

hitler speech translation english

hitler speech translation english provides valuable insight into one of the most studied and controversial figures in history. Understanding Adolf Hitler's speeches through accurate English translations allows historians, scholars, and the general public to analyze his rhetoric, political strategies, and the impact of his words on 20th-century events. This article explores the significance of Hitler speech translation English, the challenges involved in translating his speeches, and notable examples of translated texts. Additionally, the role of faithful translation in preserving historical context and the ethical considerations surrounding these translations will be examined. By reviewing these aspects, readers gain a comprehensive understanding of how Hitler's speeches have been made accessible to English-speaking audiences and their implications. The following sections will provide a detailed exploration of these topics.

- The Importance of Hitler Speech Translation English
- Challenges in Translating Hitler's Speeches
- Notable Hitler Speeches and Their English Translations
- Techniques Used in Translating Historical Speeches
- Ethical Considerations in Translating Hitler's Speeches
- Impact of Translated Speeches on Historical Understanding

The Importance of Hitler Speech Translation English

Hitler speech translation English plays a critical role in making the original German speeches accessible to a worldwide audience. These translations enable scholars and laypeople alike to study the content, tone, and persuasive techniques used by Adolf Hitler. As his speeches were pivotal in shaping public opinion during the rise of the Nazi Party, accurate translations are essential for historical accuracy and education.

Preserving Historical Accuracy

Maintaining the integrity of Hitler's original messages requires precise translation. Any misinterpretation or alteration can lead to misunderstandings about his ideology and intentions. Hitler speech translation English helps preserve the exact meaning and emotional impact of the speeches, allowing researchers to analyze them within the correct historical framework.

Educational Significance

Translated speeches provide a valuable resource for teaching about the causes and consequences of World War II and the Holocaust. They offer direct access to the rhetoric that influenced millions and contributed to significant global events. This educational utility underscores the importance of reliable Hitler speech translation English in academic settings.

Challenges in Translating Hitler's Speeches

Translating Hitler's speeches from German to English involves several challenges, including linguistic nuances, idiomatic expressions, and the emotional intensity of the original delivery. Translators must balance literal accuracy with conveying the underlying tone and intent.

Linguistic Nuances and Idioms

German language contains idiomatic phrases and cultural references that do not have direct equivalents in English. Translators must interpret these carefully to maintain meaning without distorting the message. This is especially important for Hitler's speeches, which often included nationalist and propagandistic language.

Capturing Rhetorical Style and Emotion

Hitler was known for his powerful oratory style, using repetition, emphasis, and dramatic pauses. Translators face the challenge of replicating this style in English while preserving the speech's persuasive impact. The emotional intensity can be difficult to convey without losing subtlety or exaggerating the tone.

Notable Hitler Speeches and Their English Translations

Several of Hitler's speeches have been translated into English and widely studied for their historical importance. These include key addresses that reveal his political agenda and propaganda techniques.

The Reichstag Speech of 1933

This speech marked a turning point as Hitler consolidated power after becoming Chancellor of Germany. The English translation captures his calls for national unity and the justification of his policies.

The Sportpalast Speech of 1941

Known for the phrase "total war," this speech is a prime example of Hitler's ability to mobilize the German population during World War II. The translation emphasizes the urgency and determination

expressed in the original German.

Key Elements of Translated Speeches

- Faithful rendering of main arguments and themes
- Preservation of key phrases and slogans
- Contextual notes explaining historical references
- Attention to tone, pacing, and rhetorical devices

Techniques Used in Translating Historical Speeches

Professional translators employ various techniques to ensure that Hitler speech translation English is both accurate and accessible. These methods help convey the original message's complexity and emotional weight.

Literal vs. Interpretive Translation

Literal translation focuses on word-for-word accuracy, while interpretive translation aims to convey the speech's overall meaning and intent. For Hitler's speeches, a balanced approach is often used to maintain fidelity without sacrificing clarity.

Use of Annotations and Footnotes

Annotations provide context for unfamiliar references or idiomatic language. Footnotes can explain historical background or clarify controversial terms, enhancing reader understanding without altering the original text.

Maintaining Consistency in Terminology

Consistent translation of specific terms, especially political and ideological vocabulary, is crucial for coherence. This prevents confusion and allows readers to track recurring themes and concepts throughout multiple speeches.

Ethical Considerations in Translating Hitler's Speeches

Translators and publishers must approach Hitler speech translation English with sensitivity and ethical responsibility. Given the potential for misuse of these texts, careful consideration is necessary.

Preventing Propaganda Amplification

There is a risk that translated speeches could be used to spread Nazi ideology. Ethical translators take care to present the texts objectively, often including disclaimers or contextual commentary to counteract propaganda effects.

Respecting Victims and Historical Memory

Translations must honor the memory of those affected by the atrocities linked to Hitler's regime. This involves avoiding sensationalism and ensuring that the speeches are framed within a factual and educational context.

Transparency in Translation Choices

Providing information about translation methods and potential limitations fosters trust and allows readers to critically assess the material. Transparency helps prevent misrepresentation and supports scholarly rigor.

Impact of Translated Speeches on Historical Understanding

Hitler speech translation English has significantly influenced how history is studied and understood globally. These translations have opened access to primary sources that reveal the nature of Nazi propaganda and leadership.

Facilitating Comparative Historical Studies

English translations enable comparisons between Nazi rhetoric and other political movements. This comparative approach deepens comprehension of totalitarianism, propaganda, and mass persuasion techniques.

Informing Media and Literature

Translated speeches have been used in documentaries, academic publications, and literary works, providing authentic material that enriches these mediums and educates audiences worldwide.

Enhancing Public Awareness

Accessible translations contribute to public knowledge about the dangers of extremist ideologies and the importance of vigilance against hate speech and authoritarianism.

1. Hitler speech translation English facilitates global access to historical primary sources.
2. Accurate translation requires balancing linguistic precision and rhetorical nuance.
3. Notable speeches reveal key aspects of Nazi propaganda and political strategy.
4. Professional translation techniques include literal and interpretive methods, annotations, and consistency.
5. Ethical considerations prevent misuse and respect historical sensitivities.
6. Translated speeches impact historical research, media, and public education.

Frequently Asked Questions

Where can I find an English translation of Hitler's speeches?

English translations of Hitler's speeches can be found in historical archives, books on World War II, and reputable online resources such as university databases and history websites.

Are Hitler's speeches available with accurate English translations?

Yes, many of Hitler's speeches have been accurately translated into English by historians and linguists to provide context and understanding of his rhetoric and ideology.

Why is it important to study English translations of Hitler's speeches?

Studying English translations of Hitler's speeches helps researchers, students, and the public understand the historical context, propaganda techniques, and impact of his words on global history.

Are there any controversies surrounding translations of Hitler's speeches into English?

Yes, some translations may vary in tone or wording, leading to debates about accuracy and potential bias. It's important to consult multiple sources for a balanced understanding.

Can I use English translations of Hitler's speeches for academic research?

Yes, English translations are widely used in academic research, but it's recommended to reference authoritative editions and cross-check with original German texts when possible.

Additional Resources

1. *Hitler's Speeches: A Translation and Analysis*

This book offers a comprehensive English translation of Adolf Hitler's most significant speeches, providing context and analysis to understand their historical impact. It explores the rhetoric and strategies Hitler used to influence his audience. The author also examines the linguistic nuances that shaped the messages conveyed during the Nazi era.

2. *The Rhetoric of Hitler: Translations and Commentary*

Focusing on the art of persuasion, this volume presents selected speeches of Hitler translated into English with detailed commentary. The book delves into the techniques Hitler employed to captivate and manipulate public opinion. It serves as a valuable resource for historians and linguists interested in propaganda and communication.

3. *Hitler's Oratory: English Translations with Historical Context*

This collection features carefully translated speeches of Adolf Hitler, accompanied by annotations that place them within the broader historical timeline. Readers gain insight into the political and social circumstances surrounding each speech. The book aims to provide a balanced understanding of the

content and its consequences.

4. From German to English: Translating Hitler's Speeches

A specialized study on the challenges and methodologies involved in translating Hitler's speeches from German into English. It highlights issues such as cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, and propaganda language. The author discusses how translation choices can affect the interpretation of the speeches.

5. Adolf Hitler's Speeches: A Critical English Translation

This text presents a critical edition of Hitler's speeches translated into English, emphasizing accuracy and clarity. It includes footnotes that clarify obscure references and historical allusions. The book is intended for scholars, students, and readers seeking an in-depth understanding of Nazi rhetoric.

6. Hitler Speaks: English Translations and Propaganda Analysis

Combining translation with propaganda studies, this work examines how Hitler's speeches were crafted and disseminated. It provides English versions of key speeches alongside analysis of their propaganda techniques. The book explores the impact these speeches had on German society and the world.

7. The Language of Power: Translating Hitler's Speeches into English

This book investigates the linguistic power embedded in Hitler's speeches and the complexities of rendering that power in English translation. It covers the semantic and stylistic elements that contribute to the speeches' forcefulness. Readers are offered insights into both the original and translated texts.

8. Hitler's Speeches in English: A Historical Translation Collection

A curated anthology of Hitler's speeches translated into English, this book provides historical background for each address. It tracks the evolution of Hitler's rhetoric from his early political career to the height of his regime. The collection is accompanied by notes that contextualize the speeches within World War II history.

9. Translating Hate: English Versions of Hitler's Speeches

This book tackles the ethical and linguistic challenges of translating Hitler's hateful and incendiary rhetoric into English. It discusses how translators balance fidelity to the original text with the potential impact on contemporary readers. The work also reflects on the importance of understanding such speeches in their historical context.

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hitler speech translation english: *The Speeches of Adolf Hitler, April 1922-August 1939* Adolf Hitler, 1994

hitler speech translation english: *Hitler's Interpreter* Paul Schmidt, 2016-06-06 As an interpreter in the German Foreign Ministry, Paul-Otto Schmidt (1899–1970) was in attendance at some of the most decisive moments of twentieth-century history. Fluent in both English and French, he served as Hitler's translator during negotiations with Chamberlain, the British declaration of war and the surrender of France, as well as translating the Führer's infamous speeches for radio. Having gained favour with the Nazi Party – donning first the uniform of the SS then that of the Luftwaffe – Paul Schmidt was given 'absolute authority' in everything to do with foreign languages. He later presided over the interrogation of Canadian soldiers captured after the 1942 Dieppe Raid. Arrested in May 1945, Schmidt was freed by the Americans in 1948. In 1946 he testified at the Nuremberg Trials, where conversations with him were noted down by the psychiatrist Leon Goldensohn and later published. After the war he taught at the Sprachen und Dolmetscher Institut in Munich. *Hitler's Interpreter* presents a highly atmospheric account of the bizarre life led behind the scenes at the highest level of the Third Reich. Roger Moorhouse is a historian of the Third Reich. He is the author of the acclaimed *Berlin at War*, *Killing Hitler* and *The Devil's Pact*. He has contributed to *He Was My Chief*, *I Was Hitler's Chauffeur*, *With Hitler to the End* and *Hitler's Last Witness*.

hitler speech translation english: *Hitler's Compromises* Nathan Stoltzfus, 2016-07-12 History has focused on Hitler's use of charisma and terror, asserting that the dictator made few concessions to maintain power. Nathan Stoltzfus, the award-winning author of *Resistance of Heart: Intermarriage and the Rosenstrasse Protest in Germany*, challenges this notion, assessing the surprisingly frequent tactical compromises Hitler made in order to preempt hostility and win the German people's complete fealty. As part of his strategy to secure a "1,000-year Reich," Hitler sought to convince the German people to believe in Nazism so they would perpetuate it permanently and actively shun those who were out of step with society. When widespread public dissent occurred at home—which most often happened when policies conflicted with popular traditions or encroached on private life—Hitler made careful calculations and acted strategically to maintain his popular image. Extending from the 1920s to the regime's collapse, this revealing history makes a powerful and original argument that will inspire a major rethinking of Hitler's rule.

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latest work reveals how racial popularizers developed the infrastructure and rationale for genocide during the so-called normal years before World War II. Challenging conventional assumptions about Hitler, Koonz locates the source of his charisma not in his summons to hate, but in his appeal to the collective virtue of his people, the Volk.

hitler speech translation english: The Dawn of Fluid Dynamics Michael Eckert, 2006-02-10 This is the first publication to describe the evolution of fluid dynamics as a major field in modern science and engineering. It contains a description of the interaction between applied research and application, taking as its example the history of fluid mechanics in the 20th century. The focus lies on the work of Ludwig Prandtl, founder of the aerodynamic research center (AVA) in Gottingen, whose ideas and publications have influenced modern aerodynamics and fluid mechanics in many fields. While suitable for others, this book is intended for natural scientists and engineers as well as historians of science and technology.

hitler speech translation english: Arndt's Story Peter Coleman, Selwyn Cornish, Peter Joseph Drake, 2007-03-01 This was a man of inexhaustible energy and optimism, who returned from months behind barbed wire in Canada, and went on to write *The Economic Lessons of the Nineteen Thirties*. He took up a job in Sydney, and quickly established himself as a leading authority on the Australian banking system.

hitler speech translation english: The Speeches of Adolf Hitler, April 1922-August 1939 Adolf Hitler, 1969

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hitler speech translation english: The Last Chairlift John Irving, 2022-10-18 John Irving's fifteenth novel is "powerfully cinematic" (*The Washington Post*) and "eminently readable" (*The Boston Globe*). *The Last Chairlift* is part ghost story, part love story, spanning eight decades of sexual politics. In Aspen, Colorado, in 1941, Rachel Brewster is a slalom skier at the National Downhill and Slalom Championships. Little Ray, as she is called, finishes nowhere near the podium, but she manages to get pregnant. Back home, in New England, Little Ray becomes a ski instructor. Her son, Adam, grows up in a family that defies conventions and evades questions concerning the eventful past. Years later, looking for answers, he will go to Aspen. In the Hotel Jerome, where he was conceived, Adam will meet some ghosts; in *The Last Chairlift*, they aren't the first or last ghosts he sees. John Irving has written some of the most acclaimed books of our time—among them, *The World According to Garp* and *The Cider House Rules*. A visionary voice on the subject of sexual tolerance, Irving is a bard of alternative families. In the "generously intertextual" (*The New York Times*) *The Last Chairlift*, readers will once more be in his thrall.

hitler speech translation english: The World and Its Double Chris Fujiwara, 2025-06-25 Otto Preminger was one of Hollywood's first truly independent producer/directors. He sought to address the major social, political, and historical questions of his time in films designed to appeal to a wide public. Blazing a trail in the examination of controversial issues such as drug addiction (*The Man with the Golden Arm*) and homosexuality (*Advise and Consent*) and in the frank, sophisticated treatment of adult material (*Anatomy of a Murder*), Preminger in the process broke the censorship of the Hollywood Production Code and the blacklist. He also made some of Hollywood's most enduring film noir classics, including *Laura* and *Fallen Angel*. An Austrian émigré, Preminger began his Hollywood career in 1936 as a contract director. When the conditions emerged that led to the fall of the studio system, he had the insight to perceive them clearly and the boldness to take advantage of them, turning himself into one of America's most powerful filmmakers. More than anyone else, Preminger represented the transition from the Hollywood of the studios to the decentralized, wheeling and dealing New Hollywood of today. Chris Fujiwara's critical biography--the first in more than thirty years--follows Preminger throughout his varied career, penetrating his carefully constructed public persona and revealing the many layers of his work.

hitler speech translation english: Hitler, Speeches and Proclamations: 1932-1934 Adolf Hitler, 1990

hitler speech translation english: *Hitler's Philosophers* Yvonne Sherratt, 2013-05-01 Hitler had a dream to rule the world, not only with the gun but also with his mind. He saw himself as a philosopher-leader and astonishingly gained the support of many intellectuals of his time. In this compelling book, Yvonne Sherratt explores Hitler's relationship with philosophers and uncovers cruelty, ambition, violence, and betrayal where least expected—at the heart of Germany's ivory tower. Sherratt investigates international archives, discovering evidence back to the 1920s of Hitler's vulgarization of noble thinkers of the past, including Kant, Nietzsche, and Darwin. She reveals how philosophers of the 1930s eagerly collaborated to lend the Nazi regime a cloak of respectability: Martin Heidegger, Carl Schmitt, and a host of others. And while these eminent men sanctioned slaughter, Semitic thinkers like Walter Benjamin and opponents like Kurt Huber were hunted down or murdered. Many others, such as Theodor Adorno and Hannah Arendt, were forced to flee as refugees. The book portrays their fates, to be dispersed across the world as the historic edifice of Jewish-German culture was destroyed by Hitler. Sherratt not only confronts the past; she also tracks down chilling evidence of continuing Nazi sympathy in Western Universities today.

hitler speech translation english: Documents on British Foreign Policy, 1919-1939 Great Britain. Foreign Office, 1951 Her Majesty's government in the United Kingdom have decided to publish the most important documents in the Foreign Office archives relating to British foreign policy between 1919 and 1939 in three series: the 1st ser. covering from 1919-1930, the 2d from 1930-39, the 3d from Mar. 1938 to the outbreak of the War.

hitler speech translation english: American Journalists in Hitler's Germany Norman Domeier, 2025 The first book to critically examine American journalists' and media companies' roles in Hitler's Germany, reigniting the debate on the relationship between political power and the media. Despite Hitler's international use of propaganda, and despite the power of the US press, historians have neglected American journalists' activity in Nazi Germany. American media companies expanded their presence in Germany after 1933, and the Associated Press (AP) conducted business with Hitler's regime throughout the war. Norman Domeier's study, now in English, is the first to examine critically and in detail the roles of American journalists and media companies in Hitler's Germany, showing that they knew about but kept secret the plans for rearmament, the occupation of the Rhineland, the annexation of Austria, the invasions of Denmark, Norway, and the Soviet Union. The book documents the companionship between Adolf Hitler and Karl Henry von Wiegand, chief German correspondent of the Hearst press, who was the first and last American to interview him. Most important, it details the secret exchange of news photographs - discovered by Domeier in 2017 - between the AP and the Nazis from 1942-45. Thousands of AP photos were used in the Nazi press, usually with anti-American or anti-Semitic spin, while the AP distributed ca. 40,000 Nazi photographs to US newspapers. Domeier's book reignites the debate on the relationship between political power and the media, opening up new perspectives on the political and cultural history of journalism beyond one-sided idealizations--

hitler speech translation english: Documents on German Foreign Policy, 1918-1945, from the Archives of the German Foreign Ministry Germany. Auswärtiges Amt, 1956

hitler speech translation english: HITLER'S NATIONAL SOCIALISM Ian Tinny, Libertarian Literary Criticism, Relying on new revelations, this book reconstructs Adolf Hitler's semiosis, iconography, and goals. It shows that Hitler launched a form of National Socialism that is concealed by the mainstream media and its social media lackeys. They hide how Hitler was inspired by Germany's other infamous political philosopher, Karl Marx. Germany's two top white male racist socialists stay in vogue even though their policies remain a mystery to the multitudes. For example, the following facts (with credit to the archives of the swastikologist Dr. Rex Curry) will come as news to the huddled masses: 1. NEW SWASTIKA DISCOVERY: Hitler's symbol is the reason why Hitler renamed his political party from DAP to NSDAP - National Socialist German Workers Party - because he needed the word Socialist in his party's name so that Hitler could use swastikas as S-letter shaped logos for SOCIALIST as the party's emblem. The party's name had to fit in Hitler's socialist branding campaign that used the swastika and many other similar alphabetical symbols, including

the "SS" and "SA" and "NSV" and "VW" etc. He was selling socialism by selling flags and related merchandise. It resembled the advertising campaign of the American socialist Francis Bellamy. 2. The term "swastika" never appears in the original Mein Kampf. There is no evidence that Hitler ever used the word "swastika." The symbol that Hitler did use was intended to represent "S"-letter shapes for "socialist." 3. NEW LENIN'S SWASTIKA REVELATION: Vladimir Lenin's swastika is exposed herein. The impact of Lenin's swastikas was reinforced at that time with additional swastikas on ruble money (paper currency). The swastika became a symbol of socialism under Lenin. It's influence upon Adolf Hitler is explained in this book. 4. Hitler altered his own signature to reflect his "S-shapes for socialism" logo branding. 5. Hitler and Marx were popular in the USA. Two famous American socialists (the cousins Edward Bellamy and Francis Bellamy) were heavily influenced by Marx. The American socialists returned the favor: Francis Bellamy created the "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag" that produced Nazi salutes and Nazi behavior. The Bellamy cousins were American national socialists. 6. The classic military salute (to the brow) also contributed to the creation of the Nazi salute (with the right-arm extended stiffly). 7. The Bellamy cousins promoted socialist schools that imposed segregation by law and taught racism as official policy. 8. Hitler and his supporters self-identified as "socialists" by the very word in voluminous speeches and writings. The term Socialist appears throughout Mein Kampf as a self-description by Hitler. 9. Hitler never called himself a Nazi. There was no "Nazi Germany." There was no "Nazi Party." Those terms are slang to hide how Hitler and his comrades self-identified: SOCIALIST. 10. Hitler never called himself a "Fascist." That term is misused to hide how Hitler and his comrades self-identified: SOCIALIST. 11. The term "Nazi" isn't in Mein Kampf nor in Triumph of the Will. 12. The term "Fascist" never appears in Mein Kampf as a self-description by Hitler. 13. Mussolini was a long-time socialist leader, with a socialist background, raised by socialists to be a socialist, and he joined socialists known as "fascio, fasci, and fascisti." 14. Fascism came from a socialist (e.g. Mussolini). Communism came from a socialist (e.g. Marx). Fascism and Communism came from socialists. 15. German socialists and Soviet socialists partnered for International Socialism in 1939. They launched WWII, invading Poland together, and continued onward from there, killing millions. Soviet socialism had signed on for Hitler's Holocaust. 16. After Hitler's death, Stalin continued the plan he had made with Hitler for Global Socialism. Stalin took over the same areas that Hitler had captured. He used the same facilities that Hitler had used. Hitler's Holocaust never ended. Stalin replaced Hitler.

hitler speech translation english: The Unfathomable Ascent Peter Ross Range, 2020-08-11
 The chilling and little-known story of Adolf Hitler's eight-year march to the pinnacle of German politics. On the night of January 30, 1933, Adolf Hitler leaned out of a spotlight window of the Reich chancellery in Berlin, bursting with joy. The moment seemed unbelievable, even to Hitler. After an improbable political journey that came close to faltering on many occasions, his march to power had finally succeeded. While the path of Hitler's rise has been told in books covering larger portions of his life, no previous work has focused solely on his eight-year climb to rule: 1925-1933. Renowned author Peter Ross Range brings this period back to startling life with a narrative history that describes brushes with power, quests for revenge, nonstop electioneering, American-style campaign tactics, and-for Hitler-moments of gloating triumph followed by abject humiliation. Indeed, this is the tale of a high-school dropout's climb from the infamy of a failed coup to the highest office in Europe's largest country. It is a saga of personal growth and lavish living, a melodrama rife with love affairs and even suicide attempts. But it is also the definitive account of Hitler's unrelenting struggle for control over his raucous movement, as he fought off challenges, built and bullied coalitions, quelled internecine feuds and neutralized his enemies-all culminating in the creation of the Third Reich and the western world's descent into darkness. One of the most dramatic and important stories in world history, Hitler's ascent spans Germany's wobbly recovery from World War I through years of growing prosperity and, finally, into crippling depression.

hitler speech translation english: Nazi Propaganda (RLE Nazi Germany & Holocaust) David Welch, 2014-09-04 Based on a detailed examination of specific aspects of Nazi propaganda, this book (originally published in 1983) enhances the understanding of National Socialism by revealing

both its power and its limitations. The work tackles aspects of Nazi propaganda which had been neglected in the past, but together they demonstrate the disproportionate role assigned to propaganda in one of the most highly politicised societies in contemporary European history.

hitler speech translation english: Lenin's Swastika, Hitler's socialism, Swastika Year 2022
Micky Barnetti, Lin Xun, Harrison Bergeron, Dead Writers Club, Lenin's swastika is exposed for the first time herein. The impact of Vladimir Lenin's swastikas was reinforced at that time with additional swastikas on ruble money (paper currency). The swastika became a symbol of socialism under Lenin. It's influence upon Adolf Hitler is explained in this book. Lenin predated Hitler, but Lenin's raison d'être was that other German, Karl Marx. Hitler and Marx are always trending on the internet (and that is not the case for Lenin). Ideas from the Deutschland duo are adored and repeated often on social media and by the mainstream media (MSM). Marx was glorified in the 2018 video "Chinese President Xi Jinping delivers speech on anniversary of Marx's birth." In the embarrassing homage, Xi openly drooled over the western male racist socialist. It is reminiscent of Lenin's reverence for Marx. A larger-than-life portrait of Marx hangs next to the outdated hammer and sickle symbol that China parroted from Lenin's Soviet socialism. How humiliating. China is led around by its nose tied to the same old German who influenced Hitler. Of course, China has the largest population (billions) who self-identify the same as Hitler: SOCIALIST (that is also the same way that Marx and Lenin self-identified). Is there any other country of that size that openly worships a foreigner as their great white savior? The books of Marx and Hitler were once considered too dangerous for the general public. But *Mein Kampf* was a bestseller as recently as 2017. Its popularity grows worldwide. It has always been one of Amazon's better-selling book titles. America's love affair with German philosophy stretches back to the mid-1800s, and farther. Many Americans struggle to bring Germany's past into the present at every election. MSM polling reports that 70 percent of millennials say they would vote for a candidate who self-identifies the same as Hitler (2019 YouGov poll). Two politicians in the USA (Alexandria Ocasio Cortez -AOC- & Bernie Sanders -BS) boastfully self-identify the same as Hitler: SOCIALIST. They also admire Lenin and Marx. Other politicians gladly adopt and repeat the same ideas even if they are too dishonest to admit that they are socialist. According to another report, 60 percent of Millennials (age 24-39) support a "complete change of our economic system." Lenin, Marx, and Hitler were anti-bourgeois and advocated revolution. Many Americans long for the same revolutions. The ideas of the beloved Deutschland duo (Marx and Hitler) continue to grow in popularity. Germany's two top white male racist political philosophers stay in vogue even though their policies remain a mystery. For example, the following facts (with credit to the archives of the historian Dr. Rex Curry) will come as news to most readers: 1. Hitler and Marx were popular in the USA. Two famous American socialists (the cousins Edward Bellamy and Francis Bellamy) were heavily influenced by Marx. The American socialists returned the favor: Francis Bellamy created the "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag" that produced Nazi salutes and Nazi behavior. The Bellamys were American national socialists. For more on that advance to chapter 6 on "Bellamy salutes." 2. The classic military salute (to the brow) also contributed to the creation of the Nazi salute (with the right-arm extended stiffly). 3. The Bellamy cousins promoted socialist schools that imposed segregation by law and taught racism as official policy. 4. Hitler and his supporters self-identified as "socialists" by the very word in voluminous speeches and writings. The term Socialist appears throughout *Mein Kampf* as a self-description by Hitler. 5. Hitler never called himself a Nazi. There was no "Nazi Germany." There was no "Nazi Party." Those terms are slang to hide how Hitler and his comrades self-identified: SOCIALIST. 6. Hitler never called himself a "Fascist." That term is misused to hide how Hitler and his comrades self-identified: SOCIALIST. 7. The term "Nazi" isn't in *Mein Kampf* nor in *Triumph of the Will*. 8. The term "Fascist" never appears in *Mein Kampf* as a self-description by Hitler. 9. The term "swastika" never appears in the original *Mein Kampf*. 10. There is no evidence that Hitler ever used the word "swastika." 11. The symbol that Hitler did use was intended to represent "S"-letter shapes for "socialist." NEW DISCOVERY: That is why Hitler changed the name of his party. It was imperative that the party's name include the word "socialist" so that it would coordinate with Hitler's party emblem. 12. Hitler altered his own

signature to reflect his "S-shapes for socialism" logo branding. 13. Mussolini was a long-time socialist leader, with a socialist background, raised by socialists to be a socialist, and he joined socialists known as "fascio, fasci, and fascisti." 14. Fascism came from a socialist (e.g. Mussolini). Communism came from a socialist (e.g. Marx). Fascism and Communism came from socialists. 15. German socialists and Soviet socialists partnered for International Socialism in 1939. They launched WWII, invading Poland together, and continued onward from there, killing millions. Soviet socialism had signed on for Hitler's Holocaust. 16. After Hitler's death, Stalin continued the plan he had made with Hitler for Global Socialism. Stalin took over the same areas that Hitler had captured. He used the same facilities that Hitler had used. Hitler's Holocaust never ended. Stalin replaced Hitler. Hitler, Stalin, Mao, Mussolini, and other tyrants were influenced by propaganda in the USA, including the childish American socialists Francis Bellamy and Edward Bellamy. Both Bellamy cousins wanted government to take over all schools, to teach socialism to all youngsters worldwide.

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