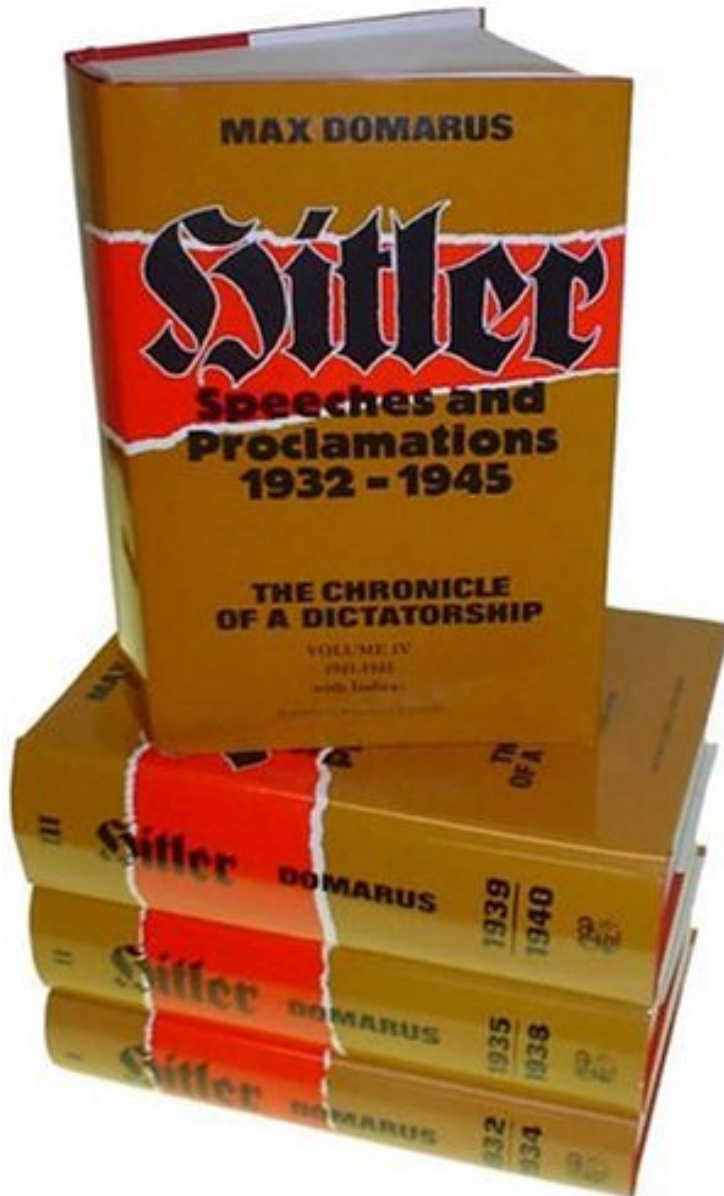


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## Hitler: Speeches and Proclamations, 1932-1945--The Chronicle of a Dictatorship (4 Volume Set)

Max Domarus

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Max Domarus : Hitler: Speeches and Proclamations, 1932-1945--The Chronicle of a Dictatorship (4 Volume Set) before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Hitler: Speeches and Proclamations, 1932-1945--The Chronicle of a Dictatorship (4 Volume Set):

4 of 6 people found the following review helpful. Not quite what it claims to be, but worthwhile anyway

By Bill Stevenson  
This four volume set offers a glimpse of Hitler in power through excerpts of many of his speeches. Unlike the reviewer who found the translation wanting, I think the English version quite readable. What might be wanting for the scholar familiar with the German language is some of Hitler's awkward phrasing or rather somewhat eccentric (at least to German ears) Austrian German. Hitler was self taught and this added to some mannerisms of speech that were unconventional within the context of the language. It must be admitted that the English translation loses this aspect of his style. But Hitler's meaning and content are crystal clear as is his thought process. As a chronicle of his daily routine, these volumes offer a picture of a hectic and disjointed, but energetic politician. Since Hitler was his own speechwriter, his public utterances offer extraordinary insight into his mind, manipulations, and duplicity. As time goes on and Hitler's actions repeatedly confound previous publicly stated positions, it becomes clear to the reader that the man could not be believed. And yet he manifestly was believed by the majority of Germans right up until the end. I think this can at least in part be explained because taken separately, each of his speeches paints a picture of a reasonable man (except of course when and where his carefully constructed choreography called for a different projection). The man was nothing if not deliberate. Perhaps only a few contemporaries such as author Domarus, closely followed and critically compared Hitler's public speeches over time. My overriding criticism of these volumes is twofold: First, there is entirely too much editorializing and commentary by Domarus, whose views, although entirely understandable, detract from the flow of Hitler's words; second, the text is disjointed and incomplete presumably to make room for Domarus's commentary, which is not only confusing at times, but often is taken out of context or chronology, and is not reliably accurate in all cases. I would much rather have had what is claimed, but not to be found here, and that is the complete text of all Hitler's speeches. This set, nevertheless, is worth reading for the patient and serious scholar.

0 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Five Stars

By JUAN CARLOS GARCIA CRISTOBAL  
OK

6 of 6 people found the following review helpful. Hitler: Speeches and Proclamations 1932-1945 by Max Domarus

By Philip Dawes  
I will be purchasing the four-volume set "Hitler: Speeches and Proclamations 1932-1945" by Max Domarus. But before doing so I decided to download a free scanned digital copy of the four-volume set, which is nearly 4,000 pages, along with its many thousands of digital errors and spelling mistakes, including hundreds of German words the translators did not bother to translate. I am left with the conundrum whether the English translation was a genuine literal translation of the original German by Max Domarus, (taking into account the different syntax of the two languages), or whether only the English version is contaminated by the personal opinions of the translators? However, after reading the review by Mr Bill Stevenson, (who has purchased both the original German and English translation) he states: "My overriding criticism of these volumes is twofold: First, there is entirely too much editorializing and commentary by Domarus, whose views, although entirely understandable, detract from the flow of Hitler's words; second, the text is disjointed and incomplete presumably to make room for Domarus' commentary, which is not only confusing at times, but often is taken out of context or chronology, and is not reliably accurate in all cases." Domarus does not distinguish between Hitler's speeches and his personal commentary, which often makes for difficult reading! Domarus' psychoanalysis of Hitler, as well as his own opinions and commentary was totally unnecessary and unjustified when considering the book's title "Hitler: Speeches and Proclamations, 1932-1945." Thus the book's title should have been: "An analysis of Hitler's Speeches and Proclamations, 1932-1945." The following website has more accurate translations of some of Hitler's speeches than by Max Domarus. Of importance is the following statement: "Editor's note...: "This translation is based on the U.S. government's Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service, Federal Communications Commission. However, this [their] translation contains numerous omissions and errors. We have corrected these errors and filled in omissions from the original German. It is to the best of our information, the only complete English translation on the net." SOME KEY SPEECHES OF ADOLF HITLER - complete text in English and German:[...] Coming to the crunch: Truthfully, how many people realise that a certain satanic cabal with its roots in banking, based in America and Britain, financed the French Revolution, Russian Revolution, WWI and the Bolshevik Revolution... and infested the Versailles Conference to extract blood from Germany's heart? That same evil force waged an open war against Germany, endeavouring to destabilise her and install Communism. That was Hitler's focussed aim to stop, but satanic events were too powerful, causing him to make many reckless decisions that eventually led to Germany's destruction. The satanic forces were not finished with their vanquished victim; the Nuremberg Kangaroo Court had the next bite, and then the Allies of evil exacted their financial punishment along with hidden threats.

This translation compiles speeches and proclamations from Hitler's rise to power in 1932 to his demise in 1945. It provides insight into his political agenda and ideology in an unprecedented span of years. Described as 'essential,' 'extraordinarily useful,' and 'indispensable,' this standard reference work on the Third Reich represents the most comprehensive collection of Hitler's Speeches, with an extensive commentary and the largest set of footnotes. It provides insight into his political agenda and ideology in addition to demonstrating his organizational and rhetorical skills. The four-volume set, Hitler Speeches and Proclamations is completely translated into English for the first time and is a much-needed addition to every public, research, historical, or personal library. In 1932, when Hitler became

the most important political figure in Germany, Dr. Domarus began to collect his public statements, speeches, interviews, and letters, being conscious of their eventual documentary value. Friends at home and abroad persuaded him to make comments on this unique collection and publish it in its entirety. This publication's most distinctive feature is to be found in the clear, concise and insightful comments of the author. **The Complete Hitler: A Digital Desktop Reference to His Speeches Proclamations, 1932-1945** - ISBN 0865166587 **The Essential Hitler: Speeches and Commentary** - ISBN 0865166277 For over 30 years Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers has produced the highest quality Latin and ancient Greek books. From Dr. Seuss books in Latin to Plato's Apology, Bolchazy-Carducci's titles help readers learn about ancient Rome and Greece; the Latin and ancient Greek languages are alive and well with titles like Cicero's De Amicitia and Kaegi's Greek Grammar. We also feature a line of contemporary eastern European and WWII books. Some of the areas we publish in include: Selections From The Aeneid Latin Grammar Pronunciation Greek Grammar Pronunciation Texts Supporting Wheelock's Latin Classical author workbooks: Vergil, Ovid, Horace, Catullus, Cicero Vocabulary Cards For AP Selections: Vergil, Ovid, Catullus, Horace Greek Mythology Greek Lexicon Slovak Culture And History

Language Notes Text: English (translation) Original Language: German From the Publisher Volume 1 \* Introduction \* Hitler's personality \* Political goals \* Methodology of Hitler's speeches **THE YEAR 1932** Hitler's domestic political struggles reach their peak. His attempt to come to power via plebiscite fails, in spite of tremendous oratorical campaigns. He receives only 37% of the vote. In contrast with this, the influence he wields on leading political personalities grows decisively. **THE YEAR 1933** Acting under the influence of aides, Hindenburg appoints Hitler to the post of chief of a presidential cabinet and conveys upon him crucial, powerful positions. Within months, Hitler does away with all other parties besides his own and crushes the unions. Germany withdraws from the League of Nations and simultaneously launches an unlimited arms build-up. **THE YEAR 1934** Faced with the imminent demise of the Reichspräsident, Hitler attempts to secure the sympathies of the Reichswehr generals to himself. To this end he has the most prominent of the SA leaders murdered (Röhm affair). Without waiting for Hindenburg's actual death, Hitler has the cabinet proclaim him Hindenburg's successor (in breach of the constitution). An oath of unconditional allegiance to Hitler is required of all soldiers. **Volume 2 THE YEAR 1935** Following the return of the Saar territory to Germany, Hitler initiates general conscription. The swastika flag becomes the official "Reich" flag. Jews are now subject to a special legal code (Laws of Nuremberg). **THE YEAR 1936** Occupation of the Rhineland. German military intervention in Spain. As a consequence of Mussolini's escapades in Abyssinia, Italy falls under German influence. To an extent, Austria is also forced to comply with Hitler's wishes. **THE YEAR 1937** Calm before the storm! No plebiscites, no "surprise" military strikes, except for retaliatory shots fired by German war ships on the Spanish harbor of Algeria. In November, Hitler reveals to the generals his intentions of taking Austria and Czechoslovakia by force. **THE YEAR 1938** Hitler removes General Blomberg and General Frisch and subsequently appoints himself minister of war and commander-in-chief of the Wehrmacht. He succeeds in annexing Austria to the Reich without bloodshed. His intentions of declaring war on Czechoslovakia are quelled by the Western powers (Munich Conference). The cession of only the Sudeten district is a humiliation to Hitler and he gives orders to prepare for the occupation of the rest of Czechoslovakia. **APPENDIX** Hitler's ascent to commander-in-chief of the Wehrmacht. **Volume 3 THE YEAR 1939** In a breach of contractual agreements, Hitler occupies all of Czechoslovakia and establishes the protectorate Bohemia and Moravia. Lithuania cedes the Memel district. England and France repeatedly state that they will declare war on Germany in the case of a German attack on Poland or Danzig. Nevertheless, Hitler, feeling confident because of a non-aggression pact with Russia, does start war with Poland. The declaration of war by the Western powers is tantamount to the complete breakdown of foreign relations, which were based on an amiable relationship with England. The quick conquest of Poland does nothing to change the constellation in Western Europe. **THE YEAR 1940** Without declaring war, Hitler invades Denmark and Norway, then, one month later, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. As a result of the campaign in the West, France capitulates; England, however, does not, contrary to Hitler's expectations. Hitler is forced to engage in air combat over Britain, a battle he loses within only a few weeks. His terrorist air-raids on London and other English cities provoke retaliation by the RAF, resulting in the destruction of major German cities from 1942 to 1945. Hitler dispatches troops to Rumania. His attempts to involve Spain, France and Russia in the battle against England fail. Italy's entry into the war proves to be a burden to Germany, with respect to Africa as well as Greece. **NEW: Previously Unpublished Material** **SEPTEMBER 4, 1938** The Reich Defense Law cancels the Military Service Act of May 21, 1935. It is kept secret on Hitler's order issued the same day. Until July 17, 1939, citing of reference to the Reich Defense Law in public is forbidden. **MAY 3, 1940** With the launch of the offensive in the West imminent, Hitler addresses 6,000 officer cadets at the Berlin Sportpalast emphasizing the adaptation of the Lebensraum to increasing population, the claim that Germany is the most populous nation on Earth besides China, and struggle as the essence of life. **DECEMBER 18, 1940** Addressing the annual rally of young officers at the Berlin Sportpalast, Hitler again focuses on the inevitability of struggle and the relationship between population and Lebensraum. **Volume 4 THE YEAR 1941** Hitler invades Yugoslavia and Greece without prior declaration of war. Like Napoleon, he subsequently attempts to defeat England in Russia and thus invades his former allies without a declaration of war. Despite

considerable territorial gains, Hitler is not successful in taking Leningrad, Moscow or Murmansk. The German army takes a painful beating at Moscow. Hitler uses this opportunity to make himself commander-in-chief of the army. THE YEAR 1942 Despite initial successes, Hitler is unable to take the Suez Canal and the oil fields in the Caucasus. The attempt to conquer Stalingrad results in the German 6th Army being surrounded. The German Africa corps is forced to retreat at El Alamein. The efforts to exterminate the Jews reach a peak. THE YEAR 1943 Collapse of Germany's battle in Stalingrad and Northern Africa. Italy is forced to plead for a cease-fire after Allied forces reach the mainland. Hitler occupies Northern Central Italy. THE YEAR 1944 The invasion of the Allies in France is tantamount to the end of Hitler's rule in Western Europe. Russia smashes the German army division Mitte. An assassination attempt at Hitler's headquarters makes the internal military opposition to Hitler apparent. Romania, Bulgaria and Finland capitulate. Hitler's Christmas offensive in the Ardennes region falls apart after modest initial successes. THE YEAR 1945 Germany is overrun by the Allied and Russian armies. Hitler is forced to take his own life in the bunker of the Reich chancellery. APPENDIX and INDICES \* Hitler and history \* Responsibility for World War II \* Hitler's victories and defeats in World War II \* Synopsis of Hitler's travels abroad \* Epilogue \* Index of subjects \* Index of persons \* Index of places \* Hitler's headquarters in World War II \* Bibliography \* July 20, 1944 assassination attempt