

MEIN KAMPF
ADOLF HITLER



UNCENSORED VERSION

MEIN KAMPF

BY ADOLF HITLER

THE FORD TRANSLATION

English Language Ford Translation Edited Edition With Notes, Volumes One and Two, Special People's Edition, Fourth Edition
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Throughout this book, the British punctuation style has been used for quotations because it was deemed a more suitable format.

Punctuation outside quote marks is correct such as: **“quoted text”**. and will be used instead of the American style: **“quoted text.”**

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PREFACE TO THE FORD TRANSLATION

Mein Kampf is one of the most widely known and heavily quoted books of all time. It demonstrates both Hitler's ability to persuade and his ability to instill a sense of heroic destiny.

It is critical that you understand Hitler's reasoning. Short, one-hour video documentaries only provide an abbreviated discussion of "what Hitler did", leaving the viewer clueless about who he was and why he did it. His own words are the best way to understand why.

When most people hear the title, *Mein Kampf*, their first reaction is a growing emotional outburst that finally erupts in a yell of anti-Semitism; however anyone who has read *Mein Kampf* knows there is much more to the work. It is a retrospective on history, politics, and a guide to achieving power from the point of view of Adolf Hitler. It has become a dictators' manual, which has been read by all major dictators since World War II including Saddam Hussein who patterned his political movement, the Ba'ath party, after the Nazi party. The accuracy of the political parts of *Mein Kampf* was proven by Hitler's successful rise to power and by the rise of those who have followed his formula.

Many people think *Mein Kampf* is a long diatribe against Jews and other races. The truth is that only a small part of *Mein Kampf* is anti-Semitic. The majority of the book involves Hitler's discussion of the German people's difficult times after the First World War, his political theories and his organization of the Nazi Party, and it includes an especially large number of attacks against his enemies.

Mein Kampf is a large work that offers an interesting interpretation of politics, people, and foreign policy matters. To characterize it as simply a racist work is to oversimplify its message. Germany did not follow Hitler because he was a racist, they followed him because he promised a great future, and *Mein Kampf* is where he promised that great future.

It is important to understand that reading anti-Semitic passages or passages on race will not turn anyone into an anti-Semite. You do not have to worry about being filled with hatred simply by reading *Mein Kampf*; it is not a magic tome. Some people have so little faith in their own beliefs that they fear any exposure to *Mein Kampf* might twist them into something evil. If their beliefs are so fragile, so easily twisted, then they are already evil.

Unfortunately, many people are afraid that if they do not violently reject anything connected to *Mein Kampf*, and reject it in a showy way, as they look around to make sure everyone sees their public display of rejection, then it somehow means they approve of the Holocaust or Nazism or whatever triggers their fear. Of course, that is not logical reasoning and it seems silly when it is spelled out, but people often live by their gut reaction and do not think about *why* they dislike *Mein Kampf*—they just know they “do” or that they “should”. They are driven by fear, which leads to a hatred of *Mein Kampf* without a rational basis and without the need to read it in order to understand what it says. They want to live in a simple world where they can conveniently dismiss Hitler as a raving lunatic along with anyone else who does not immediately jump up at the mention of his name to join in the shouting match.

It is foolish to dismiss Hitler’s words as the ranting of a psychopath. To do so is to ignore historical facts. The people of Germany did not follow someone they believed was a crazy man into war. They willingly followed someone they saw as a leader, a father, even a god, because they believed in him. To dismiss his work as lunacy is the equivalent of hiding your head in the sand and pretending the world is a nice place where nothing bad can happen again now that Hitler is gone. To claim Hitler was simply crazy is to over simplify the facts and ignore the obvious. Someone else will appear who uses the same formula to gain power. **If you cannot recognize the signs of Hitlerian Power, if you do not know how to counter their efforts, if you remain confused and uncertain as your opponent makes his moves, step by step with decisiveness and intention, and your inaction allows him to come closer to power, then you have already lost and they have won, for they know the rules of the game and you do not.**

Only through understanding can we come to grips with why the German people followed Hitler and why so many today still follow his example.

The *Mein Kampf* book has had a number of incarnations. The first volume was written while Hitler served a prison sentence in 1924 (Published July 1925). The second volume was published in December 1926. Later, after 1930, the two volumes were combined into the *Mein Kampf* we know today. Special editions

were produced for Hitler's 50th birthday, for wedding gifts, and a special soldier's edition among others.

Mein Kampf is not strictly autobiographical or strictly political; it is a combination of both. *Mein Kampf* has elements that are autobiographical—for instance, the first chapter of *Mein Kampf* is about Hitler's childhood, but even this is a political exposition. Hitler's personal life was so devoted to political ideas that even strictly biographical sections had to be very political in nature.

Hitler never sat down to write *Mein Kampf*. One of the benefits he was allowed in prison was a personal secretary. His secretaries Rudolf Hess and Emil Maurice typed as Hitler paced across the floor and around the desk, dictating what he wanted the Nazi party to know. The second volume was dictated to Hess and Maurice in Hitler's villa on Obersalzberg. *Mein Kampf* was primarily intended as an internal guide for his followers. In it, he reveals more than he might have wanted the public to know.

One of the most marked characteristics of *Mein Kampf* is its emotional tone. It is difficult not to be moved by many passages when Hitler speaks of perceived injustices dealt to the German people. This gave his speeches great power and, though tempered in the written word, this power can still be felt very clearly. The tone can be in part attributed to the environment in which it was composed. Hitler's standing and pacing in his small cell, speaking as his thoughts flowed while Hess frantically transcribed his words, trying to keep up. Hitler increasingly worked himself to frenzy, building on his own fervor, until he became exhausted.

The title Hitler initially wanted to give his work reflects the emotional nature of its content: *Four and a Half Years of Fighting Against Lies, Stupidity, and Cowardice*. His editor found this title to be wordy and asked him to change it to *Mein Kampf*. *Mein Kampf* is most commonly translated as "My Struggle", however, the real meaning is somewhere between "My Struggle" and "My Battle" for the people. It was not intended to describe his own greatness; it was meant to describe his battle for the greatness of Germany and for the preservation of the German race and the world.

Today, many people accept Hitler's contention that human existence is controlled by the laws of an eternal conflict and struggle for a greater good. This is by definition the classic Hero's Struggle. It is not surprising that people followed Hitler. It is surprising that more did not. His words offered the chance for everyone to participate in his personal Hero's journey—to be a part of something greater than

they could ever be on their own. He was the hero of his own story, of course, only a fool would write their autobiography any other way. He appealed to very basic human instincts which are still present in everyone and still just as available for another would-be leader to massage and control. Hitler's words have a universal appeal that will continue to resonate among people who seek something greater than they perceive their own life to be.

The world has become so distracted by the later events of World War II and with the handful of racial comments in *Mein Kampf*, it has forgotten about the significance of the Third Reich's other activities. Hitler withdrew from the League of Nations; Hitler marched into the Rhineland; Hitler repudiated German disarmament; Hitler took back the coal mines of the Saar and established a National Socialist government; Hitler joined Mussolini in Spain and marched into Austria; Hitler forced Chamberlain to accept the Munich pact.

With each act, the world covered their eyes and proclaimed, "Thank goodness this will be the last of Nazi aggressions". Yet Hitler's future plans were already spelled out in *Mein Kampf*. Many have criticized world leaders for not taking the words in *Mein Kampf* more seriously and for not using it as a guide to thwart Hitler's plans. Such accusations are the result of hindsight. *Mein Kampf* does lay out very clearly Hitler's plans, however they are only clear in retrospect. It would be foolish to even attempt to predict what decisions a man will make tomorrow. Hitler made many statements in *Mein Kampf* that were open to interpretation, and many of his statements were revised or reversed in his later speeches. Many of his actions were not predictable, such as his nonaggression pact with Russia and alliance with Japan, which both completely contradicted *Mein Kampf*. Following the exact plan of *Mein Kampf* would have made those events appear impossible. *Mein Kampf* may have clearly predicted a future in 1925, but there was no way anyone could have used it to see that future, no more than if they copied *Mein Kampf* quotes onto Tarot cards and attempted to divine Hitler's plans through a card reading. Even if his individual decisions were not certified and dated, his overall plan was clear and should have been the incitement needed to act much earlier. Unfortunately, the world wanted to wait for proof, more proof, and finally, they wanted to see him act before they felt forced to act against him. Hitler did not have this weakness. He recognized a threat or saw a goal and acted immediately, often even before he had the first piece of proof. That gave him the advantage for many years.

Hitler plays on the common belief of the time in Germany that Jews were responsible

for their loss in the First World War: "...the Jewish financial and Marxist press intentionally incited the hatred against Germany until one state after another gave up its neutrality and joined the World War coalition, ignoring the real interests of their people in the process". This view was easy to accept within the borders of Germany, with limited information and a limited view of world events and a history of anti-Semitism. It ignores the accumulation of economic, political, and military rivalries, and the violation of Belgian neutrality that drove England into the war. It also ignores America's entry into the war which was a clear turning point. These factors, and not the influence of Jewish Germans, turned the tables in The First World War. However, these facts were of no use to Hitler and even the German people were not interested in hearing them.

The mood of the German people in 1933 made them dangerously susceptible to falling under the spell of a strong leader. They tried to return to their normal lives and find some national self-respect, but instead they found the way blocked by other nations and blind misunderstanding. The war victors were interested only in reparations. The German labor parties, which might have helped, were split into half a dozen warring camps. This occurred at a time when the people had become accustomed to a long period of strong nationalism.

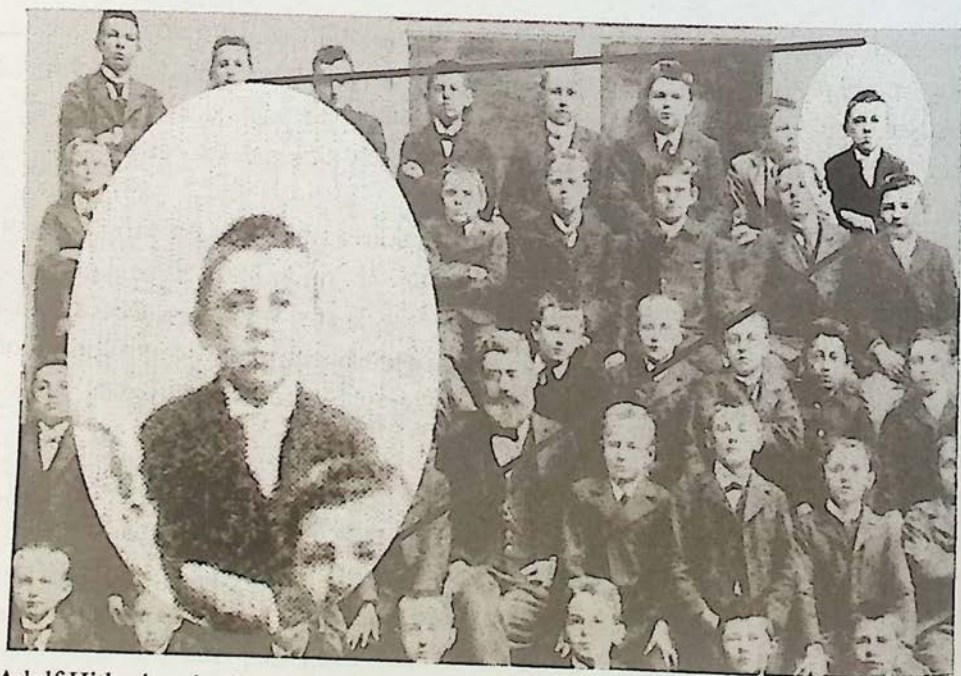
Order and security became more important than a political freedom and that was synonymous with violence and bloodshed. Hitler saw these problems and spoke directly to people's fears and desires. The German people wanted a strong leader to solve their problems, a leader who could return their national self-respect.

To the German people, anti-Semitism, concentration camps, and political oppression were by-products of what they saw as necessary action to feel secure. Following Hitler was not a great leap for the German people. It was what they needed, when they needed it. Understanding how a leader can appeal to and control a nation without being questioned is critical to identifying similar events unfolding today.

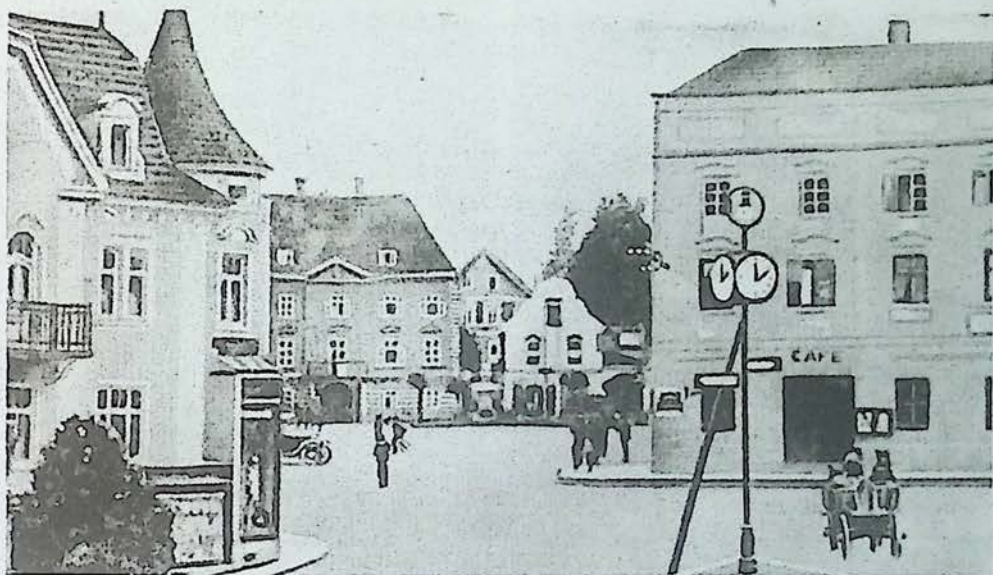
Michael Ford
Editor



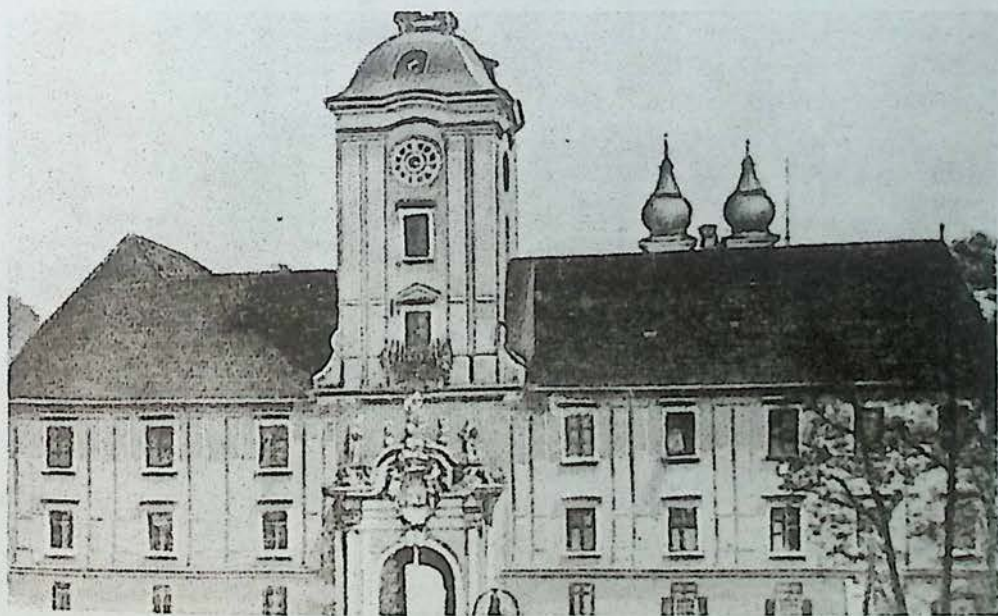
Adolf Hitler's birthplace at Braunau on the Inn.



Adolf Hitler in school at eleven years old, Royal Staats-Oberrealschule in Linz on the Danube River.



Hitler's home in Lambach. (Corner house on right)



Hitler's school, the Benedictine Monastery, Lambach in Bavaria. Hitler was a student here from 1897 to 1898 and a member of the choir.

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Hitler in his prison cell after the failed Putsch.



Prison cell of Adolf Hitler with the desk where *Mein Kampf* was written/typed as Hitler dictated it to his secretary.



Left: French occupation of Ruhr as General de Viry, Commander of the 9th Brigade, French Dragoons, surveys Rathaus Square in Essen (A Ruhr town where Krupp armament works is located). Right: Landsberg on the Lech prison where Hitler was held in Markplatz square, Bavaria, and where he dictated *Mein Kampf*.



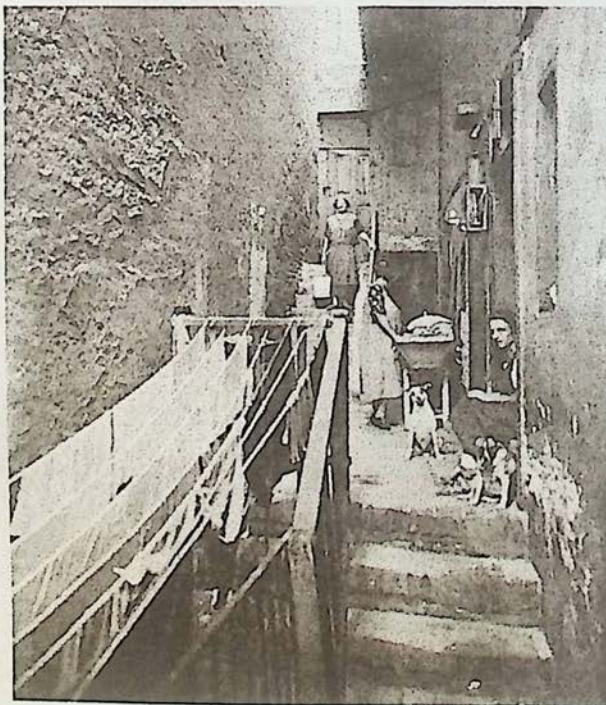
Hitler leaving prison in a photo for his followers.



William II, German Emperor. Hitler saw William II as the creator of the German Navy.



Leo Schlageter, considered a hero in the Nazi party, was shot by the French for his part in resisting the Ruhr occupation.



An example of Vienna slums around 1900 which Hitler would have experienced.



The Hofburg, former palace of the princes of Vienna. The statue in front is of Empress Maria-Theresa. Hitler would likely have walked through this area often and studied the architecture.



Members of the early Nazi party distribute propaganda flyers in Berlin

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Vienna and the Ring-Strasse in the early 1900's which Hitler admired so much. On the left is the Reichsrat (Imperial Council or Parliament), behind it the Rathaus (City Hall).



The Technische Hochschule (Technical High School) in Vienna where Hitler attended school.



Hitler (far left) in Landsberg Prison with visitors, from left to right: Adolf Hitler, Emil Maurice, H. Kriebel, Rudolf Hess, F. Weber



Leopoldstadt showing the Aspern bridge over the Danube Canal.



Ludwig III was the last King of Bavaria, reigning from 1913 to 1918.



A younger Erich Ludendorff. Later, he was a famous German general and was part of the 1923 Putsch.



Dr. Victor Adler, Leader of the Austrian Social Democratic Party.



Joseph II, Emperor of Germany, son of Maria Theresa and Francis of Lorraine, he succeeded his father as German Emperor in 1765 and was known for his reforms.



Dr. Karl Lueger, founder of the Christian Social Party which battled against the Social Democrats. He was mayor of Vienna from 1897 to 1910.



Archduke Franz Ferdinand was Archduke of Austria. He was assassinated in Sarajevo Bosnia June 28 1914 which sparked World War I.



Emperor Maximilian of Mexico was the brother of Francis Joseph of Austria. He became Emperor of Mexico in 1863.



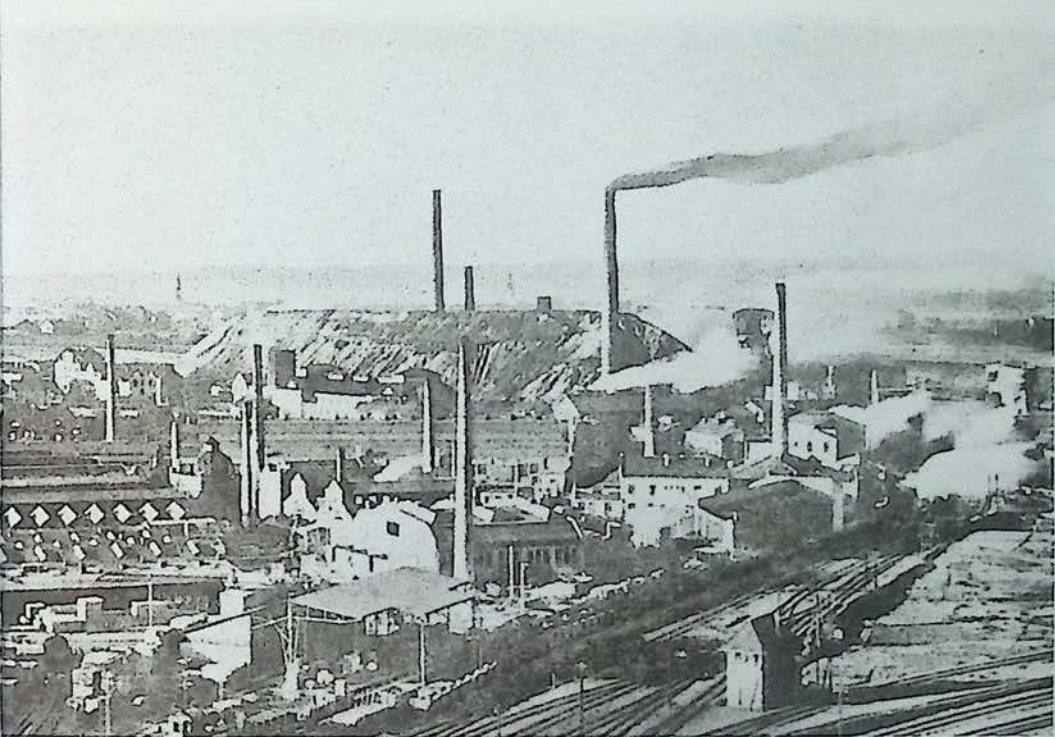
Prince von Bismarck. Hitler discussed his policy and anti-Marxist acts in detail.



The Austrian Reichsrat(Imperial council or Parliament). Hitler refers to the horses pulling away from each other as being symbolic.



The Austrian Reichsrat, interior.



The Ruhr Valley has many coal mines and industrial centers which made it a vital part of Germany's economy and their only hope of paying back any reparations.



Johann Wolfgang von Goethe wrote in poetry, drama, literature, theology, philosophy, humanism and science. He was mentioned a number of times by Hitler.



Hitler (far right) and a terrier dog named Foxl he adopted in the trenches of the First World War.



Hitler (far left) as a Lance Corporal on the Western Front with his comrades of the 16th Bavarian Regiment



Supporters of the German Revolution of 1918. An army lorry with soldiers and sailors celebrate the Revolution while Hitler was in the hospital recovering from mustard gas.



Retired Colonel Charles Repington, a British war correspondent for the Times, who first coined the phrase World War, and said contemptuously, "Every third German is a traitor".



Matthias Erzberger was a Finance Minister and he was one of the officials who accepted the Treaty in 1919. He was assassinated in 1921 by two soldiers from a militant organization. Hitler called him "...a fat Mr. Erzberger.."



Arthur Schopenhauer was a German Philosopher. Hitler said of him *"...in an eternally true statement that is still fundamentally valid where he called Jews "the great master of lies".*



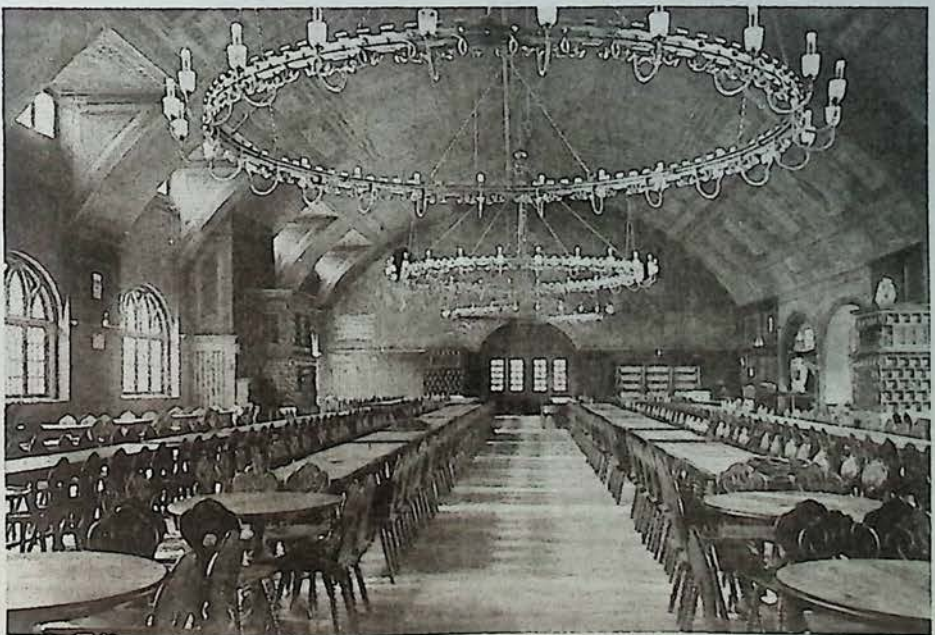
Gottfried Feder was an economic theoretician who was later a key member and guided the Nazi party. His lectures influenced Hitler.



Kurt Eisner organized the Socialist Revolution that overthrew the Wittelsbach Monarchy in Bavaria in November 1918. He was assassinated in Munich when Anton Graf von Arco auf Valley (commonly known as Anton Arco-Valley) shot him in the back on February 21, 1919, while he was on his way to present his resignation to the Bavarian parliament.



Sterneckerbräu inn Tal. This is where early DAP meetings were held and where Hitler first heard Feder speak.



Hofbräuhaus banquet hall in Munich was the location for the first mass meeting Hitler held.

The only daughter of William II, the ex-German Emperor, Princess Victoria-Louise of Prussia (later Duchess of Brunswick). Here she is in the uniform of a Colonel-in-Chief of the 2nd Regiment of Death's Head Hussars. Hitler refers to this when he says *"How could an ordinary man or woman feel a surge of enthusiasm for a Princess who was riding on horseback and wearing a uniform as soldiers filed past on parade?"*



Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor of the German Empire until 1917 who was viewed as a moderate. Hitler said *"If instead of a Bethmann-Hollweg, we had a more forceful man of the people as a leader, the heroic blood of the infantry soldier would not have been shed in vain. In the same way, the excessive intellectual refinement of our leadership was the best ally for the revolutionary November criminals"*.



The Hofbräuhaus in Munich. This is the banquet hall part of the building where on the 24th of February, 1920, nearly 2000 people gathered to hear the explanation of the National Socialist Movement's program.



Hugo Stinnes was an industrial magnate and politician with large electrical, mining and shipping interests who was mentioned by Hitler.

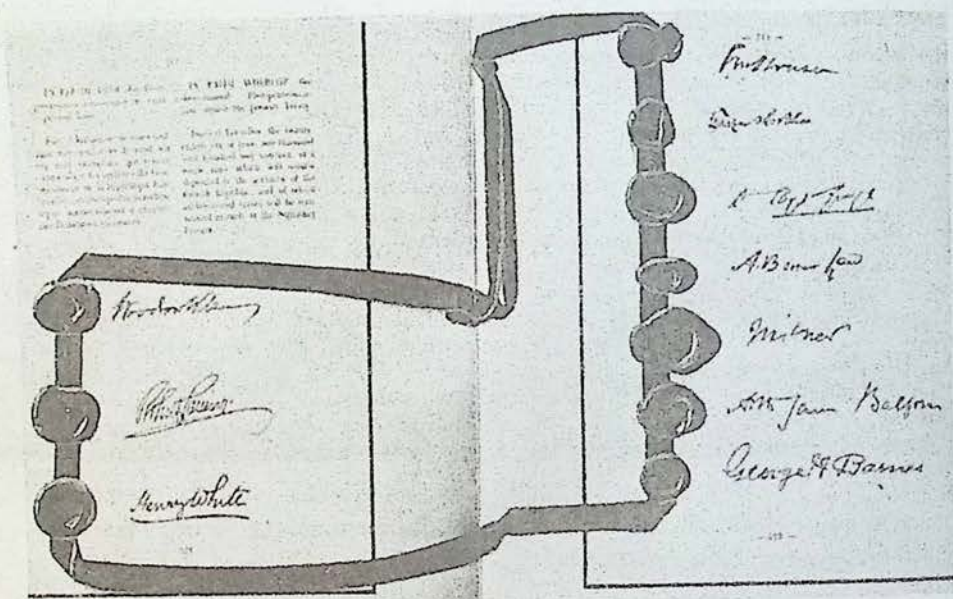


Dr. Walther Rathenau was criticized by Hitler for soliciting France's favor.



Dr. Eduard Bernstein (left), was a Socialist Democrat, and Albert Ballin(right), was managing director of the Hamburg-America cruise ships and friends with Wilhelm II. Hitler refers to them when he says, *"His Majesty the Kaiser himself held out his hand to these old criminals offering these disloyal assassins of the nation mercy, protection, and an opportunity to collect themselves for their next strike"*.





The Treaty of Versailles showing the first two pages of signatures, June 28, 1919.



The signing ceremony for the Treaty of Versailles in the Galerie des Glaces, the Hall of Mirrors, in the Palace of Versailles.



The Polish town of Brest-Litovsk was once the home of Polish kings and it is where the treaty between Germany and Russia was signed in 1918.



Adolf Hitler lecturing his followers in a suit at the Hofbräuhaus Keller in Munich. This is a painting which reproduces a photo taken by an early follower. Hitler ordered the original destroyed.

Chief Bailiff Wilhelm Frick took part in the Beer Hall Putsch (November 1923), at which time he was part of the Munich police department. He was arrested and imprisoned for his part in the 1923 Putsch and was tried for treason in April 1924. He was given a suspended sentence of 15 months' imprisonment and was dismissed from the police department.



Julius Streicher(left) published an anti-Semitic newspaper of offensive cartoons and anti-Semitic children's books. Streicher had his own personal followers and merged them with the Nazi party. He also participated in the failed 1923 Putsch.

Moltke the Elder, Helmuth Karl Bernhard von Moltke was a Prussian soldier, Chief of General Staff in 1858 and responsible for the French defeat in 1870.





Laplanders. Two families of Lapps in front of their summer homes in the extreme north arctic region of the Scandanavian Peninsula. Hitler refers to them as Lapps which has become a derogatory term for the people of Sami, the cultural equivalent of Eskimos living in Europe.



Armed members of the Spartacist League on their way to a demonstration in Berlin, January, 1919. Hitler said about them, "*This formed the Independent Socialist Party and the Spartacist League which were the storm troops of revolutionary Marxism*". The Spartacist League was a revolutionary Marxist group named after Spartacus, leader of the slave uprising.

The Book Hitler Later Regretted Publishing!

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Past translations were filled with difficult to understand sentences and pages packed with errors. For the first time in 65 years, this modern, easy to read, truly complete and uncensored edition of *Mein Kampf* has been released which reveals more than any past translation. This is also the first complete translation available in an English language audio format.

Older translations altered passages, omitted passages, mis-translated Hitler's words, made some parts more sensational while concealing the true meaning in other parts of the book. If you have read one of the older translations of *Mein Kampf*, then you have not read the REAL *Mein Kampf* which is found only in the Ford Translation.

Only the Ford translation reveals Hitler's true words.

English Version
Autobiography, Political Theory

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