

A historical retrospect of the
Nazi Party and its leaders.

(Set No. I, set of fourty)

1. November 9th 1923, the Nazi Party with Hitler as its leader felt strong enough to kick the Bavarian Governement out of its saddle. The marching Nazis when reaching the Odeonsplatz in Munich, were odered to stop. After ignoring the order tostop, they were fired upon and a total of 16 men were killed by machinegun fire. The Nazi Party thereafter was declared as illegal and was forbidden by law. Hitler himself, as the head and leader of the party was cobvicted to spend five years in jail.
2. The "BLOODFLAG", under which the first 16 Nazi victims were killed on November 9th 1923 on the Odeonsplatz at Munich. Later on this flag only was shown to the public when political events of important nature took place. More or less, this flag was considered as a symbol of the party.
3. Hitler in his cell during imprisonment 1924 at Landsberg/Lech. The party which had been forbidden, went underground so it couldn't be controlled by governement officials. Finally the Bavarian governe- ment decided to set Hitler free because of too much dangerous un- derground activities of the illegal Nazi party.
4. Adolf Hitler after becoming chancellor of the state, visiting the prison cell at Landsberg/Lech, where he spent nearly ten months.
5. Hitler, holding a speech in Munich on the stairs of the fa- mous " FELDHERNHALLE ", eleven years after the first 16 members of his party were killed. This picture was taken November 9th 1934
6. Adolf Hitler speaking to his old fighters and to the nation in the " Bürgerbräukeller " at Munich. This place was considered as the place of birth of the Nazi party. In this room Hitler should have died by a time bomb which was layed by a 38-year old German carpenter Georg Elser, while making a speech on Nov. 8th 1939. Eve- ry year on the same day, Hitler used to talk over all radio sta - tions. The time bomb was set for 2018 hrs. Nobody knew, that Hitler intended reschedule his speech to 1800hrs. When the bomb exploded at the proper time, Adolf was on train and on his way back to Berlin. A total of six Nazis were killed and many others seriously injured. Georg Elser could not escape as intendēd. He was put into the con- centration camp Dachau and was hanged about two days before the Americans liberated the camp.
7. Paul von Hindenburg receiving a bunch of flowers and congra- tulations to his 85th birthday. Hindenburg was born 1847 and died Aug. 2nd, 1934. The boy presenting flowers to Hindenburg was a member of the " Hitler Youth " (Hitlerjugend). Paul von Hindenburg a professional officer retired in 1911 but was called back to ac- tive duty by the German imperor Wilhelm the II. 1914 Hindenburg was comanding General of the 8th German Army and he was the victor over the strong Russian Army in East Prussia, 1916. Later, Hindenburg was promoted to Fieldmarshall and became Chief of Staff of the Ger- man Army. After World War I, Hindenburg was elected by the free voted German National Assembly in 1926 as President of the State and was re-elected in 1932.

8. President of the state Paul von Hindenburg and his chancellor Adolf Hitler. Hitler, the leader of the strongest party was forced by his delegates and president von Hindenburg was put under pressure to nominate Hitler as his chancellor, as the man, responsible for the politics, the intern as well as the foreign politics. Finally Hitler was designed to be chancellor at January 30th, 1933.

9. The " Reichstagsgebäude " in Berlin. This was build in 1871 and used to serve to the free voted German National Assembly ever since as their permanent residence. Even after Hitler became chancellor, the National Assemble of the Nazi party, several democratic parties and the Communists. There was a total of 611 delegates of the nation. On Feb. 27th 1933, about four weeks after Hitler became chancellor, the " Reichstagsgebäude " was destroyed by fire. The Nazis blamed the Communists of being incendiary and could achieve by president von Hindenburg an agreement, whereafter all political parties but the Nazi party were declared as illegal. The Nazis were capable creating the impression, that they only were the hope to save the nation's security and leading the German nation into a peaceful freedom and future. This night from Feb 27th to Feb 28th saw the end of the German democracy and the beginning of dictatorship. The Nazis invented a law by which all parties were forbidden and their leaders were arrested and put into concentration camps. After the second World War it has been proven, that the Nazie lit the " Reichstagsgebäude " .

10. Hitler demonstrating symbolic the first suts with a spade in his hands when the " Autobahn " was planned to be built. This action took place at Frankfurt / Main 1934 and several million which had no income by any jobs, could participate at the tremendous object to make their living.

11. Hitler shaking hands with General Litzmann, temporaryly Chief of Staff under Fieldmarshall Paul von Hindenburg. General Litzmann died shortly after this picture was taken in 1934.

12. Hitler again, shaking hands with Fieldmarshall August von Mackensen, former commanding General of the 6th German Army in World War I. This picture was taken at memorial day 1935. Von Mackensen was born 1849 and died a couple weeks after WW II. 1945.

13. As the responsible man of the German governement, Hitler gave a new years reception to the foreign Ambassadors assigned in Berlin / Germany. This picture was taken on January 1st 1936.

14. Hitler and Konstantin Hierl, leader of the " Reichsarbeitsdienst " (State-Labor-Service). This picture was taken 1935 at Nürnberg. The State-Labor-Service was an organization, which almost every 18 year old German citizen- male or female had to join for approximately six months.

15. Joseph Goebbels, Secretary of State for propaganda, was born 1897 and committed suicide late in April 1945. Goebbels joined the Nazi party early 1922 and in 1926 he became " Gauleiter " of Berlin. (District commissioner of the party). After Hitler became chancellor in 1933, Joseph Goebbels was nominated and designed to be a member of the governement and in charge of the Nazi propa- ganda.

16. Joseph Goebbels with his Undersecretary of State for propaganda. Goebbels last deed and probably the last pleasure he did to his " Führer " (leader) - he was Hitler's Best Man while the wedding ceremony of Adolf and Eva Braun on April 28th 1945.

17. Adolf Hitler's house on " Obersalzberg " near Berchtesgaden. He liked this place much more than Berlin. This house was destroyed by an air attack on April 21st 1945 shortly before the end of World War II.

18. Hitler in his home near Berchtesgaden - taken in 1936

19. The Nazis said, Hitler loved the creature as well as human beings. He rather was loaded more with hate than love.

20. 1935, Hitler and Victor Lutze, Chief of the " SA " discuss the "Day of the Party". Later, Lutze died in a concentr. camp.

21. Hitler and his friend " Gauleiter " Sauckel. Sauckel was responsible for the entire war industry and realized an idea, employing foreign laborers in the German war industry. Millions of German young men could then be drafted to the armed forces after being replaced by slave laborers. The majority of them were Polish, Czechs, Russians and French. The International War Tribunal (the institution of the highest allied court) which was established right after the war found Sauckel guilty, displacing and murdering slave laborers and sentenced him to death by hanging.

22. Secretary of State for agriculture Darré , welcomes Hitler on Thanksgiving Day 1938. Darré died 1958 in Munich.

23. Adolf Hitler shakes hands with Mr. Bender, an old pioneer of the automobile factory " Mercedes Benz " near Stuttgart.

24. 1938, Hitler visiting the fleet. Left is Great Admiral Raeder, Commander in Chief of the German Navy. Raeder was also judged by the high allied war tribunal at Nürnberg and found guilty of committing war crimes and was sent to spend 15 years in jail. Because of his high age and his bad health condition, Raeder was released by the Allied troops in Berlin in 1957.

25. Hitler visiting a German submarine 1938.

26. A German tank unit. With these 9-ton-tanks and a crew of three men, the Germans run over Poland within 18 days. The entire Polish cavalry which was considered as the best cavalry on the world, was destroyed by these small tanks.

27. Adolf Hitler with Reichsmarschall Hermann Goering, Commander in Chief of the German air force and the Hungarian Premier Gömbös. After the second World War, the high allied war tribunal tried Goering, found him guilty being a war crime and sentenced him to death by hanging. About two hours before he should have been hanged, they found him dead. Goering had committed suicide by taking a strong and deadly poison. Up to this date it has not been found, through which channels he was supported with poison. In other words, it has been a secret ever since. This picture was taken 1938

28. Julius Schreck, an old friend of Hitler and Col. of the SS.

Schreck was involved in an accident and was killed. This picture was taken about four weeks prior to his death in 1936.

29. Hitler in front of the " Kaiserpfalz " in Goslar. This picture was taken on Thanksgiving Day, 1934.

30. Labor Day, May 1st 1938. Honorguard " Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler " (Hitlersprivat own division) Along with Adolf is Heinrich Himmler, the most feared man in Hitler's Germany. Himmler was born Oct. 7th 1900. In 1921 he joined the Nazi party in its earliest stages and 1929 he was put in charge of the civilian SS. Later in 1934 he also was in charge of the " Waffen-SS " (regular armored SS-divisions) and he was in charge of the " GESTAPO " (Secret State Police) furthermore in charge of all concentration camps and since 1936 of all German police units. July 20th 1944 it was planned by hundreds of highranking officers and generals to kill Hitler by a time bomb. After failure of the plot, Himmler was one of the very few men to whom Hitler trusted now as before. On July 21st Himmler was put in charge of all German troops within the German borders. When the second WW was over, Himmler was one of the most wanted Nazis. Trying to escape, he was using the uniform of a Pfc and when crossing the border of the American zone and entering the British zone. While British troops checked his forged papers, Himmler felt he was recognized and also committed suicide by poison.

31. Hitler's 50th birthday on April 20th 1939 was celebrated all over Germany. This picture shows a political demonstration on " Königsplatz " in Munich.

32. Nürnberg. Hitler's 50th birthday - parade of the navy.

33. Berlin, Hitler's 50th birthday - political organizations marching through the " Brandenburger Gate ". Today the Brandenburger Gate is the borderline between the three western sectors and the Russian sector of the city of Berlin.

34. Foreign Military Attachés stationed in Germany - Berlin, Hitler's 50th birthday.

35. Olympia-Stadion Berlin, H. 50th birthday - heavy artillery.

36. Hitler and his representative Rudolf Hess. Hess was one of the first Nazis and in Hitler's political last will, written in 1920 Hitler nominated Hess to be his representative in case of death. In May 1941, Hess, a famous pilot, flew to England without being delegated by his government, to search for any possibility to make peace between Germany and England. British officials denied to receive him and declared him crazy. (Hess's mother was British) After WW II, Hess was returned to Germany and the International Allied War Tribunal found him guilty being a war crime and sentenced him to life time. At present Hess is still being kept as one of the three war crimes in the most expensive jail on the world, at Berlin-Spandau.

37. Honor guard of the " Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler " (1939)

38. The problems and difficulties between Germany and Poland grew from day to day and the war already could be smelled. Late in August 1939 the Polish Secretary of State for foreign matters Col. Beck visited Hitler in his Berlin Hq. The discussion was not very successful and a few days later, the result was - WAR.

39. Hitler with his Chief of Staff of the army, General Fritsch (with map in his hands) and The Secretary of State for Defence Fieldmarshall Werner von Blomberg. Fritsch was killed in war against Poland on Sept. 18th 1939. Werner von Blomberg died shortly after WW II.

40. Hitler was always happy receiving good news from front lines but he couldn't stand bad news at all. Witnesses have proven, that Hitler also has committed suicide on April 29th 1945 in his Berlin Headquarters, a few hours before Russian troops occupied the entire city of Berlin.