or physically, relatively to other races. At the 1936 Berlin Olympics, held in Nazi Germany, Hitler planned to show the world the superiority of the Aryan race and the validity of his racial theory. However, this plan went completely wrong, when the

black American athletes defeated the Germans winning six gold medals; four of them were obtained by Jesse Evans. Moreover, in ancient times there were the Egyptians, Chinese, Mesopotamians and Indians (India) who stood out in the various fields of knowledge, after that the ancient Greeks reigned, and in the Middle Ages the Muslims excelled. In modern times, since the Renaissance, the European culture that includes the Jews stands out. Obviously, all of these are the result of various environmental circumstances such as education, culture, economic conditions, and historical circumstances. It is clear that things change over time and are unrelated to any deterministic race ideology. The Hitlerian racial theory is often dominated by internal contradictions, for example: How it is possible that the most inferior race, the Jewish, is constantly fooling the German supreme one (according to *Mein Kampf*) – polluting its blood and degenerating it, robbing its lands and daughters, enslaving it, destroying its national economy and culture and in fact takes over the world through Marxism and the international capital. Moreover, Hitler admits that the German Aryan masses do not possess excessive intellect. According to Hitler, the advantages of a race should allow it to preserve itself and survive, but Hitler claims that it is precisely the Jewish race that preserves itself the best and is unchanged throughout human history, while the Germans are the ones at risk of annihilation. According to Hitlerian laws, the strong Aryan race is supposed to dominate the weak and especially the Jews and not the other way around as it is happening in reality, according to Hitler.

<sup>21</sup> What the Nazis later realized through the *Aktion T4* plan – mass murder by involuntary euthanasia in Nazi Germany.

<sup>22</sup> This position stems from a desire to preserve local German culture, or because it seeks to satisfy separatist elements within the federal states in order to increase the party's popularity in the ballot box.

<sup>23</sup> The concept of mandatory arbitration, also supported by Mussolini, was suggested by Hitler with the aim of weakening the trade unions and destroying the strike weapon, which is their main power, thus weakening leftist movements that trade unions are their executive arm.

<sup>24</sup> It might be great if our government would be run by philosophers and geniuses, not motivated by financial interests, instead of greedy mediocre elected politicians (Plato's: *The Republic*). But if we accept Hitler's suggestions then instead of philosophers we find ourselves governed by despots who would be hard to get rid of without bloodshed, and Hitler is the ultimate example of that.

<sup>25</sup> The alternative to Marxism, in Hitler's days, were the principles of the bourgeoisie and middle-class parties that offered liberalism, free economy and democracy – ideas that were not an equal opponent of left-wing socialism. If racial ideology did not exist, Hitler should have invented it because vis-à-vis the powerful Marxist slogan "Workers of The Whole World Unite!" an equally powerful response is Hitler's "Purity of Blood and Race" – a catchy password suitable for influencing the crowds and populist circles.

<sup>26</sup> Hitler does not explicitly say that he is the great man, but it is obvious that he points to himself.

<sup>27</sup> Hitler writes this as a lesson from the rebellious experience inside the Nazi party in his absence in 1921. In order to weaken him, secretariat members tried to join another party, what failed and only increased Hitler's power since he took over the Nazi party altogether.

<sup>28</sup> South Tyrol is a disputed area between Italy and Austria that Hitler agreed not to annex to the Reich, along with all of Austria, in order to please Mussolini.

<sup>29</sup> This is due to the Japanese conservatism in accepting immigrants and new comers.

<sup>30</sup> It seems that if Hitler had respected his own book, he would have understood that Germany had no chance of winning the war and he would have avoided embarking on an adventure that ultimately brought disaster upon his people.

<sup>31</sup> Hitler devoted Most of his energy in the political field to conquer of the masses, with the understanding that this was the key to the fulfillment of his political ambitions. Hitler devotes a great deal of thought to mass psychology and the formulation of effective propaganda methods what is reflected in the many times that "masses" and "propaganda" are mentioned across *Mein Kampf*.