COPY

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE LEMO

"TO:

Major John McDonough

DATE:

DECEMBER 3, 1943

From:

Henry Field

Subject: Biographical Sketches of Hitler and Himmler

In accordance with your request I have given to Miss Fage the biographical sketches of Mitter and Himmler for copying in your office.

Since I am partly responsible for the security involved I must call attention to the Special reintenence of secrecy.

H. F.

COPY

211-4313

NOTE:

Memo copy above is from RID/AR file folder on ADOLF HITLER WASH X-2 PERSONALITIES #43; the folder contains filed under I copy of a 28-page report on Hemnrich Himmler in addition to the 68-page paper on Hitler of which the attached copy is an extra one extracted for inclusion, with memo above, in the Hitler 201 file (if not already duplicated therein): 201-93533

RID/SP/AN (5Jun61)

*71 WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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ADOLF HITLER

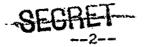
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BACKGROUND

<u>Family.- A glanes at Hitlsr's family tras raveals the</u> fact of almost incsetuous brasding. Hitler's mother Klara Poslz according to Mrs. Brigid Hitlsr (mother of Patriok Hitlsr) had Czsoh blood, besides being a blood relation of her husband, Aloi Sohickslgruber, subsequently legitimized to Hitlsr.

Hitler's father was twenty-three years older than his wife and was fifty-two years old when Adolf Hitler was born in 1889. All swidence obtainable points to the fact that this marriage was unhappy. The one fact which seems to emerge from the cloud covering this marriage is that Hitler's father was a sadist. This fact was learned by Dr. Sedgwick from Mrs. Brigid Hitler, the ex-wife of Alois Hitler II, half-brother of Adolf Hitler.

She called on Dr. Sedgwick on August 10, 1937, at hie London home and told him that her ex-husband Alois had described his own father as of very violent temper, in the habit of beatin hie dog until the dog wet the carpet. He also beat hie children and upon occasion in a bad temper would go eo far as to beat hie wife Klara.

The pattern thue becomes clear. On one side was the hated father and on the other the suppressed mother, who quite possibly enjoyed this treatment, and young Adolf, at this period just reaching the age of puberty, and constitutionally opposed

to hie father (of. "Mein Kampf"). The result of thie domestic situation on Hitler was a mixture of Narcissue and Oedipus complexee.

Ther ie not the elightest doubt that Hitler's hysterical-eyed mother occupies the contral position in his whole
erotic genesis. She was of the profoundest influence during the
period from the age of fourteen when his father, Alois, died until his mother's death when he was nearly twenty. Probably for
very good reasons these five formative years are practically
ignored in "Mein Kampf". The death of his mother, however, is
referred to as "the greatest loss I ever had." This statement
was repeated to Dr. Sedgwick in 1923.

Brigid Hitler ie the wife of Alois Hitler II, who ie eeven years older than hie half-brother Adolf. Separated from her husband, ehe ie now in the United States with her eon, Patrick Hitler, the author of a book, "I hate my Uncle".

Mrs. Brigid Hitler was born in Dublin during 1894. H hueband, when last reported, was keeping a rectaurant in Berlin He was allowed to return to Berlin in 1937 where he opened a rectaurant on the Kurfuerstendamm near the Kaiser Wilhelm's Gedaeohtie-Kirohe, which is frequented by S.A. and S.S. men. The name Hitler dose not appear in connection with this rectaurant but it is well-known that the proprietor is a half-brother of Hitler, whom he has seen in the Chancellery.

-SECRET-

During his youth Aloie Hitler II had several conviction for theft and subsequently went to publin where he was a waiter and met and married Brigid when she was seventeen in 1911. Two years later he was expelled from England on a charge of being a souteneur. In "Mein Kampf" Hitler of course n never mentions his half-brother, Aloie II, who is the skeleton in the Hitler family supposed.

EDUCATION

Hitler has always despised education, having had so little himself. He dislikes so much the "Professor Type" that in 1932 when it was suggested he should be given a degree by the Government of Braunschweig in order to become a German citizen he objected. He aid not think it at all funny when at the Kaiserhof Hotel Dr. Sedgwick said to him laughingly: "Well, now you are about to become a Professor after all!" He decided eventually egainet this scheme and obtained his citizenship by being made Ober-Regierung's-Rat in Braunechweig during February, 1932.

He speake no language other than German and never listene to any chort-wave from any other country except German broadcasts from Paris or Moscow.

Writing. - He writee very few lettere himself. He writee only in longhand and never ueee e typewriter. However, he writee notee to accompany flowere for commemorative occasione.

JEGHT - 7 -

He nevers carries either a pencil, pen or papar with him and naver makes any notes himself, only drawings and doodles. These drawings or eketohee are usually of flage, Party sumbole, stage settings, portrait heads and houses. His doodles are usually developed out of a square and are collected avidly by the official photographer, Heinrich Hoffmann, who intends to edit them at some future time, possible efter Hitler's deeth.

He never consults the calendar nor his dete book, which is kept by Schaub and Brueckner. Hitler often used to say "I have no private life, not even private correspondence. Everything is read before I get it. This is the price I pey."

Reading. - From "Mein Kampf" it is obvious that Hitler only reade to confirm his own ideas. He reads only what is of "velue" to him. Just as in conversation people hear themeelves even in the words of the man who is talking to them, so the majority of readers only read themselves in the books they are reading. The power to enter into the world of the euthor, as Goethe seys, is given to very few people. This explains in pert why the profoundest and the most brilliant books have so little real influence on the mase of readers.

Hitler is the exemplification on the grand scale of this phenomenon. Gifted from ohildhood with an extraordinary power of epeech, in his reading he is only attracted

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by outstending examplee of rhetoric and hietoric epigram.

He has reed ebout Solon, Alexander the Great, Marius, Sulla, Brutus, Cetilina, Caesar, Henry VIII, Gustave Adolf, Frederick the Greet, Jesus Chriet, Mohammed, Mosee, Luther, Cromwell, Napoleon, Kutusov, Blucher, Richard Wagner and Biemerck.

However, all these lives he has read with his interest confined to the demegogic, propagandistic and militaristic side. Hitler's world is one of action, not contemplation. That is why he prefers the dramatic, revolutionary Schiller to the Olympian and contemplative Goethe. Biographics which lack a note of rebellion and titanic protest against the existent world bore him. He considers them saturated, bourgeois stuff. For example, when Hitler reads Napoleon's life he is interested only in a cort of a film scenario of the parts of the life which show action, never in the contemplative side.

He is always on the look-out for the dramatic phrase, the happy epigram which he can twist to his own use. He displays in the use of such a phrase a fantastic sense for cadence, suphony, essenance and alliteration.

One good phrase or political oatohword is worth more to him than cartloade of dry exposition and theory. A catchword gives the unthinking mob not only the meterial for an idea, but also furnishes them with the pleasent illusion that they are thinking themselves.

-OECHET-

There is only so much room in e brain, so much wall space as it were, and if you furnish it with your slogane the opposition has no place to put up any pictures later on, because the apartment of the brain is already crowded with furniture.

In modern hietory it is the livee of Oliver Cromwell, Frederick the Great, Napoleon and Bluecher which have interested Hitler the most since ohildhood. (See pp. 42-56).

Concentration. Hitler will lieten attentively to anything he like to hear, but if the subject is unpleasant, he will look at a picture paper and pay as little attention as possible. He often reads Party Reports himself and concentrates on them while he is so doing, provided that they interest him. He evoids reading Reports and desk work as much as possible almost to the point of negligence. His entourage is in a continuous state of despair on account of his procrastination in dealing with this desk work. These protests of his staff he never takes seriously. Hitler says: "Problems are not solved by getting fidgetty. If the time is ripe the matter will be settled one way or another."

Mhile he reads the papere, boieterous conversation does not annoy him, rather the contrary, because he likes to be able to overhear what is being said. A constant buzz of many voices is to him almost like a substitute for going out into the world and seeing what is going on for himself.

Silence. Hitler has a great capacity for silence. In the train or automobile from Berlin to Munioh he would say only perhaps a few words during the entire journey. He would be thinking and planning.

Conversation. During meals he is apt to let the conversation be general, but after an hour of two he starts a monologue. These monologues form part of a fixed repertoire. They will be of a finished perfection like phonograph records - the favorite ones being: "When I was in Vienna" and "When I was a soldier", "When I was in prison", "When I was the leader in the early days of the Party," and so forth.

He frequently gets onto the subject of Richard Wagner and the opera. Noone interrupts these encore - rhapsodies. He carries on with these until the guests finally break down and must retire, because they can no longer keep their eyes open.

The guests, which consisted overwhelmingly of women, listened enraptured. At the end there was not a dry seat in the audience.

He hardly ever mentions his collaborators when they are not present. He does not tolerate goseip, except poseibly at Goebbels' house very late at night or at Heinrich Hoffmann's bouse in Munich.

Debats. During an argument he has an inoredible lucidity. He is concise and knows how to present his case like a sputtering machine gun. The cadencee of his sentencee are irrecietibly chaped; they have a pieroing power. No other orator has ever made such an impression on Dr. Sedgwick.

PHYSIQUE

Parsonal Appearance .- Ha is maticulous about his personal appearance and will never remove his coat in public - no matter how warm he fasts. He allows noone to sss him in his bath or ses him naked. In his drees ha is always very conventional and takes the advice of his tailor. He puts on the clothes that are laid out for him by Schaub without any fuesinses. He never uses perfume. Dr. Sodgwiok at various times brought back from England Yardlay'e lavander-smelling-salte, which ha would use whan fatigued by very long spaechee or during trips by plane to get away from the emall of gaeoline. Hitlar alwaye objected to Dr. Sedgwick's ues of perfums and twitted him about it. Hitler dieapproved of Dr. Sadgwick's giving lavendar salte to Angela Hitler-Raubal, his sister, who was the mother of Geli Raubal who shot herself.

In 1923 Dr. Sedgwick, who disliked Hitler's little mustachs, tried to convince him of its ugliness arguing that it should extend to the full width of the mouth. Dr.

Sedgwick said: "Look at the portraits by Holbein's nd Van Dyck, the old masters would never have dreamt of such an ugly fashion!" Hitler replied: "Do not worry about my mustache. If it is not the fashion now, it will be leter hecause I wesr it!"

Clsanlinsss.— Hs is strict about bathing himself and likes a tub. Hs shaves himself every day. Once a week the barber trims his moustsche and his hair is out at regular intervals. Arrangements for these matters are in the hands of Kannenberg. A local harber, an old Party member, is generally employed.

Endurance. Hitler is quite robust and has a good deal of physical endurance. In 1932 he and hie staff often worked twenty hours a day for weeks on end. He seemed to stand it better than his staff as it was he who was setting the pace. After a long and heavy day and missing one or two meals he slways insists on his chauffenrs and staff esting first and he himself will eat last. If food is placed before him by some enthusiastic weitress he will carry it himself to the chauffeurs.

Exercise. - He is completely uninterested in either indoor or outdoor games. He takes no exercise other than welking and this at irregular intervals. Hie pacing of the room is frequent and done a la marcia, to a tune which

he whistles. He never walks the length of the room but always diagonally from cornsr to corner - possibly a habit contracted when a prisoner in Landsberg.

While he was imprisoned in Landsberg, Hess organized games and exercise for the prisoners but Hitler refused to take part saying that it would be undignified for him to do so, and "bad for general discipline." For example, Hitler said: "A Fushrer cannot stoop to such informality. I must always keep up distance from the entourage."

While he has considerable knowledge of the workings of a car or an airplane he has never learnt to drive either. He is fond of automobile riding as a means of getting privacy, fresh air - and sleep. When the weather is bad he does not go out. However, if he has any engagement he disregards the elements. In any parade he uses an open car regardless of the weather. He demands the same of his entire entourage.

Hitler says: "We are not bourgeois but soldisrs."

Sight. To be with Hitler, particularly at night, is an ordeal for people with sensitive syes. Dr. Sedgwick was sometimes driven to distraction in the early hours of the morning by the brilliant light Hitler always insists on having all round him. Dr. Sedgwick was forced to the conclusion that Hitler's syss were not normal, which might have been caused by gas poisoning in the Fall of 1918 when

he almost went blind. This factor very likely comes into play in his artistic tastes and in the manner in which he judges paintings. Only very bright colors really satisfy him. Up to 1937 he never wore glasses of any kind or any protection against sun glare, even in the snow. Of late Dr. Sedgwick understands that on account of headaches caused by his eyes he hae had to follow the advice of his physicians and now wears reading glasses. He probably resisted this as long as it was possible for him to do so. Partly from vanity and partly through his contempt for the "Professor Type" spectacles have always been a nightmare for him.

Woice. His voice possesses a typically Austrian metallic sonority and timbre. In general he talks softly but he is quite capable on occasion of launching out into a forceful speech even with only one or two people present. The click story of his screaming loudly is not true and is much exaggerated. Contradiction in public rarely induces very loud replies. It is different during office hours; - then anything may lead to a "grande scene" and he will lose his temper.

He has special drinks made for him before and after a speech to soothe his voice and probably now has his throat, sprayed regularly before speaking.



- 15 - - SECRET

Speaking is really his chief form of exercise and after a speech he will be bethed in perspiration. He is probably only happy and restful when he has talked himself to the point of ewooning from exhaustion.

Sleep. He eleepe very badly eince hie imprisonment at Landeberg. He takes some sleeping draft every night. He goes to hed as late as possible and when his tast friends leave him exhausted at two or three in the morning or even later it is almost as though he were afraid to be alone.

Sometimee he is unable to sleep until dawn. However, he usually manages to sleep until ten when he receives his two secretaries of State, Lammers and Funk. He dislikes central heating in the bedroom and in winter has a stove made of Dutch tiles (Kachelofen.)

Reactione. - He is a mixture between a fox and a wolf. He playe the fox as long a possible and sometimes even a lamb but in the end the end the wolf is always ready to emerge. It is interesting that in the early days of 1920 up to 1933 his secret name for telephone messages and in the conversations of his friends was "Wolf". Frau Winnifred Wagner still calls him by this name.

He is astonishingly hrave. In the year 1923 certain phases of the Party were decided by street fighting in which he was always courageous. After his imprisonment in Landsherg



he was continually in increasing danger of assassination. He does not particularly sock out danger, but if he decides that a thing must be done, he calmly thinks out the precautions to be taken and then goes through with the job absolutely fearlesely.

It is a perfectly conscious bravery. He remains calm and collected even in emergencies and knows exactly the best method of checkmating his enemies. He faces physical pain also with exemplary conrage. He is very much afraid of the water and cannot swim.

DIET

Food. - He abstains almost completely from meat.

Upon rare occasions he eats a little chicken with rice or smoked salmon as an appetizer. In 1932 Dr. Sedgwick had occasion to watch his diet very closely: Hitler would get up in the morning around 9:30 and breakfast on an apple, hot milk or very weak coffee with rolls, butter and marmalade.

This breakfast was followed by doses of medicine administered to him by his valet-secretary, Juliue Schaub, a former pharmacist's apprentice. Schaub today as then is in charge of Hitler's home medicine chest, which consists of two classes of drugs: sleeping powders for the night;



and digestive powders with which he etarts the day and which are taken after every meal. Luncheon is supposed to be at 1 p.m. However, Hitler is almost invariably one and half to two hours late - which drives his major-domo, Kannenberg to despair. Hitler practically never has a normal appetite in Berlin but it improves markedly at Berchtesgaden.

Otto Dietrich, who suffers from a weak digection, often left his office at 1.0, went across to the Kaiserhof and returned half an hour later having had luncheon. He would then wait for Hitler to arrive. While in Berlin the slightest pretext would be welcomed by Hitler as an excuse for still further poetponing luncheon. He would usually have some coup, generally pea soup or tomato coup with parmesan, followed by a epecial dich of omelette with acparagus tips or muchroome, epinsch or cauliflower, and a green calad.

At Berchtesgaden he has Bavarian diehes such as yellow boletue mushrooms with dumplinge i.e. "steinpilze mit knoedel."

For descert he prefers Austrian pactries, pancakes or some cooked farinaceous dieh.

At five o'clock he drinke coffee or tea with rum of medium strength with baum-torte, linzer torte, nuss torte, chokoladen-torte, or toast.

He cannot recist discolving really good chocolates in hie coffee.

In the evening he is supposed to dine at eight o'clock but it is rare for him to get to it until nine or later. The avening meal is similar to luncheon usually a vegetable plate i.e. "gemuseplatte".

Drink. Beer and wine drinking he gave up after hie imprisonment in Landsberg. If he gets a cold he will sometimee take hot tee with rum in it. In July, 1934, Dr. Sedgwick brought him back some Jamaica rum. He said he would use it, but only when he had a cold. Hie private doctor is a frequent guest at his table. It was this young doctor, who in the summer of 1933 saved Brusokner's life after his automobile accident in Berohtesgaden. Hitler then dacided to have a private doctor always near him in order to perform any necessary operation on the spot. Hitler said:
"A good doctor on the epot is easily as important as a whole platoon of guarde."

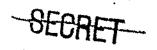
Smoking. - As a soldiar Hitler emoked and drank beer. Bowever, by 1922 and even earlier ha had stopped what little emoking he had done. The motive given was "to increase his capacity as a speaker and hie general efficiency." If he is not going to make a speech he toleratee smoking around him,

and even keepe supplies of emokee for his friends. Smoking is never permitted during his epesches. This is also true for the great Party rallies held outdoors at Nuernherg. However, at these smoking is considered had stiquette and hence never permitted. Hitler inwardly sides with the purists and ahetainers. In this he was hacked up hy Hese and the Spartan program of living. Inwardly Hitler always recentsd Roshm's epicurean habite and opulent Havana cigars.

If people ask him regarding hie ascetio life Hitler replies: "If I once find that a thing is not good for me, then I stop sating it. As I know that meat, heer and nicotine injure and impair my constitution, I don't indulge in them any more. Such a decision is taken once and for always. Is that so wonderful?"

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Would he that the police should alternate - one looking at the procession and one looking into the crowd. The procession itself must be convoyed in the etyle described to Hitler hy Dr. Sdegwick as that used hy U. S. Secret Police for the protection of Woodrow Wilson. The system consists of motor cycles on the right and left of the central car, and two police care following the car of the personage. Hitler S. S. police care have strict orders to accelerate and run down anyone who emerges from the crowd.



Hitler alweys eite in the front seat next to the chauffeur. This gives him the protection of a bulletproof glass windecreen in front, the chauffeur on one eide, and members of the ermed entourage behind him in the oar. He is against armed men on the running board as he thinks it looks overcautious to the crowd and also detracts from the triumphant and joyful note which his appearance should elicit.

Hitler has eaid that too clumey e display of preoautionary measures indicates a lack of security and suggests to the crowd a kind of guilty weakness which would
leave an odious impression. To Himmler he once referred to
this overemphasis on his personal safety as giving a picture
of a "Tyrann auf Reisen".

When he is in residence at Berchtesgaden he goes for country walks in Indian file, with five or six armod guards in civilian clothes in front and five or six behind.

On both sides of this cavalcade armed patrols cover the flenks et a distance of about one hundred paces. These walks are always in the afternoon, never in the morning.

The feot is that since 1933 and even earlier the guarding of his person has become such an important problem that he is virtually a prisoner and he knows it. This results in a desire to secape from this imprisonment either by seeing friends, moving pictures or riding in an automobile.



Hitler once said to Dr. Sedgwick: "If you come down to it, I am very much in the position of the Pope, who for similar and other reasons has to remain confined in the Vatioan. That is why the whole quadrangle of the Wilhelmstrasse must somer or later be added to the Reichskanlei area and surrounded with colonnades for walking in bad weather. That would hold good also for my successor and his guccessors."

This was said at the Reichskanzlei in the summer of 1934 with what seemed a special smphasis for Goering, who was sitting at his right.

ENTERTA INMENT

All his domestic diversions are planned by Herr Artur Kannenberg. In 1934 Kannenberg was in tears about the everlasting horseplay of Bruecknor and the other members of Hitler's entourage and finally Dr. Sedgwick was asked if he could not find a job for him in the United States.

Kannenberg is a fat, witty Berliner who can sing and play the piano. He is in charge of the kitchens and he and his wife cook and test sverything for Hitler.

Music. The music disliked by Hitlsr is mainly confined to the Classics, particularly music by Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and Brahms. To these renderings he listens only with relative attention.



He enjoys gypsy mueic, rhapeodies and czardae also mueic by Liszt and the dreamy music of Grieg. Wagner, Vsrdi and certain pieces by Chopin and Richard Straues delight him.

Music which does not lift him out of his seat by its sensuous appeal Isaves him cold. About 85 per cent of Hitler's preferences in music are the normal program music in Viennese cafes. It is doubtless the vagabond in Hitler's make-up which gives him such a kick out of Liszt. The changes from dejection to triumph are what makes him like Magyar music such as the Rakocszy.

The Viennese music of the Lehar and Johann Stranss type was only appreciated by Hitler after he came to power.

Tristan acts as a dope to him. If he is facing an unpleasant cituation he likes to have Meietereinger played to him. Sometimes he would recite entire passages of the Lohengrin text. Dr. Sedgwick was amazed to find that he knsw the whole thing hy heart, probably memories from his early Viennese days.

He also usee a gramophone for hie favorite operas.

He is partial to Verdi operae which he really knows very

well.

In 1923 he adored American foothall marches and college eongs. The "Sieg Heil!" used in all political rallies



is a direct copy of the technique used by American football cheer leaders. American College type of music was used to excite the German masses who had been used to very dry-ae-duet political lectures.

Hitler's technique of arriving late for almost all rallies was designed to give the crowd time to get worked up by the martial music and to get acquainted with one another.

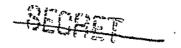
Hitler rarely attended concerts but often went to the opera. He does not like to sit in a row; he must have his own private box.

Mueic ie more to him a period of rest and thought than a pleasure. It has a triple function: to isolate him from the world; relaxation; and excitement - epur to action.

In difficult timee Coebbels recorts not infrequently to doping Hitler with speeches of all vintages by Hitler.

This never fails to put him into a good humor.

Danoing. - Hitler never dances himself. He considers it unworthy of a Stateman, but is more than willing to watch others for a time. This may be associated with an inner desire for erotic adventure by proxy. The demi-mondaine character of the women in question do not by any means lower his sense of appreciation.



-24 - Latter

Theatro. - He very rarely went to the theatro.

Yaudsville. - He likes vaudeville.

Circus. He loves the circus. The thrill of underpaid performers risking their lives is a real pleasure to
him. Hs is particularly pleased with tight rope acts and
trapezs artists. After his imprisonment in Landsberg hs
came to lunch at Dr. Sedgwick's house in 1925 and when Dr.
Sedgwick was called to the telephone he said to Mrs. Sedgwick:
"Now we'll have to try all over again, but this time you can
he certain that I won't fall from the tight rope!"

During the summer of 1933 he went several times to the circus and on the next day he would eend flowers and chocolates to the value of several hundred marks to the girls, who had performed dengerous feats before him. He remembered the names of these people and in the event of an accident to one of them would conoern himself with what happened to them or to their surviving relatives. Upon one occasion after reading the account in a newspaper he sent a message of sympathy to the family of a trapeze artist who was killed during her act. (Nb. The appeal of the non-bourgeois - "the gypsy milisu of oircne ertists.")

He doss not care much for wild animals acts, unless there is e woman in danger.

News. - Nitler has a consuming passion to learn the latest news. If someone comes into the room with a hendful of newspepers, he will stop abruptly the most important conversation and snetch the papers to find out the latest news. He has realized for many years that almost all information, no matter how varied or how apparently unimportant, can serve his own purposes at some particular moment.

When he goes to bed he always takes an armful of illustrated periodicels, including American magazines and quantities of magazines on Naval and Military matters.

Radio. - We have a radio in all the principal rooms end on every floor. These are generally worked by Kannenberg, Goebbels or Schaub. Whenever Museolini broadcasts Goebbels arranges for Hitler to listen. He derives profound pleasure from the Italian pronunciation, ennunciation, and the dramatic oratory of Il Duce.

Here as in music the same holds true: What is full of fire, life and drama feecinetee him. What is not dramatio does not interest Hitler.

Moviee. - Almost every night or every other night Hitler eees a picture in his private theatre in the Chancellery. Goebbels escuree for him pictures which are forbidden to be shown publicly in Germany. These consist

mainly of foreign motion pictures which might cause Communistic and other demonstrations during the performance.

He enjoys newsreels, particularly those featuring himself. He likes comedias and will laugh heartily at a Jewish comedian. He even likes a Jewish singer and will say afterward that it is too bad he or she is not an Aryan!

Moviee are made of political prieoners and executione and this satisfies his eadistic instincts. There is reason to bolieve that Heinrich Hoffmann also shows him pornographic photographs and movies.

He was particularly interested in the film of the murder of Marseilles of King Alexander and Jean Louis Barthou. Prime Minister of France. With Himmler at his side he saw the picture twice at one sitting in order to analyze the mietakes made by the French Surete. He decided that these errors were: the use of Mounted Police; and Police armed with sabers. At such a moment horses only cause panio and do not get quickly enough to the root of the trouble. The etreets were also insufficiently guarded on the eidelines by policemen.

RELICION

Hitler believes in the method of the Catholic Church, which knows how to build up a mental world, by a constant and periodic ropotition throughout the Church year of certain

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passages in the Scripturss. This leads to these chapters assuming a slogan-like concentration in the brains of the hearers.

The brain of the good Catholic ie so furnished with alogane that his reaction to any experience is prectically automatic.

His totalitarien anti-Christianiem was due to the Hess - Rosenberg influence during hie imprisonment. For ten years after Hitler's release there was no outward expression of this faeling until his appointment of Rosenberg in 1934 as supreme inspector for the spiritual - political treining of all German youth. On that dey Hitler threw off the mask which he had worn until then. He decided to shandon the Christian symbolism of Richard Wagner (of. Wagner's Pareifal) as well as H. S. Chamberlain's "Christian Aesthetic Conservetiam."

METAMORPHOSIS IN LANDSBERG

The curious change which I had noticed in Hitler after his release from Landeberg at Christman, 1924 hecame gradually clearsr to me. He had heen there with Roehm and Hees and had become very intimate with hoth of them. Young Hees particularly was in his thoughts the whole time. "If only I could get him out of Landsherg," he used to say, "Mein neessrl." "I can't forget the way his eyes filled with tears when I left the fortress. The poor fellow."

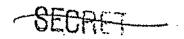


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I had noticed when visiting Hitler at the fortress that he was on "du" terms with Rudolf Heee, but it was curious to note that after Heee's release in 1926 he dropped the "du" and always referred to Hitler as "Mein Fuehrer". In fact it was Heee who consciously began building up the equivalent of a Duce-cult rampant in Italy. This was disagreeable to the old members of the Party who continued to use the familiar, informal "Herr Hitler" as a mode of addressing him. It was at this time that Hitler's admiration for Muesolini reached its height.

In addition to translating the Eussolini-Duce cult into terms of a "Mein Fuehrer Cult" Hess tried, evidently with some success, to imbus Hitler afresh with the Geopolitical theories and doctrines emaneting from the study of the Bevarian retired General, Professor Max Heushofer. Among these theories the most important leitmotiv was the central position reserved for the Japanese Empire and Nipponess power-potentialities in the Pacific Ocean. To Haushofer the future of the twentisth century was going to be largely determined by the expansion of the Japanese people and their Empire.

Another factor which quite evidently dates back to the Landsburg prieon period of Hitler ie the probability that during this period of isolation and eexual privation an affinity with Hess began to cryetallize which to my mind might have poseibly bordered on the sexual.



learned of Resa's nickname among homosexual members of the party was "Frasulein Anna" and that it was notorious that he had attended balls dressed in femals attiro-my thoughts returned to the Landsherg period ten years sarlier. It was only then that certain hitherto unsuspected and unnoticed ominous traits in Hitler's character began to cooupy my attention. It was then-after keeping me from time to time compelled me to regard Hitler as a sade-masochistic type of man with possibly even a homosexual streak in him. (Cf. Hess and von Schirach, stc.-all of them abnormal). When in March, 1937 I showed Hitler's handwriting to Jung at Zuerich, he said dryly: "Hinter disser Schrift ist nichts als sin grosses Weih."

SEXUAL LIFE

The Vienna Period. Hitler's stay in Vienna began in 1909. This was the first time in his life that he became acquainted with metropolitan prostitution. Reading between the lines of "Mein Kampf" it is quite possible to suppose that at this time he became infected with some venereal disease by a Jewish prostitute.

 [&]quot;Behind this handwriting I recognize the typical characteristics of a man with assentially feminino instincts."

The Men's Hostel celled "Maennerheim Brigittenau" in Vienna hed, Dr. Sedgwick believes, the reputation of being a place where elderly men went in seerch ef young men for hemosexual pleasures.1

It is probable that these types of old roues and young gigolos became familier to the young Adolf at this time which would account for his relative lack of genuine disguet with them up to the present time.

During this so-called "Vienna-period" Mrs. Brisid
Hitler states that Adolf Hitler saw a greet deal of his
criminal half-brother Alois II, who was bumming around Vienna.
In Dr. Sedgwick's opinion it is unlikely that Hitler indulged
in any homosexual relationship at this time but rather represented, as he does today, the type of egocentric and macturbic
Narcissus with the craving for the unfindable woman and occasional hysterical outbursts of a sado-masochistic nature.

Analysis. - His eex life is dual as ie hie political outleck. He ie both homosexual and hetero-sexual; both Socialiet and fervent Nationalist; both man and woman. While the true Adolf Hitler ie clusive to the diagnostician, there are certain facts which prove that his eexual cituation ie untenable and even desperate. There seem to be peychic if

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L. Thie information was given to Dr. Sedgwiek in 1938 by a member of the fermer Dollfuss regime, Herr von Seidler, who is now in the U.S.A.

not also physical obstecles which make real and complete sexual fulfillment ever impossible.

In general, what he seeks is half-mother and half-sweetheart. Since 1933, however, he also obtains eethetic eetisfaction from adolescent hoys or girls. However, above all the dominant factor remains, which is frustration, because of not finding the woman he needs in everyday life he has escaped into hrooding isolation, and artifically dramatized public life.

For example, obvious prostitutes berely admitted to the Kaiserhof Hotel were fervently admired by him provided that they appeared in couples or with a men. A solitary woman is usually ignored by him unless he is in a large crowd and can send an A.D.C. to find out her identity. He always wishes to be a spectator.

"Do you know", he once said to Dr. Sedgwick in 1923, "the audience at the circus is just like a woman. 1 Someona who does not understand that intrinsically feminine character of the mass will never be an affective speaker. Ask yourself what does a woman expect from a man? Clearness, decision, power, action. Like a woman the masses fluctuate

^{1. &}quot;Die Masee, dee Volk let wie ein Weib."

between extremes. What we went is to get the masses to act. This can obviously not be done with an appeal to their solf-iehness nor to their cowardice, but by an eppeal to their idealism, their courage and their epirit of eacrifice. Who has more the epirit of eacrifice than a woman? If she is talked to properly she will be proud to sacrifice, because no woman will ever feel that her life's eacrifices have received their due fulfillment."

Once Dr. Sedgwick asked him: "Why don't you marry and fool your enemies?"

Hitler answered: "Marriage is not for me and never will be. My buly bride is my Motherland." Then seemingly with no sequence of ideae he added: "There are two ways by which a man's character may be judged, by the woman he marries, and then by the way he dies."

In 1923, when Dr. Sedgwick once playfully said:
"If not a bride you ought to have a mietrees." Hitler
replied: "Politics is a woman; he who loves her unhappily
she bites off his heed".

Some time later while epeaking of women Hitler Occasionally quoted the Ruesian proverb. "If you go to a woman don't forget your whip." This was said with the idea that

l. "Die Politik iet ein Weib, wer eie unglucklich liebt, dem beieet sie den Kopf ab."



man should be the master of the erotic situation. Anyone who has ever seen Hitlsr talking in a bachful and puerile way to a woman would easily be led to believe that in marriage he would be the underdog, but that is manifestly wrong.

It would seem that the whip plays some mysterious role in his relationship to women. In Dr. Sedgwick's opinion during almost fifteen years of association with Hitler, the whip with which Hitler loves to gesticulate figures as a kind of substitute or auxiliary symbol for his missing sexual potency. All this wielding of the whip seems to be connected with a hidden desire on the part of Hitler for some state of erection which would overcome his fundamental sexual inferiority complex. The truth is that Hitler is in all prob-

Whather Hitlsr's habit of carrying and gestioulating with a whip, even while talking to a woman, is a memory-residue of his whip-carrying, sadistic father must be left an open question. It certainly forms a curious phenomenon that the 'whip-motive' occurs so frequently in Hitler's erotic and political technique and that it links itself, consciously or unconsciously, with another of his complexes; "The Messiah-Complex". What is meant will be each from the following incident.

ability still in the stage of puberty, and still in the

sssential meaning of the word a virgin.

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In June, 1923, Dr. Sedgwick visited Berchtesgaden at Hitler's invitation but at hie own expense. At that time Hitler owned no house there but was staying at the Pension Moritz, whose Manager was Herr Buschner, a German flyer of World War I and who had a strikingly buxom eix foot tall. blonde wife, which made her taller than Hitler. Thie rather vulgar, eensuous, blue-eyed woman had manifeetly eucceeded in completely inflaming Hitler to a degree thet made him seem entirely beyond himself. Hie breath was short, his oheeke feverish, hie eyes filled with exaltation. In a ewashbuckling manner Hitler was strutting up and down the large verandah and garden, ewinging hie whip. He would stop now end again to talk to Freu Buechner, whip in hand, punctuating hie eentences with the whip in a schoolboy fashion. obviously ehowing off talking at Freu Buechner and the numerous "gallery" of admiring females, ell Party adherents. He made, however, no impression on Freu Buechner. On and on he went through the whole afternoon eoting the desperado, the wild man, the man of deetiny. The whole performance esemed hopeleeely pubescent and empty.

Anton Drexler and his wife who were eimple, nice people did not like this epectacle. Drexler was one of the founders of the Party and his wife one of the most important

-SEGRET_

women members. They thought it undignified end scandelous and especially eo beceuee Frau Buechner was e married woman which gave to the whole thing an adulterous espect. But there was another person present, who also criticized Hitler, Dietrich Eckart, the poet. He was a fairly large, stoutish man with an impreesive, bald head, emall, twinkling eyes, a stentorian voice and a soft Bavarian heart. He was entirely a man of the world and a free-thinker, but nonetheless was revolted by Hitler's exhibitionism. It so happened that a shortage of rooms that night obliged him to share his room with Dr. Sedgwick. When they retired in the evening he poured forth the following: "You ought to have been here yesterday. You ought to have been here this morning. The way Adolf is carrying on now goes beyond me. There's nothing you can tell him any more. The man is plainly crazy. Walking up and down with his whip, talking to that silly low, Frau Buechner, he went so far as to describe his last visit to Berlin. Hitler said: "When I came to Berlin a few weeks ago and looked at the traffic in the Kurfuerstendamm, the luxury, the perversion, the iniquity, the wanton display, and the Jewish materialism disgusted me so thoroughly, that I was almost beside myaelf. I nearly imagined myeelf to be Jesue Christ when he came to his Father's Temple and found

NOTE

A TOTAL OF 68 PAGES MAKE UP THIS DOCUMENT. HOWEVER, PAGE NUMBER 36 IS MISSING FROM THIS COPY OF THE DOCUMENT AND WAS NOT FOUND IN HITLER'S ORIGINAL 201 FILE.

The day after his convereation with Dietrich Eckart, Dr. Sedgwick left the Pension Moritz. He was accompanied on his walk down to Berchtesgaden by Hitler and some of his friends but not by Eckart. Hitler must have felt that Eckart had been criticizing him. Soom after they etarted Hitler turned the conversation onto Eckart.

"Dietrich Eckart has really become an old pessimist,"
Hitler said, "a senile weakling, who has fallen in love with
this girl Annerl, who is thirty years younger than him. He.
is as undecided as Hamlet or rather hs is like Ibsen's "Peer
Gynt", which he translated only too wall, a man who never
knows what he wante. Schopenhauer has done Eckart no good.
He has made him a doubting Thomas, who only looks forward to
a Nirvana. Where would I get if I lietened to all his transcendental talk? A nics ultimate wisdon that: To reduce
oneself to a minimum of desire and will. Once will is gone
all id gone. This life is War."

He raved on and on against Eckart, partly because Eckart had shown his disapproval of Hitler comparing bimself to the Messiah, and partly because Hitler was furiously envious of Eckart's having fallen in love with a young girl.

The conversation changed and Hitler started to whietle the "Swan Song" from Lohengrin. He did this in a curious soft tremolo, which he kept up both breathing in and out. Then

again followed outbursts against Eckart whom he called an old fool as though he wanted to make eure to discredit absolutely anything Eckart might have said to Dr. Sedgwick, who was thereby made all the more cartain that what Eckart had eaid was correct.

There was snother cause for Hitler's raving in that way and trying to discredit Districh Eckart. Anton Drexler and his wife had been up at the Pension Moritz and together with Dietrich Eckart and others they had been discussing the paet and the future of the Party. They had all agreed that eo far the year 1923 had not succeeded in achieving the resulte which Hitler had prophecied.

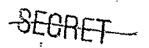
At that time there was a large conservative majority of small bourgeois elements, headed by the Drexlere, who objected to the lawless and revolutionary course which Hitler and Rosenberg wers pursuing. They were diesatisfied with Hitler's continual promises of securing power in Bavaria in the course of a few weeks. These promises, given in the middle of January, 1923, when the French had occupied the Ruhr, were constantly renewed for the succeeding five months.

Paople like Drexler, Esser, Eckart, and Feder had begue to see that Hitler's plans for immediate and violent action were attracting an increasing bunch of desperadoe to the Party instead of substantial Socialists from the working class who wanted to build up the Party machine throughout Germany until power could be obtained through sheer weight of numbers with relatively little violence.

Hitler which was to copy the methods of Mussolini, who had eome months previouely succeeded in his "March on Rome".

However, they also remembered that the Morch on Rome was far better prepared, by a Party numerically enormously stronger, headed by such men as Michel Bianchi, Italo Balbo, General de Bono and General de Vecchi, and that the March was undertaken on the tacit invitation of Victor Emmanual III. The March succeeded in being carried out bloodlesely because of its very careful preparation. Eckart said to Dr. Sedgwick: "Suppose we even succeeded in taking Munich by a Putech, Munich is not Berlin. It would lead to nothing but ultimate failure."

It was at this time that the German and Continental opposition press began to speak of Hitler as the vest-pocket Mussolini, making fun of his failures to take over power on May 1, 1923, when the National Socialist mattalions had to be hastily disarmed by Captain Roshm. It was this lack of actual power and lack of support which made a march on Berlin militarily impossible and which drove Hitler to see himself in the role of the Messiah with a scourge marching on "that Babel of sin" (Berlin) at the head of a small gang of desperados, who would inevitable be followed by more and more of the dissatisfied elements throughout the Reich.



Hitler quoted the motto of Prince Eugen of Savoy which Dr. Sedgwick had shown him some months before: "You speak of the lack of support - thet is no reason to hesitate, when the hour is rips. Let us march, then supporters will find themselvee."

Even then as later Hitler refused to accept the advice of the conservative parliamentarien elements within the Farty, knowing well that any compromise with them would nullify his dreems of being Germany's future Messiah. "Alles oder nichts"...

SELF IDENTIFICATION PATTERNS

Introduction. The purpose of the following sxpose is to show the importent role of auto-suggestion in the oareer of Hitler.

Mimself, only one of the many unknown soldiers, Hitler made it known early that while in the infirmary of Pasewalk (Fall of 1918) he received a command from another world above to save hie unhappy country. This vocation reached Hitler in the form of a supernatural vision. He decided to become a politician then end there. He felt that hie mission was to free Cormany. In fulfilling this mission Hitler has made use of a number of self-identifications.



A. The first noticeable identification pattern was that of the "drummer".

At a number of meetings which took place at the beginning of the year 1923, Hitler would refer to himself as the drummer marching ahead of a great movement of liberation to oome. He had the idea that hie role was that of an announcer of a new epoch. The greet leader was to come some day. He did not yet sae himself as thie leader. There was a note of subservience to General Luedendorff and the military caeta.

It was about this time that Dr. Sedgwick advised Hitle to study the Lutheran Bible, which as well as being the equivalen of the well-tempered clavichord in German literature contains a perfect arsenal of forceful passages, highly useful in the fight egainst the atheistic Boleheviks, and doubly suited for Bavaria, the home of the Oberammargau Passion Plays.

It must be remembered that at that time the Party was fighting for what their program called "positive Christianity", and that Rosenberg's anti-Christian book "The Myth of the Twentiath Century" had not yet been written.

It was not long before Hitlar began to use quotations from the Lutheran Bibla. The National-Socialists at that tima were opposed by many people to whom World Wer I had opened a new religious, pacificatio outlook and Hitler's quotations evokad an especially warm response on the part of his sudience. Soon



Hitler began to vary the "drummer pattern" to one of eelf-ident-ification with John the Beptist.

hittler used practically the words of St. Matthew, callinated a voice crying in the wilderness end describing his duty as having to straighten the path of him, who was to lead the nation to power and glory. Passages like these made a tremendous impression on his audiences. They seemed to denote a disarming simplicity and modesty, reminiscent of Joan of arc. In his ecstasies as an orator Hitler, like La Pucelle d'Orleans, seemed to hear voices from Valhalla from some Heiligland above - voices which ordered him to save Germany.

Since 1933 the "drummer pattern" has been totally dropped, - the drummer having become the Fuehrer. Nazi historiens even go so far as to deny altogether that Hitler used to call himself only "the drummer". They have falsified the facts to such an extent that they claim it was Hitler's enemies not he himself who referred to him as a drummer - as a great drummer - in order to kill his chances for supreme leadership and that the reference to Hitler as the drummer was meant to have a negative influence on his quelifications.

Hitler and Messiah. In the same way the "John the Baptist pattern" is muted entirely. Instead of that the

^{1.} See Herman Laasch's book entitled "Two thousand years of Germen Revolution", p. 262 et seq. Leipzig, 1937.

deification of Hitler is progressing steadily. In Dr. Sedgwick, belief if Egypt should ever fall it would not be long before Hitler would vieit the Oasis of Siva, as a second Alexander, a demigod.

In order to combat Rosenberg's atheistic tendencies Dr. Sedgwick frequently talked to Mitler, trying to prove to him how wrong it would be to continue in the attacks on Christianity, as Christ himself could be termed the first eocialiet in the history of the world. The Bible and Christianity were far from played out in their hold on the imagination of the German people and thet even in atheistic Paris, only sixteen years ago, a picture had been exhibited at the Paris salon during the eummer of 1907 which showed Christ on the Cross with the caption "Le Premier Socialiste", and not "Christ the Nazarene, King of the Jews". This over-life-size canves made aftremendous impression and the room in which it was exhibited was crowded with officers, business men, students, prieste - all Paris in fact including the demi-monde.

Dr. Sedgwick told Hitler that if this Chriet-Socialiet had made such a deep impression in Paris it must have the same effect in Catholic Munich. He asked Hitler why he did not use this Chriet-Socialist as a point of departure which would help to eilence the clerical and pseudo-clerical opposition more than anything else.



Hitler promised to think it over and undoubtedly conaulted Rosenberg on the subject as the suggestion interested
him desply. To Dr. Sadgwick's surprise Hitler used au entirely
different picture of Christ. At a mesting soon afterward instea
of the Christ-Socialist he used the worde: "I come to bring
you not peace, but a sword." He used this phrase to rebut the
pacifists' idea of eternal peace.

Hitler's growing tendsney to identify himself with the Maseiah is shown in an incident which occurred in the spring of 1923. The "Muenohaner Neueste Nachrichten", the most widely read morning paper in Munich, published the story of Hitler's engagement to Dr. Sedgwick's sister Erna as a rumor. As this was a complete invention, Dr. Sadgwick consulted with Hitler as to the best method of rafuting it. Hitler was very much flattered by the rumor and when prossed said: "I authorize you hereby to tall the press that I shall never angage myself to a woman nor marry a woman. The only true bride for me is and always will be the Garman People."

To anyone familiar with Christian literature the reference to Christ's true Bride, the Church, comes to mind.

This makes absolutely clear Fitler's self-identification with the Messiah.

Thus it is seen that Hitler's conception of the Messiah is not Christ crucified but Christ furious - Christ

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^{1.} Cf. Earlier mention of Christ with a scourge.

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with a scourge. The connection between Hitler as the Messiah with a scourge and Hitler the frustrated Narcissue did not occur to Dr. Sedgwick until very recently. However, it is unquestionably the formula by which the most incongruoue features of Hitler the Man and Hitler the Statesman can be reconciled and underetood. Hitler cecillatee constantly between these two personifications.

This explaine Hitler's predilection for the word brutal (pronounced in German Brutehl), which so often high-lights his speeches, and which he pronounces with especial vehemence. He places it with great stress at the end of a sentence and accompanies it with his fiercest expression.

After he eame into power, in 1933, Dr. Sedgwick tried to make him eee that in view of the fact that the Party wes now in power such demagogie words were really no longer necessary. Dr. Sedgwick wrote a letter to Hess on that subject, warning him of the evil consequences of associating the word brutal with the Party because in German this word means "oruel" or "mereiless" but in English means "savage" or "bestial". Millions of English-epeaking people would read the word brutal and misunderstand it. The dangerous thing was that it was not being used by them but members of the Party who used this term. No attention was paid to this warning. The word "brutal" remained both in Hitler's vocabulary and in that of hundreds of his underlings. It became a cliche in all Nazi oratory.

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Hitler and Cromwell. - Basides admiring Cromwall as an enemy of Parliamentarianiem, Hitler admiree him also as the enamy of universal franchise, of Communiem, and of Roman l Catholicism.

In Oliver Cromwell he admired the celf-appointed Diotator, the breaker of the British Parliament, the orsator of the British Navy, and to a leccer degree, the military leader.

Thet Gromwell, the Puritan, had the courage to sign the death warrant of Charlee I and have him heheaded is of epecial and pathological interest.

Hitler and Frederick the Great. In regard to the life of Frederick the Great it is the early period, during which the young Prince ie in violent opposition to his aged and etern soldier father, which has the greatest faccination for Hitler. The eimilarities of Frederick's own early life with that of Hitler's childhood are so obvious. Frederick's etruggle against his father Frederick William I of Prussia and Hitler's own struggles with the brutal and whip-wielding Alois Schickelgruber Hitler show clear similarities. But it is anomalous that in this (rare) case Hitler should side partially with the father.

Dr. Sedgwick remembers that in the epring of 1923 he took Hitler to see a then famous film "The Life of Frederick the Great." In one ecsne the tyrannical father ordered his

2. Cf. Hitler's Leitmotiv of 1930 "Heade will roll".

^{1.} In 1923 on the occasion of Hitler's birthday Dr. Sedgwick pointed out to Hitler that his birthday coincided with the date (April 20) when Cromwell closed Parliament.

eon's French books and music burnt. When the Prince protested hie father struck him in the face. Hitler sat enthralled.

Dr. Sedgwick eaw him nod vigorously when the Prince was brought back to hie father after trying to escape hie Spartan life as a Prussian soldier by absconding to England. The Prince's friend and absttor in this planned flight, Herr von Katte, was taken prisoner. The king orders both of them tried before a military tribunal for high treason. The tribunal decides that they shall both be imprisoned.

The king entere the court room, reads the verdict aloud and ease "Not good!" He then tears up the parchment and orders the court to condemn them to death. "Better that they die than that justice should fail." The young Prince is finally condemned to only two years in a fortress while Katte is beheaded.

In the big ecene the scaffold ie shown with the block, the executioner, and the axe. Soldiere form a hollow square around it. Katte mounte the ecaffold and the camera ewinge up to a window where the Prince, who has been ordered by his father to witness the execution, ie standing. The two friends exchange glances. The drume roll. The young Prince collapses...

When Dr. Sedgwick and Hitler left the theatre,
Hitler whistled the themsof the Frederick - March. He

said that Albert Steinrusck (died 1929) had played the part of the father superbly. "It is imposing to think that old King would have heheaded his own son to enforce discipling. That is how all German youth will have to he brought up some day. That is the way German justice should be handled. Either acquittal or heheading."

Here again is the same laitmotiv: "Hands will roll."

Another angle of the life of Frederick the Great

which interested Hitler at the time was Frederick's tolerance
in religious matters. It cannot be emphasized enough that

prior to his imprisonment in Landsherg Hitler was quite willing
to copy Frederick's tolerant policy toward the Church, based
on his famous phrase: "Let exeryone travel to Heaven in his
own fachion."

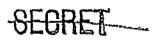
Hitler and Bluecher. Bluecher has always been a sourc of imspiration to Hitler. Bluecher was and ramains the symbol of German Faith and Courage. The man is axpressed in one word "Vorwaerts" (Onwards). Marshal Vorwaerts as Bluecher was called by the people, must be reagrded as the driving force against Napolson. In 1923 when Dr. Sedgwick had played for almost two houre at eletretch to Hitler be suddenly seid "Why don't you get somehody to write a film on Bluecher, Marshal Vorwaerts? He is one of the greatest Germans who has ever lived and more



Important to us today than Rembrandt or Goethe. Germans above all must be brought up to be courageous. It was Bluecher's courage and hie technique of perpetual attack which made Napoleon lose hie nerve at Leipzig and Waterloo. It was the sourage of that old man which turned the battla of Waterloo into a catastrophe."

Hitler and Napoleon. In 1923 Hitler e admiration for Napoleon was an outstanding feature. This admiration aprang from several causes; his admiration for Napoleon as a man and as a Cerman, and his admiration for Mussolini's succeas typifying a Bonaparte reincarnated. By 1932 Hitler's admiration for Napoleon had aclipsed his admiration of Frederick the Creat because the latter typifies the end of a period while the former, the dominator of the revolutionary Franch and world chaos, seemed to offer an inspiring example in an analogous fight against Bolehevism.

Hitlar is more interested in Napoleon than by any other figure in European history. He is unwilling to admit this openly because it would not be good propaganda. The fact remains that Hitler has taken more leaves out of Napoleon's book than from anywhere sies. It is Napoleon the Jacobin and friend of the younger Robespierre, Napoleon the conspirator, Napoleon the soldier, the propagandiat, the coiner of phrases, the tyrant, the Imperator that interest Hitler.



Napoleon got France to follow him because he was an example and a leader. Napoleon realized that in order to become the leader of the French nation he had to etick to a leader-pattern and had in turn to demand that hie followere imitate hie thoughte and actions. He thus oreated around him an ever-widening circle of people who fashioned themselves after him. In this way Napoleon became France and France Napoleon. Hitier has quite obviously taken note of this method. If Hitler is Germany, end if Hitler is Europe it is because the people who he gets to follow him are or have become little Hitlers.

ganda are Hitler's anti-Concervative, anti-Capitalistic and anti-Bourgeoie attitude. Thue Hitler like Napoleon will always come out for the have-nots, for living labor as opposed to dead capital, and for those who have their fortunes to make. Like Napoleon Hitler comes out for youth, for the element which being on the make is aggressive, bold, and self-reliant. Like Napoleon Hitler will plead the cause of an increased birth rate. On the other hand Hitler followe Napoleon in his dislike for an old age point of view, his dislike of the rich, cultured class, because this class, having something to lose, is timid and selfish, illiberal,

eceptic, exclusive, reserved and immovable. Furthermore, this established class is not a growing thing, but on the contrary is diminishing in numbers.

Heinrich Heine in talking of Napoleon used the phrase "Heroio Materialiem". Both Napoleon and Hitler are mechanical-minded men, who subordinate all intellectual and spiritual forces to means of material success. Both of them realized that to be successful and powerful as a nation it is necessary to raise the standard of living of the masses. Both are thoroughly modern and mechanistic, with the one difference that Napoleon refused Robert Fulton's scheme of the steamboat, while Hitler in Napoleon's place would have probably asked some Goering for advice before so doing.

Then there is the newepaper-conscioueneee of both Hitler and Napoleon. Monopolizing the attention of their contemporariee by adapting themselvee to the mind of the masses around them, both not merely became representativee but actually monopolizers and usurpere of other minds. Both felt themselvee not only entitled to do thie. They concidered this usurpation and plagiariem of other minds as their duty and normal function, by arguing that these

thoughts, which their presence and personality inspired, were as much their own as if they had said them. In fact they argued that thin adoption of other people's brain constituted so to speak an act of final eternal adoption. Their idea was that in repeating a thought of others was a process of rebirth.

In fact men of Napoleon's and Hitler's stamp almost ceast to have either private speech or opinion. They are so largely crowd-receptive and are so placed, that they come to be the pooling reservoir for all contemporary intelligence information, malinformation, wit, prejudice and power. They listen and are listened to as the media of all wave-lengths of their day. Every sentence spoken by them is voicing merely what every man woman and child of the nation feels that they always felt before - but merely did not know how to express.

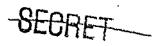
Hitler and Napoleon, being mediums of the innermost libido patterne of the principal sections of the nation, these great men are like avalanches. They devour everything in their path. Great men set their stamp on the times. So it happens that everything successful, memorable, witty and beautiful is credited to them and hitched onto their names.

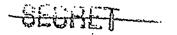
Bonaparte and Hitler at the height of their lives were the idols of common men (Babbitt type) because they have in a transcendant degree the qualities and powere of common Just ae common men aim only at power and wealth ec Bonaparte and Hitler wrought in common with that great clase they represented, for power and wealth - and did so to the secret delight of the common men of their time, without any coruplee ac to the meane.

There ie always a certain coquetterie in hie voice when Hitler is speaking of his foreign aime and he would end hie lengthy expose with the confoesion of his intention to realize his program without any regard to logal obligations.

The sacro-egoismo of Muceolini taken from Napoleon's notebook became a part of Hitler's vade-mecum. FIf a thing is good for the Party a crime is no crime. If it is good for Cermany a crime is not crime." The common man heare this and thinke: "Te it not delightful to know, that while we poor suckers have to live according to the statutee, our leadere be it Napoleon, Museolini or Hitler can infringe on the Law."

It has been shown above how in consequence of the analogoue rolee of the French Revolution of 1789 and the Ruseian Revolution of 1917 the Napoleon type as conqueror of





revolutions has been reincarnated in Benito Muesolini and Adolf Hitler and how Napoleonic phrases, methode and meaeuree have filtered through Mueeolini to Hitler.

It must not be forgotten that since Marshal Hinden-burg's death in 1934 Hitler has surpassed his former master Museolini by becoming himself a de facto Emperor, by playing to an end the role of confiscator of liberties. Thus the year 1804 when Bonaparte made himself Imperor and mideummer 1934 correspond to each other. Both these years brought the confiscation of all powers of State, of all liberties of the individual. In both of these years there was moone to resist; it was as though all other solutions had been tried in vain.

Napoleon in hie turn. The reason is this that while Napoleon only had his army to rely upon, Hitler in addition to that is in full control of a netion-wide Gestapolitan network and Party hureaucracy. When Napoleon said "Moral sentimente are for women and little ohildren - and ideologists" he yet was far from being a 100% dictator. Hitler has gone further than Napoleon. He has refused to make a concordat with the Churches or rather he has made it and refused to fulfill it. He has declared a total moral moratorium. If Hitler is re-

minded that such a course constitutes a violation of solemnly given promises and of the Party program of 1923 he answers in almost Naponeonic phraseology: "We must not be weak and literary. We must act with solidity and precision which we owe to our holy national mission. I must follow my star." This frequent favorite allusion to his star ("Mein Stern"), to my destiny ("Mein Schickeal") and to Providence ("Die Vorsehung") are anything slee but purely rhetorical imitations of the Napoleonic jargon. They are a thing in which Hitler believee profoundly or rather a thing in which hehae accustomed himself to believe.

"But," Dr. Sedgwick asked him in 1923: "What will you do, Herr Hitler, if something should happen which would prevent you from fulfilling your duties as Fuehrer. After all you could fall eick...." Hitler retorted: "If that should be the case or if I should die it would only be a eign that my etar has run its course and my mission is fulfilled."

A striking parallel and one which became clearer and clearer with every year is Hitler's dietruet and contempt for ec-called "born kinge". Napoleon used to refer to them as the "hereditary asses," when he spoke for example about the Bourbone. With Hitler who started when young with a solid

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contempt for the Hapsburgs things have run a similar course. In the degree of his rieing powers the Wittelebachs, the Wettins and the Hohenzollerns followed euit. "There is not one among them who could have been his own ancestor," Hitler saye occaeionally, using almost the identical phrase of Napoleon.

Today the return of the Monerchy is in Germany an almost dead issue - that is as long as Hitler lives. His successor (Goering?) might possibly feel himself obliged to restitute the Hollenzollerns. However, whether he would follow the direct line of descendance appears somewhat doubtful in Dr. Sedgwick's excellent memory there was a strong tendency as far back as 1934 to choose possibly somebody from a collateral side, a descendant of the Kaieer's only daughter, the Duchess of Braunschweig.

Both Napoleon and Hitler never cease to feer legitimate monarchists. That is why both of them so frequently refer to the fact they are flesh and creaturae of the massee that they are in fact identical with the broad masses of the people. Both of them rose with the rabble and will fall with the rabble, because they are usurpere. To stay on top both of them use identical levere - interest and fear. In pursuing this course there is a further similarity. It is well-known that Napoleon considered himself the "flegellum Dei". That Hitler as early as the summer of 1923 began to talk of himself as the scourging Messiah of this world has already been indicated previously.

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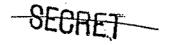
SPEECH*MAKING TECHNIQUE

Preparation of Speech. Time and time again Dr. Sedg-wick has been asked how Hitler makes his speeches. Almost everyone he has talked to seems to have the idea that others write all his books such no "Mein Kampf". This is absolutely wrong.

The fact is that Hitler suffers mone in the room when he is working over a speech. In olden times (1922 and 1923) Hitler did not dictate his speeches as he does today. It took him about four to six hours to make his plan on large foolscap sheet: about ten or twelve in number. On each page were only a few words to be used as a cue. Not more than fifteen or twenty words at the most. Hitler knew too well the danger of too copious notes for free delivery.

While Hitler undoubtedly used to read many booke, he rarely, if ever conculted them when laying out a speech. Often Dr. Sedgwick visited him when he was at work on a speech to deliver him some special message. In the etreets outside the red billboarde would be covered with Hitler's giant postere announcing the meeting. He would be found in his room as usual wearing a simple brown jersey and thick-soled gray felt elippers. No books were on the table, no papers on the deek.

Once in 1923 Hitler made an exception to this rule. It was in the middle of July and he was to address crowds of visiting German "Turners", who had come from all over Germany to attend the "Deutscher Turnertag" in Munich. Hitler wanted

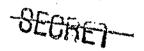


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Clausewitz and fell so in love with it that he took the book along to the Circus Krone. It was a disastrously hot day.

The circue was stifling, like an overheated animal house in a zoo. In the middle of the speech when Hitler was just engrossed in exposing the importance of National enthusiaem and the fanatical zest of a people for an army, he pulled out his volume of von Clausewitz and began to read one - two - three- four pages. It almost seemed as though he had forgotten the audience which became more and more restive. When Hitler returned again to his own speech the entire contact had to be recetablished anew. Realizing this Hitler immediately started the rhapsodic movement and saved the day by a brilliant ten minute finale. Since the experience Hitler has never taken a book with him on the platform.

When the hour of the meeting approaches, he walks up and down the room se though reheareing in his mind the various phases of his argument. During this time telephone calls come pouring in. It was often Christian Weber, Max Amann or Hermann Esser, who would tell Hitler how things were going in the ball. Hitler's typical question on the telephone would be: "Are there many people coming? What is the general mood? ("Wie ist dis Stimmung?"). Will there be any opposition?"



Then Hitler would give directions concarning the handling of the meeting while they were waiting for him. Then he would hang up the telaphone and resume his walk, somatimae lietening in an absent-minded way to some conversation in the room. Then the telephone would ring again only to repeat a similar conversation to the above. Half an hour after the opening of the meeting Hitler would ask for his overcoat, whip and hat and go out to his car preceded by his bodyguard and chauffeur

Entrance.— Even if Hitler weare civilian clothes, hie appearance has a military baaring. He has nothing of the overfamiliar style of certain demagogues. He takes no notice of anyone on the way in as he strides throught the crowd to the podium. He kaspa his eyes on the S.S. and S.A. formations with the flage. The sole exceptions to this since 1932 are when some child is shoved in his way to hand him a bouquet of flowers. He will take the flowers with the left hand and pat the child on the cheeks. The whole thing takes him only a few seconds. Then he passes the bouquet to Schaub or Brueckner and passes on.

Interruptione. Any interruption on the way in or on the way out which does not involve mother and child is apt ot arouse Hitler's ire. Wos to the unluoky S.S. Commander, who is responsible for such a loakage. Dr. Sedgwick remembers that in 1932 near Koenigeberg Hitler was on his way out of a stadium

and a middle-aged hysterical woman euddenly blooked hie way, knelt down before him and tried to thrust into hie hand a ecroll of revelations she claimed to have received from the other world. Hitler shouted at Brusokner in a furious way: "Get this crazy woman out of the way". Hitler was in a bad temper the whole of that evening.

Speech. Quite often comebody makes a epech to fill in the time until Hitler arrives. Hitler does not care who talks before him but he absolutely refueee to have anybody talk after him. There is always inspiring martial music both before and after his epeches.

When Hitler etepped forward he used to place his sheet of notes on a teblo at his left and after he locked at them he would lay thom over on a table on his right. Each page used to take him from ten to fifteen minutes. When he had finished he slowly placed it on the other table, took a new fleaf and started on. His usual time for a speech was from two to two and a half hours, even three hours was not unusual. That was before his throat trouble started and he used even to drink beer from a mug from time to time, which in Munich was always the signal for some special applause.

Poeture. - Dr. Sedgwick who has sat behind Hitler upon innumerable occasions watching him closely and only a few feet away from him, observed that he etarts in a position of military

attention. This posture is maintained some fifteen - twenty twenty-five minutes as the case may be. All this time the
heele of his boots remain firmly together, Thero is not a
second of relaxation. The whole figure is one of absolute
firmness, including shoulders and head. Hitler's hands are
olasped behind his book and the arms are stretched while he
draws a caustic and chastising exposition of the past and
present. It is the style he probably acquired in 1919 and
following years, when serving as a non-commissioned instructor
at the Munich barracks.

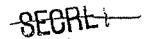
It is a period of discipline for himself and the audience and corresponds in many ways to the tredition among concert pianists to open their programs with e few selections from Bach. After twenty minutes out comes the foot for the first time and gestures follow with the hands. From then on thinge begin to liven up. Compared to a piece of music fitler's spesches consist two thirds of march time growing increasingly quicker and leading into the last third which is matter of fact with increasingly ironic sidelights. As is well-known he suffers no interruptions nor heckling.

Knowing that a continuous prosentation by one speaker would be boring he impereonatee in a masterful way an imaginery Hitler often interrupting himself with a counter-ergument and then returns to his original line of thought, after he has emothered completely this imaginary opponent. This furnishes

the audience with a little special drama, often interrupted by volleys of spontaneous applause, yet Hitler does not strictly speaking each for applauss. He seems often to be wanting only to convert the people to his ideas and is resentful of any premature noise which interrupts him. If the applause goes on too long in his opinion he will check it and cut it short, sometimes even at its inception, by a motion with retrembling hand.

All enthusiasm must be saved up for the third part of his speech, which he sweeps from exhortation, promise, dedication into the rhapsody finale. The tempo livens. Staccato outbursts become more frequent and the speech converges towards its apotheosis. Hitler has already been shown as a Naroissus typs who regards the crowd as a substitute medium for the woman he cannot find. Once this is understood, that speaking for him represents the satisfaction of some depletion urge, the phenomenon of Hitler as an orator becomes intelligible. With Hitler it is a double process of depletion and parturition. His arguments are the depletion element, the applause, homage and ovation of the audience are the child that is born. In the last eight to ten minutes Hitler's oratory resembles an orgasm of words. It is almost like the throbbing fulfillments of a love drama......Liebestod.

Oratory. It has often been said by people who read Hitler's speeches: "Why that is old stuff, we have heard that before," if these same critics hear him in person they would



say: "It is remarkable that when one heare Hitler all seems as though it were new and said for the first time. And yet one knowe that one has heard it before, but comehow it seems new and has a new meaning."

There is undoubtedly something in common between Hitler's speech and Wagner's music. Infinite variations of known leitmotive repeated over and over producing a new ear appeal.

Hitler has a quality which no German orator has hitherto possessed. He uses the two half truths of Nationalism and Socialism simultaneously just as a composer will use melody and base to produce the complete contrapuntal picture. This gift is given to none of his rivals mor opponents. He is at simultaneously to appeal to the ideal and mystical sphere and to the concrete animal sphere.

The truth is that the greatness of an orator like that of a post must in the final analysis be judged by what he does not say and yet does not leave unsaid. This gives a chance for the audience to feel the unexpressed, the inexpressible, themselves. This is what Wagner in a letter to Matilda Wesendonk has called "the art of sounding silence".

Frau Magda Goebbele in a mixture of truth, affectation and flattery once eaid to Hitler: "You were wonderful again yesterday. It makes me feel so achamed of myself. I always think that I am a National-Socialist and yet when I

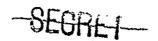
hear you I feel that I haven't been a National-Socialist all this time - that I am just beginning to be one. It all seems as new to me, as though it were my first conversion from my former life."

This conversation took place at the luncheon table in the Reichekanzlei in 1934. At the time Dr. Sedgwick took it as a piece of shameless and naussating flattery, which was ewallowed avidly by Hitler. Since then Dr. Sedgwick feels that is contains a grain of truth, if analysed in the spirit of the letter of Wagner's quoted above.

Speaking of Hitler's technique of arguing publicly with himself he once said to Dr. Sedgwick the following: n"We must never forget that words and their meaning are two subtly distinct things. The word remains the same but the meaning changes. If, for instance, you repeat a word a number of times the human mind refuses to reproduce the same thought picture."

The human mind indeed insiete on verying that thoughtpicture sometimes even to a degree of the absolute opposite.

Quite acide from this fact we can notice every day that familiar words which are used in argument have almost deased to convey a plactic idea. There is a special type of educated German lingo which is almost entirely made up of such words. That type of out-of-date professorial German (Professoren-Dautach) is the cause of the dacy of bourgeois parties like the Hugenberg Perty.



"The crowd is not only like a woman, but women constitute the most important element in an audienco. The woman usually lead, then follow the children - and at last, when I already have won over the whole family - follow the fathere."

A speaker may never take for granted that the audience understands what he says. Like an architect who must draw a groundplan as well as an elevation, so a speaker who wants to be really understood by the broad massess must supplement his statement that a thing is so; and so (thesis) with a further argument which shows in which way the thing described is not so and so (antithesis).

This econd inverted and nogative presentation furnishes the necessary complementary colors to the argument picture No. 1. The result is that the whole thing stands out in dramatic relief. The masses graep the idea and it has become their own (synthesis).

Needless to say part No. 2 is the most difficult section of a speech. If it is done in a dry way the speech becomes a sermon and will bore the people. It is therfore advisable to treat this part in the form of ironical sidelights, naively put in, almost in dialogue fashion. The effect on the audience is to make them understand without effort and the speaker can proceed with confidence to the next subject.

"Soms paople say that I repest myself so often," said Hitler. "I tell you one cannot repeat a thing too often. That presupposes that a speaker is really a speaker and understanda the art of endlessly verying the main point. In that respect Wagner is my model. Besides people forget that even the story of Christ, which was certainly sold to the world public, was reported by four evengeliete in very much the same way. The elight difference here and there in substance and temperamental coloring for from bewildering and tiring the listener have helped to convince him."

End of Spasch. Hitler said: "To sad a epesoh well ie the most difficult thing to accomplish. You must know what you want to say, you must know what you do not want to say."

"It is always a new experiment, and one must know exactly by fashing the reaction of the audience when the moment has come to throw the last flaming javelin which ests the crowd after and sends it home with a leading idea buzzing in their heads. One can see exactly how far the audience has become fascinated if the heads in the gallery and elsewhere move back and forth. This is a sign that the speaker has as yet no grip on his audience. One sees that a lot of that is one of the reasons 1 cannot listen to other people epeak."

The only man Hitler can bear to lieten to epsaking is Gosbbele.



Avoidance of Names of Personages. While speaking
Hitler carefully avoids mentioning the names of personages
either dead or alive. For instance instead of saying "Bismarck
once said..." Hitler will say "The Iron Ghancellor..."

Instead of saying: "This is a debt we owe to General Ludendorff,
Hitler will say: "To Germany's Great Quartermaster of the World
War we owe..." Schiller and Goethe are never referred to by name
but always as an unnamed great post. The only exception he
makes to this rule is Richard Wagner.

Exit Technique .- When Hitler's epecoh has reached its orgiaetic end, the final stage which might be termed the apotheosie of the meeting takes place. The band playe the national anthem (Deuteohland ueber Allee) (Nationalism) followed by the Horet Weeeel song (National-Socialiem). Without waiting Hitler ealutee to the right and left and leavee during the playing. He usually reaches his car before the singing is ever. Whether coneciouely or unconeciouely done thie sudden withdrawal has a number of advantagee. In addition to facilitating hie exit unmolested to his car, it prevents the exaltation of the crowd from going to waete. It eavee him from unweloome interviews and leaves intaot the apotheosie picture that the public has received from the end of his speech. Hitler once eaid to Dr. Sedgwiok: "It is a great mistake many epeckere make to hang around after their speech is over. It only leade to an anticlimax and sometimee it might even happen that arguments arise which could completely undo the houre of oraterial labor."

Then turning to a comparison with the theatre he said:
"I never liked it when actore after finishing their rolee took
curtain calle. It murders the illusion when a Hamlet or a
Trietan who has just died magnificently on the stege reappear
to emile and bow to the applause of the audience. Of course
the professional actors will tell you that they live by this
applause and the number of encores determine their etanding in
their profession. Richard Wagner was dead right when he prohibited all encore ourtain calls for the festepielhaue performancee in Bayreuth. It is and remains a profanation."

Hitler's theory was that one must always have the courage to leave any gathering as soon as one feels that the climax is reached; never, never wait to see what impression has been made which is a sign of inner cowardice and lack of confidence.

Hitler's habit of leaving the hall abruptly during the first moments of the ovation has helped to shroud him with an almost mustical quality of unearthliness. The man without a home, the Flying Dutchman, Lohengrin's exit in shining armor, the untouchability of Pelleas, which transforms the various women types in the andience into so many longing Elsas. Sentas and Melicandes.

