

Explanation and discription of the second set

1. Adolf Hitler (center), Professor Gall (left) and Albert Speer (without hat) standing in front of the unfinished " House of Art " (Haus der Kunst) in Munich. Albert Speer was Hitler's Chief Constructor. Under his supervision the entire war industry was built and he assisted Dr. Fritz Todt, the initiator of the " Autobahn ". When World War II was over, Speer was found guilty by the Allied War Tribunal, being a war crime. The high allied court sent him to prison for 20 years. He is still being kept in the most expensive prison on the world - in Berlin - Spandau as one of the three main war crimes.
 2. The " House of Art " in Munich after it had been finished.
 3. 1934, Hitler with Baldur von Schirach, who was the leader of the " Hitler Youth " (Hitlerjugend). After the second World War was over, the Allied War Tribunal at Nürnberg found von Schirach guilty to be send to prison for twenty years. He is number two prisoner which has been kept under arrest at Berlin-Span-dau. (Albert Speer, Baldur von Schirach and Rudolph Hess)
 4. Hitler's First Sergeant from World War I. The Sgt. is visiting his " Fuehrer " (leader) 1937 in Berchtesgaden. (Hitler was a Corporal in WW I).
 5. Hitler speaking to the German Nation. His speeches were always loaded with hate against the western world and the jewish people, which he always blamed for the commction in this world.
 6. Hitler is leaving " Schiller's House " at Weimar in 1934. (Friedrich von Schiller was one of the most famous poets, Germany ever had).
 7. Horst Wessel, leading his SA-Group. Wessel was born 1907, he joined the Nazi Party 1925 and was killed by a Communist 1930. Horst Wessel was the composer of a song: " Die Fahne hoch " (raise up the flagg). Whe ever the situation required the playing of the hymn, Wessel's " Die Fahne hoch " followed right after.
 8. Hitler liked it very much, being shown among children (like all dicdators). He used to name the youngest generation of the German nation the " Carriers of the future ".
 9. On this picture Adolf shows up with a member of the " Hitler Youth ". This picture was taken 1933, shortly before Hitler was nominated to be the Chancellor of the State.
 10. Hitler liked Children (However, he caused the impression)
 11. Again and again among children.
 12. November 9th 1935 at Munich. Hitler talks to a female member of the Nazi Party. She is the widow of one of the 16 victims from Nov 9th 1923. (see picture No. 1, Set I) In background on this picture is the " Brown House " the Bürgerbräukeller, the place of birth of the Nazi Party late in 1919 (see No. 6 of set I).
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13. Hitler among his friends of various political organizations. This picture was taken in Berchtesgaden, May 1933.
14. Water painting (Aquarell), made by Cpl. Hitler December 1914. These are the monastery ruins at Messines, Belgia.
15. An other water painting made by Hitler in 1914. Personally he named it " House with white fence ".
16. Former highranking British Officers from World War I, which fought against Germany, visiting Hitler. This took place 1937
17. Traffic given free on the " Autobahn " between Frankfurt and Darmstadt in summer 1935. From left to right: Secretary of State for defence Fieldmarshall von Blomberg (see No. 39, set I) next stands Hitler, next Dr. Fritz Todt, born 1891. Todt joined the party in its earliest stage and is being considered as the initiator of the " Autobahn " and he was well known under the nickname " The father of the Westwall ", a fortress which can be classified as a monstrum fortress. The purpose of the Westwall was to " protect " Germany against any Frech aggression. Fritz Todt also was the leader of the " Organization Todt " consisting of laborers in uniform and professional experts of all the various fields of economics. 1942 Dr. Todt was invalved in an accident and was killed. next is Hjalmar Schacht, born 1877. Schach was Hitler's Secretary of State for Finance. During WW II he was oposing Hitler's nonsense politics and was put into a concentration camp. Libarated by the American Army, he was judged by the Allied War Tribunal at Nürnberg and was not found guilty. Even today Schacht is considered by many Arabien Nations as an expert on financial fields and acts as an advisor in those countries occasionally. Next is Dr. Dorpmüller, director of the German Railroad and on the extreme right is Hitler's Secretary of State forpropaganda Dr. Joseph Goebbels. (see No. 15 and 16 of set I)
18. Chancellor Hitler and the President of the State Paul von Hindenburg. (see No. 7 and 8 of set No. I)
19. Hitler visiting the BMW-motor factory (Bayrische-Motoren-Werke) in Munich.
20. This is Hitler, visiting a " Mercedes-Benz race car " in 1936
21. The entry of German troops into the unoccupied Rhineland on March 7th 1936. This picture was taken on the bridge over the Rhine River between Wiesbaden an Mainz.
22. Hitler during a meeting with highranking members of the Nazi Party in his Berlin Headquarters 1938. The man on the extreme right is Rudolf Hess (see No. 36 of set I)
23. Hitler with members of his governement in his Berlin Hq. after discussing and establishing the law for military defence.
24. May 1st 1933. Hitler and several members of his governement attending the 1st May cellebrations of the Hitler Youth at Berlin " Lustgarten. May 1st was the Day of Laborday.

25. In " Garnisons-Kirche " (church of the garrison) at Potsdam (near Berlin) in a very ceremonial speech to the nation on March 21st 1933, Hitler stated and declared: " We shall bring peace to the nation ". (today the whole world knows the result of the peace Hitler brought to the German nation).
26. " SA " stands for " Saal Abteilung ". This is a meeting of all " SA-Delegations " throughout Germany at Nürnberg-Luitpoldhain in 1933. In the early days of the Nazi Party, when other political parties, such as democrats and communists were ignoring and fighting Hitler's Party, Adolf saw the need of establishing and organizing an organization, which purpose it was protecting all meetings of the Nazis against strange political influences of other political parties and guarantee against any disturbances. The organization was called: "SA".
27. Herman Göring (see No. 27, set I) visiting his " Führer " in Hitler's home on Obersalzberg in Berchtesgaden. (see No. 17, of set I)
28. Tower Lützow, of the battle ship " Admiral Scheer ". This heavy war ship went lost while a navy action between British and German war ships.