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# ARMY TALKS

RESTRICTED  
ETO • U.S. ARMY

## WHO MADE Hitler?



Hitler spent Christmas Day, 1928, in prison, reading the *Völkischer Beobachter*, and working on *Mein Kampf*.





This child was born in Braunau, Austria, 19 April 1889

# ARMY TALKS



"The purpose of the program is to give the soldier psychological preparation for combat, and a better realization of the import of every phase of his military training. Emphasis will be placed on combat orientation. The mental and physical conditioning of the enemy and a proper evaluation of the enemy's weapons and fighting qualities will be stressed. A better understanding of the background of the war, and the soldier's responsibilities in the post-war world will also be developed."

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER,

(Extract from letter ETO 1 August, 1944. AG 352/2 OpSS. Subject: Combat Orientation Program.)



WHO MADE

## Hitler?

Photographs reproduced in this issue provide pictorial answer to the question. They show, from page 3 on, typical Germans—men, women and children—who "heiled" Hitler to power, and kept him in power. These are official German pictures, published in documentary books, and captured by the Allies when Paris was liberated. For the story of the pictures, and of their capture, turn the page.

Top: Corporal Hitler (at left) with his troops in World War I. Below: After the war Hitler gave in his word to accept



# These Are "Million-Dollar" Photos

When the Germans cleared out of Paris in a hurry they had to leave many things behind, including men and materiel. In one warehouse nearly 100 tons of books were abandoned. Crate after crate has been carefully checked as is the practice with all captured enemy goods, and it was discovered that the books were a very mixed lot indeed.

Technical manuals. Propaganda books. Exquisite and expensive art publications in color. Sketch books. Novels. Histories glorifying war. Books devoted to the nations hated by the Germans. One single copy illustrated 100 different styles of hair-do for feminine Aryan heads. Another pictured famed castles in France. Many discussed problems of *Lebensraum*. And of course there were several crates full of *Mein Kampf*.

Among this diverse lot were some hundreds of copies of red-covered books, with stiff board covers, made up in a format much like a picture magazine. There were eight different titles, and these contained nearly 1,000 pic-

tures of Adolf Hitler. The books were titled:

*The Hitler Whom No One Knows. Hitler on His Mountain Top. Young People and Hitler. Greater Germany: in Triumph from Königsberg to Vienna. Bohemia, Moravia and Memel. For Hitler up to Narvik. Hitler in Poland. With Hitler in the West.*

It is known that at least six other titles have been included in the series glorifying Hitler and his achievements, but none of these was included in the Paris stock.

It is also known that up to the latter part of 1940 approximately 3,500,000 copies of these books had been sold, at an average price of \$1.25 each. This would bring in a gross revenue of \$4,375,000. At a conservative estimate, the net profit would be in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000.

With about a dozen exceptions, every photograph is the work of Professor Heinrich Hoffmann, who bears the title of *Reichsbildberichter-statter* of the Nazi Party. It

means, roughly translated: Official Picture Reporter, Herr Hoffmann was almost a charter member of the party. From the founding days he followed Hitler like a shadow, always endeavoring to keep the *Führer* in focus. Every photograph that Hitler permitted

him to publish showed the principal subject in a good light.

Thus we have, in this 20-year pictorial record, pictures of the *Führer* and of the people who "heiled" him, beginning with one of the earliest youth groups shown below.

Eager youth of Munich gather around the Führer's table







Mutual smiles

## The Missionaries for the Leader

Among those who were the earliest to be attracted by the Hitler appeal were thousands upon thousands of attractive Bavarian *Mädchen*. Both Hitler and Hoffmann knew that pictures like the one above had excellent publicity appeal.

In very few instances were the group pictures specially posed. This was not necessary. German people, including youth, were once again looking for a leader whom they could follow. They became ardent Nazis and did party "missionary" work in endeavoring to lead their parents into the party.

In earlier years, before there was a shortage of labor in the Reich, Hitler frankly told German women that they were not "full" citizens. Their function, he told them, was the historical German one: *Kinder, Kirchen und Küche*. Children, church and kitchen. Later, emphasis on the church was dropped, and that on child-bearing for the Reich stressed.

But, though men were "superior," women had the franchise. If too young to vote, youth worked on the frequent election days to get out the vote, having faith in Hitler's vision of destiny.



Chubby children - when Germany had a few guns *and* butter  
listen while their Führer lectures about the future



**S**OUTHERN Germany, which consists in the main of Bavaria, has a softer, warmer atmosphere about its countryside and its people than Prussia, in the North. In some villages every window in every house has its flower box on the ledge. Flower festivals are frequently held, with lavish display of colorful posies and buxom beauties.

Hitler often arranged to be present on these simple occasions, invariably accompanied by Hoffmann. Sometimes, it was a graciously staged affair, like the one shown below. Again there would be spontaneous outbursts of flower-throwing. This latter custom was forbidden in 1939, owing to the disturbing fact that on two

or three occasions in Bohemia — until shortly before that time a part of Czechoslovakia — the bouquets of flowers unfortunately camouflaged stones, or half a brick.

The birthplace of Nazism was in Munich, formerly the gay and colorful capital city of Bavaria. The reasons Bavarians followed the *Führer's* doctrines were different from those which led to his success in Prussia, but they all led to the same objective. Bavarians' reasons come more from the heart; Prussians' more from the mind.

Although youngsters were most frequently pictured, the older folks flocked around too. Note expressions on opposite page: enthusiastic, benign and, one, fatuous.

German girls bring the Führer a daisy chain



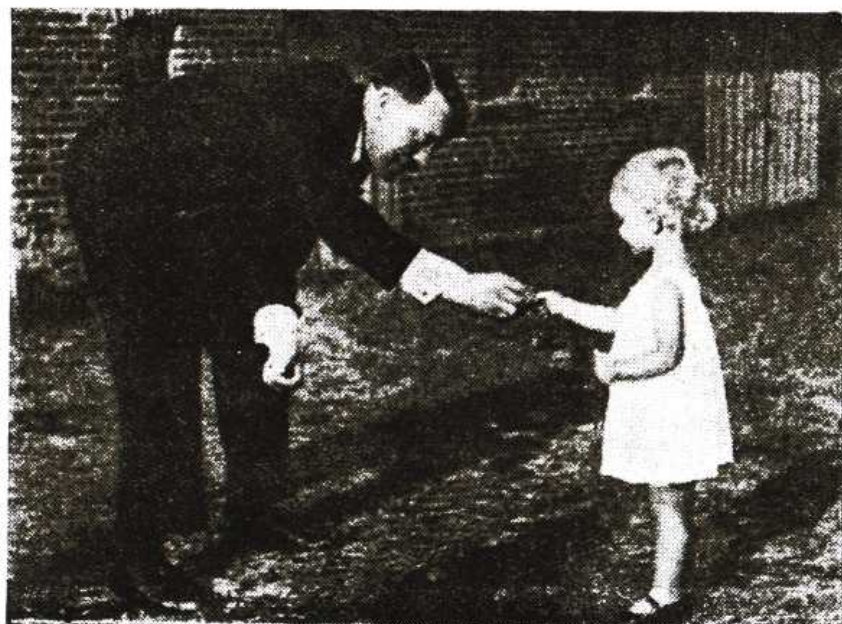




Grown-up folk gather around to greet Hitler

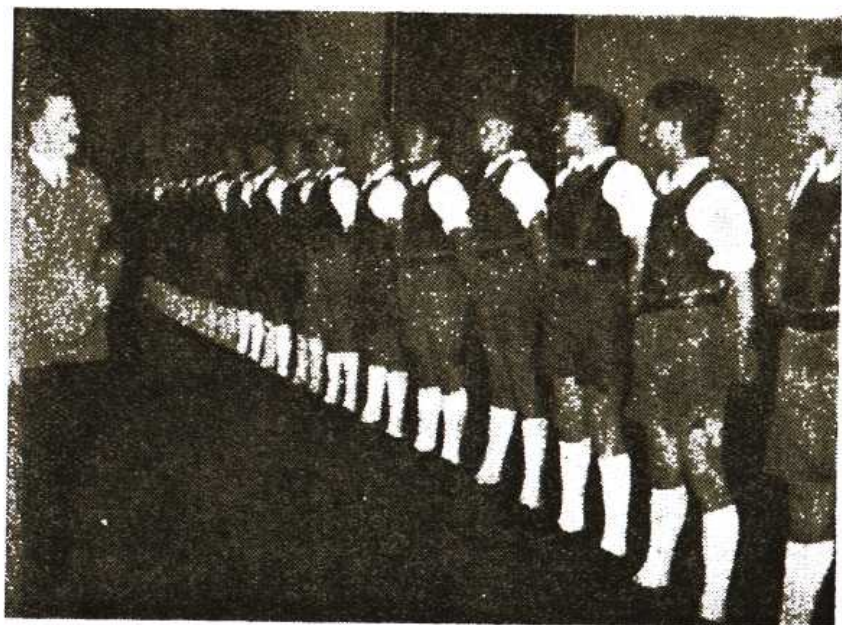


In welcoming the Führer, none too old...

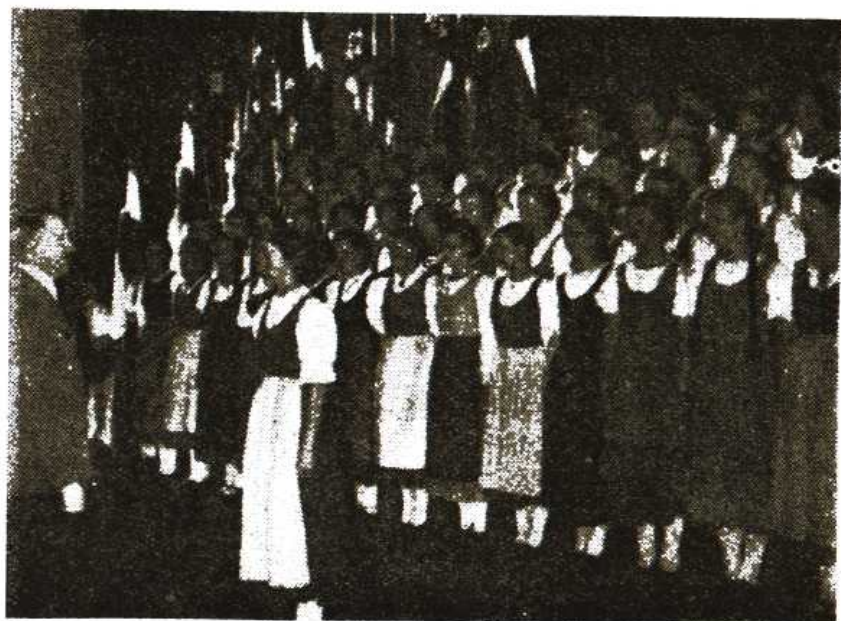


... and none too young





Hitler Youth line up for review



Hitler girls swear loyalty to the Cause



A smart little soldier of the Reich. When he grows up...





... this boy on the facing page can really be a student officer

## THE GENERAL STAFF APPROVES

Until 30 January 1933, when he became chancellor of the Reich, Hitler openly paraded his Brown-shirts and Blackshirts through German streets, but this display of his power was merely designed to wreck the feeble rule within the country. The troops that he, in secret agreement with the Reichswehr and the Junker General Staff, was training for foreign conquest had to be secluded in hideaway training camps.

There were 58 such camps a few months before Hitler came to power. Lack of sufficient weapons at that time necessitated their

training with broomsticks, staves, papier-mâché tanks, and wooden machine guns.

As soon as Hitler took over the Government, this military training became more scientific, and gradually brazen. Youngsters were decked out, at the age of ten or even earlier, in semi-military uniforms. On the left Hitler is shown with a clean-faced lad, looking every inch a future German soldier. Above, Hitler has abandoned his brown SA (Storm Troop) Nazi Party uniform, and is shown wearing the full regalia of a Wehrmacht officer.

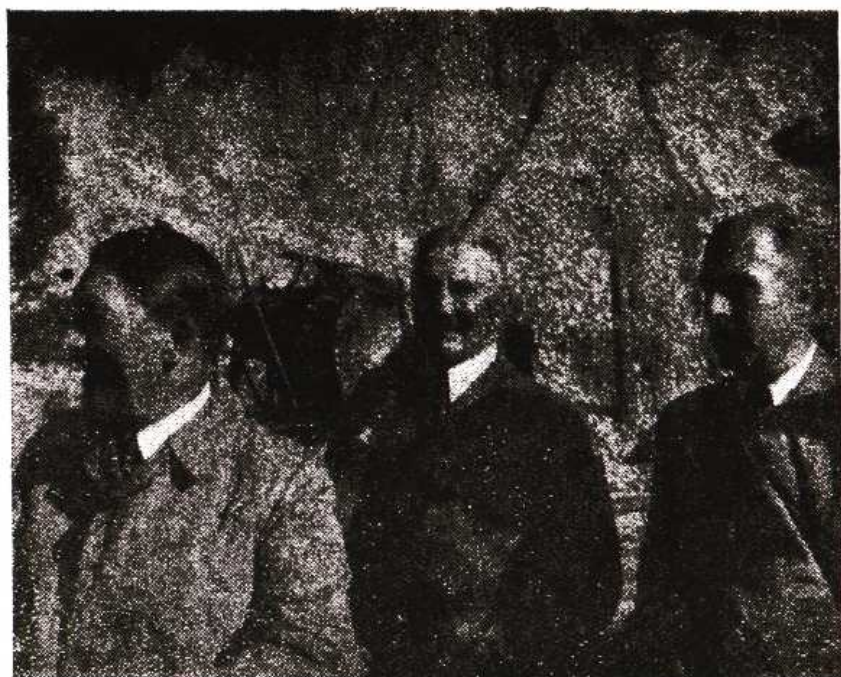


Hitler confers with Julius Streicher, editor of the pornographic paper *Der Sturmer*, and one of the earliest of Nazi Party backers





Another almost charter member of the Party, Hermann Goering



Big Business openly joins Hitler. Center, Dr. Horace Greeley Hjalmar Schacht, twice president of the Reichsbank; right, Dr. Todt, since deceased, who supervised construction of Siegfried Line

## BIG BUSINESS, THE JUNKERS,

Hitler could not have become Chancellor of Germany without support from nearly every class of Germans. The backing of the "ordinary" German came gradually from 1920 on to 1933, and was solidified during twelve years of power. In addition, during these early years the Nazi Party was secretly supported by Prussian Junkers, the General Staff and by Big Business. How this was done, under cover until 1933, has since been boastfully revealed by Goeb-

bels. Stinnes, Thyssen and Krupp contributed their millions. Schacht, Todt and other leaders of finance and industry provided money, brains and energy. Men like Streicher, Goering and Himmler were the hatchet-men. The Reichswehr swore allegiance to the ex-corporal.

Appeasement years witnessed bloodless victories. Emboldened by success, Germany devastated Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Luxembourg, Belgium and France were over-run. Hitler, as a winner,





Left to right : Major Deyle ; General-Major Rommel, Hitler, Commander-in-Chief von Brauchitsch and Grand Admiral Raeder.

## AND THE PEOPLE = HITLER

after the collapse of France, received the "heils" of street crowds and Reichstag. (See next page.)

This pictorial record must be incomplete for two reasons: 1. In one issue only a score of photographs, out of nearly 1,000, can be shown; 2. Photos show only exteriors. They can't show what goes on inside minds. These people, many attractive-looking, have periodically backed aggressive leaders, sold themselves heart and

soul to vicious causes. Why? Why do most Germans *like* to be regimented? Why do they fall for racial hatred doctrines? Why do they permit the build-up of a Gestapo state? Why can they so readily be led to war? They were not hypnotized by Hitler. He is only one in Germany's long line of world-disturbing leaders. Perhaps the answer is in the minds and hearts behind the smiling faces and plausible tongues.



After the fall of France, Berlin crowds heiled Hitler



... and a few hours later the yes man Reichstag also heiled

**LISTEN :** Tune in your American Forces Network for a dramatized version of the week's ARMY TALKS.  
Time : 1030 Saturday, 6th January, 1945.



## Twelve Men Around Hitler

 NO man in Germany has given Hitler more *wrong* advice than any other: Joachim von Ribbentrop, minister of Foreign Affairs. He told Hitler Britain would not declare war over Poland. He is said to have backed the flight of Rudolf Hess, to England in May 1941, claiming that Hess could "persuade" Britain's "appeasers" to overthrow Churchill. He urged Hitler to attack the USSR, contending that the Red Army would be a pushover. He reported to the *Führer* that the United States could not mobilize its strength in time to be of importance.

The biggest liar in Germany is no longer that folk-lore character, Baron Munchausen. He is the Propaganda Minister, Dr. Paul Josef Goebbels. His propaganda has twisted, warped and virtually annihilated the German soul. Goebbels is as unscrupulous domestically as he is professionally. Married, with six children, he has been a notoriously faithless husband. His wife sued for divorce in 1937, naming 27 co-respondents, mostly film actresses. Hitler order-

ed the suit called off. As movie "dictator", Goebbels would like to forget one film: *Papiss Geburtstag*, (Daddy's Birthday). An over-eager staff member, thinking to curry favor, made this film, showing his boss surrounded by Magda, his wife, and their many children. But audiences recalled the seven-and-twenty co-respondents. Public reaction was unexpectedly rude, with many German versions of the Bronx cheer. Goebbels had the film withdrawn overnight. He makes a specialty of "selling" Nazism with a smile.

Von Falkenhorst has been one of Germany's leading strategists. Note his features, a dead-ringer for the movie player, Erich von Stroheim. Dietl is called in Germany the "hero of Narvik." Von Rundstedt and Von Kluge have been the best-known German leaders on the Western Front since Rommel's death. Von Brauchitsch was formerly chief of staff until he and Hitler disagreed over Russian campaign strategy. Colonel-General List was executed after the 20 July "attack" on Hitler. Von Kuechler is in disgrace, may have been "liquidated." Kesselring, reported wounded, commands German forces in Italy opposing American Fifth and British Eighth armies.

SEE BACK COVER



1. Ribbentrop; 2. Kesselring; 3. Von Keitel; 4. Goebbels;  
5. Dietl; 6. List; 7. Von Rundstedt; 8. Von Kuechler; 9. Von Falkenhorst;  
10. Von Brauchitsch; 11. Von Bock; 12. Von Kluge.